Koitor's Table.

HARPER & BRO.'S BOOKS.

work on former occasions, that we need the volume. do little more than refer to the particular edition before as. Messrs. Harper were selected by the English publishers, themselves senctioned by the imperial author.

to reproduce the work in this country. To judge by their superfine octavo edition, nothing has been omitted in the externals that the most fastidious could prescribe. The paper is unusually partial aspect, yet powerful, profound, pure and heavy, the type clear, bold, and sadly true so far as it goes. Whoand handsome, the binding, in bevelled

elegant and tasteful.

of note, not only for the real learning upon society in Vanity Fair. "Ah!" and fruits of investigation which they exclaims the writer at the close, " Vani largely exhibit, but for the insight which | tas vanitatum! Which of us is happy they give of the writer's views and char- in this world? Which of us has his acter. His Julius Cæsar is at once a vindication of the Roman Emperor's It is truly a terrible—an overwhelming policy, and of that of his uncle, Bona- picture, not coarse and vulgar, but drawn parte. And as Brutus is charged with doing the world great injury by removing | false and unprincipled, amid a circle of Cæsar from it, so the Holy Alliance of hypocritical, base, and greedy associates, Europe is regarded as having laid the relieved but by an occasional streak of foundation of the convulsions of Euro- humanity and honor. pean society, in their treatment of the modern Cæsar, Napoleon I. His aim, work in the most substantial, convenient he says in the preface, "is to prove and elegant style, with the author's own that when Providence raises up such | significant illustrations, and a handsome men as Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Napo- engraved portrait. leon, it is to trace out to the peoples the | HOOKER'S SCIENCE FOR THE SCHOOL AND path they ought to follow, and to accomplish in a few years the labor of a few centuries. Happy the peoples," he cries, "who comprehend and follow them! Woe to those who misunderstand and combat them! They do as the Jews did; they crucify their Mes- signed to meet a want which can scarcely siah. . . . Every day since 1815 has be viewed as satisfied by any preceding verified the prophecy of the capture of St. | treatise. Most works on geology take Helena: 'How many struggles, how so much for granted that they are not much blood, how many years will it not suited to absolute beginners. Professor require to realize the good which I in- Hooker begins with the simplest elements tended to do for mankind!" Destiny is of the science, and marks every step of a leading thought with the nephew as with the uncle. "Let us be logical," he says again, "and we shall be just." Again: "We must recognize in the long duration of an institution a proof of its goodness." The more venerable and inveterate a wrong, the more likely, ac- with Dana, Hitchcock, and Hugh Milcording to this philosophy, is it to be ler, whose works he freely and approvaccepted and perpetuated to future ages. This, evidently, is meant as a strong word for despotism, for the empire. Again, in the body of the work, he says: "When destiny is driving things toward

across the Turkoman desert on the Eastern shore of the Caspian, to Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarcand. Performed in the year

currence of all forces in the same direc-

author and traveller performed the task Pope, resulting in the overthrow of Rodescribed in this volume, is one of the manism in England. The author writes most extraordinary and daring devices with a due regard to historic accuracy ever employed by curious men to get an and with fidelity to detail, and that aim inside view of foreign countries. He to re-produce the actual and daily life of disguised himself as a Dervish and the people which is the glory of modern "wandered about for months and historiography. So far as we have exmonths with only a few rags as his amined the work, candor and fairness covering, without necessary food, and in characterize its statements, and dignity constant peril of perishing by a death of and perspicuity its style. We notice cruelty if not of torture." His main ob- that he takes sides against Anne Boleyn, iect was a philological one, to trace out whom he regards as a most guilty by the practical study of the living languages the positive degree of affinity among the Catholics, for the heroic temwhich he regards as existing between per they exhibited when sacrificed by the Hungarian and Turko-Tartaric dialects. The results of his philological ciples and takes the Protestant point of observations are not given in this volume, which is occupied with the details to the King's third marriage, with Jane of his adventurous journey through a country where "to hear is regarded as impudence, to ask as a crime, and to take notes as a deadly sin." When will they have newspapers in such a country? The second part of the volume is devoted to the geography, statistics, politics, and social relations of Central Asia. The field is a new one and full of interlarge type, in roughened cloth with beoublishers.

Loomis, A Treatise on Astronomy by Elias Loomis, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale Col-lege. New York: Harper & Brothers. vo., pp. 338, with plates.

This is an elementary treatise designed to communicate instruction to college classes in the first principles of Scientific Astronomy. It is brief, clear, and simple. The mathematical hatter of general interest is introduced pon the physical phenomena of astronngraved illustrations accompany the his very varied life are reflected. wolume. The name of the distinguished athor has for nearly a generation been a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the work.

HERCHER. Autobiography, Correspondence, etc., of Lyman Beecher, D.D. Edited by Charles Beecher, with illustrations. In 2 vols. Vol. II., 12mo., pp. 587.

temperance reform, and the division wished in substantial beauty and good heretefore held in bondage.

deeply interesting from the fresh and company the text. deeply interesting from the fresh and animated views it gives of the quaint and yet truly noble character which it portrays. It must communicate a great stimulus, especially to the clergy who read it. A portrait of the venerable cott & Co., Phila. THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON. History of Julius Cæsar. vol 1. 8vo., pp. 463. New York: Harper & Bros.

We have so frequently spoken of this doctor, in a sitting posture, embellishes

three vols., 12mo., pp. 350, 354, 346. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is an elegant edition of one of the classics of English literature. An imperishable portraiture of life and manners, seen, it is true, and judged from a ever thinks the scriptural doctrine of boards, is substantial, and the ornaments human character unnecessarily severe, should read the searching analyses of The contents of the volume are worthy | character, and the sweeping judgments desire? Or, having it, is satisfied?" with a master hand, of the career of the

The publishers have brought out the

FAMILY. Part III.—Mineralogy and Geology. By Worthington Hooker, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in Yale College. Illustrated by twenty-two hundred engravings. New York: Harper and Bros. 12mo. pp. 360. This is an elementary treatise, dethe way with graphic illustrations, so that he who runs may read. No modern notions derogatory to the authority of Scripture are entertained by the author, in this nor in any of his preceding scientific works. He is to be classed rather ingly uses.

CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO'S. WORKS.

Three works of high character have been issued simultaneously from the press of Messrs. Scribner & Co., in uniform an aim, there is by a law of fate, a con- style, which both for contents and externals will be regarded as indispensable to tion." In a word, Cæsar is defended every respectable library. The first is

through thick and thin, and is treated in the most approved method of hero-worship.

Vambers. Travels in Central Asia. Being the account of a journey from Teheran the account of a journey from Teheran the Eastern to the Eastern through thick and thin, and is treated in the most approved method of hero-worship.

A History of England from the fall of Wolsey to the death of Elizabeth. By James Anthony Froude, A.M., Late fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Vols. I, II. 12mo. pp. 447, 501. New York: C. Scribner & Co. For salety J. B. Liptons of the Eastern through thick and thin, and is treated in the most approved method of hero-worship.

A deeply interesting period of English 1863. By Arminius Vambery, member of the Hungarian Academy of Pesth. New York: Harper & Brothers. Svo., pp. 493. life of Henry VIII, and the great strug-The manner in which the distinguished | gle between this imperious ruler and the woman. He commends the martyrs Henry, although he condemns their prinview. These volumes cover the ground Seymour.

FORSYTH.—Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero. By Wm. Forsyth, M. D., Q. C., author of "Hortensius," "Napoleon at St. Helena, and Sir Hudson Lowe." Vols, I, II. 12mo. pp. 304, 341, with illustrations and an index. New York: C. Scribner & Co. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Here is a novelty in works upon ancient and classical subjects; a biography of an obligations falling due on such days est to the curious reader. The getting old Roman, author of the orations and up of the volume, on fine white paper, treatises which have played such an im- The days thus established are: Any portant part in the intellectual training day recommended by the President or velled edges, is highly creditable to the of many generations of youth, presented to us in all the freshness and detail of thanksgiving; the Fourth of July; modern inquiry—graphically realized to Christmas; the New Year's day, and us; no more the statesman in the obscure grandeur of the Roman Senate, or Forum. or in the closet of the ancient philosopher; but a living, breathing, loving day. We like this enactment, especially man, having a home and a personal character, and a real life aside from the partial aspects in which it has heretofore been represented and conceived. A iscussions are not abstruse. Much fresh, original character is given to the little of that social life which is drawn work, by large reference to the correspondence of Cicero, in which his own mical objects, and very handsomely. inmost views, and the daily incidents of

But the public side of the great orator and lawyer's life, and his connection worably before the learned public, and with the political revolutions of his day are treated with all needful fullness. His philosophical and purely literary labors, however, do not seem to meet with equally thorough treatment from our author. Any reader of ordinary culture will find the work quite within We have already, in noticing volume his comprehension, and withal of a most Pendeavored fairly to characterize this attractive character. It is quite in conwork, which, however, scarcely needs trast, in the latter particular, with the fore than to be announced in order to only other English work on the subject, aw readers. This volume goes over -that of Middleton. The externals of ound of uncommon interest, including these volumes are all that could be

of the Presbyterian Church. It is | taste. Many elegant illustrations ac-

Were we to confine ourselves in the notice of these volumes to the evidence THACKERAY. Vanity Fair. A Novel without a Hero. By Wm. M. Thackeray. In author, we could thus fill our allotted space. Earl Derby's high public duties in the British Cabinet require six month's assiduous attention out of the twelve; no small part of the remaining half of the year is rendered useless for severe labor by attacks of the gout. He is almost without experience as an author, and yet, after reaching an age when many men of leisure would feel themselves excusable for a life of inactivity, this busy statesman, in the course of Homer surpassing any attempt of the kind yet made in the English language. There is English vigor, manliness, pluck, and scholarship for you! A remarkable unanimity exists among the critics of Lord Derby's Homer. They agree that in the choice of metre—the heroic blank verse—in the poetic merits of the English, and in fidelity to the original, his work is deserving of all praise, and must take rank as a standard. Many lines, take rank as a standard. Many lines, the interest of which might be used under and even whole continuous passages are certain conditions. This was the first time rendered into good, mellifluous, poetical that he had heard that the interest of this English, line for line, with a near approach to literalness in the translation. From a review of the work in Blacksentence.

An English Iliad, alike satisfactory to the scholar by its accuracy; to the tasteful lover of ancient literature by its wonderful reproduction of Homer's characteristic epithets and picturesque expressions; and to all readers by its vigor and transparent clearness of style, and by the easy flow of its grand and harmonious verse.

Like the preceding volumes, these are bound in fine cloth, with bevelled edges, and exquisitely printed on the best quality of paper.

SERMONS Deached in Boston on the death of Abraham Lincoln. Together with the Funeral Services in the East Room of the Executive Mansion at Washington. 379 pages. 16mo. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co. & Co., Philadelphia. PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS.

in the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Phil- and from \$23,000 the year before. They also adelphia, on Sunday, April 9, 1865, appointed by the Governor of Pensylvania as a day of thanksiving for the recent report with offering for adoption the followvictories of the National forces in Virginia. By Henry A. Boardman, D.D. Philadelphia: James S. Claxton.

STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE. June, 1865.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, Number CCXLVIII. April, 1865.—Contents: Taine's History of English Literature; of the Church be directed to consider, and Heraldic Manuals; The Australian Colonies; Madame Roland; Leckey's Influ- unite, in proportion to the space they may ence of Rationalism; The Church and require and the funds at their disposal. Mosque of St. Sophia; Memoirs of Du-

New York: L. Scott & Co.; Philadelphia: W. B. Zieber,

THE THEOLOGICAL ECLECTIC. Monthly. May and June, 1865.—Contents: Recent German Discussions on the Atonement; Unexhausted Resources of Chris-Scott, Publisher.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 1095. May 27th, 1865.—Contents: Wives and Daughters, an every-day Story; England on the Assassination of the President; Reasons for Scepticism about some Modern Science; Abraham Lincoln and his Fate; Britannia Weeping with Columbia; Poetry; Short Articles.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMTTEE to the General Assembly of 1864, on the Church Erection Fund, and additions thereto by the Trustees of the Fund, as directed by the General As-

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.—The Legislature of New York has defined what days shall, in that State, be the established legal holidays, and has provided that any shall lie over until the day following. by the Governor as a day of fasting or Washington's birth-day. If any such day falls upon the Sabbath, the day following is to be recognized as the holifor the influence which it will have in promoting the public observance of such days. We have long thought that in to prevail on parents to provide reading of a the rural districts especially there is too suitabled kind for their families. Adjourned. the rural districts especially, there is too out by public days and festivals of a proper character. With suitable limitations, they have a counteracting tendency against that selfish and stagnant life which is so natural a result of always delving at home.

THANK-OFFERING FOR FREEDOM.—A church of colored people in Baltimore, (the Sharp Street Station,) held a missionary meeting on Sabbath, April 30. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Mars, writes to the Advocate and Journal:—"The beautiful church was crowded to overflowing at this first regular missionary anniversary. Five persons were constituted members for life, (\$100,) and the desire of the people was to aid in sending mission-aries to the freedmen of the South. The occasion was one of deepest interest, and is only a beginning of the thank-offerings of the colored people of Maryland for the glorious achievement of liberty to their fellow-men,

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SESSION OF 1865.

FRIDAY MAY 26-AFTERNOON. After prayer, the Rev. Dr. Harper delegate from the United Presbyterian Church. conveyed to the General Assembly the congratulations of that Church. He referred to the relations between the New School Presbyterians and the Church he was connected with, and said that the New School denomination had always helped his Church in its efforts against slavery. He was understood to intimate that as the other branches of the Church had come to their position on slavery, they might do the same in regard to Psalm-

ody.

The stated clerk called attention to the fact that this was the first delegate to our body from the U. P. Church. A suitable

response was made by the moderator.

[A delegate from our body sent to the U. P. Assembly in 1860, was refused, since of a couple of years, produces a version which time nothing has been done by us.

The U. P. Church have, on second thought, determined to make the offer of correspondence themselves. Our Assembly voted to respond by appointing a delegate.

The regular order of business being the consideration of the Church Erection Committee report, it was taken up, and speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Jewell, Rev. Mr. Northrop, and Rev. Dr. Pratt, Chairman of

the committee.

Rev. Dr. Eldridge protested against the inactivity of the Church Erection Fund. Dr. Fisher was in favor of a new fund. The \$100,000 should be a permanent investment,

money was to be added to the principal.

Rev. Dr. Wood believed in the gratuitous distribution of the interest among the churches. He did not believe in the loan wood for April, we quote the closing system. To remedy this he offered an mendment to the report, that the money be applied in donations not exceeding \$300, to help along needy churches. He believed that if this money had been divided long ago the Assembly would be twice as large as it was at present. If the present fund was not available, he hoped that \$50,000 would be immeliately raised.

Rev. Mr. Eddy moved that the subject be referred to a committee of seven, to report Saturday. The motion was carried, and the Chair subsequently appointed as the committee, Rev. Dr. Eldridge, Rev. Messrs. Eddy, Bishop, Williams, Wood, and Elders Mans-field and McMillon.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON PUBLICA-

TION. The Committee on Publication then made their report. The committee reported that during the past year the publications of the blishers. For sale by J. B. Lippincott church had been more numerous and of greater value than during any other year. They announced the receipts during the last year as reaching \$50,000, a sum which had THE PEACEMAKER. A sermon preached advanced from \$36,000 the previous year, reverted to the importance of having a periodical devoted to the interests and advancement of Presbyterianism, and concluded their

ng resolutions:—

Resolved, That the churches be recommended to increase their contributions to the publication cause, with a view to more extended and thorough operations, and with special reference to affording facilities for the gratuitous distribution of tracts and books

among the freedmen.

Resolved, That the permanent committees authorized to undertake, the publication of a periodical, in the support of which they shall Resolved, That the Presbyteries be recom-

history passes in review in these and mont de Bostaquet; Tuscan Sculpture; mended to appoint unemployed ministers within their own Boards to explore the field The committee also recommend that Rev. Messrs. Darling, Adams, and Ten Broock be

re-elected permanent members of the Pub-

lication Committee for the ensuing three The Rev. Mr. Dulles, the secretary of the committee, made some remarks, after which the Rev. Mr. Brownlee spoke at some length tian Evidence; Recent Researches in on the importance of the Church having in-West they depend mainly on the publications t the Methodists and Congregationalists for a large portion of their supply of religious publications, and in many churches they knew no others; and it was a misjudged

economy that prevented the publications of the Presbyterian Church being sown far and wide. He believed that the liberal scattering of publications would bring more money into the treasury than it would cost.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton followed in the same strain of remark, and insisted on the duty of the denomination to support those peiodicals and newspapers which were laboring

n its interest. The Rev. Mr. Sutton said the importance of the field in the West was not appreciated by them. But the Methodists and Congregationalists appreciated it, and they were doing much by their publications to turn the people to them. They were determired to possess the land and they had it. The fact was that the people out there hardly knew anything about Presbyterianism; even some of the elders of the churches there were ignorant of it. In order to dispel this ignorance it was necessary to have a church literature which should be scattered abroad like the leaves of the forest. Let the people only understand what Presbyterianism is, and they will love it, for it was the republican system, and republicanism was now triumphant. The people out West knew too little about the Presbyterian polity, and the result was that

many of them hang very loosely on the stem The report and resolutions were adopted. The committee appointed last year to con sider the subject of a weekly religious press then made their report. The report recommends families to subscribe for one or more of the papers published in the interest of the denomination, and that ministers be requested

SATURDAY, MAY 27 MORNING. The proceedings were commenced at half

ercises. The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The committees on the Synodical records of New York and New Jersey, Iowa and Western Reserve presented their reports on

past 8 o'clock, with the usual devotional ex-

the same, which were adopted. THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY. The report of the Committee on the State of the Country was read by Dr. Fisher, as

The Special Committee on the State of the Country would present the following minute for the adoption of the Assembly:— At the commencement of this rebellion, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States took its position deci-dedly and strongly in support of the Govern-ment. Regarding the forcible secession of ment. Regarding the forcible secession of the Southern aristocracy as treason against a most beneficent Government: as treason aggravated by the fact that not a single right of the South had been invaded, and as treason against a treason against a had many a darkness into the light shall leap. And shine in the sudden making of splendid not a single right of the South had been invaded, and as treason against a had been invaded, and as treason against a treason against a had been invaded. The south had been invaded, and as treason against a high many a darkness into the light shall leap. And shine in the sudden making of splendid not a single right of the South had been invaded, and as treason against a high many a darkness into the light shall leap. And shine in the sudden making of splendid not a single right of the south had been invaded, and as treason against a high many a darkness into the light shall leap. And shine in the sudden making of splendid not a single right of the south had been invaded, and as treason against a splendid not be successed in the sudden making of splendid not a single right of the south had been invaded, and as treason against a splendid not be successed in the sudden making of splendid not be successed in the sudden making of splendid not be successed in the sudden making of splendid not be successed in the sudden making of splendid not be successed in the sudden making of splendid not be successed in the sudden making of splendid not be successed in the sudden making of splendid not be successed in the sudden making of splendid not be successed in the sudden making of splendid not be successed in the successed in

son rendered peculiarly malignant and wicked by the fact that it was committed with the of our condition as a nation. God's just doom has been wreaked on the hypocrite who held has been wreaked on the hypocrite who held have been dependence. rated this action. Our churches with entire unanimity responded, by word and deed, to these sentiments. Our record as a Church we commit to the calm judgment of posterity, in the full assurance that there is neither a line nor a word the Christian patriotism of the future will desire to erase; not a single sentiment befitting our relation to this great conflict it will find unexpressed.

And now, at its triumphant conclusion, this Assembly devoutly recognizes the good hand power and excellence of our free institutions, when sustained by a virtuous and intelligent people, and the deep malignity of that spirit of absolutism which has sought to overthrow them. We gratefully recognize this Providence in strengthening the patriotism of the people to vindicate the national unity and freedom by the sacrifice of treasure so immense and blood so noble and precious, and in giving us for a leader one so wise, unself-ish, patriotic, and reliant on His divine power and purpose in His own-time to vindicate the right and crush the wrong, in surrounding him with men of an earnest and steady patri-otism, wise in counsel and energetic in action, and in raising up skilful generals and admirals to lead our brave troops to victory. We rejoice with exceeding joy in that Divine Sovereignty which has given to us, in the midst of war, such material prosperity; which has inspired the benevolence that has poured forth its means to care for the temporal and spiritual wants of our noble soldiers, to endow our institutions of learning, and relieve our churches to so great an extent from the incumbrance of debt, and sustain our Christian enterprises for the conversion of men. "Not unto us, O God—not unto us, but to Thy name be the glory." Nor would we neglect to thank Him that, in answer to the prayers of Christians throughout the world, He has delivered us from foreign conflicts that might have imperilled or protracted the successful issue of this war. We wonder at, and admire especially, the

Divine wisdom manifested in educating the nation through the successive stages of defeat and victory; through the unparalleled atro-cities perpetuated, and the amazing malig-nity illustrated by the leaders of the rebellion, up to the purpose of utterly rooting out and destroying a condition of society so utterly hostile to the elevation of man and the spirit of the Gospel. While we would be rebel. spirit of the Gospel. While we would hum-bly confess and forsake the sins which have deserved the Divine chastisement, we thank God that through suffering He hath taught us to abhor the sin, at the same time that He hath laid in the hearts of the people the foundation of a truly national trust in Him as our only sovereign, and hath prepared us to spread over all the continent the noblest civilization the world has ever known.

In the sad event which has clothed the nation in mourning; which has stricken down-in a full maturity of his powers, and the height of his usefulness-one of the noblest of men, to whom it was given of God to accomplish a work for this nation and the cause of humanity unsurpassed in the grandeur of its character and the magnitude of its issues by that of any of his most illustrious predecessors, we recognize the same wise Providence, which, looking far above our feeble vision, permitted the existence of slavery and the rise of this Rebellion, and ing and abhorrence of the world. In his life he struck the chains from the trembling limbs of millions, vindicated the rights of to those truly loyal and Christian people at humanity, and illustrated the glory of a the South, who, at the cost of great personal patriotism made strong and pure by devout trial and suffering, have stood firm for the the chord of sympathy deep in the hearts of universal man, and won over to our holy cause every true lover of his race, every soul in which dwells the hope of freedom.

To his bereaved widow and family this body would express our sympathy in this great affliction, common to us all, but resting most heavily on those so nearly allied to him, assuring them of our prayers, that to them may be granted the consolations of the Comforter, and in them these trials may bring forth the peaceable fruits of righteouness.

In Andrew Johnson, so unexpectedly called to the chair of our martyred Chief, the Assembly recognize a man distinguished tor a long course of earnest effort to elevate the masses, and for a steady, consistent patriotism that neither the power nor the favor of a treasonable oligarchy has been able successfully to assail or seduce. We desire to pledge to him as our constitutional Chief Magistrate our confidence and support in his efforts to vindicate the majesty of law, maintain the National Government in its just supremacy, and destroy the spirit and counteract the workings of the evil system that created this war; to inspire a just appreciation of the crime of treason and a true loyalty to the Government in the breasts of the masses of the white population of the South, and extend to the colored citizens of that section the practical enjoyment of those personal and political rights announced in the Declaration of Independence, but denied to them by a despotic aristocracy. And while this Assembly deem it not their province to counsel our rulers in espect to political measures, we possess both the right, and regard it as our duty, to state distinctly that, in our opinion, a nation like ours, whose corner-stone is equal rights, cannot permanently prosper, nor be exempt from future convulsions, unless the principles of civil and religious liberty are fairly carried out and fully applied, with only just and healthful limitations, without reference to class or color, to all the people.

For his personal safety, guidance, and suport, we invoke the blessings of God, and we exhort our ministers and churches, since God by this war hath taught us the necessity and impressed upon us more deeply than ever before the duty of prayer for our rulers, to remember the President and his counsellors in their petitions to the Throne of Heavenly We exhort them to sustain him in the just exercise of his authority, to judge charitably his measures and acts, and, in the exercise of a magnanimous and Christian patriotism, encourage him in the peculiarly lifficult eircumstances in which he is called to act in our behalf.

In the state of this nation consequent on this war, this Assembly recognize not only what God has done, but what He has prepared the way for us to do, as a Church of Christ, in elevating the people. The words of the Laureate of England, written years ago, as if in anticipation of our great struggle, are full of significance:

are rull or significance.

"Let it go or stay, so I wake to the higher aims Of a land that has lost for a little her lust of gold And love of a peace that was full of wrongs and shames,
Horrible, hateful, monstrous, not to be told,
And hail once more to the banner of battle unroll'd t Tho' many a light shall darken and many shall weep for those that are crush'd in the clash of jarring claims.

Yet God's just doom shall be wreak'd on a giant light.

ing the system of slavery—a system in direct opposition to the Gospel and the principles of religious liberty—the Assembly condemned of the slave auctioneer. And in doing this it in the name of God, and pledged to the He has made a noble thought freer under Government a hearty support in the effort to crush it. Each succeeding Assembly reite- a free gospel and free schools. He has imposed on us the responsibility of giving this free thought to these emancipated millions. As our Church—republican and apostolic in its order and its doctrines—is, in the main, best fitted to create a free, intelligent, stable Christian manhood in harmony with our civil institutions and the progressive spirit of the nation, so it is for us to enter the field God has opened for our labors: to establish churches and schools, and thus assist the civil of God, which has sustained us as a nation through four years of war unparalleled for its magnitude in all the past, and given us victory in such a manner as to illustrate the tory in such a manner as to illustrate the authority in bringing order out of chaos, while dress ourselves at once to its performance, we shall make our Church a light to millions and be crowned as wise and faithful servants of our God. But if we are neglectful of these great interests, we shall be pronounced unfaithful servants, and God will use other in-

struments to effect his glorious purposes Not only is it true that this war has prepared the way for us to effect great things for the South; it has also imposed on us responsibilities for the correction of wrong here at home. The wrong of class legislation in one part of the Union, the bitter fruit of hostility to our Government, and the degradation of vast multitudes it has borne, has shown us that a bad principle, however concealed for a time, will work mischief both to the State and Church. The heart of the people has thus begun to beat with a desire to remove all such inconsistencies, wrongs, shams and hypocrisies from our own legislation. If we fight for or ask justice for the African in the South, we must act justly towards him at the North. Neither the law nor the Gospel, when rightly understood, will permit us to exclude from the rights and privileges of freemen those who are citizens like ourselves, many of whom have imperilled their lives in this conflict. It is for us, as Christian pa-triots, to recognize men as men, both in the Church and in the State. And, since in this high ecclesiastical court, we have given to the nation and the world a signal illustration of the justice we advocate; since here intelligence and piety are recognized as the only necessary qualifications in him who is chosen to represent the ablest ministers and the noolest churches in the land, we can consistently exhort the members of our churches to ap-

nothing to do with civil legislation. The day has gone by when an intelligent Christian will affirm the doctrine, that what is wrong in religion is right in politics. God has taught us, in this war, that the Church must conserve the State by instructing the people in the great principles of justice, and inspir-ing them to practice the same. Without the teaching and the inspiration of the Church, the patriotism of this nation would never have nerved itself for the persistent and heroic defence of freedom (and this is but another name for justice) which has crushed the treason that sought to assassinate the State. We wish all men to know that the members of our churches are bound to be Christians, in politics as well as in religion. God hath made us responsible, according to our numbers and our intelligence, for the welfare and healthful legislation of the State. To meet this responsibility, our Christian patriots must exert themselves to influence the primary meetings for the nomination of fit men, slavery and the rise of this Rebellion, and to secure the election of good, pure men to office, and when nominated themselves, to redespotism has illustrated its debased and member the duty of assisting their country, malignant spirit so as to excite the loath- and illustrating both their piety and patriot-

onfidence in God; in his death he touched Union; and also the duty of the Church to care for and sympathize with our wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans whom

this war has bereaved.

Let our Church, which has heretofore been honored as a leader in all good enterprises, now address herself to the great work to which she is called by her Divine Redeemer, both at the South and the North. Let her seek to illustrate the Gospel in all her relations to society, as well as preach it to the multitudes that know not God, and His blessing will be upon her; that the heart of the people will beat in sympathy with her; the State, purged of its impurities and inconsistencies, will gradually rise to her level; her boundaries shall be enlarged, her churches be multiplied; the nation, grown wise and strong, shall rejoice in her influence, and myriads of souls, converted and educated for heaven under the living ministry, shall form the jewelled crown of her glory, when the ransomed of God shall come to Zion, and esus, our King, shall make the kingdoms of this world the kingdom of our God.

The report was adopted, and authenticated copies odered to be sent to the family of the late President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet, and the ministers were recommended to read it to their congre-

BILLS AND OVERTURES.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported, through the Rev. Dr. Spear, a memorial asking for the colored man the right of suffrage, contending that they should at once be included among the loyal persons in the South, and be admitted to a participation in the reconstruction of the States memorialists believe that this would the best solution of the problem. The possession of these rights will be for these people the best preparation for their proper use.

The memorial was signed by about forty ministers. The Committee reported on the memorial that they understood the Freedmen were referred to in the memorial, and that they heartily concurred with the memorialists in the ends sought. To this result the country must come at last, and more will be lost than

gained in the efforts to postpone the question of giving the ballot to the Freedmen. Rev. J. Copeland rose to object to the memorial. He did not doubt the right of the negro to vote, but uneducated as were the freedmen of the South, he questioned the expediency of extending to them such privilege until they had evinced some ability to exercise it wisely. He moved to defer

the consideration of the report for the pre-Rev. Dr. Spear defended the report, and hoped it would be adopted. He considered that it was just what was needed to arouse public sentiment. According to Chief Justice Chase, the President of the United States needed from the various Christian bodies of the country an expression of views on this subject to aid him in carrying out his purpose in regard to the colored population of the

South. Rev. Dr. Fisher confirmed the statement of the previous speaker in regard to the feeling of the Government on this question. Rev. Dr. Pratt, of Portsmouth, Ohio, said that if they did not wish to be ground between the upper and nether millstone, they must obtain the suffrage of the negro to counteract it.

as now in the hands of the Irish Catholic. (Continued on page 180.)