D. M'KINNEY..... S. LITTLE
DAVID M'KINNEY & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.
SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS.....$1.50
IN CLUBS.....1.25
DELIVERED IN EITHER OF THE CITIES.....2.00

For Two Dollars, we will send by mail seventy number and for One Dollar, thirty-three numbers.
Pastors sending us TWENTY subscribers and upwards, will thereby entitled to a paper without charge.
Renewals should be prompt, a little before the year expires
Send payments by safe hands, or by mail.
Direct all letters to DAVID M'KINNEY & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Presbyterian Banner.

VOL. X., NO. 37. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862. WHOLE NO. 505.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER
Publication Office:
GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 84 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
PHILADELPHIA, SOUTH-WEST COR. OF 4TH AND CHESTNUT

ADVERTISEMENTS.
TERMS IN ADVANCE
A Square, (8 lines or less,) one insertion, 60 cents; each subsequent insertion, 40 cents; each line beyond eight, 5 cts
A Square per quarter, $4.00; each line additional, 33 cents
A REDUCTION made to advertisers by the year.
BUSINESS NOTICES of TEN lines or less, $1.00 each additional line, 10 cents.
DAVID M'KINNEY & CO.,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

International Exhibition Opened—The Laureate's Ode—The Building Described—Personal Impressions of the Scene—The Procession—The Royal Commissioners—The Queen's Ministers—The Canopied Platform—The Duke of Cambridge, Derby, Palmerston, and the Foreign Princes—The Address and Reply—The Musical Performances—Solemn Recognition and Worship of the Triune God—A General View of the Exhibition—Military Trophies—A Pleasing Contrast—The Picture Galleries, English and French—Dean Trench's Sonnet—The Princess Royal and her Message—Postscript.

LONDON, May 3, 1862.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION was opened two days ago—Thursday, May 1st. The weather was beautiful. A shower of seasonable rain in the early hours of morn had cooled the atmosphere, laid the dust, and made the air balmy with the breath of the sweet South. All was gladness within and without the Great Building at Kensington, save that ever and anon the Prince Consort's death came up upon the memory and heart, solemn in its warnings as the slave in the classic triumphs, who told the victor in his chariot that he was mortal; and saddening in reminding the throng that he whose genius and taste, as well as whose true love for all mankind and its unity, had evoked both the first Exhibition of 1851 and that of 1862—each "a thing of beauty," and the second more glorious than the first—was mouldering in the vaults of Windsor Castle, while the stricken Queen, at the very hour when the flourish of trumpets announced that the new Exhibition was opened, was arriving at Balmoral, after a journey of six hundred miles, pursued all the previous night and morning, as if she sought to get away as fast and as far as possible from a scene of heart-breaking suggestiveness.

Thus also was the popular sympathy evoked and deepened—specially among the thirty-six thousand who entered the building on Thursday, armed with three-guinea season tickets or the "open-sesame" afforded to those who took part in the opening official proceedings as also to the representatives of the Press. For, in the noble Ode written for the occasion by Tennyson, the poet Laureate, the singing of which by a choir of about two thousand persons accompanied by a powerful band of instrumental performers, and in music of the loftiest order, by an English composer, Mr. Sterndale Bennet, the following passage struck on the ear of the multitude as a dirge and requiem:

"O *silent* father of our kings to be,
Mourned in this golden hours of jubilee,
For this, for all, *we weep our thanks to thee!*"

The words "*we weep*" were taken up as a refrain most touching, by the choir. The Ode proceeded thus:

"The world-compelling plan was thine;
And lo! the long, laborious aisles
Of palace; lo! the giant aisles,
Rich in model and design;
Harvest tool and husbandry,
Loom and wheel and enginery;
Secrets of the sullen mine,
Steel and gold, and corn and wine;
Fabrics rough, or *fairy* fine,
Sunny tokens of the line;
Polar marvels, and a feast
Of wonder, out of West and East,
And shapes and hues of Art divine!
All of beauty, all of use,
That our fair planet can produce;
Brought from under every star,
Blown from over every main,
And mixt, as life is mixed with pain,
The works of peace with works of war."

Then the thought rises before the poet, that while the "goal" of universal brotherhood is not yet reached, and the optimism of the philanthropist and Christian far from being yet realized, yet the *present* scene is so rich in its gladdening hope-bringing influences that at least the dawn, the bud, the germ, the first fruits are ours—and therefore let us be joyful. And so the men in the choir ask,

"And is the dream so far away?"

to which the women-singers make response,

"Far, how far, no man can say;"

and then, amid a crash of jubilant music, and in exulting tones, all exclaim:

"Let us have our dream to-day!"

Finally the Ode closes; the music at first soft, and *appealing*, but gathering volume and vigor (and repeating, too, twice or thrice, the six lines beginning, "And let," &c.,) until at last the air is filled with claimant congratulation and rejoicing:

"O ye, the wise who think, the wise who reign,
From growing commerce loose her latest chain,
And let the fair, white-winged peace-maker fly
To happy havens under all the sky,
And mix the seasons and the golden hours,
Till each man find his own in all men's good,
And all men work in noble brotherhood,
Breaking their mailed fleets and armed towers,
And ruling by obeying Nature's powers,
And gathering all the fruits of peace, and crowned with all her flowers."

The music to the last line of this Ode was precisely similar to the *corale* of Germany, hymn-like in its cadences, such as ere now I have listened to in the early Summer morning, when mingling with the throng who had come from all countries to drink the healing waters of Ems, in the Duchy of Nassau. But the poet fell below the height of his noble theme, in indicating Free Trade in commerce as the precursor of the day when "each man" should "find his own in all men's good, and all men work in noble brotherhood." It is only Christianity that can bring the world to that blessed consummation. Pity it is that the "Ode" should have not done the homage of song to the Cross and the Conqueror who once bled on it to disenthral mankind, and who by and by shall reign over hearts, "the Invisible and Universal Lord."

The building at Kensington covers twenty-five acres of ground, and would have been much larger as well as more magnificent, had the original designs of Captain Fowke, the architect, been carried out. His ideal comprised an expenditure of £590,000, which would have included a great hall, 500 feet long, 250 feet wide, and 200 feet high. There will be no difficulty, if funds are furnished, of adding this hall at any time. The principal architectural features are the two domes which are larger than the domes of St. Peters at Rome and St. Pauls in London. There is a nave 800 feet long, 100 feet high, and 85 feet wide. The total area roofed is sixty millions of cubic feet.

It was my great privilege to be furnished with a ticket of admission for the opening day. Approaching Hyde Park on the Northern side, near the Marble Arch, I saw a great stream of pedestrians pressing over the grass, and towards the Serpentine, on their way to Kensington. The great carriage drive was filled, South and North, with a long line of vehicles, and in truth almost every avenue that led to the grand centre of attraction, was well nigh choked up. Some ladies in their carriages were at the building by eight o'clock in the morning; but they did not find admission till long after. I reached the place soon after noon, and made my way through Irish flower girls, through shoeblacks, oyster and orange sellers, and all kinds of importunities to "buy a programme" to the South-East entrance, immediately under one of the great domes. Outside the building were the flags of all nations, with the Union Jack in the centre. Passing through one of those tunnestiles which are furnished so numerously as to be capable of admitting 100,000 persons in an hour and a half, I passed rapidly up a long and wide corridor. Then turning to the right, I caught a glimpse of the vast space set apart for the choir at the Eastern extremity of the building. The numbers of musicians, singers, male and female, were immense. The ladies who lent their sweet treble to the singing, were so beautifully dressed, and so appropriately too, to the season of the year, that, looking at them, as contrasted with their male surroundings, you were ready to compare them to a beautiful parterre of carnations, with a sombre setting and borders.

I found specially that the great business of the Opening Ceremonies was to be transacted in two localities and in two parts; the first at the Western extremity, the second at the East, and right in front of, and largely dependent for its efficiency on the help and coöperation of the musicians and the choir.

First of all at a quarter past one o'clock, was announced the arrival in the building of those who were to be prominent actors, and almost immediately after began to defile along the centre of the nave a long and imposing procession. Cheers were heard as it passed along. Standing as I did at the Western extremity, appeared the head of the procession, including the Duke of Cambridge, (the Queen's cousin,) the Crown Prince of Prussia, (her son-in-law,) Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Chancellor, and the speaker of the House of Commons—each in his robes, with trains borne—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Derby, and Viscount Palmerston. These had been preceded by contractors, superintendents, and architects; also the Council of the Horticultural Society, including two Earls, and the Bishop of Winchester, by the Council of the Society of Arts, by Chairmen of Juries, by acting Commissioners for Colonies and Dependencies, and Foreign Commissioners, by the Lord Mayor of London, the City Corporation and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, by the Lord Mayors of York and Dublin, and the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow. There were also eighteen noblemen and gentlemen, who forcibly recalled the past—being the Queen's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Among these was the great astronomer, the Earl of Rosse; also the Right Hon. B. D'Israeli, M. P., and Right Hon. R. Lowe, M. P., both of whom are stern haters of each other in the political and Parliamentary sense, but on Thursday were walking side by side, and frequently conversed together.

This, however, did not complete the procession, for next came the Bishop of London, with Archdeacon Sinclair (a Scotchman like himself,) and the Rector of the Parish in which the Exhibition building stands. Then appeared her Majesty's Ministers, eleven in all, Villiers, Cardwell, Lord Stanley, of Alderley, Milner Gibson, Gladstone, Charles Wood, Sir Cornewall Lewis, the Dukes of Somerset and Newcastle, Lord Russel and Sir George Grey.

The special Commissioners, first named, ascended a platform or dais, covered with scarlet cloth. The Duke of Cambridge took his seat in a Royal chair placed beneath a splendid canopy. Then gathered around and in front a great company including the Foreign Ambassadors—among whom were the Japanese, newly arrived, and preserving remarkable gravity, and with the exception of a younger member of the Embassy, the true "*nil admirari*" aspect, which characterizes those Eastern peoples, who look upon the nations of the West as semi-barbarians.

Earl Granville, stepping forward to the foot of the raised platform, read an address to the Duke of Cambridge, as the Queen's representative, and the Duke read in a distinct voice, a reply, in which touching allusion was made to the removal by death of Prince Albert, in response to the condolence with the Queen's bereavement which had been just expressed.

This part of the ceremony was witnessed by well-dressed throngs in the area and from the galleries. Photography was busy in giving it permanence, and will, by and by, bring out for us a correct delineation of the scene with all its accessories. I may mention that the Duke of Cambridge is a very tall, stout man, about forty-three years of age, but from his baldness, looking older. He is Commander-in-Chief, has a kindly expression, and a ruddy countenance. Lord Derby I have ere now described to your readers. Both he and Lord Palmerston were dressed in the Windsor uniform, blue with gold facings, each with the blue ribbon of the garter across the chest, and a star on the left breast. Each has been suffering from gout of late, and Derby halted a little. But both looked well, and our semper virescent Premier, Palmerston, was quite jubilant, and talked cheerfully with the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Archbishop is eighty-two years of age, yet hale and well, the very impersonation of gentleness, and took no audible part in the proceedings of the day.

Immediately after the Duke's answer to the address, the procession was re-formed, and proceeded to the Eastern end of the Nave. Here the same high personages ascended another platform in front of the Majolica fountain, and of the great orchestra. On either side were ranged a throng of notabilities, and public characters, and among these military uniforms and ladies' dresses—not forgetting the presence of beauty in all its varied aspects, English and foreign—lent a charming variety to the scene, to the spectator who like myself looked from the gallery above. Near the platform to the left, sat the venerable Duchess of Cambridge, (the present Duke's mother,) and also the Princess Mary of Cambridge, his sister. To one of these ladies, the young Crown Prince of Prussia, just arrived from the the Continent, and probably not having seen her till now since his coming over, and bending low, saluted her by kissing her hand. He, the Prince, is a fine soldier-like, young man, much stouter and more vigorous than when some years ago, he appeared at the time of his marriage.

Now commenced the musical performances, of the day; first a triumphal march of Myerbeer—then a magnificent piece of music by the great French composer, Auber, and next the Ode already analysed, with all its stirring accompaniments. After this, the Bishop of London, read prayers, specially prepared for the occasion, in which the following petitions to each of the persons in the Holy Trinity, are worthy of record:—"O, Thou everlasting Father, who hast made of one blood all the nations that dwell on the earth, remove all the barriers that obstruct our union, look down upon this gathering from divers countries, and bless it to spread the Gospel of thy Son.

"O, Thou, Eternal Son of God, the Prince of Heaven, in whose heavenly Kingdom they shall no more hurt nor destroy, for no evil passions there shall enter, foster among us, we pray Thee, all kindly arts of peace, banish from earth all unholy strife, and stir the nations to a generous rivalry for good. O, Thou, blessed Spirit of holiness and love, so rule our hearts that mankind may be united in one brotherhood through Jesus Christ, that as members one of another we may labor everywhere, each in his degree, to minister to the wants of all." After this religious service, were sung with great effect, the "Hallelujah Chorus" of Handel, and the National Anthem. It was rather painful, when the Duke had announced, by the Queen's commands, "I announce that the Exhibition is open," and the great gathering had began to circulate freely through the building—that the first objects that met my sight, were immediatly identified with war and bloodshed. I refer first of all, to the trophies in the great Nave, made by a collector of specimens of the small arm manufactures of Birmingham, and next to the marvellous specimens of Armstrong guns in all their terrible beauty of structure, and scientific completeness of scientific accuracy. Very pleasing was it to pass from these to a department near at hand, where are exhibited models of life-boats, intended to *save* life instead of destroying it. There is also here shown Wood & Rogers' Patent boat lowering, suspending and detaching apparatus—the importance and value of which is very great. The boat cannot *cant* in the lowering, and a small boy can in an instant clear the boat from the ship.

The Picture Galleries of the Exhibition form, to the higher and more educated classes, a charm peculiarly attractive. I earnestly hope that this magnificent collection of pictures (both English and Foreign) of sculpture and paintings, as well as water-colored drawings, will not speedily be scattered and broken up. Old Halls and Mansions, public institutions, private collectors—all have furnished their choicest treasures. Here are some of the noblest and finest pictures of great Masters, including Murillo, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Stanfield, Ettie, Eastlake, Turner, Lawrence, Roberts, Linnel, Hogarth, Gainsborough, and Wilson. One-half of the English Gallery is devoted to "our great dead" painters—the other half to those of living artists.

The French Gallery contains only the pictures produced in France during the last ten years. They are, as a whole, very fine—battle pieces, Scripture pieces, and paintings illustrative not only of the days of ancient Rome, but also of great events in modern European history, including scenes of the Revolution of 1789. Marie Antoinette and Charlotte Corday, both presented vividly—the one as surrounded in the Palace of the Tuilleries by the *sans culotte* mob, thirsting for her blood; the other calm and fearless, as she is led away after the stabbing in the back of Marat.

The Great Building is divided into departments for different nations; and the products of these I shall have occasion, in the course of the Summer, D. V., to note, for the information of your readers, some of the most remarkable. Meanwhile, accept the present off-hand sketch of Thursday's opening proceedings, which were undoubtedly a great success. The state of distress in Lancashire from the cotton famine—increasing daily—and the depression of trade, will, I have no doubt, diminish attendance on the part of the laboring classes; and then we have to mourn the absence of the United States' citizens, while we deplore the *cause*. Nevertheless, I believe that *more* persons than visited London in 1851, will be with us this year. God grant that long ere October—the closing month of the Exhibition—liberated America, with peace restored, and Justice and Humanity triumphant, may be able to send across the Atlantic many sons whose hearts, now stirred by warlike and patriotic zeal, shall yield to the soft sympathies of this Gathering of Nations.

In connexion with the Exhibition, and *in memoriam* of the dead Prince, Dean Trench has produced a Sonnet worthy of himself, as follows:

"Sweet, and yet sad, those thousand voices rung,
Winding and travelling through the long defiles
Of courts and galleries and far-reaching aisles;
And bright the banners from proud arches sprung;
But not the less their drooping folds among
Lurked a dim hoard of grief; for, over all
Chastening, not marring our high Festival,
The shadow of an absent Greatness hung.
Absent, but yet in absence present, more
For all we owe to him, and might have owed
For the rich gifts, which, missing, we deplore,
Than if he were rejoicing at this hour—
We with him—that the seed his wisdom sowed
Had blossomed in this bright, consummate flower."

The Princess Royal sent the following telegram:

"BERLIN, May 1, 9 A. M.—From Victoria, Crown Princess of Prussia, to the Earl Granville: My best wishes for the success of to-day's ceremonies, and of the whole undertaking."

After the first of June, the admission to the Exhibition Building will be one shilling for four days in the week.

J. W.

P. S.—Allow me to say that the Free Church of Scotland does not either recognise or use the *North British Review* as its organ. I refer to a recent article in your excellent paper, animadverting upon an article in that Quarterly publication.

A collection of Dr. Cunningham's best articles, on various important subjects, has just been published. That great man never once either wrote or spoke bitterly of America.

The distress in the Lancashire districts is very great, and constantly increasing. At Stockport there is a decrease of weekly wages at the rate of £200,000 per annum.

The Bombay mail brings news that the Surat cotton crop is shorter, and in other respects inferior to that of last year.

The *Morning Star*, the warm supporter of the Union, regrets and condemns Mr. Stanton's conduct toward Mr. Russell.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May, 1862.

Fourth Day.

MONDAY MORNING—May 19.

After opening by prayer, various overtures were presented and read:

Dr. BRECKINRIDGE desired to present a communication, in relation to his Professorship at Danville Seminary. On motion of Judge Leavitt, leave was given, and the following Paper was read:

MEMORIAL OF REV. DR. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE.

To the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in session at Columbus, Ohio:

It is now just nine years since I was elected by the General Assembly one of the first Professors of its Theological Seminary at Danville, Kentucky. Being also, by Charter granted by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, one of the first Trustees of that institution, I have devoted myself with great earnestness, and such success as it has pleased God to give me, to the work of founding, endowing and managing that Institution, and to the instruction of nine successive annual classes of its students.

Suddenly, and without any provocation on my part tending toward such accusations, but solely as the effect of personal malignity and public disloyalty, on the part of *Thomas A. Hoyt* and *Stuart Robinson*, both of them ministers in regular standing in the Church under the care of this venerable Court, and the latter now sitting as a member of this body, I find myself accused of immoralities and crimes, by both of them, in the most offensive terms, and in the most public manner, the bare suspicion of whose perpetration by me would render it unfit that I should hold my office of Professor: and concerning reparation for which atrocious accusations, my direct and immediate way of redress, *as a Professor*, brings me to the bar of the General Assembly.

These accusations on the part of Thomas A. Hoyt, are contained in a publication signed by him, dated March 7, 1862, and published first in the *Evening Bulletin* and *Daily Journal*, both of Louisville, Ky., and about that time, and afterwards, in other public journals. The accusations on the part of Stuart Robinson are contained in numerous publications, one of which has been distributed in pamphlet form to the members of this Assembly—utterly shameless in its character; but they were first published in the Louisville *Daily Journal*, over his signature, about the 7th of March, and afterward very extensively in the public journals.

It is, more particularly, that aspect of these disgraceful accusations, intended to implicate my official character and conduct, *as a minister teaching Theology by appointment of the Assembly*, to which I direct the attention of this tribunal, at the same time I would prefer that the deliverance of the Assembly should embrace every charge of every sort, contained in the publications now brought to its notice, and which I solemnly declare before God are, without exception, false and scandalous.

The most distinct of the accusations made by Mr. Hoyt, in the sense above stated, are—*that, as a Theological Professor, I have used my position and the sacred funds of my Institution as the means of hurling fire-brands among the Churches that raised me to that position, and contributed those funds.* The most distinct accusations of Mr. Robinson, in the sense above stated—some of them clearly put forward, some artfully insinuated, in verbose sentences, are—*that, as a Professor of Theology, I had by art, in an unmanly and unchristian way, hounded on popular passion against my brethren—that as a Professor of Theology and a teacher of religion generally, I had used the position given to me by the Church, to inculcate political dogmas—that, as a Professor, I had taken advantage of the pulpit and theological chair as a politician, and that I had claimed the solemnity and dignity of a Theological Quarterly and a Theological Seminary to invest my political views with a fictitious solemnity.*

The substance of these charges is, that being a Minister of the Gospel, exercising the office of a Professor of Theology, I have abused my position and perverted sacred funds to the promotion of wicked and cruel ends, degrading both the pulpit and the theological chair, to the advancement of improper public objects, and unworthy personal aims. Against these libelous accusations, I come to the bar of this supreme tribunal of the Church, during whose good pleasure I hold my office of Professor of Theology, and pleading that they are false, and that within the personal knowledge of Thomas A. Hoyt and Stuart Robinson, who have made them, I ask the Assembly to make such a deliverance in the premises, as in their judgment righteousness demands, and as my character, services, and office, entitle me to expect. And in order to relieve the case, as far as I can, of all embarrassment, I hereby resign into the hands of the General Assembly my office of Professor in the Danville Theological Seminary, desiring the resignation to take effect at the end of the current Seminary year, namely, on the 1st of September, 1862.

I deem it to be not only my clear right, under the circumstances which exist, to bring this matter, in this form, before the General Assembly; but my clear duty, both to myself and to the Assembly to do so. What I have done appears to me to have been not only right and commendable, but of that imperative necessity that its rancorous condemnation involves impious disloyalty to the country in its hour of extreme peril, and the betrayal of God's cause and ordinances, as the Ruler of the Universe. No Christian man can, with a good conscience, hold any office which forbids him to attempt such services as I have been traduced for rendering to my country. And no tribunal of the Church of God can, without sin, refuse to protect the character of its children and servants, when they are pursued with ferocious and organized calumny, for doing that which is right in itself, upto which they are shut up by Divine Providence, and which is in full accordance with the sentiments of the Church herself.

I file, herewith, the action of the Board of Trustees and that of the Board of Directors of the Danville Theological Seminary with regard to the matters involved in this Memorial. The second of these two papers discloses an action not yet completed; and it need not to have been filed now, but for a false and injurious statement concerning it, contained in the libelous publication of Mr. Robinson, which has been circulated amongst the members now sitting in this Assembly.

(Signed,) ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE.
Danville, Ky., May 6, 1862.

The action of the Trustees and Directors of the Seminary was also presented, and the whole was referred to a special committee, composed of Judge Leavitt, Chairman, and Drs. McDonald, Marshall, Staples, Clark, Dunlap, and McDougal.

Dr. BRECKINRIDGE read the following paper:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, now in session at Columbus, in the State of Ohio—considering the unhappy condition of the country in the midst of a bloody civil war, and of the Church agitated everywhere divided in sentiment in many places, and openly assailed by schism in a large section of it; considering, also, the duty which the chief Tribunal, met in the name and by the authority of the glorified Saviour of sinners, who is also the Sovereign Ruler of all things, owes to him our Head and Lord, and to his flock committed to our charge, and to the people whom we are commissioned to evangelize, and to the civil authorities who exist by his appointment; do hereby in this Deliverance, give utterance to our solemn convictions and our deliberate judgment, touching the matters herein set forth, that they may serve for the guidance of all over whom the Lord Jesus Christ has given us any office of instruction, or any power of Government.

I. Peace is amongst the very highest temporal blessings of the Church, as well as of all mankind, and public order is one of the first necessities of the spiritual as well as the Civil Commonwealth. Peace has been wickedly superceded by war, in its worst form, throughout the whole land; and public order has been wickedly superceded by Rebellion, Anarchy, and Violence, in the whole Southern portion of the Union. All this has been brought to pass in a disloyal and traitorous attempt to overthrow the National Government by military force, and to divide the nation contrary to the wishes of the immense majority of the people of the nation, and without satisfactory evidence that the majority of the people in whom the local sovereignty resided, even in the States which revolted, ever authorized any such proceeding, or ever approved the fraud and violence by which this horrible treason has achieved whatever success it has had. This whole treason, rebellion, anarchy, fraud, and violence is utterly contrary to the dictates of natural religion and morality, and is plainly condemned by the revealed will of God. It is the clear and solemn duty of the National Government to preserve, at whatever cost, the National Union and Constitution, to maintain the laws in their supremacy, to crush force by force, and to restore the reign of public order and peace to the entire nation, by whatever lawful means that are necessary thereunto. And it is the bounden duty of all people who compose this great nation, each one in his several place and degree, to uphold the Federal Government, and every State Government, and all persons in authority whether civil or military, in all their lawful and proper acts, into the end hereinbefore set forth.

II. The Church of Christ has no authority from him to make rebellion, or to counsel treason, or to favor anarchy in any case whatever. On the contrary, every follower of Christ has the personal liberty bestowed on him by Christ, to submit for the sake of Christ, according to his own conscientious sense of duty, to whatever Government, however bad, under which his lot may be cast. But while patient suffering for Christ's sake can never be sinful, treason, rebellion, and anarchy may be sinful—most generally, perhaps, are sinful; and probably are always and necessarily sinful in all free countries, where the power to change the Government by voting, in the place of force, exists as a common right constitutionally secured to the people who are sovereigns. If in any case, treason, rebellion, and anarchy can possibly be sinful, they are so in the case now desolating large portions of this nation and laying waste great numbers of Christian congregations, and fatally obstructing every good word and work in those regions. To the Christian people, scattered throughout those unfortunate regions, and who have been left of God to have any hand in bringing on these terrible calamities, we earnestly address words of exhortation and rebuke as unto brethren who have sinned exceedingly, and whom God calls to repentance, by fearful judgments. To those in like circumstances who are but chargeable with the sins which have brought such calamities upon the land, but who have chosen, in the exercise of their Christian liberty, to stand in their lot, and suffer, we address words of affectionate sympathy, praying God to bring them off conquerors. To those in like circumstances, who have taken their lives in their hands and risked all for their country, and for conscience' sake, we say we love such with all our heart, and bless God such witnesses were found in the time of thick darkness. We fear, and we record it with great grief, that the Church of God, and the Christian people, to a great extent and throughout the revolted States, have done many things that ought not to have been done, and have left undone much that ought to have been done, in this time of trial, rebuke, and blasphemy; but concerning the wide schism which is reported to have occurred in many Southern Synods, this Assembly will take no action at this time. It declares, however, its fixed purpose, under all possible circumstances, to labor for the extension and permanent maintenance of the Church under its care, in every part of the United States. Schism, so far as it may exist, we hope to see healed. If that cannot be, it will be disregarded.

III. We record our gratitude to God for the prevailing unity of sentiment, and general internal peace, which have characterized the Church in the States that have not revolted, embracing a great majority of the ministers, congregations, and people under our care. It may still be called, with emphasis, a loyal, orthodox, and pious Church; and all its acts and works indicate its right to a title so noble. Let it strive for Divine grace to maintain that good report. In some respects the interests of the Church of God are very different from those of all civil institutions. Whatever may befall this, or any other nation, the Church of Christ must abide on earth, triumphant even over the gates of hell: It is therefore, of supreme importance that the Church should guard itself from internal alienations and divisions, founded upon questions and interests that are extraneous to her, and which ought not, by their necessary workings to cause her fate to depend on the fate of things less important and less enduring than herself. Disturbers of the Church ought not to be allowed—especially disturbers of the Church in States that never revolted, or that have been cleared of armed rebels: disturbers, who, under many false pretexts, may promote discontent, disloyalty, and general alienation, tending to the unsettling of ministers, to local schisms, and to manifold trouble. Let a spirit of quietness, of mutual forbearance, and of ready obedience to authority, both civil and ecclesiastical, illustrate the loyalty, the orthodoxy, and the piety of the Church. It is now especially to ministers of the Gospel, and amongst them, particularly to any whose first impressions had been, on any account, favorable to the terrible military revolution which has been attempted, and which God's providence has hitherto so signally rebuked, that these decisive considerations ought to be addressed. And in the name and by the authority of the Lord Jesus we earnestly exhort all who love God or fear his wrath, to turn a deaf ear to all counsels and suggestions that tend toward a direction favorable to disloyalty, schism, or any disturbance either in the Church or in the country. There is hardly anything more inexcusable connected with the frightful conspiracy against which we testify, than the conduct of those office-bearers and members of the Church who, although citizens of loyal States, and subject to the control of loyal Presbyteries and Synods, have been faithless to all authority, human and Divine, to which they owed subjection. Nor should any to whom this Deliverance may come, fail to bear in mind that it is not only their outward conduct concerning which they ought to heed, but it is also, and especially, their heart, their temper, and their motives in the sight of God, and toward the free and beneficent civil Government which he has blessed us withal, and toward the spiritual, common-wealth to which they are subject in the Lord. In all these respects, we must all give account to God in the great day. And it is in view of our own dread responsibility to the Judge of quick and dead that we now make this Deliverance.

The paper was placed upon the docket, and made the first special order for Thursday afternoon. The reading of this paper was listened to with the most profound attention and the deepest interest.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The order of the day—Report from the Committee on the Board of Domestic Missions—was called.

Dr. McDONALD submitted the Report, from which it appeared that the Board had, upon last November, incurred a debt of $28,000. That since that time the generous contributions of the Church had enabled them to pay off their whole debt, and that the salaries of their missionaries were all paid. The Board is now free from debt.

The Secretary of the Board also stated that, in addition to their money receipts, the ladies had contributed in clothing, etc., for the support of the missionaries, about $16,000.

The Report and Resolutions were adopted.

The second order of the day—receiving the delegates from corresponding bodies—was next called.

Rev. Dr. S. T. STEWART, delegate from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was invited to the stand, and made some excellent remarks on the spiritual unity of the churches. In the course of his remarks it was stated that his own Church, the Cumberland Presbyterian, has now two Theological Institutions, sixteen chartered Colleges, and thirteen Academies. Their first Presbytery was organized a little over a half a century ago; now they have twenty-four Synods, ninety-seven Presbyteries, one thousand two hundred and seventy churches, one thousand one hundred and fifty ministers, four hundred probationers for the ministry, and about one hundred and twenty thousand members in communion.

Dr. STEWART expressed his hope for a continued interchange between the General Assembly and his own Church.

The Moderator replied in a very happy manner, to Dr. Stewart.

Rev. Dr. PORTER, delegate from the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, was also escorted to the stand; and delivered his mission of brotherly regard in a most eloquent and attractive manner. His allusion to the late Theodore Frelinghuysen, and Dr. Bethune, as members of his own branch of the great Presbyterian family, was particularly beautiful and touching.

The Moderator's acknowledgments of these friendly sentiments were also exceedingly happy and cordial.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

DELEGATES TO FOREIGN BODIES.

Delegate to the General Synod of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church—Rev. Alfred Nevin, D.D.

To the Associate Reformed Synod of New-York—Rev. Dr. X. Junkin, D. D.

To the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D.

To the Associate Reformed Synod of the South—Rev. J. C. Backus, D. D.

To the General Assembly of Ireland—Rev. Robert Watts.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION AGAIN.

Dr. SCHENCK, Secretary of the Board of Publication, made a clear and lucid explanation of the manner in which the Board had conducted its business, and answered the charges made against the Board for extravagance and misappropriation of its funds. He said that the business and labors of the Board covered so much ground that it could not be expected in the time allotted to him, that he should give a report that would be fully understood by the people at large. The rules of the Board had been made before he became a member, and he was satisfied their plans were wise, judicious, and admirably adapted to carry out the objects had in view in its creation. He knew that there was some disaffection, but he was surprised at the remark made by the brother from Allegheny, that it was widespread, and that there existed an under current of dissatisfaction. The matters not satisfactory to all were few; and he concluded from the fact that during the past year, notwithstanding the troubles in the country, more than one hundred churches that never before contributed funds to its assistance, had come to their help with contributions of funds. He was aware the Synods of Pittsburgh and Allegheny had a Synodical Board of Colportage, and did not contribute anything to the support of the General Board, but he concluded that the contributions from the others was a mark of their highest approval. He then gave an account of the doings of the Board in the distribution of books and tracts. He hoped the Assembly would appoint a committee to examine into the affairs of the Board, and he would be happy to give them every facility to prosecute their examination.

At the conclusion of Dr. SCHENCK's remarks, Dr. McPHEETERS offered the following resolutions, to take the place of those offered by Dr. McAboy, on Friday. He was glad that the Secretary had asked a committee to be appointed to make the proposed examination. He read the resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That in view of criticisms made in this and former General Assemblies, a committee of nine members and Ruling Elders, of which the Moderator of the General Assembly shall be Chairman, be appointed to make a thorough examination of the affairs of the Board of Publication and report to the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That the said committee shall meet in the City of Philadelphia, at the call of the Chairman, and the Board is hereby directed to give free and full opportunity to the committee in carrying out the objects of its appointment, and any information the committee may desire to procure, and all persons from any part of the Church shall have full opportunity, and are requested, either in person or by writing, to present to the committee any objections or doubts they may entertain in regard to the plans and operations of the Board.

Resolved, That the Board of Publication be directed to pay the travelling expenses of the members of this committee, from the Treasury.

Dr. McAROY spoke in relation to matters connected with the Board of Publication, and advocated examining into the affairs of the Board, and a reduction of its expenses, and accepted the resolutions as a substitute for those offered by him.

Dr. JUNKIN made a stirring speech defending the Board. He thought that the general impression was held, that there was corruption in the management of the affairs of the Board, and said it was utterly unfounded and untrue. The Board furnished their books cheaper than those of any other organization, as had been fully demonstrated. He compared it with those of other denominations—they had about $237,000 employed, and the capital was still accumulating. The Methodists had over $570,000 capital employed, and if they had conducted their business as economically as the Board of Publication had, they might cover China with Bibles and bring that nation to bow at the foot of Emanuel's Cross. He was surprised, in passing through the streets of Columbus, to see so many children; and population was still increasing; and if the Board would keep pace with the increase of population, its capital must be still more increased. He wished it was even a million of dollars now. He thought it was best to let well enough alone.

Dr. MARSHALL also made a few remarks, when a vote was taken and the resolutions adopted.

Rev. STUART ROBINSON, on behalf of himself and Mr. Hoyt, read a paper in response to the first of Dr. Breckinridge. It was referred to the same Committee.

Adjourned with devotional exercises.

Fifth Day.

TUESDAY MORNING—May 20.

Prayer by the Moderator.

Various bills and overtures were heard and disposed of.

The Judiciary Committee, reported as to case No. 3, of Rev. C. J. Abbott, of Missouri, a deposed minister, and desired the case docketed for hearing at the next General Assembly. Placed on the docket.

Case No. 4, appeal of Dr. Breckinridge and sixteen others from the Synod of Kentucky, presenting the question as to the right of suffrage in settling a minister—whether that right is limited to the members of the church, to the exclusion of persons of the congregation contributing to ministerial support.

The appeal was docketed.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the railroads, for reduction of fare to members of the Assembly.

Action was taken to allow the Presbytery of Chippewa to instal a minister over a pastoral charge, who could not, on account of national troubles, obtain a regular discharge from his former field of labor.

Case No. — was reported upon by the Judicial Committee, requiring the Presbytery of Highland, to reconsider their action in receiving Rev. M. Hummer, after he had been deposed; such action being, in the opinion of the committee, irregular and unconstitutional. The Report requiring the Presbytery to reconsider and conform, was adopted unanimously.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Moderator announced the Order of the Day, to be the Report of the Committee on the Board of Education.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Chairman, submitted a clear and highly satisfactory report. The report states, that in the course of the Committee's examinations the surprising fact had been revealed that the number of their ministers, as compared with the church membership, had *decreased* five per cent., in the past ten years. And yet there had been considerable complaint that there were too many ministers. Owing to this impression, perhaps, the funds of the Board had been limited during the past year, and they had to begin the year with a debt of four thousand dollars.

The report suggests and resolutions provide for a more rigid exaction of qualifications and attainments on the part of the beneficiaries of the Church funds.

In his remarks connected with the Report, Dr. Scott attributed the defect in the standard of attainments and endowments among the young men certified to the Board, to too great laxity in the Presbyteries from which they were recommended. The Board must necessarily be guided by these recommendations; it therefore behooved the Presbyteries to be more scrutinizing and exact as to piety of character, and fitness by talent and attainments, for the duties of the sacred office of the ministry.

Dr. CHESTER, Secretary of the Board, also expressed the same views. He earnestly urged the importance of reexamination. The present year had shown more care, in this particular, on the part of Presbyteries. The professors in the seminaries and colleges state that the present year shows a decided advance in this regard.

There have been a few cases of error among the young men under the care of the Board. But as the "*falling* star attracts the eye," so a failure of one young man in such a position is widely noticed. He exhorted the Church to keep these young men within the support of their counsel and their sympathy. Instead of having too many ministers, we are not keeping pace with the increase of our Church membership, and are there not others to be looked after? Is there not a pleading world to be supplied?

Dr. CHESTER spoke earnestly and well upon this point.

Dr. MARSHALL, of Pa., also spoke warmly in favor of the recommendations of the Committee's Report; and concurred in enjoining upon Presbyteries a more rigid examination, as to both intellectual gifts and moral fitness, of the candidates recommended for the patronage of the Board.

Rev. Mr. MACLISE thought that the fault of laxity as to admission of the candidates was with both the Board and the Presbyteries—all was done too easily. He