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"ONE THING IS NEEDFUL:" "ONE THING HAVE I DESIRED OF THE LORD:" "THIS ONE THING I DO."

WHOLE NO. 849

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TERMS.—IN ADVANCE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

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Original Poetry.

Lines,

SUGGESTED BY THE DEATH OF J. F. A.

Brother, farewell; we meet no more,
In this dark vale of tears;
Thou art "not lost, but gone before,"
To brighter, happier spheres;
And faith looks up with joyful eyes,
To a re-union in the skies.

O happy day, when we shall meet
Thee in those realms above;
And bending at the Saviour's feet,
In rapturous notes of love,
We'll there unite in blissful lays,
To celebrate his glorious praise.

With what delight we'll wander o'er,
Those bright celestial fields;
And pluck the fruit, the tree of life,
In rich abundance yields;
And drink of *Life's* pure, living stream,
Basking in *Light's* effulgent beam.

Our Father's face, we there shall see,
Th' incarnate Son behold;
And with the Spirit, One in Three,
Their mysteries unfold:
Our then expanded minds shall know,
What darkly we beheld below.

With happy saints and angels there,
Forever we shall dwell;
And in their songs of triumph share,
With joys no tongue can tell;
Loud hallelujahs to our King,
Thro' all eternity, we'll sing.

But who can paint the joys above,
The glories of that place;
Where we shall know the Father's love,
The Saviour's wondrous grace;
Where *faith* is sweetly lost in sight,
And *hope* in infinite delight.

Nicklesville, 1859. MARY.

From our London Correspondent.

The Outbreak of War—Its Seat as Described by an Italian—Its Future—Bloodless Revolutions in Italy—The Money Panic—General Alarm—Its Cause—France and Russia Banding Together—The Public Reassured—Naval Preparations—The Day of Thanksgiving—The Indian Mutiny and its Merciful Suppression—A Memorable Sabbath Day—The Past and the Future—Peace Amid Tumult—The Thanksgiving Sermons—The Claims and Wants of India—The Pope and Cardinals Hated and Affrighted—A Scene at Rome—Austria the Champion of the Papacy—The "Univers" and its Lamentation—The Monks and their War-Loan—Dr. Cumming a Prophet once more—Our Statesmen and Non-Interference—Political Prospects—Special Postscript as to Islington "Fair," and its Results.

LONDON, May 3d, 1859.

WAR has broken out at last! Its field, for the present at least, is Italy, whose beautiful fields are likely to be watered plentiously with human blood. There seems no doubt that Austria was, in part at least, encouraged by the denunciation of the French Emperor in the closing words of the last speech made by Lord Derby before the dissolution of Parliament. But even without that, nought remained for Austria, as determined to hold Lombardy, and to maintain the *status quo*. in Italy, but to fight, and so take the initiative with such promptitude as to have the opportunity of overrunning Sardinia before the French auxiliary troops could be mustered.

The Ticino has been passed by immense bodies of troops, who now form a kind of semi-circle, and the Sardinian army retires by command, as the Austrians advance. It will help your readers to a clear idea of the position and prospects of the combatants, to ponder on the following communication to the *Examiner*, signed by "A. Gallenga." It is an Italian view of the Italian Contest, and deserves attention for the accuracy of its facts, and the probabilities of its inferences:

It is not easy even for those who have for the last three months given all their attention to the subject, to calculate the chances of the forthcoming struggle. Till the French take the field in sufficient numbers, it is very clear that Piedmont must limit herself to a strictly defensive warfare. The Austrian army in Lombardy is calculated at two hundred and fifty thousand combatants; that of Sardinia will only be on a par with it when the Emperor Napoleon has sent down the one hundred and fifty thousand men promised, as it is said, to Cavour. Sardinia has taken great pains to avoid a collision on the Ticino. She has concentrated her forces at Casale, Alessandria, Tortona, and all along the Ligurian Apennines; and will offer no resistance to the invader North of the Po, as far as the Dora Battea at Chivasso, abandoning thus the defence of Novara and Vercelli. It is doubtful, however, whether the Austrians will avail themselves even of this momentary advantage; but what is quite sure is, that long before the French have mustered in sufficient strength to give the Austrians battle on the plains of Vercelli and Novara, these latter will have to fall back on their own Territory, as their flank would be exposed to an attack of the Piedmontese from Alessandria and Casale.

All campaigns of this nature, from those of Louis XII, and Francis I, of France, to those of the first Napoleon, almost invariably begun by an inroad into the centre of Lombardy, and an attempt to occupy Milan. Such a plan of campaign will, however, in all probability, be modified in the present instance, owing to a variety of reasons, but especially to the strong position taken by Austria at Pavia with a view to cover the Lombard capital. An occupation of Milan, however rapid and successful, would have no important military result, so long as the vast Austrian armament can find a safe shelter behind the walls of Pavia, Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, Piacenza, and Ferrara, all of which places have lately been raised to the importance of fortresses of the first order. A more natural and rational course for the French and Sardinians will be an advance into the Territory of Parma. A large force collected either at Parma or Reggio, would enable them either to achieve the investment of Piacenza, or to threaten Mantua, Verona, and Ferrara. It is not likely the Austrians will show any great anxiety to sally forth from those strongholds to give battle; nor is it probable that their enemies will lose their time in the siege of places which modern art has rendered all but impregnable. So far as mere military manœuvres are concerned, the war is likely enough to turn out a drawn game between the two immense forces, as the Austrian army will to a certain extent be placed in a position inaccessible to its adversaries, and it will at the same time be too much divided into different garrisons, and compelled to be on its guard on too many distant points, to be able to strike any decisive blow. A war pursued under such circumstances must needs leave ample scope for the work of diplomacy; and it is extremely likely that England and Prussia, unweary as they have been in their efforts to prevent an outbreak of hostilities, will lose no opportunity which may offer, either to put an end to the war, or at least to hem in its ravages and limit it to the narrowest possible sphere.

A few days may put to flight the hopes of a comparatively bloodless contest, as indicated in the closing part of the foregoing; and such, too, as Mr. D'Israeli in his speech to his constituents, yesterday seemed to believe in. But surely the French and Sardinians, now that the sword is drawn and the scabbard thrown away, unless thoroughly beaten, will persevere in the attempt to wrest not only the Dutchies, but Lombardy from Austria, and, in fact, to expel her from Italy altogether. To do that, however, is no easy task. The forces of Austria are immense. France and Piedmont united, are not, in a military sense, more than a match for Austria alone; and were they to obtain too great and sudden an advantage over Austria, it is possible that all Germany might move to the rescue. Not, indeed, that it is *likely* that Germany will cross her own Rhine except in the last extremity, to meet a French invader; and the idea of the last has again been most solemnly disclaimed by Napoleon. Notwithstanding her bristling fortresses in Lombardy, who can tell what one disaster to Austria in the field, might lead to!

"Who," (asks the writer of the article already quoted from,) "who can foresee what the movement of Italy will be when the first roar of cannon turns the hope into certainty, when Austria falls back from Ancona and Bologna, when the fiery cross runs from town to town, and the French and Sardinians enable and even invite the Italian youth to arm and muster in the rear of their ranks? In such a state of things, it will behove Austria, to guard well against any untoward slip, against any disaster however partial or temporary—for, the example and instigation of the Piedmontese, and the encouragement of the French, will embolden the Lombardo-Venetians to fall upon their masters, whenever a chance offers, and the ground will soon be too hot under the feet of the Austrians, even within the walls of their impregnable strongholds."

A Bloodless Revolution has taken place both at Florence and Parma, the troops and people sympathizing with Sardinia, and the Grand Duke of Florence, and the Duchess of Parma both sent peacefully away. All Italy is ripe for change, and Austria's fears have compelled her to place Trieste, Venicia, and Ancona in a state of siege. The Austrian General in Piedmont has issued a proclamation to the Sardinians, guaranteeing liberty and protection of property. But he is making Novara provide forage and food, on pain of overwhelming fines.

A TERRIBLE PANIC seized on our Stock Exchange, last week, when it was found that Austria had resolved on war, and more especially because of a deliberate announcement in the *Times*, backed by all its authority, and given in wide, "leaded" columns, that an alliance offensive and defensive, had been concluded between France and Russia; that the latter was to declare war against Austria "within fifteen days" of her assuming the offensive against Sardinia, and that *both* had resolved on the destruction of Austria as a European power. To this was the corollary that Constantinople was to be seized by Russia, and that the French and Russian fleets were to co-operate in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and finally that Denmark had joined the inauspicious pair of conspirators against England and Europe. The result of this announcement was an alarm and agitation which have had no parallel since the memorable French Revolution of 1848. Even grave and quiet people at once believed it, and there was a sudden reversal of the verdict pronounced *against* Austria the week before, for her apparent obstinacy. Men saw at last the unmasking of the dark, deep, long cherished, tenacious purposes of one whom this nation has never trusted—the Emperor of the French. It was even said that at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, the proposal to "abolish" Austria, was made by Louis Napoleon when he visited the Queen, and that she and her Ministers had rejected it with indignation.

At all events, disaster fell on the Money Market; the funds went down four or five per cent.; not less than fifty Stock-dealers were obliged to succumb before the tempest; stocks and shares of all descriptions went down fearfully; and, in one day, the country was by many millions poorer. Trade and commerce received a rude shock, orders were countermanded, workmen were dismissed, and the food of the people was suddenly enhanced in price by 10s. per quarter. It was felt that England was herself in peril, and a rapid manning of the navy, the getting up of volunteer rifle clubs, the calling out of the militia, and a revival of the days of 1804, when Bonaparte's flotilla at Bologna, threatened our independence, was anticipated by many.

Now, there is a change, and a calm Why? Although war is begun, yet "the offensive and defensive alliance" between Russia and France, is gradually melting into thin air. Russia has been questioned by our Government, and Prince Gortschackoff, her Foreign Ambassador, admitting that there is an *understanding* between France and Russia, of some kind, denies that it has any aggressive aspect whatever against the interests of England; and the Emperor Alexander himself declares he has no intention of attacking Austria. Had Lord Derby been *out*, and Palmerston *in*, we would have been spared this panic and its sad results. The *Economist*, a paper edited by Mr. Wilson, an eminent member of the late Palmerston Ministry, puts the matter as follows, and, as I think, judiciously:

We do not read in the alliance between France and Russia—supposing it to be as stated—any such covert hostility to Great Britain as alarmists fancy. That one motive of this proceeding is to neutralize any possible action on our part in favor of Austria, we entertain no doubt whatever. But this precaution we hold to be permissible enough. The French Emperor, believing that he and his ally, Sardinia, have a just ground of war against Austria—or, if we please, being resolved to "have it out" with that power, now that he has found a plausible pretext—is resolved not to be interfered with. Our Cabinet have used language which may well make him fear that under certain contingencies they might have been as much inclined to help Austria as they have showed themselves inclined to praise her: he is wise, therefore, to provide an ally who will help him to occupy our fleet in case we should manifest an intention of intervening therewith in the dispute. We do not see any need to suppose designs more unfriendly than this. As for Russia, we have long known that ever since the Crimean war she has been cultivating friendly relations with France and Sardinia, and has been waiting for a fit occasion to repay Austria for her hostile though passive and selfish proceedings during that disastrous contest; and we cannot wonder that she should embrace so promising an opportunity as that now offered. Nor can we see why we should regard the mission of a fleet into the Mediterranean (if she really has one to send,) nor the concentration of a *corps d'armee* on the Gallician frontier to menace Austria, as any act of unfriendliness or any indication of aggressive designs against ourselves. The latter step is no doubt designed to weaken Austria in Italy by compelling her to retain one hundred thousand men in Germany; but if we have no wish to help Austria in her Italian struggle, why should we quarrel with such a proceeding?

Nevertheless, it is well to be on our guard. Sir Chas. Napier calls out for a Channel Squadron of great strength; so does that "Dog Tear'em," Mr. Roebuck, and the Ministry themselves are not slow to obey the call. A Privy Council was held on Saturday, and it was at once resolved to increase the number of marines for the fleet, by the addition of ten thousand. For this purpose a Royal bounty has been offered, at the rate of £10 per man, and there is a rush yesterday and to day, at Tower Hill and at the Receiving Ship at Woolwich, of men suitable for the service, so that a magnificent British fleet will be speedily in the Channel, and another in the Mediterranean. The garrisons of Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu, are all being strengthened, and it is right that they should be so; for, who can tell whereunto this war may grow? My own impression is, that it will not last long; but we all had the same expectations about the Indian Mutiny, and yet we know how formidable it became, and but for God's mercy, and the special heroism of our handful of English soldiers in India, led by the God-fearing Havelock and others, how it might have been overwhelming.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING for the suppression of the Indian rebellion, was held on Sabbath, the 1st inst., and was universally and devoutly observed. Men's minds were deeply solemnized by the black cloud, charged with tempest, which brooded and was about to burst over Europe. The ministers of the sanctuary felt it impossible, in offering the people's thanksgivings, not to mingle with them strong supplications to Him who alone could avert apparently *present* and imminent peril. Indeed last Lord's day will always be a memorable one. With multitudes it was the day of Sacramental commemoration. They "kept the feast," and at the table of Christ, as in the very shadow of the Almighty, they experienced the *peace*, amid surrounding tumult, which He who said there to each pardoned and welcomed guest, "I am pacified toward thee," could bestow. But what a week had preceded that fresh, happy, soothing, sustaining Sabbath, and its holy feast! The Demon of War had stalked forth, and the nations trembled as they beheld him, "The dart and javelin glittering in his hands." And mingled with the "confused noise of the warrior," from afar, was the tumult of *home* excitement. All over the kingdom a stern, close, hand-to-hand *political* contest was being waged, on whose issue it was felt the future of England largely hung. On Saturday, the closing day of that memorable week, every borough gave out its utterance, and Conservatives and Liberals were placed in an antagonism, and changed places in a manner such as has not been known for years. On Saturday evening, the busy cities and towns—agitated all the week, and throughout that day, in a state of feverish excitement—subsided into quietude, and men were unusually glad to find that a day of rest was before them, and that "the Sabbath drew on."

The sermons on the day of thanksgiving, partook of the nature of the prayers. The ominous *future* received attention, as well as the wondrous past of that Indian Rebellion so marvelously trod again. It was good for us to be reminded that God had been very merciful, even amid righteous judgment; good to feel that "had not the Lord been on our side," the floods had swallowed us up; good to mark and recognize the glorious union of Christianity and courage in that Indian struggle, such as had been unknown in a British army since the days of Cromwell and Ironsides; good to see and recollect that Heathenism and Mohammedanism had both been judged and rebuked, and that the way was now clear in an humbled people's hearts, and by reason of the reanscitated zeal of a repentant nation at home, for the carrying over Hindoostan that banner of the Prince of Peace which, as yet, has been only unfurled in the eyes of a very few. Neither British nor American churches are more than *half awake* to the claims of India. What six Christian teachers would be in this London of ours, are the four hundred missionaries that are in Hindoostan! Whole tracts and provinces never yet saw, "beautiful upon the mountains," the feet of a herald of deliverance. And in spite of all that will be done, for years, Hindooism will remain a system stern and formidable. It is a far more consistent thing, in its diabolical unity of spirit, than is generally believed. It even exceeds Romanism, in its adaptation to enslave, deceive, and destroy.

We had a RUMOR, a day or two since, that the Pope had fled from Rome. That event has not *yet* happened. The French troops, his quasi-protectors, are still there, and he hates them thoroughly. A few days ago, the French troops were cheered by the *higher* and *middle* classes, in the public streets of Rome. At this, Antonelli was very angry, and some arrests were made. The French General resented this; the demonstration having *really* been in sympathy with that French alliance with Sardinia which Rome fears above all things, and so, *nolens volens*, the Pope's Prime Minister is compelled to set free his prisoners.

The *Univers*, the French Jesuit organ, is in a great fright about the issues of the war. Its language sufficiently indicates how thoroughly the Papacy is being "minished and brought low," as even prophecy expects us to look for, ere there come that final overthrow which awaits her, and whose crash will be loud enough to make the world know, at last, that she *was* the Grand Adversary and Antichrist, and that "strong is the Lord God that judgeth her."

Hear the *Jesuit's* organ. It is quite true to its principles; but to its confusion and dismay it cannot arrest the conflict between "Christian princes" which it deprecates, or sweep out of the path either England or Russia:

We are still of exactly the same opinion we were a week ago, before the French troops entered Piedmont, or two months ago, when war appeared neither desirable nor probable, or even a year ago, when there seemed no possibility that the peace of Europe could be disturbed. We then wished that war might not be declared for a long time to come, and that when France should draw the sword, it would be against another enemy. The Church implores Heaven to send peace among Christian princes, and especially among Roman Catholic princes. But at present war breaks out between the two great Catholic nations—is about to overrun and lay waste a Catholic land—its flames threaten to spread even to the Vatican, the sacred abode of the Father of the Catholic family. *For our parts, we know only two enemies to France*—the two pointed out by nature—*England for the present, and Russia in the future.* We believe that Russia menaces Latin civilization with one of the most memorable catastrophes that any civilization ever had to undergo. Russia aspires to the empire of the world—to Constantinople and to Rome, and even now this dream of her old ambition can no longer be regarded with contempt by any serious mind. France has only one truly great part to play, that which prudence and history indicate. The revolution made her relinquish it for a while, but she has not renounced it, because she has always felt that she could not do so without sinking in the scale of nations. France should be the heart and arm of Latin civilization—the shield that covers Rome, the hand that assists, raises, and upholds all Catholic nations. *England and Russia close the world against us and against the Gospel, England now, Russia hereafter. The vessels of all nations only traverse the globe with a passport signed by England.* When England no longer signs the passport, Russia will do so. We should have wished to see France, as protectress of the great European families, give the world to them by upholding everywhere the true religion. Such are our ideas and views, and hitherto nobody has persuaded us that it is possible to form any of a more patriotic, more French, or more Christian character.

Austria now is Rome's chosen champion, and the monasteries of the empire, at the Pope's instigation, have contributed *a million* of money to the expenses of the war! This will soon leak away, and if Austria survive the shock, and get her finances redressed, (*now* she is issuing paper money, and making an enormous demand in taxes and loans on her people,) she is sufficiently Church-ridden as to be *honest* enough to pay the monks. But methinks if an English "heretic" were asked what *he* thought of the prospect of repayment of that lent million, he would be tempted, in the naughty-boy fashion, to place his fingers and thumb at right angles with his nasal promontory, and with a bow and leer far from respectful or comforting to the friars, would simply say, "Don't you wish you may get it?" Or as Paddy might say, "You'll never see it again except in a *drame!*"

DOCTOR CUMMING, in his thanksgiving sermon, has turned prophet once more. The Russian war of 1854, he said, was the premature effort of the Czar to fulfill that destiny which *he* (Dr. C.) showed at the time was indicated in the 38th and 39th of Ezekiel. He had stated then that Russia would again emerge from its frozen steppes and ledges, and, united with auxiliary forces, would yet clear its way to Jerusalem, to its own overwhelming destruction. And so the two mightiest powers have coalesced, and their object is an Eastern Empire, headed by the Czar, and a Western Empire, headed by the Emperor of France. So "the ships of Tarshish" are England and her navy, and "Sheba, and Dedan, and Tarshish," are her commercial, and mercantile, and colonial dependencies; and it is inferred that England will be involved in a fearful struggle, from which, however, after a fearful expenditure of men and means, she will emerge radiant with virtues.

Dr. Cumming should have learnt a little caution and modesty from the notorious failure of his predictions as to the issue of the Crimean struggle. But the "school" of which he is an oracle, is always credulous exceedingly, and insist on laying down date and place, and mapping out the future of those times and seasons which the Father had kept in his own power.

LORD JOHN RUSSEL AND PALMERSTON have dealt very severely with the idea propounded in Lord Derby's speech, and attribute mischief to his remaining in office. It seems certain, in spite of gains by corruption, that the Cabinet must give way before a united majority of at least sixty. One thing is certain, that *all* political parties are resolved to keep out of the European fray as long as possible. Mr. Bright is not alone now in preaching the doctrine of non-intervention. Even General Peel endorses it, while at the same time exhorting the country to keep its "powder dry," and giving fresh orders for rifled cannon, rifled muskets, and other weapons of war. J.W.

P. S.—The Bazaar at Islington came off last week, and in spite of ungenial weather, political turmoil, and a war-panic, was most successful. The articles from the United States did not occupy a *separate* table, but they were prominent on the principal table. The painting by a lady, the vases by the venerable grandmother, who writes that she has "forty grandchildren," the books forwarded with a kind letter from the author, with other articles from Washington and elsewhere, were duly appreciated. I beg to thank most sincerely the donors of all, as well as the sending of the two *gold dollars*, which were safely received. I am sure I must have forgotten to chronicle some of the gifts. Nevertheless they were *all* welcome, as expressions of Christian love. If any others were intended for us, they will be in time to complete and crown the early and entire extinction of our church debt, which, thank God! is now virtually abolished.

Ecclesiastical.

Mr. D. M. WILLIAMS was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Saline at its late meeting.

Prof. M. M. FISHER was ordained *sine titulo* by the Presbytery of Missouri, at its late session. JAMES A. QUARLES was licensed to preach at the same session.

Rev. C. H. MUSTARD has been received from the Presbytery of Wilmington, (New School,) by the Presbytery of Lewes.

Rev. WM. MCCONNEL has been installed pastor of the church of Houma, by the Presbytery of New Orleans.

Rev. Mr. FINDLEY has resigned the pastoral charge of the church at Springfield, Ohio.

Rev. W. C. MCPHEETERS' Post Office address is Liberty, Mo.

Rev. W. J. MCCORMICK'S Post Office address is changed from Youngsville, S. C., to Gainesville, Fla.

Rev. T. D. WARDLAW was installed pastor of the church in Clarksville, by a Committee of the Presbytery of Nashville, on the 1st of May.

Prof. J. W. SUTHERLAND, formerly of the Jefferson City Female College, has been taken under care of the Presbytery of Missouri as a candidate for the Gospel ministry.

Rev. J. S. WINFORD was received by the Presbytery of Memphis from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at a late meeting.

Rev. J. H. FROST was received from the Bloomington Presbytery (New School,) by the Presbytery of Western Texas at its last session, and has commenced labor as a missionary at Corpus Christi.

Rev. S. K. SNEED, from the Presbytery of Alton, (New School) was received by the Presbytery of St. Louis, at its late adjourned meeting in St. Louis.

Mr. ROBERT BRYSON, a member of the class just graduated at Princeton, New Jersey, was licensed by the Presbytery of Northumberland, on the 10th inst.

Mr. JAMES M. SALMON was ordained on the 10th inst., by the Presbytery of Northumberland, with a view to his settlement over the churches of Berwick and Brier Creek.

Mr. DAVID M. HEYDRICK, late of Princeton Theological Seminary, was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, on the 12th inst.

Rev. J. F. LANNEAU of Marietta, Ga., has received a unanimous call from the church of Salem, Roanoke, Va.

Rev. E. C. PRITCHETT, from Geneva Presbytery (New School,) was received as a member of the Presbytery of Rochester City, and a call from the Westminster church, Geneva, N. Y., (lately organized by Presbytery,) for his services being found in order, was placed in his hands, and accepted.

Rev. JOHN V. MILLER'S Post Office address is changed from North Hope, Butler Co., Pa., to Sarversville, Butler Co., Pa.

Rev. G. A. MAGEE was received by the Presbytery of Connecticut, at their late meeting, from the Presbytery of Nassau, and is at present stated supply of the church in Providence.

The General Assembly of 1859.

FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 24, 1859.

The Assembly occupied a half hour in devotional exercises.

The Minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Reports on Systematic Benevolence, State of Religion, and statistics were called for and presented. On Systematic Benevolence many of the reports were verbal, but the indication was, that the subject was attended to by the Presbyteries very extensively.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Dr. Musgrave, Corresponding Secretary, did not think it needful to give even an analysis of the report of the Board, as it had been circulated several days ago. He would but note a few particulars. The receipts had been less than last year by $5,600, but were $11,000 greater than the average of the previous five years. The Board came out with a larger balance than usual. This was owing to the fact that, during ten months the receipts had been less than usual, but were for the last two months, greatly in excess of other years.

There was, however, no diminution of the missionaries' salaries, even during the months of small receipts. The Board had faith, and kept up the appropriations. And no proper request for an appointment was refused; and the amount asked for was given more fully than had been usual.

The large balance in the Spring is needful to keep the work going on through the Summer and Fall, when receipts are light. The Board had borrowed no money. It should not be subjected to the need of borrowing. And still it had paid every missionary who sent in his report, within the first week after its reception.

He would admonish the Presbyteries not to neglect collections on account of the large balance. The absorption of this balance was very rapid, and streams should be constantly pouring into the treasury. But a small increase in appropriations, and a few additions to the number of laborers, would speedily use up the balance.

In reference to the South Western Executive Committee, the Board reported against it. But there was no objection to one or more Advisory Committees; and he hoped the Assembly would authorize such a Committee at New Orleans, with a District Secretary. Also, if the North-West brethren desired it, he would rejoice to have such a Committee and Secretary there, and one also on the Pacific coast. These would add greatly to the efficiency of the Board. Also, if the Assembly would appoint a Committee to confer with the Board, on the great subject of Domestic Missions to report to the Assembly next year, he and all who wrought with him, would be greatly pleased.

The grand want, said Dr. M., is the want of men. He desired vastly more men. The Board could grant no more commissions than there were men. The Board practically, had employed every man the Presbyteries had recommended; and he would favor a Resolution by the Board, that they would commission *every man whom a Presbytery would duly recommend* to any of the Presbyteries' fields of labor; and they would pay them all the money the Church would furnish. But if the Church would give but $100,000, the Board could not pay out $200,000.

Unemployed ministers, it was said, are plenty; why not commission them? Some were superannuated. Some were in ill health. Some preferred other sources of livelihood. Some would not go to the vacant fields. Some the people would not have if they did go.

But we want men. The Board cannot manufacture men. It is useless to talk of destitutions, and blame the Board in such circumstances. Take means to multiply the men. As to salaries, the Board has increased them forty-three per cent., within the last six years; and would be happy to increase them still farther.

As to collecting money, the Assembly required the Board to dispense with all collecting agents, and leave this part of the work to pastors. It is the Assembly's plan, a good one too; admirable; one of the best ever conceived. It works well. It progresses. But, a little advance still is hoped for. Press on. Be steadfast. It is the Scripture plan, and the true Presbyterian plan.

This plan was inaugurated in 1854. It increased by fifty, then by one hundred, then by one hundred and fifty, and the fourth year, one hundred and ninety-nine. See the progress. Last year, owing to failures in crops, the number diminished by ninety-four. But the reports from the Presbyteries just offered, give bright prospects of a great increase, the present year.

If every minister and elder will see to it, that this plan is effectively carried out, there will be a large increase. More funds are needed. Many of our missionaries are still not adequately supported. And more laborers are called for. If all hearts were right, we should find money. Our great work is to preach the Gospel. Help. Do not discourage.

Dr Humphreys, Chairman of the Committee on Domestic Missions, presented a report.

The report was accepted, and a motion made to adopt it.

Dr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, moved to amend by *enjoining* it upon the Board to appoint an Advisory Committee and Secretary, for the North-West, at Chicago.

Dr. Humphreys had no evidence that the North-West desired it, or were ready to co-operate; but evidence was perfect from the South-West. Also, under the present arrangement, the North-West is well supplied with missionaries, while the South-West is very destitute.

Mr. Bliss, of Alabama, proposed to amend farther, by adding, "provided it can be done without expense to the Board."

By consent, it was agreed to take up the resolutions offered by the Committee, *seriatim*.

The first was read and adopted. Also the second.

The third, relative to a Committee in New Orleans, being under consideration, Mr. Bliss offered his amendment, "provided it can be done without expense to the Board."

Dr. Rankin, Dr. Phelps, Mr. Vandyke, Mr. Bliss, Dr. Hall, Dr. Palmer, and Mr. Kerr, took part in the discussion. Mr. Bliss then withdrew his amendment.

Dr. Wilson, of Georgia, offered an amendment embracing the South-East in the privilege, if desired, of having an Advisory Committee and a District Secretary.

Dr. Lowrie favored the motion, but he felt in doubt about the propriety of inaugurating a machinery of this kind. It must be extensive—*all* the Boards must have it. It will interfere with Systematic Benevolence. It is not entirely in accordance with our Presbyterian system. He would go for the South-West as an experiment.

Dr. Anderson, of St. Louis, would agree for the Agency in the South-West, but no farther. The principle must not be established. He preferred the Central Agency, for economy and general efficiency; for harmony, and every real benefit.

Dr. Thornwell was delighted with the report of the Committee, and was sorry to hear the amendment offered. The general Committee of Inquiry and consultation proposed to be raised, to report next year, would review the whole subject. He would not change, in a morning's debate, a scheme which had been operated for thirty years. The South-East is satisfied now. It demands no change, so sudden.

Dr. Wilson was glad to hear what Dr. Thornwell had said. His object was to bring the subject to the *reductio ad absurdum*. He hoped this amendment would be lost unanimously. If the South-West needed an organization that was no reason why every section should have one.

Mr. Riheldaffer, of St. Paul's, did not want a Committee in the North-West; but he wanted more life to be thrown into the missionary workings.

Before Mr. R. concluded, the Assembly adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

The business unfinished on Monday at noon, viz., Foreign Missions, was taken up, and the resolutions offered by the Committee were adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That it becomes us as a Church humbly, yet with our whole heart, gratefully to acknowledge the goodness and grace of God in giving so signal an answer during the past year to the prayers of his people, in restraining the wrath of the heathen, taking obstacles out of the way of his servants, preserving their lives, and setting his approving seal to their labors by accompanying them with the marked and effectual influence of his Holy Spirit.

Resolved, That the providence of God calls upon the Church in tones that cannot but be heard, and ought to be heeded by all her ministers and members to the exercise of increased liberality in contributing of their substance to the service of Christ in this particular department of that service; but especially that they should accompany the exercise of this grace with that of prayer to the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth laborers into the harvest, that he would abundantly shed upon them the Spirit of promise, that they may be endued with power for their work, and then pour out the same Spirit in copious effusions upon the nations that their hearts may be opened to receive the truth in the love of it, that they may be saved.

Resolved, That the General Assembly highly approve of the efforts made by the Board to enlist the interest of the children of the Church in the work of Foreign Missions, and they would urge upon all pastors and Ruling Elders throughout the Church to instruct the baptized members in their respective congregations, in regard to their obligation in this matter as members of the Church, and upon parents, that they endeavor to train their children to the habitual discharge of their obligation.

Resolved, That the report of the Board be approved and referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The unfinished business of the morning was resumed. Mr. Riheldaffer on the floor. He wished the resources of the Church should be brought out. He regarded the Board as able to do its work, only give it means.

The amendment was laid on the table, and the discussion continued on the third resolution.

Dr. McLaren, of Allegheny, did not approve of the measure. He was opposed to any addition to the present system of Domestic Missionary operations. The Board was established for the whole Church. It is not weak on the frontiers. Its strength depends on Presbyterian organization. This is competent throughout. If force is to be applied, let it be at the centre. Strengthen the system there, by contributions, &c. Nothing is to be feared from Central Boards, only let there be careful supervision. He was opposed to sectional operations. The proposition for New Orleans was such.

Dr. Sparrow, of Alabama, wished to know what was to be the specific field for this Agency. How far does the South-West extend? What are its boundaries?

Mr. Geary, of Mississippi, approved of the measure. He wished to have some Agency.

Mr. McNair, of Wisconsin, thought there was no need of such Agencies. The Advisory Committees of the Presbyterian Church are the Presbyteries. These can do the work, most efficiently, in every part. The Board should obey the Presbyteries, and commission the men they name; and give the money they ask. He was grieved to see their requests for appropriations cut down. Even if the Treasury is empty, the Board should have faith, and appropriate. But he did not appeal to the sympathies of the Assembly, but to their integrity. He had not suffered from want.

Dr. Palmer would not be so indiscreet as to make a speech; but only a remark. He desired not disunion, but co-operation. The Secretary desired was not to interfere with the Presbyteries. And the Advisory Committee was to help the Secretary in counsel. There was no desire for separate Synodical action. He desired to assist Texas, and put the Church there in a condition to go forward. It is hard to get men to go to the South-West. An Agent, permanent, thoroughly to explore the field, and procure laborers for it, he wanted. Dr. P. gave a deeply interesting account of the destitutions of the South-West, and pleaded eloquently for help. He recognized the unity of the Church, of God, and the authority of this General Assembly, and would ask for nothing to override this great principle of oneness.

Mr. Speer was the sole representative of the Western half of the Continent. He offered an amendment, that a similar Agency shall be established in California. There were many young men there; and there was gold there. Much might be done there. We are losing many of our people there. They go into other churches; not being able to find Presbyterian churches.

Mr. Vandyke, of Brooklyn, regarded this as the most important subject to come before the Assembly. The Board of Missions, as at present constituted, does not meet the wants and expectations of the churches. Some plan must be devised to promote its efficiency. Why has it not met the design of its appointment? He was glad to hear it said that the Board wanted men; but, to get men, we must promise them a support. He knew of five young men who wanted to go to California, but they could not be appointed for want of funds.

What meant that large balance in the Treasury? How was it accumulated? By refusing to appoint missionaries. Why retain the money? He would rather appropriate, and if the treasury become empty he would borrow, to keep the work a going.

Much was said about the increase of contributing churches, since the induction of Systematic Benevolence. Four hundred in four years! And we had formed nearly that number of new churches. The net increase was but *ten*. The system was wrong. We have seventeen hundred non-contributing churches, and at this rate it would require one hundred and seventy years to bring them all to the work. He wanted agents to go round and stir the people up.

The Board abolished part of its executive force—the Associate Secretaryship. They ought to send agents round to collect, to stir up the churches. The pastors are bound to do it, but incitements are needed. A system of application has been in use, and half the churches have been brought to contribute, and now we abandon it!!

Mr. Hickman, of Wisconsin, knew of some applications for a commission, the last year, which were not granted. Several applications from his region had been reduced.

Dr. Humphreys—The report suggests the appointing of a Committee to investigate the whole subject, and report to the next Assembly. Let this amendment go there. The Pacific coast is not now ready; but New Orleans is ready.

Dr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, thought the true policy would be to lay this, and the New Orleans Agency also, over to next year. Let the general Committee to be appointed, to consult with the Board, have the whole subject under review.

Dr. Edwards, of Philadelphia, is not a member of the Board. He had, before this, condemned part of the policy of the Board. He was glad for the free speech, and the enlarged views presented. But something was to be said on the other side. The policy of the Board has been always sanctioned by the Assembly. Its features are those which the Assembly has given it—the very features which some brethren now criticise. Collision between appointees and the Board are no new thing; but the Assembly has always sustained the principle upon which the Board acted. It always decided that the Board should give, *not what was asked, but what it could afford to give.* To quarrel with the Board is to quarrel with ourselves. The Boards are ours. Let all the Boards know it. Investigate them. The Board of Domestic Missions does not shrink from a full investigation.

Dr. Thornwell thought that to defer the New Orleans Agency till next year would be injurious. He regarded the present system defective, but the resolution urged only provisional arrangement, at the place named—specially as the churches there were ready for action.

The amendment offered by Mr. Speer was laid on the table.

The *third* resolution was then adopted.

The *fourth* resolution was taken up. It relates to Agencies at the North-West.

Mr. Holcomb, of Ky., moved to amend by inserting "California and." The previous question was called for and decided in the affirmative. This cut off the amendments. The question was put, and the *fourth* resolution adopted.

The *fifth* resolution relates to a speedy attention to California. It was advocated by Mr. Speer

Dr. B M. Smith offered an amendment instructing the Board to commission all *suitable* men who may offer, for the Pacific region.

Mr. Gaston thought the amendment did not go far enough.

Dr. Musgrave was invited to take part in the discussion, but the hour of *six* having arrived, the Assembly adjourned.

SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, May 25th, 1859.

A half hour was occupied in devotional exercises.

The Minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Fisher delegate from the Reformed Dutch Church, addressed the Assembly. An agreeable duty had been assigned to him by his brethren. He had long desired to meet the General Assembly, and now his anticipations were not disappointed. He had feelings from infancy, connected with this Church. His birth and baptism were in her, and he had never ceased to esteem and love her.

The Dutch Church held the same doctrines with the Assembly. She had her Colleges, Seminaries, Boards, &c., in the same order. She was a smaller body, but like the Assembly, was increasing. The Master expects great things of each. The Assembly, extending throughout the whole land, was a bond of social union, connecting and holding together the North and the South, the East and the West, to repress the fanatical spirit of the times, and to check all tendencies to disunion. In the Master's name he desired grace, mercy and peace upon the Assembly.

The Moderator was pleased to be the organ of expressing to the Dutch Church, the respect and affection of the Assembly. He acknowledged the kindness shown, and would return the gratulations of the Assembly. He gave to the Delegate the right hand of fellowship.

Rev. John M. Krebs was appointed a Delegate to represent the General Assembly at the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, to meet, next week, in Albany, N. Y.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

Dr. Chapman of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on the Board's report, presented the Committee's views on the subject. The following resolutions were presented:

1. The Assembly desire to record with gratitude the favor extended to this enterprise by the Great Head of the Church. They would reiterate their sense of the high value of this Board