AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY.

Dr. Lownik, Secretary of the Board, also al-luded to the unexpected and unexampled prosperity of the Board the past year, in view of the circumstances around us. No man who could go out upon this field had been detained by lack f funds. The discharge of the formidable debt of \$10,000 or \$12,000, against us at the opening of the year, was through the liberality of only five men, who contributed no less than \$46,000 "to this fund. This can hardly be expected to continue, and we must not relax effort. We need an increase of some \$26,000 to go on with, even without sending any new men to the field.
The question of sending these thirteen addiional men must now be met. It is simplyshall we send them, or not? They certainly ought to be sent; and the wealth is in our Church to send them; but will it be forthcoming? There are some, even among our ministers, who give more annually for their tobacco, than for the support of Foreign Missions. Bu if our ministers will press the matter faithfully before their churches, we cannot fail. Dr. Lowrie announced that Rev. Mr. Morrison, an India missionary, was now present, and hoped the Assembly would allow him to be heard in behalf of

the Board? Mr. Morrison was accordingly invited to rddress the Assembly, which he did, in a most forcible and interesting manner. He said the ques-tion was reduced to this practical issue—shall we go forward, or shall we go back? He alluded to the great strain upon both mental and bodily powers that the work in India involved. The teaching the preaching, the charge of the poor, and the orphans of their converts, the acquisition of five or six languages and dalects, with no "neigh-bors", in the ministry to fill their place when enfeebled, all this was incessant. He made some interesting statements as to the interest manifested by one of the Rajahs to promote the missions in his province.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—21 P. M.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Tustin. Mr. Lockwoon called the attention of the Assembly to the report of the proceedings published in the Cincinnati Gazette, and among other things read the following extract from that pa-

per: "Though we have had on an average eight prayers a day since the present Assembly con-yened, I have not heard the name of the President mentioned in a supplication for wisdom and Divine guidance, nor an invocation on be-half of the thousands and tens of thousands of sick and dying Christian soldiers on the battlefield, and much less the most distant breathing of a patriotic prayer for the success of the Union

Mr. Lockwood said his attention had been called to these remarks by a gentleman high in authority, who asked him if there were men in the Assembly who would not ask the blessing of the Lord on the President of the United States, and upon the country. He characterized the report as false and unfounded. He then complimented the Columbus papers for the accuracy of

their reports. same thing, but Mr. Lockwood had taken it out of his hands. He was surprised at the obliquity of that report. The papers of this city had been remarkably correct in their reports; and if somebody did not get shead of him, he intended to present a resolution of thanks to them at the close of the session.

Dr. Junkin remarked that the Gazette reporter was hard of hearing, perhaps, which created an Dr. Junkin being entitled to the floor, he proceeded to speak on the report of the Board of Foreign Missions: He said that the instrumentality by which the Redeemer would accomplish the redemption of the world was through the "foolishness of preaching." He said angels could not do it it must be done by men, and they must be sent. He drew a comparison between the workings of the government and the Church: The masses were represented by delesented in the Assembly, and a missionary was a

chosen this nation, more than any other, for the enlightenment of the world. The hour for the order of the day, the report on Theological Seminaries, having arrived, Dr. Junkin suspended his remarks. The report was read by the Secretary as fol-

representative of God and the Church. God had

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES. The Committee on Theological Seminaries sub-

The Committee on Theological Seminaries submit the following Report, viz:

They have had before them the Annual Reports of the Trustees and Directors of the Seminary at Princeton, N. J.; of the Westerm&minary at Allegheny, Pa.; of the Seminary at Danville, Ky.; and of, the Northwest Seminary at thickeyo, Ill.; and have currfully examined the same. A brief summary of their contents is as follows:

1. The Seminary at Princeton.—The corps of Professors is fall, and have currfully examined the same. A brief summary of their contents is as follows:

1. The Seminary at Princeton.—The corps of Professors is fall, and the number of students, one-hundred and seventy, of whom forty-die have completed the usual course of study, and one first demanders of the Vereign Missionary work, and an unusually large proportion of the center classes contemplate the same destination. While the instruction of the Seminary has been satisfactory and gratitying in its insucial department, The financial year closed with sibalance in favor of the Seminary, of \$4,352,67. In addition to this, they state that at the late was included in the seminary, of \$4,352,67. In addition to this, they state that at the late was the financy, of Seminary at Allegheny.—The corps of Professors is full, and the number of students one hundred and fifty-sight, of whom thirty-three completes the regular course of study, two have slick, five or more have devoted themselves to the work of For-ign Missions. The proficiency of the Classes has been gratifying.

The Grustees report that, notwithstanding the pressure of the tim s, they have been increased, and the salaries of the Prilessors have been increased, and the salaries of the Prilessors have been increased, and the salaries of the Prilessors have been promptly paid. Among donations to the library, it deserves, to be noted that the handsome gift of four hundred and sixty-four volumes has been made by the Rev. Dir. C. C. Beatty.

3. The Seminary at Danville.—The number of students has been greatly diminished by t

finances, we are sorry to have to said, that the salaries of the present Professors themselves are reduced notwithstanding the infereased duties, and the Directors do not deem it expedent to ask the Assembly to fill these vacancies for the press, it year. The committee teel impelled to add, that the affairs of this Seminary are in a delicate and critical situation, and thist probably the Directors are the persons best qualified to manage them successfully, being intimately acquainted with all the circumstances.

Since the last meeting of the Assembly, we have the pain fall suty of recording the death of Professor Scott, of the Seminary of the Northwest; and among the Directors of the Western Seminary, of Drs. A. D. Campbell and H. G. Comingo; and among the Trustees of Princeton Seminary, James Nelson, Esq. Dr. Campbell was also a Trustee as well as Director of the Western Seminary.

The for numttee recommended to the Assembly the following resolutions:

**Risiological That we gratefully acknowledges the tokens of Research.

ing resolutions:

"Rasolved, That the Annual Reports be printed in the Appendix, as usual.

Resolved, That we gratefully achowledge, the tokens of fayor, with which Divine Providence has been pleased to regard the various Seminaries of the Church; and particularly, that we thankfully record the prosperity and success which the oldest of our Seminaries has enjoyed during the first half century, of its existence just closed. A like career of prosperity we ardently desire for all our Seminaries.

Resolved, That the Assembly express their grateful acknowledgment of the munificent donation of \$50.00, by Mesers. R. L. & A. Shuart, of New-York, te the funds of Princeroin Seminary, vision to Dr. Beatty, for his donation of 500cks to the Western Seminary, and to other donors.

Resolved, That the Assembly deeply deplore the loss which the Church has sustained in the decrase of those self-saffast irlends of the Seminaries, and useful servants of Christ, Prof. Scott, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Comingo, and Colonel James Nelson.

Resolved, That the Assembly proceed to choose a Professor to fill the viscent chair of Pattoral Theology and Church Goyardnest of the Seminary at Danville, Kentneky.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the wishes of the Directors of the Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago, no steps be taken at present to fill the vacancies in that Institution.

udon. cer said "E The resolutions were taken up *sériatin,* and sdopted without debate. The whole report of the Committee was then

adopted, to heatsmi, their states and Tristance of Dr. Hogs moved that the Assembly now make mominations and fix the time for the election of se Professor of Pastoral Theology and Church b On motion of Dr. BRECKINGIDGE, the matter

Was postponed and placed on the docket.

Dr. Junkin then concluded his remarks on the
Report of the Committee on Foreign Missions; and was followed by Dr. MARSHALL, who gave a graphic description of the missionary work, the effects of the teachings of the Gospel on the

The Report of the Committee on Overtures, on the memorial relating to the printing of a Ger man Hymn Book, was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Pheiffer offered the following as a substitute: Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to act in

onjunction with the Board of Publication in preparing, as bon as practicable, a German Hymn Book, suitable in size nd price for the case in question.

The discussion of the resolution occupied the emninder of the afternoon. Mr. Pheiffer, Dr. Musgrave, Dr. Dixon, Dr. Davidson, Mr. Candee, and others, spoke on the

The matter was laid over. Adjourned.

> Seventh Day. THURSDAY MORNING-May 22.

Prayer by the Moderator. Mr. Wilson, of Philadelphia, addressed the House on the subject of Support to the Presby-terian Almanac, which he publishes. The work was commended by others as of value for its statistical and historic matter.
Mr. CROSBY, of Illinois, offered a resolution

ermitting colporteurs to act as agents for the Presbyterian Almmanac, which was adopted. GERMAN HYMN BOOK. The subject of preparing a Presbyterian Hymn Book in the German language was brought forward, under a resolution presented by Dr. Pfeiffer. It was forcibly advocated by Rev. Mr. Liesveld, of Wisconsin. The resolution finally passed in such form as to "direct the Board of Publication to provide a suitable Hymn Book in the German language as soon as practicable."

Report of the Committee on Church Extension. Rev. Mr. Conover submitted the Report and resolutions, which he advocated with ability.

Rev. Mr. Cor, Secretary of the Board, also spoke carnestly and well upon the subject. He eteral that some 500 churches of our communion are without houses of worship. The number of plications is now larger than ever before. Dr. Chester and Dr. Halsey also spoke of the importance of prosecuting this work. Dr. Halsey condemned as sinful the matter of dedicating a house | will do boundless good in the aggregate, should of worship to God, while it was covered with you not do it? To remove a valued and learned

FUND FOR DISABLED MINISTERS. Judge LEAVITT, from the Trustees of the fund Judge Leavirt, from the Trustees of the fund do it. It is no reason why you should not do for disabled ministers and the families of the an overwhelming good that some small evil may deceased submitted a report in which this cause deceased, submitted a report, in which this cause was strongly commended to the active sympathies of the Assembly. He was gratified in being able of the Assembly. He was gratined in being acre to state that the amount contributed this year to an opinion, it would be of comparatively literate portion of the churches had not had the large portion of the churches had not had the tion; but when such utterance is made as here, cause presented before them. He suggested that, in the name of Almighty God; of Christ, and the as one of the resolutions looked to the funding of any surplus that might be received, such a sanction! What a sight is it for this body to system would be eminently appropriate and ben-eficial; and that the income derived from such invested fund be used absolutely for this purpose

Judge Linn, of Pa., made some highly judicious and practical remarks, embracing the same view as advanced by judge Leavitt; except that he would have a full endowment made for this specific purpose. They have in Europe their sustentation funds, but not ing like it in America. He said it would add efficiency to the ministry; because with the certainty of being insured against want arising from accidents to health, young men would more readily surrender their aspirutions for business pursuits in order to provide for the coming on of age and disability The annual contributions are not sufficient When those men are pressed with anxieties for support of families, the one-half of the brainpower is exhausted thereby; and we thus rob the hurch of the full measure of mental power that

We need an endowment fund of \$400,000 for this purpose. This is a large sum; but what is it among so many? At all events this much we want, and this much we shall have if God spares my life and gives me strength to carry out my purpose in this behalf. I know of funds now ready for this object: only let parties be assured that their contributions and legacies would be faithfully applied to this purpose, and the funds would be speedily forthcoming. He exhorted the Elders to take hold of this. Ministers, from a proper delicacy, will not. We must execute this great work for the good, not of particular ministers only, but for the Whole Church.

Judge Linn's remarks were extended, on the subject of safety in investments of this fund. and in reply to possible objections to the plan, he said he desired the Assembly to signify their sentiments; for if wrong, he desired to be corrected; if right, he intended to devote the energies of his life to the execution of this great The report and resolutions were unanimously

adopted, and, with prayer, the Assembly ad-AFTERNOON SESSION.—21 P. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lockwood. Rev. Dr. Tustin, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted the fol-

owing preamble and resolutions: WHEREAS, It is eminently proper, in whatever aspect the subject is viewed, that harmony and good will should prevail among all the members of the great Presbyterian family; and WHEREAS, It is understood that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (New School,) now in session at Cincinnati, is entertaining the question of sending a corresponding

delegate to this body; therefore,

Resolved, That in anticipation of this fraternal spirit, this Assembly do hereby appoint Rev. Robert Davidson, D.D., to represent this General Assembly in the General Assembly now in session at Cincinnati, in the hope that this corresndence may be alike pleasant and profitable to all parties concerned.

Resolved, That it is expedient to appoint a delegate to the General Assembly of the United Preshyterian Church, with a view of securing an annual interchange of delegates between these bodies, and Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D.D., be, and he hereby is appointed to represent this Assembly in the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church now, in session in the city of Pittsburgh, with a view of accomplishing this

The Preamble and resolutions were referred o a select committee.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. The special order assigned for this afternoon was, the consideration of Dr. Breckinridge's pa-per, or deliverance, (published heretofore,) on

Judge GAMBLE, of St. Louis, offered the following resolution: ved, That in view of past deliverances of the highest tribunal of the Church, on the subect involved in the paper just read, it is deemed y this General Assembly, with the highest repect for the venerable minister from whom the aper comes, and a deep sense of the great value f the services he has rendered to the Church and he country, inexpedient to take further action on the subject at present. The resolution was seconded by Dr. McDon-

Judge GAMBLE proceeded to remark, that his aim in offering the resolution was to secure peace to the churches. As to the mere abstract politi-cal views of Dr. Breckinridge's paper, I concur; and I raise my voice against it not on this issue but for the sake of peace and quietness in the Church of Christ. The brethren in the South are under a delusion, strange and universal; and no such action as contemplated by Dr. Breckinridge's paper is now required; nor is such action expedient. I desire nothing so much on earth as the restoration of unity of spirit in the bounds of our Church. And in such discussion as must almost necessarily occur on this question at this time, there will be feelings of liscord, as I fear, engendered, without the pos sibility of any good arising from it.

Dr. McDonald urged that the adoption of the original paper would be attended by no good re-ult. We, as a Church, have no need of standing n the street corners and proclaiming our loyuspicion. He therefore favored the adoption of

he resolution. Dr. BRECKINEIDGE said he did not now proose to discuss the merits of this question so auch as to make a few remarks on the bearings

The position of the border slave States as to his question is peculiar. We have delegates ere from Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland. ave had conferences with these brethren, and eave been urged to withdraw this paper. I reret to find myself, in this matter, separated from hem. I have been asked to withdraw the paper; ut with a full sense of my responsibility to God and the Church, with a full gonsciousness of what a due to my integrity of purpose, I find myself toally unable to do so. Injustice to my own character as a minister, and my position as a Theongical Professor, I could not do it. And if I ere the lonly one in those border States who ilt so. I must even then offer it; though if need e I should go home and be hanged for doing it would be glad to gratify these brethren; and could, if I could, gladly be silent, and let them and the Assembly fight it out.

I am the oldest man here from the border States, except my friend, Judge Gamble. I know the people of those States! And I am sure that he and those brethren, who augur disastrous results from this act of the Assembly, are totally deceived as to the effect this may have on our Church in those States. When Judge Gamble says its effects would be so injurious in his place, (St. Liouis,) I can't say nay. But while others, equally well situated to judge of this, tell me otherwise, all is made even by their testimony. And when there are three loyal churches in S Louis, and not one loyal pastor, then it is clear that this act of the Assembly will strengthen the loyal, and weaken the power of the disloyal. They tell me about Maryland, and Baltimor I know Baltimore. I lived and labored thirteen years in Baltimore. And my judgment as my brother Backus's opinion is, that he i profoundly mistaken as to these disastrous ef-

ects that he says he dreads as to Baltimore. Yes, my solemn conviction is that these breth-ren are utterly mistaken in their notions as to the effects of this deliverance on the border State churches.—entirely mistaken; for it, cannot possibly produce such effects. This paper is entirely simple and direct—it only avers that peace and order are desirable for the interests of Christianity; that it is the functions of Government to secure this state of quietude; and, when discurbed, that the people are bound to help the Government secure this: this is all. If there be any public disorder, it must be by disloyal persons, or those who "sympathize" with them. and here I must say that, the worst treason that has ever been spoken in my presence has been talked to me here in the North. To such this The Order of the Day was amounced as the act of our Assembly may be displeasing. Of the Committee on Church Extension. course we must displease the disloyal of the Lay. Mr. Conover submitted the Report and resask, first, are the loyal and the suffering as much entitled to your sympathy and support as the dislayal! Am I not as much entitled to these as a rebel? And do you not owe a duty to God, and to the race, and to the kingdom of Christ upon the earth? Suppose that any deliverance this Assembly can make may do some small evil in one or another particular quarter, and yet of worship to God, while it was covered with you not be report and resolutions were mortgages! The report and resolutions were mixister from some humble position, and put adonted. his former position; but the whole Church is benefited by it; and yet you do it, and ought to grow out of it. It is the prerogative of God to bring good out of evil. If any two hundred and pronounce a deliverance expressed in the name of Jesus Christ, as an offering for the Holy Ghost to sanction! You sit here; schism in the Church, and war has deluged the country with miseries and blood, and you are silent: you two hundred and fifty men are assembled here in the name of Jehovah, and in that dread name are

you not to speak? Will you sit and see the Church riven and the country bathed in blood during a whole year, and yet be told that all this is addressed to "dumb dogs?" This is the first meeting of the General Assembly, the chief tribunal and highest Court of the Church, since this great schism and war have been made rending the Church and nation—and yet are we to be silent? No, my brethren, no, no! You can't go back to your homes and face your congregations with this sin upon your souls. Then make a proclamation of God's will, as an utterance of this high tribunal of our Church, and who can stand before it? None but madmen, none but traitors, none but rebels; nobody but such as have no hope of reconciliation either to the authorities of the country or of the Church If I, as a minister, read out from my solemn place in the pulpit, the deposition of any one it falls upon him like a thunderbolt, and clings to him till he dies; but if I on the street corner denounce his misdeeds, it is nothing but my personal opinion, the effects of which may vanish with the utterance. Did anybody ever presume that schism could maintain itself by disloyalty Can any schismatic Church sustain itself on the

basis of treason and disloyalty? If it have followers at all it will be but a desperate few, or if by numbers, they will be only deluded followers who will soon return and That paper has three heads of classification of persons to whom it is addressed—1st, to those who have made this rebellion; 2d, to those who have not made the rebellion, but submitted them-selves to it; and 3d, to those who have not made nor submitted to it. To them as classes respectively an appeal is made to their sense of duty. and to whom it is sent in the name of the Lord I make these remarks now, only because I want you to do as you may conscientiously think right in the premises; and that you may not be misled in your action by statements as to its effects.

During the remarks of Dr. Breckinridge the

mmense audience which thronged the vast Hall of the House of Representatives, listened with the most profound silence and intensity of in terest.] Dr. McPheerens said he arose to a question of privilege: He denied distinctly and emphati cally the right of any ecclesiastical court, from the lowest to the highest, or of any member of any such court, to question him concerning his political opinions. It was none of their business. And he had refrained, since his return to his charge from New Mexico, before the present agibegan, from conversing with any but those of his most intimate friends upon the exciting questions of the day; and except this very ircle, he had said nothing, desiring to keep himself free from all questions that did not belong to his ministerial work. He said he had once inquired of by a friend as to his po-

him the anecdote of the little girl who, when asked by a politician whether she was a Whig or Democrat, answered by saying that "she was neither; but an Old-School Presbyterian." That he had not supposed that any combination of circumstances could make him alter his therefore judge his surprise at hearing Dr. B. in the face of the Assembly publicly charge him and two pastors of large churches in St. Louis, would then see how cruel and unjust, and reck-God he could say that he was not disloyal

litical sentiments, and that he replied by telling

disloyal in his sense of the word and all the tarily taken a military pass; which bound him to prepare and present a proper minute, to be in a death penalty not to do any disloyal act. in a death penalty not to do any disloyal act. communicated to that body carried; and on Rev. Mr. McKes, of Louisville, said he had further motion, Drs. Musgrave, Breckinridge, never before felt called upon to speak under such and Hoge, were added to the committee:
embarrassing circumstances. His reverence for the distinguished Dr. Breckinridge rendered it hard for him to controvert any views he might advocate. But one of us is greatly in error. I think I understand Kentucky; and that this acvided, that I think the Church ought to be so guided as to be made an efficient cause of keeping the country united. I therefore implore the Assembly to consider well the action that is proposed. Can any good come of it? I have seen no man in Kentucky that did not think differposed. ently from Dr. Breckinridge as to its results. We of the border States must all be mistaken, or he is mistaken. If any emergency existed resay—make it, though the heavens fall. I endorse the political aspects of that paper; but I stand to defend the Church against the act. We must preserve this country. T believe we

shall do it; but we must preserve somethin whereby to preserve the country. Our Churchas no force to use. It is easy to drive off, bu not easy to reclaim. Mr. McKer read largely from the transaction of the Synod of Kentucky, to show their sentiments as to the "two governments," and remarked that "the Government of the Confederate States was actual, was energetic, was powerful, and that cannot be resisted by those there, though he believed it an unlawful Government." Dr. Marshari....". Object to this mode of de-nominating it a Government of it is only a rebellion, and you can't make anything else of it. Mr. McKer-"If it is not a Government, what on the Mileage Fund, which was accepted and

is a Government !

Dr. JUNKIN-" That will be defined to your entire satisfaction before we are through."

Mr. McKer—I believe that there is a Government, though not a lawful Covernment; and our people couldn't obey this without resisting that, which would subject them to the severest penalties. It may be cheap for you here to encounter this, but it is not so with us. This action will drive the ploughshare of disaster through our churches. Many and not insignificant person will separate from us. Many of the weathy will

go, and of those who contribute largely. We can retain them, if "let alone,"—but just as certain as this is done, not one dollar will come from them to us; they will send their money and go themselves elsewhere. They think bringing politics into the Church wrong, and they protest against such things. Mr. WILLIAMS; of Ohio, thought no good could arise from this action.

Mr. Forman, of Missouri, thought that Dr.

Breckinridge could not know the sentiments in Missouri, on this subject. He said no good could come from the proposed action. We only ask you to "let us alon Dr Junkin said, that at the last General Assembly he had just arrived hot from rebeldom; and he had studied the subject ever state. And

he had asked the question, how could logical minds differ so widely? And after twelve months of study he had discovered the lair of this demon of logic—it consisted in what is called a son logical fallacy; which was that the several States were independent sovereignties before the Declaration of Independence. It is false in fact. I is a double entendre, to say that "religion Ac nothing to do with politics." If by politics you mean chicanery, dem

acts.dving and not-house brawling, I gladly ac mit that there is no religion there. Here the Moderator announced the hour fo adjournment, and after religious exercises, the Assembly adjourned.

Bighth Day. FRIDAY MORNING-May 23.

Prayer by the Moderator.

Dr. Scott returned the Committee's report of the Board of Education, with an amendment which was put on the docket.

Mr. Shedden reported on Systematic benevo

Judge LEAVITT submitted the following Report from the Majority of Special Committee on the Papers filed by Dr. Breckinridge and Dr. Robin son, which was accepted:

The Committee to whom were referred the
Papers relating to the resignation of the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D.D., as a Professor, in the Danville Theological Seminary, with a communication from the Rev. Stuart Robinson, D.D., is

behalf of himself and the Rev. T. A. Hoyt; recommend the adoption of the following resolu 1. Resolved, That in so far as these Papers in volve the personal relations or controversies of the parties named, the Assembly can take no cognizance of them unless in a judicial proceed ing prosecuted in the mode prescribed by the contitution of the Church; and as to these, th Assembly, therefore, express no opinion.

2. Resolved. That as the office of Professor our Theological Seminaries is held under the authority and by the appointment of the General Assembly, it is competent for that body, at the request of any one holding that position, or on their own motion, to inquire into the acceptability and usefulness of that office.

3. Resolved, That in the judgment of the As sembly, no facts have come to their knowledge which impair their confidence in Dr. Breekinridge as a Professor in the Danville Seminary; and they are fortified in this conclusion by the official declaration of the Board of Trustees of the Institution, that all the charges and insinua tions against him are without foundation.

4. Resolved, That the Assembly do not concede, that in accepting a professor's Chair, in the Seminary, Dr. Breckinridge did necessarily yield the right of expressing freely his views in relation to matters of great national concern ment: and that instead of censure and condemnation, his lucid and able utterances on the rise. history and character of the great conflict now in progress, entitle him to the gratitude of the Church and the country.

5. Resolved, That the Assembly, duly appreor the eminent qualif inridge as a teacher of Theology, and his great usefulness in that department, would deeply regret his withdrawal from his present position. and therefore decline the acceptance of his resig-

A minority report was submitted by Mr. Staples, as follows: The minority of the spec al committee to whom were referred the Papers touching the resignaion of Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, and the personal difficulties between himself and Rev Stuart Robinson, D. D., and others, would recommend the Assembly to adopt the following minute, to

1. The Assembly sees no reason arising from the personal controversy between the parties named in the Papers, either to justify the resignation by Dr. Breckinridge of the Professorshin in the Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky., or he acceptance of the same by this Assembly, and

therefore recommend that he withdraw his resig-2. That while it is incompetent for this Assem bly to determine the differences between these parties, in the particular aspect in which it appears before us, yet we do most deeply deplore this nhappy controversy between brethren who ought to live together in the unity of the spirit, and do hereby exhort them, in the name of the Great Head of the Church, to study the things which make for peace; not intending hereby, h to express any opinion as to the merits of the M. W. Staples, J. M. McDonald.

Columbus, May 23, 1862. CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE NEW SCHOOL. The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was considered, in relation to Dr. Tustin's resolutions. Dr. Breckinridge made some remarks upon the subject. As to the acts that led to the New School schim, in which he had been an actor in behalf of the General Assempurpose in that respect, the Assembly might bly the calm and deliberate conclusions of years lent approval to all he then did. Since that time the entire New School Synod of Kentucky, so far as he knew, had been brought back to the bosom of our Synod; so that, thus the Synod with being disloyal pastors of loyal churches.

bosom of our Synod; so that, thus the Synod He held in his hand Richardson's definition of was permanently obliterated. He had no objecloyalty, which was-" Bound or attached by law tson to the establishment of fraternal relations or according to law; one who religiously ob-serves that fidelity which according to the laws would be hurt the feelings of any man; but in he owes to his Prince," substituting Government such proceedings we must be governed by the for Prince, he would say; and the Assembly cool and deliberate conclusions of our underwould then see how cruel and unjust, and reck standings, not by simple impulse. There should less the venerable Dr. was; that in the sight of be no haste. I would not do this thing simply because we had been told that they were propos

Dr. B. said he charged the brethren with being ing it. I would suggest that a minute be formed inviting their consideration of the subject, and Dr. McP. said Dr. B. has no right to change send that minute as the basis of a mutual interthe meaning of English words. Richardson was change of delegates; and do it with all gravity, better authority than Dr. B. He considered the and candor, and sincerity.

remark as unkind and uncalled for Asto the other Dr. Muschave concurred with Dr. Breekinpastors, one of them had voluntarily taken the ridge.

oath of allegiance prescribed by the recent Convention of Missouri, and the other had volunback to the same committee, with instructions

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. The subject of Dr. Breckinridge's Paper on the State of the Church was resumed; and Dr. Jun-KIN continued his remarks begun the day before. tion will be disastrous there. I have no more doubt He controverted, the dogma that religion and than that the sun will rise to morrow. The politics had no connexion. He said that all who President of the United States is not more attruth as to its principle; and he had no fears tached to the country than I am. And it is be-cause I believe that the country cannot be divided, and that our Church eught not to be di- Church. There is no such thing as neutrality in morals. If we negative this Paper by our votes, the whole Christian world might say that our Church had refused to sanction this Paper as to our duty in this crisis, and that our Church was therefore disloyal. The Dr. continued to argue,

showing the fallacy of assuming that the Con federacy was a government, and then reasoning from that false and ungrounded assumption. Dr. McPherters rose to a question of perquiring us to make this declaration, then I would sonal privilege in regard to some unpleasant personal allusions to himself. The Moderator cautioned members against indulgence in any unpleasant personal allusions in

Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Ky., made some very excellent and sensible remarks on the subject as to its effects in his State. He said that he regretted the necessity of such action as the paper contemplated; but now that it was before us, he felt bound to sanction it by his vote. He thought worse results would come from condemning that paper by a negative vote than could come from ts approval.

Mr. FOREMAN followed in some remarks: when the Assembly adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION—21 P. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. VAN WYOR. The Committee on Mileage read their Report

adopted. On motion, the nominations were made for Professor of Church History and Pastoral Theology in Danville Theological Seminary, as follows: Rev. R. L. Stanton, Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Rev. Robert Davidson, Rev. John D. Reynolds, Rev. Dr. Thomas, Rev. Charles P. Jennings, and Rev. E. D. MacMaster, D. D.

The ballot for the Professorships and for Directors of the various Institutions, was then taken, but had not been announced at the

Committee on the Reports, to the General Assem-bly, on the Fund for Disabled Ministers, to be appointed by the Moderator, in connexion with

and Judge Gamble's substitute, were taken up.
Mr. Forman, having the floor, proceeded to state his reasons why the Assembly should not adopt the Report of Dr. Breckinridge. One was that ministers of the Church were only authorized to speak the truth, as drawn from the Scriptures, unless they were inspired by God; and the paper in question contained things that were not in the Scriptures. He said the question was a political one, and the Church had nothing to do with politics. If religion was worth anything, it was worth being carried into everything—carry, it every-where; but keep decisions of this kind out of

He said we are in a season of periodical excitement. It flowed sometimes in the North, among the abolitionists, and sometimes in the South, among the slaveholders. In the North, the Church must yield to the popular demand and say that Slavery is the greatest sin; and in the South it must say that abolitionists are the greatest sinners! In the South, son is against father, and father against son—the people of the North have no idea of the intensity of feeling exhibited in the South. The Church in the bor der States stood where it could do much good in allaying this feeling, and he counseled forbear-ance on the part of the General Assembly... It should not pass Dr. B.'s paper, as a deliverance of this General Assembly, containing statements not contained in the Scriptures; if it did, it would work only evil. He then read a paper which he desired to take the place of the Report of the Committee, but did not place it in the hands of the Assembly.

Dr. Manshall was glad that Dr. Breckinridge had been spared to make this stand against the rebellion. He cited the deeds of Cataline and the rebellion of Absalom; but said there never was a rebellion so wicked and so wide-spread as the present one. He did not wish to wound the feelings of any one on the floor, but he could not let this subject pass without giving his testimony against it. He did not call any brother disloya but he must take into consideration the condition of the Church, His charge had sent one seventh of those attending on his ministry, to battle for the Union. They were to-day, if Richmond is attacked, in the line of battle; and and he could not belp feeling interested in the state of the Church in the border States. There

in the South.

the action of the Church on the Temperance question, against it, and asked if the Church must tolerate sin, because it would drive off scarcely any, question, without offending some one. The Church needed some action of this kind, even if it did drive off rebels and those of the whole Church, and he thought the passage He was surprised to hear a brother say, illustrating the feelings of the South, that an fold lady retired to her closet and prayed that a railroad train, loaded with Federal soldiers, might meet with some accident that would destroy them, and that if she had all the necks of th North in one bunch she could hang them all at

once. It was a peculiar kind of religion they had down there, and the sooner the Church was clear of it the better. His remarks were very interesting, and to the point, but we can only give a faint outline. Mr. McMILLAN followed, advocating the passage of the Report. which he finally withdrew, when Dr. Breckin-

ridge moved to make it the special order for to norrow morning, which was agreed to After religious services, adjourned. Ninth Day. SATURDAY MORNING May 24. Prayer by the Moderator.

Committee to count ballots for members of Boards, and for Directors of Seminaries, reported. The persons nominated by the Committee were elected. STATE OF THE COUNTRY. The consideration of Dr. BRECKINEIDGE'S pa per, on the State of the Country, was resumed; and by special order the speeches of members were to be limited to fifteen minutes.

"Dr. McPHETERS thought the state of mind in the public of the border States was not in a fit condition to be thus treated. There is too much excitement there now to be calmly reasoned with n any manner that could be productive of benefits. And, admitting that the paper were unobjectionable as to its principle and doctrine, still, it may be inexpedient to adopt it now. I solemply believe it to be inexpedient, in the present condition of the public mind in those States. But, I object to this paper on several grounds as to unite principles that had been sundered by to matters of principle and doctrine. I claim it to be opposed to the Constitutional rule of the (Here Dr. McP. read from the Confession of Faith, chapter 31st, section 4, on the subject of "handling civil affairs,"),+ Again, the paper is predicated upon the infer-ential doctrine that the Church owes an alleential doctrine that the Church owes an alle-giance to the Government. The doctrine is not the things to be decided, by Casar's Government so stated in unmistakable and formal terms. But this thought seems to underlie the paper. But I never, no never, can admit such a dectrine

The only kingdom to which the Church owes allegiance is the kingdom of Christ. The citizen owes allegiance to the State, but the Church does not. By uniting with the Church the citizen comes into no new relation to the Government. As a citizen he owes sacred allegiance to his Government; but the Church as such, is the subject of the King, Christ.

read several clauses, but didn't seem to find it.] I fear that, from present indications, this will Divine.
be passed. If so, I shall feel bound to submit. He proceeded to dissect the paper, and said in

ples involved in this paper. I appeal only to before the General Assembly in the form preyour common sense. I have been for one quarter of a century a pastor in Baltimore; and know the churches there well. They form a good type of sound Presbyterianism. The Baltimore Presbytery gives more money to our Boards than the whole Synod of Philadelphia. Baltimore is the whole Synod of Philadelphia. Baltimore is the centre of the Maryland Church. She is closely in the form presented by Judge Gamble's resolution. He did not discuss it as a question of expediency, but the churches there well. They form a good type wished it to be discussed upon its merits, and so much the could not be healed by this action; but if allied to the South by business, by domestic ties, be closed by intermarriage, and sympathy. Maryland has As his time had expired, and the Assembly five thousand men in the "Southern army," of was wearied, he would only sum up the inexpewhich three thousand are from Baltimore. diency of such a deliverance in five points: But, as good Presbyterians, they are sensitive on the subject of ecclesiastical interference with political subjects. An impression is wide-spread 2. In its effects on the Northern Church is among them, that this is a scheme to separate sending forth a thousand men unauthorized to them of the border States from this General As preach politics, already so prevalent as to raise sembly; and if they are provoked to declare the cry of rebuke even in New-England. themselves independent they will eventually go with the South. Such would be the result of injudicious action here. On the other hand, when he political difficulties are removed, as now bids fair to be speedily done, all the Church South would come back to our bosom. Is it worth while to hazard all this actual evil for some possible or uncertain good? Is it wise? North there is nothing needed to stimulate Church loyalty. I don't despair of retaining our churches in Baltimore; but they are in great danger. The whole policy of the National Gov-ernment is founded upon the spirit of reconciliation; so it would be in the Church. Dr. Backus moved certain medifications of

arguments he had heard from those border State brethren, as yet, was on the question of expedi-ency. He said this matter of expediency is but voted down. a Janus-faced affair. It will not do. There is a spirit roused at the North that will not "down," conjure it as you will. It will rise again and again to meet you like Banquo's ghost. He contended that there is a great principle in this paper: it involves the question, whether this court of the Church is free to make and declare The names of Messrs. Musgrave, MacMasters,

Dr. BRECKINEIDGE remarked that he would address himself to the exposition of the doctrine in this behalf. I would say, however, that I dopted.

Resolved, That hereafter there be a Standing ommittee on the Beports, to the General Assemuly, on the Fund for Disabled Ministers to the desired to the following which was deven to that of my, friend, Dr. Backus, involved either a direct or covert attack upon me. This is either a direct or covert attack upon me. This is either a direct or covert attack upon me. This is either a direct or covert attack upon me. This is either a direct or covert attack upon me. This is either a direct or covert attack upon me. This is either a direct or covert attack upon me. This is either a direct or covert attack upon me. This is either a direct or covert attack upon me. This is either a direct or covert attack upon me. ways exacting—grant it a little, and it will at once demand more. Some say they are sorry for me, that I should have been so unfortunate Unfinished business was then reached, and Dr. as to introduce this paper here! Now, I will Breckinridge's Report, on the State of the Church, and Judge Gamble's substitute, were taken up.

Mr. Forman, having the floor proceeded. tion-that I will take unto and upon myself all the blame that may attach on this account before men, if when we have all gone up above, they will not claim the glory of it there! Every speech giving utterances from a disloyabsom seems to signify that it would do no harm, by silence, to disgrace the Church; and yet deem

any plain and unequivecal allusion to the difficulty as exceedingly harmful. One very hot day a. West India lady directed her servant to take some ice, and some liquor, and some water, and some lemon, and mix them for her to drink "And if you please, mistress," said the servant, "shall I put in a little nutmeg?" "Begone, you beast," screamed the mistress; "do you think I would drink punch!" So, now, when I would put in "the nutmeg," and make the question unequivocal, the brethren manifest abhorrence of the whole matter.

Dr. BRECKINRIDGE pursued his remarks to show that the apprehensions as to the effects of this action are unfounded. He also alluded to the doctrine in relation to fusion of "religion and politics," of which some had spoken, claiming that this is not a political Paper in even the emotest sense: it was, as Dr. McPheeters had called it, a solemnly religious Paper. It was the solemn duty of every Christian man to sustain the Government in its efforts at securing peace; and I say to you, brethren, that if you don't support the law and the Government, you are man worn and perfidious. To refuse this is perfidy and perjury; and to avoid these I call one of the duties of religion; and its this that they call politics!" (In speaking of this, Dr. B. was thoroughly earnest and eloquent.) You, my brethren; are this day making history. Wou are not simply acting for Kentucky and Maryland; you are acting for all of Christ's Church; and in so doing, you are making history that will last as long as the Church lasts. There never was, in my conviction, in all the history of the Church, a crisis more pregnant with events of the future than is this in which you are now called upon to act. Then, let me beseech and enjoin you, in the name of God, of his Christ, and of his Church, to act as you would answer at the Great

Dr. STUART ROBINSON rose and remarked that matter. 1 He also took into consideration the he had not concurred with the brethren of the border States as to the resolution offered by appeared to be two classes of Christians there— Judge Gamble, on the question of expediency the loyal and the disloyal. To be a Union man He had other objections to Dr. Breckinridge's in the South was to be such to the endangering Paper besides the one of expediency; and he of life." It costs something to be a Union man was glad that now the main issue had to be met. His objections he would state as follows:

1. That the paper contained matters wrong To pass this paper some of the speakers said would drive off many wealthy members. He both in doctrine and in principle.
was surprised to hear such arguments, and cited 2. That, even if right in doctrine and princi-

ple, its tone and spirit, being severe and co natory, are wrong.
8. That, even if the tone and spirit and docsome members. Action could not be taken on trine and principle were right, their application scarcely any question, without offending some one. The Church needed some action of this

4. That if all the foregoing objections were removed, it is even then against Christian expe-

who sympathized with them; and if passed, the diency.

action would do more good for the Church in the Dr. Robinson proceeded to the maintenance of North, than it could do harm in the South. But the foregoing, when the hour for adjournment we must do something that would meet the wants was announced by the Moderator. AFTERNOON SESSION.—21 P. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. SHEDDAN. Dr. Dickson offered a resolution, authorizing the Treasurer of the Board of Publication to pay the expenses of the Board of Revision of the ew Discipline, which was agreed to.

SABBATH ASSOCIATION. Dr. Russell S. Cook, Secretary of the Sabbath Association, of New-York, was introduced. and was permitted to present to the attention of the Assembly a volume of sermons on Sablath | that some of the Commissioners from the He also gave a cheering account of the work

theatres and drinking-houses, of New York, on the Sabbath, and thought, if a little band of laymen, in New-York, could accomplish so great a work; that a united effort on the part of the Church' and ministers throughout the country could do much to bring about a permanent reform which would result in much good to the nation. He concluded by saying that he was about to present to each ministerial member of the Asibly a copy of the book. The thanks of the

Assembly were then voted him. HERE'S STATE OF THE COUNTRY. The consideration of Dr. Breckinridge's paper was resumed.

Dr. Strant Robinson having the floor, proceeded to show that the paper contained doctrines and views not authorized by the Scriptures

or the Church. He said that there were two systems of governments—the government of the Church and of the world, "Casar made laws for the world, but Christ made laws for the Church;" and he quoted the action of the Church in Scotland in 1737. He also read from the deliverances of different General Assemblies, interpreting the derivation of the power of Church and State, and explained that the relations of Church and State were entirely different, as applied to the making of laws and govern-ment, and said the tendency of the paper was It was said that the Government was sought to

be destroyed by the rebel army; but he had heard it said by Northern Democratic papers that the atheistical Aobolitionists of the had started it, and were also to blame. He was and Congress. The laws of the General Assembly should not interfere with the affairs of the Government. The Church had nothing to do with a man's allegiance; that belonged to the State of his birth; but there was an artificial allegiance. He explained that the meaning of loyalty in England was supreme love for the ruling sovereign; but in this country it meant love to the Constitution and laws, and thought it was a snare to compel the woman, whose husband and children were with the rebels, to ex-But, further, this paper assumes to interpret amine at Communion whether she loved the the Constitution of the United States. This we Government as she did Christ. This was uniting Government as she did Christ. This was uniting have no authority to do; and to do so would Cæsar's Government with Christ's. It was harsh ness to treat the Church in that way. They did [Dr. BRECKINBIDGE "What portion of the not so treat the New-School and Congregational paper does the brother refer to?" Dr. McP. Churches, and said that the paper; mentions those gone off as faithless to all laws, human and

my solemn protest. And; in all things I shall was not definite enough. He did not oppose hereafter be true both to the Government and to on account of expediency; and on this he diftered with his brethren of the Border States the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Backus—I rise not to discuss the principles involved in this paper. I appeal only to before the General Assembly in the form precentre of the Maryland Church. She is closely left alone, when peace was made the gulf would

> 1. In rendering the breach with the Southern 3. In driving from the Presbyterian Church ar

entire party.

44. Driving off many in the Border States. 5. In presenting a snare to members of this

He closed by appealing from the Assembly of In the | 1862 to that of 1870. (The fifteen minute rule was suspended in favor of Dr. McPheeters, Breckinridge, and Robinson.)
Dr. R. was followed by Dr. Muschave, who could see no argument at all in the brother's remarks. They were nothing but sophistry. Dr. M.'s remarks were pointed and forcible, but we have no room for them.

Mr. Con called up overture No. 1., authorizing the Board of Publication to publish a religious due to them. But nothing had been said about the Church, as it now was. He desired adouted the Church as it now was. He desired adouted the Church as it now was. might be referred to a select committee.

Several amendments were offered, but we

Dr. Backus offered a substitute, but the pre-vious question having been demanded, the Moderstor decided the substitute out of order, The vote on Dr. Breckinridge's paper was then taken, which resulted in its adoption, by a vote of 206 yeas to 20 nays.

Dr. Robinson and others gave notice of a protest against the action of the Assembly in adopt ing the report. Adjourned.

Presbyterian

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

In Preparing the Proceedings of the Assembly for our columns, we have used very freely the reports of the Ohio State Jour. nal, to which we thus express our obligations.

Help a Good Cause. We invite attention to the Card, asking aid to build a church at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. We are intimately acquainted with Mr. HUGHES, and know him to be a prudent, devoted, and hard laboring man in the Master's cause. We will cordially receive and forward contributions, and especially money.

A Professor Elected. Rev. R. L. STAN. ron, D. D., has been chosen to occupy the chair of Church Government and Pastoral Theology, in the Danville Theological Sem. inary. Dr. STANTON is pastor of the Presbyterian church in Chillicothe, Ohio. He is a devoted minister, a good scholar, and an amiable gentleman. The choice is judicious, and we hope to see the institution prosper greatly.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Our London correspondence, this week. is occupied with the opening of the International Exhibition at Kensington, Eng. land. The building is perhaps the largest in existence. The collection of curiosities. and of the works of art, is wonderful. It is a peaceful institution, and adapted to produce and perpetuate peace.

Sorry are we that the United States could not have occupied the large section intended for us. To have been thoroughly represented, would have been a great national advantage. Our genius and industry would have been made known, our influence would have been extended, and attachments to us as one important member of the family of nations would have been strengthened. The rebellion in the land prevented us from participating, as we should have done, in this peaceful gathering of nations.

The description which we publish must be read with great interest.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly adjourned at noon on the 27th inst., after a most harmonious and delightful session of ten days. Great fears had been entertained that the meeting would be, in part, stormy. It was known Border States were exceedingly pro-Southof that Committee of Laymen, in closing the ern in their sympathies. They desired to have the Assembly so act as not only to hold fast all the churches and ministers in those States, but also so as to invite back the schismatics in the so-called Confederacy. When this feeling would meet the equally strong feeling in the North, of loyalty to the Government, and of purpose to condemn rebellion as a sin against both God and man, what could be expected but a painful collision? Grace, however, triumphed. Astwo days earnest discussion was had without an unkind personality, or one instance of alienation. The vote is put on record, that every one may stand known. The minority were permitted also to place upon the minutes, protests containing their reasons for their votes.

Another subject still more threatening, was a very unhappy difficulty between Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE and Dr. STUART ROBINSON. This had been some time in the public journals, both secular and religious, and was made to bear upon one of our Theological Seminaries. This also was disposed of, preserving truth, righteousness, and peace, so far at least as the Assembly was concerned.

The Assembly's Proceedings we bring up to the close of the ninth day. The transactions which followed will be presented to our readers next week. They related to the Fund for Aged Ministers, to Systematic Benevolence, and some minor matters.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1862. DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

To propagate the Gospel in a land where God has given us our lot, and made for us a happy home, and bound us to our fellowmen by the strongest and most endearing ties, is obviously a duty; and a duty second in importance and responsibility to

noon, in the Assembly. This Board is one of the main agencies which we use in accomplishing our home duties. It is greatly beloved by the Church, but still it had fallen, for a little while, into wrong hands, and become greatly embarrassed. Its funds fled, debts were incurred, and bankruptcy seemed imminent. But a new change was made in its direction, a year ago, and now the darkness has fled. At one time last. Summer the indebtedness of the Board was \$28,000. By the 1st of March this debt was all paid but \$5,000; and on the 1st of May, this balance also was paid, and all the sums due missionaries, as far as reports of labor were re-

ceived, were paid. The number of missionaries employed Dr. Breckinridge's paper, which he read: 2008 Dr. Dickson, of the Synod of Baltimore, made

Dr. Scorr said that much sympathy had been an appeal in behalf of the Presbyterians of the Board made it necessary to reduce the