General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church.

[From the Pittsburg Journal.]

FIFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator. The minutes of Friday were read and approved. The report of the Committee on the Church Erection Fund was read by the secretary, Dr. M'Elroy. It showed that the receipts during the year were $109,000, which is not sufficient to meet the demands in such securities that it was necessary to borrow when needed. Though very little fund is borrowed, it has been promptly met, yet the fund is increasing. Up to May, 1859, 1,100 churches have been granted aid, and 800 either raised or donated to them. This year the number of churches aided has been 81; to whom $10,150 have been granted. The whole number of churches thus far from the Fund has been 881, and the number of loans 197. The report was full, clear, systematic, and highly encouraging.

THE SYNOD AND THE ASSEMBLY.

At 10 o'clock the Moderator of the General Presbyterian Synod, came in procession to the Third Church, and the Assembly rose to receive them. The moderator, of the Synod, Mr. Skerritt, was invited to a seat beside the moderator of the Assembly, Mr. Miller, and he took the chair.

Mr. Smith said:—We welcome you, he said, as a branch of the great Presbyterian family, which we believe to be nearer the Scriptural model, in doctrine and government, than any other. We meet together to unite our prayers and praise. Let us try to draw near to Christ; for the closer we are to him, the nearer we shall be to each other.

The moderator of the Synod then gave out a psalm, which was sung, and led in prayer. Another psalm was then read, and prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Rankin, a delegate to the Assembly, from New England.

Rev. Mr. Spencer, of the Board of Church Extension, said it gave him the greatest pleasure to meet this body. He rejoiced in an especial manner in the fact that the stand this the Reformed Presbyterian Church had taken sixty years ago, on the subject of slavery, was now occupied by the whole body who are here holding their assembly. Let us act together in this great matter in assuming the time when the Gospel shall cover the earth as the waters the sea.

Rev. Mr. Avery, of New York, the veterable Dr. Wisner, of Ithaca, Rev. Joshua Sewall, of New York, made addresses.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, another Psalm was sung, and the moderator of the Synod made a few remarks reciprocating the cordial feelings expressed by Mr. Miller.

Dr. Brainerd made the next address, alluding, with great appropriateness and beauty, to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in London fourteen years ago. He was followed by Rev. Wilson, of Cincinnati; Mr. McLeod, of Philadelphia; Dr. Stearns, of Newark, N. J.; Mr. Bell, of California; Dr. McMillen, of Cedarville, Ohio. All these addresses were brief, and most of them exceedingly appropriate and interesting.

The closing prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Philadelphia, the 100th psalm in long metre was sung, and the benediction pronounced by Mr. Miller.

Dr. Brainerd said that he had a message for the Assembly, from the venerable Dr. Beecher. He saw him just before coming here. His great intellect is failing, but his heart is as large, warm and warm as ever. "Tell my brethren," he said, "that my heart is too full to speak." This was all he could utter.

Hearing Mr. Hanking, the delegate from Yorkmouth, was made the special order for 10 o'clock on Monday.

Reports on synodical records were ordered to be presented on Wednesday afternoon.

At 12 o'clock, the Assembly adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, Monday morning. Closed with prayer by the venerable Dr. Wisner.

Gerrit Smith's Account of his Insanity.

Mr. Smith has addressed a long letter to William Goodell, editor of a weekly paper called the *Principia*, which is the first he has written since his release from the Lunatic Asylum at Utica. He describes the long and severe labors, both in the walks of business and benevolence, by which his brain was exhausted; but the utter prostration of it, which led to his insanity, he charges upon the address of the Democratic Vigilance Committee.

Mr. Smith says:

"A false alarm, one morning, whilst it did but disquiet the other members of my family, threw me overcome me. The news, a few weeks after, of the death of my old and dear friend, John Brown, and his two sons, was a great shock to me. It contributed not a little to hasten my condition to its crisis. Only three years before, I went down under a troop of hallucinations. My family were reduced to poverty. They were cast off by their friends and the world. Those who had put their property into my hands had lost it. I was bound in honor and justice to go to Virginia, and there to seek relief for myself and unfortunate friend. Indeed, it was only from believing that I was on my way to Virginia that I went so willingly to Utica. The idea, however, say my family, and my own memory says it almost as strongly, was but a pretext. It was that my friends and relatives in the South believed that I had plotted their murder. No one now doubts that I got it from the terrible charges brought against me in the manifesto of the New York State Vigilance Association. For it is at last proved, beyond all reasonable question, that it originated, until within a very few days of my going to the Asylum, to look over the newspapers."

Mr. Smith proceeds to unfold the nature of the attack made upon him by the Vigilance Committee, and adds:

"Finally, look at the atrocity of the imputation. Those who have had the slightest idea of me must be victims of the grossest delusion to entertain the notion of my being capable of selling upon their native soil, and in the face of the whole civilized world, for his lucreness, fattening charges most vile, which they knew could not fail to serve mightily to blast his reputation to expose him to the intense and endangering notice of the courts; to excite him, and those with whom he was living charges have filled with rage to assassinate him."

"Perhaps there is one thing that is stronger and even quicker than the enormous crime. It is that the community, as one man, is ready to give the sign of repentance for it. But we must not fail to recollect that repentance is generally hastened by the fear of punishment; that any thirty-one calumniating individuals of the age, are not very too rich, but too numerous a band, to be in danger of punishment. I trust, however, that even in their case also, the Scripture shall be verified, which declares: 'Though hand join in hand the wicked shall not go unpunished.'"

Mr. Yancey vs. Mr. Yancey.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

From the speech delivered by Mr. Yancey in the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, we extract the following:

"It has been charged, in order to demoralize whatever influence we might be entitled to, either from our personal or political characteristics, or as representatives of the State of Alabama, that we are disunionists. *Never so*, then we do desire to break up the party in the State of Alabama, to break up the party in the Union, and to dissolve the Union itself. Each and all of these allegations, come from what quarter they may, are pronounced to be false. [Applause.] There is no disunionist that I know of in the delegation from the State of Alabama. There is no disreputionist that I know of, and if there are factionists in our delegation, they could not have got in here with the knowledge upon the part of our State Convention, that they were of so unenviable a character."

Below we give another extract from Mr. Yancey's "scarlet letter," written in 1858 to J. S. Slaughter:

"*We shall fire the Southern heart*; instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, *and at the PROPER MOMENT, by one organized, concerted effort, we can precipitate the cotton States into a* REVOLUTION!"

THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.—The Montreal *Gazette* traces, on authority, as follows, the Prince of Wales' tour in Canada and the United States:

The date of his departure from England is to be the 18th of July. ——the 18th—with a fleet to be before stated. His first port on this side of the Atlantic will be St. John's, Newfoundland. The Lieutenant Governor of that island, as we have already announced, has received a letter informing him of the intention. He will proceed to Halifax, and thence cross over the country, and *visit St. John, N. H., and Fredericktown.* If practicable, he will thence cross over to Shediac, where his fleet will go round to meet him, and proceed up the river to Quebec. If he finds any difficulty in getting to Shediac, he may cross to Portland, and come over the Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal or Quebec. From this he will go to Kingston, and thence to Ottawa; from Ottawa to Toronto, thence across the Lakes to the Falls, and back by rail to Hamilton. He will go to Sarnia, to see the Grand Trunk works there, and travel over the Western States *secretly*, go to Washington and be the guest of the President; thence visit the Atlantic cities, and have a fleet meet him at Portland, or, probably, if he comes by Portland, his departure from Quebec, he from Quebec, and he may take the Grand Trunk from Portland after the completion of his tour in the United States."

IMPORTATIONS.

[Reported for The Press.]

CARDENAS—Brig E F Newton—1,195hds molasses 85 tcs 64 do do H Hetherington; consigned to order.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA—Brig L E Pennington—30 hhds molasses 77 tcs 9 do do; consigned to order.

CIENFUEGOS—Brig Sarah Ann—1,000 hhds molasses 1 tc 1 do do; consigned to order.

MATANZAS—Brig Ellen Maria—1,000 hhds molasses 77 tcs 9 do do; consigned to order.

CARDENAS—Brig Ellen Maria—1,000 hhds molasses 77 tcs 9 do do; consigned to order.

CIENFUEGOS—Brig Ellen Maria—1,000 hhds molasses 77 tcs 9