By Mail, (Singly or in Clubs,)......\$2.00 Pastors senging as any supercusors and appearas, with he paper for the second ten; &c. deshould be prompt, a little before the year expires

> JAMES ALLISON & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA

For the Prosbyterian Banner. Letter from Siam. BANKOK, Feb. 25, 1864.

Dear Banner: -We Americans here breathe a little more freely since the reception of the last mail. Indeed we had been having a dearth in the way of news. The intle steamer Chow Paya, which has been upplying us so faithfully with our mails the last three years, has been obliged to into dock for repairs; and to wait on a iling vessel for mails at this season of the rear, against the monsoon, and in such exting times as these, is rather trying on the patience. We have been in the habit of receiving the substance of the semimonthly overland mail, several days in adsauce of the mail itself, by telegraph via Rombay to Singapore. The last news we had before the steamer stopped, was one of these telegrams, which gave the following interesting news: "Federals defeated evrywhere. Rosecrans defeated—loss 30: Meade defeated. Three Confederate rictories in Texas." Under the burden of mel news we were obliged to remain for gereral weeks.

We had long since learned to use our ab traction in reference to the telegrams, for they were generally either carelessly or wilfully distorted in favor of the Confederates; but still we knew there must be some foundation for the news. We were amply repaid, however, for our suspense, when the next mails brought us such news as Grant's great victory at Chattentogur and the repulse and retreat of Longstreet from Knox-

We are just having our share of the re-bellion here now. You have doubtless long sinco heard of the magnificent reception given to the Pirate, Semmes, and the Alabama, by the authorities at Capetown. It is said that even the stumps of cigars thrown away by that arch-pirate, were collected by the Governor's son and others, and laid up as precious relics. The Alahama made her way thence to the Straits of Malacca, where she destroyed several and vessels, with very valuable cargoes. She coaled at Singapore, and was even reported in the Gulf of Siam. Many shipowners at home had sent their vessels east. supposing that the pirates would not be able to reach these waters; but when the Alabama made her sudden appearance here, ship-masters were taken by surprise, and were obliged to remain in whatever neutral port they might be, for they can neither get cargo nor insurance. Many of the finest American ships are now lying in this river, waiting for better times, among which is the N. B. Palmer, owned by A. A. Lowe & Bros., New-York. She is acknowledged to be the best merchant vessel affoat anywhere, and has carried more missionaries to the East than any other vessel. Several however, appears to be providential for us, for we find among them some real good, warm-hearted Christians, who have sought us out, and worship with us. The master of one of the vessels has his wife and daughter on board, and is a good old fashioned Methodist. He keeps up prayermeetings regularly on board, besides Sabbath services, and has been blessed during the last voyage with a revival on board, and several hopeful conversions, among whom is his daughter, a young girl about fifteen. One of the converts is a Scotchman by birth, and has been well trained, when joung, in the Scriptures, and also in the Shorter Catechism, but has latterly been a tery hard case, and was not inside of a house of worship for eleven years. He now appears full of Christ, and is perfectly delighted when talking on the subject of religion. The master of another vessel was originally a sailor boy, but was converted, and concluded to study for the ministry. He accordingly passed through Yale College, and partly through Union Seminary, but his health failing, he again took to the sea. He is now master and part owner of one of the finest clipper barques affoat. He also holds a license from the Fourth Presbytery, New-York, (N. S.) which enables him to preach on board, and wherever else in the providence of God he may becalled to do so. He has given us several discourses in our mission chapel here, which would do honor to any pulpit; and brought out to hear him, a number of seamen and others who otherwise would not have been present. I mention these cases, because they are so rare among seamen, and especially here in the East; and it does our heart good to meet with those here, who will worship with us in sincerity, and sym-

Notwithstanding all that has already been written concerning this people, and notwithstanding they have had embassies both to England and France, very little as yet appears to be known of their manners and customs. I was amused the other day to find in the Youths' Department of no less a paper than the N. Y. Observer, dated Nov. 5, 1863, the following statement: "In the country of Siam, a kingdom of Asia, he who tells a lie is punished according to law, by having his mouth sewed up." How such an absurd story got afloat, it is impossible now to say, but I can only remark that if such were to be the punishment for lying, the consumption of rice throughout the kingdom would soon materially decrease, for they are emphatically a nation of liars. I also saw a statement equally ridiculous, not long since, in a number of Harper's Weekly. Most books concerning Eastern countries, are written by mere cursory travelers, whose business is book making. They are totally ignorant of the languages of the countries through which they pass, and do not remain sufficiently long to learn the customs of the people. The book must be filled up, and in the absence of better material, they give publicity to such stories as meet their ears.

pathize with us in the great work in which

We are engaged.

His Majesty, the first king of Siam, is sometimes rather whimsical, and has lately been indulging himself with a little miff with the missionaries. Dr. B., of a neighboring mission, is in the habit of publishing annually a calendar for the use of the European citizens here. Among the news items last year, he gave the number of wives and children of the kings of Siam, and perhaps rather imprudently took occasion to give them a short lecture on the evils of polygamy. This did not suit the royal palate of the first king, so this year when Dr. B. called again for the additions to his family during the year, His Majesty refused for a time to give them. He and Dr. B. then got into a controversy in regard to a new system of Romanising Eastern languages by Mr. Bunsen, a Prussian, and for not adopting which, his Majesty rather blames the missionaries. This peo-Ple can't discriminate, and when they become offended with one of a certain class of people, they include all. His Majesty said some very hard things about all the missionaries. The clouds have, however, passed away, and the royal sun again shines. member of our mission lately (resolved to make a visit home, which he con-studed to do at his own expense, but his pride. funds were in America, and to get them out here at the present rates of exchange, would be a killing business; so he determin-

## Presbyterian Banner.

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PITTSBURGH,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 606.

amount here, and run the risk of exchange improving. He accordingly called on his Majesty, and found him very gracious indeed. He offered to lend him any sum he needed, for any time, without interest; and as a donation, offered to pay his passage to Sincapore. A faeling of gratitude too.

Mondax. May 23, 1864.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL after leaving, might not find employment. Now the trouble was to keep the students long the trouble was to cher branches, and especially to one for which we had a very high regard, and the long list of horrors that follow in their trouble was to keep the students long to other branches, and especially to one of which we had a very high regard, and the long list of horrors that follow in their trouble was to cher branches, and especially to one for which we had a very high regard, and the long list of horrors that follow in their trouble was to keep the students long of colored colored colored the every largeschool in a teachers of colored colored these things the blessings of our Heavenly Father, the return of peace, which we had entered into correspondence. He did not oppose, but he mentioned these things the blessings of our Heavenly Father, the return of peace, which we had entered into correspondence. He did not oppose, but he mentioned these things for their consideration.

Dr. Nevin was opposed to the institution would be greatly in-long to the trouble was to keep the students long the trouble was to keep the students long to our Heavenly Father, the return of peace, which we had entered into correspondence. He did not oppose, but he mentioned these things for their classing to our Heavenly Father, the return of peace, which we had entered in needed, for any time, without interest; and as a donation, offered to pay his passage to Singapore. A feeling of gratitude, too, which is such a rare virtue among the Siamese, also came up in his Majesty's heart. When he was still a prince, Rev. J. Cass. well one of the early missionaries here, spent much time in teaching him the English language, of which he has now considerable knowledge. His Majesty now feels truly grateful for the favor, and not long since, he sent \$1,000 to America for the use of Mrs. Casswell and children. He has now also instructed our brother, when he goes home, to pay her \$500 more, making in all \$1,500 which his Majesty has sent to the destitute family of his old teacher. This is very little in proportion to his great wealth, but it is considerable for a

heathen king, and especially a Siamese, among whom gratitude is generally a minus quantity. Dr. B. has also lately called on his Majesty and received some presents from him in to the of favor. During his conversation, however, with our brother, Dr. H., his Majesty took occasion to express his hatred for the Bible. He has evidently received a little Colensoism from some of those here, who ought to assist in teaching him the only way of life. He said the Bible was only a "collection of old men's fables." Whether the Gospel will ever take hold or not upon the heart of His Majesty, none but its great Author can tell; to all human appearances, it is very doubtful. It is still his custom, as it was of all

former kings, to gild an idol every day of

his reign. At the proper time a small idol is brought to him, which he gilds with

his own hands, so that the days of his

reign are numbered by idols. He also

gilds every day a volume of their sacred The whole city and surrounding country has been absorbed for some time in preparations for the funeral services of the young princess, Chow Fa, only daughter of his Majesty by his late Queen consort.

The child, seven years old, died some didates have fallen in defence of our country. months since, and her body has been lying in state. The preparations are on a grander scale than any we have previously seen had been raised. The rule requiring examinahere. His Majesty says he is now in his sixtieth year and must make a special effort, but there is probably another reason.

The oldest Theological Professor in our Church had remarked that, after a careful expension of the Board for and useful Christians. of late in the royal family, and this special effort may be to acquire a great amount of of the Church's benevolence had done so much merit, and try to avert coming calamities, for the Church and the world. In the most in-Governors of provinces have been called fluential Presbytery in the Church, which had in, and men levied from almost all parts of the kingdom, to work on the edifice. The ine vessels have been sold to the Siamese. The stay of some of these vessels here, however, appears to be providential for us, tain is in the form of a cross, something Christian schools among the Freedmen. The Board, according to its constitution, required like other buildings on similar occasions, a board, according to the Assembly before money photograph of one of which I send you. could be appropriated. No other claim would ashes of each one of the ancestors required quired several days to remove all the relics after the Siamese style, and around in Several piculs of new gold coin were distributed, in addition to the usual pres-onts given on such occasions to priests and value of gold, was only \$111. It was in the others. Fire-works were also kept up every night, and the match applied by the royal hand. The whole expenses will probably exceed \$150,000. When will this

> CHATTANOOGA, May, 1864. MESSRS. EDITORS:-I have no doubt it will gladden the hearts of many of your readers, to hear of the good work in progress in the Army of the Cumberland. God has been pouring out his Spirit here. as well as elsewhere in the army. There is preaching every night in the Post Chapel, in this place, and almost every night there are some precious souls inquiring the way of life through a crucified Saviour. Notwithstanding the army has moved forward, last Sabbath the chapel was filled both in the morning and at night, with sol-

Yours truly, McD.

For the Presbyterian Banner,

It was a strangely interesting congregation. No little boys nor girls, and no women. Nothing but the bronzed faces of ical student. war-worn veterans, were to be seen in that audience. The attention, too, was marked, indicating clearly that God was there. O, how it gladdens the Christian's heart to see the answers to the prayers which have been ascending from many congregations, in times that are past. Verily, God is a prayer-hearing and prayer-answering God;

and here we have the evidence. At Ringgold, in Georgia, a more powerful work of grace has been going forward, than here. Quite a number have been baptized, and some five hundred conversions are reported. At Cleveland, also, a good work was in progress when the army moved. On the night of the last Sabbath of April, there were eighty inquirers in one congregation in Cleveland. Gen. Howard's Division lay here, and this Christian

There is no sin a man may be tempted to, but he will find preater comfort in reed, if he couldn to borrow the necessary sisting than indulging.

Mondax, May 23, 1864.
Assembly met and spent the first half hour in devotional exercises; prayer being offered by the Moderator, Dr. McMaster, and elder Hastings. Special prayer was made for the son of the pastor of the church in which the Assembly s meeting, who is very low from disease. The Minutes of Saturday were read, corrected, and approved.

The Permanent Clerk read a telegram from the New School General Assembly, stating that that body cordially and unanimously acceded to the request of this Assembly, and would unite with us in prayer for the country next Wednes-

enough. But—
At this point, Mr. Hays arose and said he meant no such thing as was attributed to him by the venerable Doctor. His language was altogether intended to designate the rebellion of the South.
Mr. De Lancey called attention to the fact that this was altogether out of order, since the remarks in question were made in a meeting out.

On motion of Mr. Logan, the whole matter of Rev. Mr. De Lancey, from the Committee on the live. Board of Education, made a report on that five. Board, commending its faithfulness and success

during the year, recommending that the annual of the last Thursday of February as a day of appropriation be increased—that of Academical prayer for Schools and Colleges, and for the students, from \$80 to \$100; College students, youth of the Church, was adopted. prayer for Schools and Colleges, and for the students, from \$100 to \$120; Theological students, from \$120 to \$150—making favorable mention of Ashmun Institute; calling the attention of the West and North-west. There were difficulties Board and the churches to the necessity of doing something in the way of educating the recited the efforts of a Hollander, a man of confreedmen; and also advising that the funds ensiderable self-education, who became a minister trusted to the Board by the Presbytery of Chicago, for the promotion of Education among cate evangelical German ministers, and has sent the French on the Kankakee, be returned to the

Presbytery, to be used as originally appro-Dr. Chester, Secretary of the Board, spoke of the difficulties encountered last year, and of his desire not to trespass on the patience of the As-In another College the entire Senior Class went into the service of our country. During the amination of the workings of the Board for forty years, he was convinced that no other arm had in all more than one hundred and thirty candidates under its care, there had not been a single failure. All of them were preaching the

On several promontories around the edifice draw more largely the benefactions of the were placed, in golden urns, the ashes of the King's ancestors. The ceremonies lised. Three of its students were now at the lasted about two weeks. To bring out the head of three educational institutions in Africa. Dr. Nevin recited an instance of a young man, a procession. Then came the corpse itself a candidate for the ministry, who had gone into in a large profession, and was placed in the army, but after being severely wounded so the edifice. After the burning, it again reof the Ashmun Institute. Simon the Cyrenean back again to the palace. The grounds who, according to Melville and Barnes, was around the edifice were richly ornamented black man, had borne the Saviour's cross. Mr. Ernst moved that the Report be so amend many places were theatres, rope-dancers, ed that the appropriation for theological stutheological course that the most difficulties were encountered. Ordinarily, \$300 was as little as a theological student could get along with...\$150 for boarding, and \$150 for clothing and books.

Rev. Mr. Dubois felt grateful to Drs. Chester and Navin for the remarks in favor of Ashmun.

people receive the Christian religion, and and Nevin for the remarks in favor of Ashmun bury their dead after the simple, Christian Institute. The Freedmen had pressing claim on us; and he believed the best means to reach and help them was through Ashmun Institute. One great object was to train colored young men Here the Moderator reminded the speaker that was proper to take the vote on the amendmen of Mr. Ernst, unless he wished to speak to that

> The vote on the amendment was taken. Lost Rev. Mr. Grimes moved that we add \$25 to each of the appropriations recommended by the Board and the Committee. This would give the Academical \$125, the Collegiate \$145, and the Theological \$175. He knew of some of our stu- and Sandusky, with the exception of a protest dents reduced to great straits from want of against the action of the last Assembly in the proper support. Some of them were compelled case of Mr. Anderson, on the ground that a lowto engage in employments of a most laborious er Court could not protest against the action of a

cripple its operation, unless the funds were Rev. Mr. Cowhick thought the motion should be separated, and give the \$25 to the Theolog-ical student. The Princeton scholarships,

founded by individuals, now averaged more than this. Rev. Mr. Miller, of Ogdensburg, moved that this whole matter be referred to the Board

It was moved to hear Dr. Chester on this sub ject. He remarked that the Board, after full deliberation, had concluded that that was the utmost that could be done this year. Another

Rev. Mr. Hays was opposed to any increase beyond what the Board recommended, if there was the least danger of interfering with the work of the Board among the Freedmen. His Presbytery was doing something in that way. It had ordained and installed a colored man, a short time ago, who had undergone a better examination than any other young man since he had become a member of that Presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Speer thought that young men could do something in vacation to supplement the appropriation. This would aid in fitting them for

Alexandria, Vs. Another Professor was needed. If the Board could help a little more, the usefulness of the institution would be greatly increased. Colored teachers were the best, when properly prepared, for colored people. He be-lieved we were near the time when the bane and curse of our country, slavery, would be removed. Recommendation adopted.

The fourth was instructing the Board to establish schools among the Freedmen.
Rev. Mr. De Lancey said the Board simply asked the countenance of the Assembly for what it was abundantly able to do from its organic

that body cordially and unanimously acceded to the request of this Assembly, and would unite with us in prayer for the country next Wednesday afternoon.

An appeal and complaint from a decision of the Synod of Illinois was referred to the Judicial Committee.

Dr. Tustin rose to a question of privilege. One of his colleagues from the Synod of Baltimore had, in the missionary meeting held in this church last night, denounced the war in which for any other. He hoped this Assembly would One of his colleagues from the Synod of Baltimore had, in the missionary meeting held in this church last night, denounced the war in which this country is now engaged, as wicked, unnecessary, and cruel. If he spoke of the war as waged by the Southern Confederacy, well enough. But—

At this point, Mr. Hays arose and said he meant that means of entering immediately upon the

to fade away as did the red man.
On motion of Mr. Logan, the whole matter of
the Freedmen was referred to a Committee of

The resolution recommending the observance cate evangelical German ministers, and has sent for cate evangelical German ministers, and has sent forth ten young men thoroughly trained in the Calvinistic doctrine. This is Mr. Van Vliët, and his young men had given the greatest satisfaction as to doctrine and Christian experience. Other ministers had been brought in. These students had given no trouble. The people are sending to him for ministers. He is unable to supply the demand. An appeal has been made for a house for his school. The students are for a house for his school. The students are supported by the Board of Education. And had it not been for this Board the one thousand members and three thousand hearers in our German churches in the North-west would not have been

and useful Christians.

The whole report was then adopted as amended, except the part concerning Freedmen, which was now referred to a committee, which consists of Drs. Musgrave, Nevin, Rice, Rev. Mr. Logan, and Thomas Archer. Mr. De Lancey moved that the resolution

passed at Rochester requiring the Boards to bring up their records to the Assembly, every Dr. Beatty hoped we would not pass such a sweeping resolution without consideration. He

believed the resolution wise, and that it should be retained. Dr. Musgrave said that it was as easy to bring the records of the Boards as those of the Synods; nor was there any more danger, of loss in one case than in the other. We must retain our ecclesiastical control. If we are to retain the confidence of our people in the Boards, we must retain our supervision. He moved that the motion be laid on the table. Carried.

A letter was read, from Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D.D., stating that citizens of New-York had made provision for an excursion to New-York by the Assembly on Thursday afternoon, stating that carriages would be in readiness at the ferry, at 2½ P. M., for an excursion up Broadway through Central Park, and then return. The invitation was accepted, and the thanks of the Assembly were returned.

The Stated Clerk was directed to invite the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, and the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to unite with this Assembly on Wednesday afternoon, in praye. the country. Dr. Rice asked to be relieved from the duties of Chairman of the Committee on the Superannuated

and Disabled Ministers' Fund, on account of his duties on the Judicial Committee. Request granted, and Dr. Burt appointed in his place.
Closed with prayer by Dr. Breckinridge. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Assembly met and was opened with prayer. The paper of Dr. MacMaster, of which notice was given on Saturday, was made the second order of the day for to-morrow morning.

The Committees on the Synods of Albany, Buffals, Pittsburgh, New Jersey, Ohio, Wheeling, character, to eke out a support.

Rev. Mr. De Lancey had been informed by the Baltimore, Chicago, Wisconsin, St. Paul, and officers of the Board, that this sum over and lowa, reported, recommended the approval of the recommended would seriously their Records. Adopted.

The Committee on the Synod of Kentucky, reported, recommending the approval of their Records with the exception of a censure passed upon Rev. Mr. Morrison, because he had called up on the military power to restore the Records and keys of the church of Mt. Pleasant. Mr. Ernst said he had been a member of the lynod of Kentucky at its late meeting, and this action of the Synod was not objected to by either

party. Therefore, he did not think the exception should be taken.

Rev. Mr. Allison, of Illinois, explained, saying, that in the church of Mt. Pleasant, difficulties had arisen. The disloyal had taken possesyear the Board might do better. This year the sion of the Records and keys, and would only Board could expend \$50,000 most judiciously in behalf of the Freedmen. only this that could be appealed to.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Pa., said that Cæsar was the only power then recognized, and consequently it was to Cæsar we must appeal.

Rev. Mr. Young said, that the keys could have been obtained. There was no need for the pastor to seek military aid. The book was access ble, and the doors were not locked. Moreover.

the Presbytery was about to meet. Dr. Rice thought we had better not enter this case, since we could not discuss its merits. And

colleges, and especially in the assument measures, and especially in the assument matter, as the considered.

Rev. Mr. Dubois resumed. He had been speaking of the advantages of Ashmun Institute, with respect to the Freedmen. At the beginning, they had feared that students could not be obtained; and then that probably the students, branches of the Presbyterian family. And it

Dr. Nevin was opposed to the introduction of Chants: It was engrafting a fragment of Epis-copacy upon our system. Our Scotch Irish

Presbyterians could not sing them, nor would they. He had been brought up on the principle "that man hath perfect blessedness." He admired the course of the Moderator in using the Paslms in our Book instead of the Hymns; they vere one degree nearer God. Rev. Mr. Taylor favored speedy action, and referred to some of the hymns in our present Book, which were not appropriate for praise.

The hour for devotional exercises having arrived, Mr. Taylor ceased, he having the floor when this subject is resumed.
Closed with pray by the Moderator.

Tuesday, May 24,
Assembly met, and was opened with prayer by
the Moderator. The first half hour was spent in
devotional exercises, Rev. Mr. Steele, and Rev. Drs. Greenleaf and Hopkins leading in prayer. Minutes of yesterday were read, corrected, and

approved.
Dr. Breckinridge, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported the following papers: No. 8, from the Board of Directors of the Western Thelogical Seminary, asking the General Assembly to recommend young men studying for the ministry to unite with Presbyteries previous to entering the Seminaries. The Committee recommended the adoption of the suggestion. No. 13, a letter from the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, from the Presbytery of Fayette, which has not met for several years owing to the trouble in the tragion age. bytery of Fayette, which has not met for several His attainments were not disputed. And as years, owing to the troubles in that region, ask-that Seminary had been involved in trouble on years, owing to the troubles in that region, asking the General Assembly to appoint a time and place for next meeting. 15. A Memorial from the Presbyteries of Salem and the Synod of Baltimore, concerning the Book of Discipline. The Committee recommended its reference to the next General Assembly. 17. A Memorial from the Presbytery of Ogdensburg and Miami, praying that measures be taken by this Assembly to initiate the means whereby a union may be affected with the New School General Assembly. This was at once referred to a Special Committee of five—committee to be appointed by the Moderator. 18. From the Presbyterian Historical of five—committee to be appointed by the Moderator. 18. From the Presbyterian Historical Society, asking the approbation of the efforts of this Society toward erecting a fire-proof build-ing for the preservation of its treasures, and toing for the preservation of its treasures, and toward a proper endowment for the success of its
objects. The Committee recommended the Society to the consideration and benevolence of the
Church. 19. A paper from the Presbytery of
Church. 19. Church or, since that Presbytery is now without a quorum to receive him—recommend that it be granted. 21. From the Presbytery of Platte, or some of its members, requesting to be united with the Presbytery of Upper Missouri—recommended that it be granted. 16. A Memorial from the Pres-

bytery of New Lisbon, concerning the Freed-men; also a paper from the Presbytery of Loumen; also a paper from the Freshytery of the lection of isville, respecting the Board of Domestic Missions—referred at once to the Committee on Bills freedmen. 6. Report of the Committee on Bills student, and as being a native of Pittsburgh, and Overtures, on the Memorial from the Presbytery of Newton, on the subject of Slavery, was read by Judge Stanley Matthews, and recom-mended the adoption by the General Assembly of the following paper:

In the opinion of the General Assembly the solemn and any Seminary.

momentous circumstances of our times, the state of our Rev. Mr. Platt said Dr. Young had advised country and the condition of our Church, demand a plain deciatation of its present aspects in this country.

In our early days our Church in America delivered unequivocal testimonies upon this subject, which it will be profitable now to readirm.

In the year 1787, the Synod of New-York and Philadel-

In the year 1787, the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, in view of movements then on foot looking to the abolition of slavery, and highly approving of them, declared that "inasmuch as men introduced from a servile state to a participation of all the privileges of civil society, without a proper education, and without previous habits of industry, may be in many respects, dangerous to the community, therefore they earnestly recommend to all the members belonging to their communion to give these persons who are at present held in servitude, such good education as to prepare them for the better onloyment of freedom. \* And finally they recommend it to all their people to use the most prudent measures consistent with the interest and the state of civil society in the countries where they live, to procure eventually the final abolition of slavery in America."

most prudent measures consistent with the interest and the state of civil society in the countries where they live, to procure eventually the final abolition of slavery in America."

In 1795, the General Assembly "assured all the churches under their care that they view with the deepest concern any vestiges of slavery which may exist in our country."

In 1815 the following record was made: "The General Assembly have repeatedly declared their cordial approbation of those principles of civil liberty which appear to be recognized by the Federal and State governments in these United States. They have expressed their regret that the slavery of the Africans and of their descendants still continues in see many places, and even among those within the pale of the Church, and have urged the Presbyteries under their care to adopt such measures as will secure, at least to the rising generation of slaves, within the bounds of the Church, a religious education, that they may be prepared for the exercise and onjoyment of liberty whon God in his providence may open a door for their emancipation."

The action of the General Assembly upon the subject of Slavery in the year 1818 is unequivocal, and so well known that it need not be recited at length. The following extracts, however, we regard as applicable to our present circumstances, and proper now to be reiterated:

"We consider the voluntary enslaving of one portion of the human race by another as a gross violation of the most-precious and secred rights of human nature, as utterly in consistent with the law of Ged which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves, and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gengel of Christ which enjoins that "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Slavery creates a paradox in the moral system; it exhibits rational, moral and accountable beings in such circumstances as scarcely to leave them the power of moral action: It exhibits them as dependent, on the will of others, whe

throughout thristendom, and if possible, throughout it world."

They carnestly exhorted those portions of the Churc world."

They carnestly exhorted those portions of the Churc where the evil of slavery had been entailed upon them, to continue, and, if possible, to increase, their exertions to effect total abolition of slavery, and to suffer no greater delay! take place in this mest interesting concern than a regard to public welfare truly and indispensably demands; and delare "that our country ought to be governed in this mate by no other consideration than an honest and impartial regard to the happiness of the injured party, uninfluenced be the expense or inconvenience which such a regard may it volve," warning "all who belong to our denomination. Christians against unduly extending this plea of necessity against making it a cover for the law and practice of size very, or a pretence for not using efforts that are lawful an practicable to extinguish this evil." sgamas making it a cover for the saw and practice of a very, or a pretence for not using efforts that are lawful a practicable to extinguish this evil."

Such were the early and unequivocal instructions of o Church. It is not necessary too minutely to inquire he latiful and obedient to these lessons and warnings those when they were addressed here. It is not to be faithful and obedient to these lessons and warnings those to whom they were addressed have been. It ought to be acknowledged that we have much to confess and lament as to our shortcomings in this respect. Whether, a strict and careful application of this advice would have rescued the country, from the evil of its condition and the dangers which have since threatened it, is known to the Omnisciont alone; nor do we assume the right confidently to declare that the present judgments of our Heavenly Esther and Almighty and Righteous Governor have been inflicted solely in punishment for our conscious continuance in this sin; but ju is our judgment that the recent events of our history and the sament for our conscious continuance in this sin; but it, our judgment that the recent events of our history and it present condition of our Church and country furnish man set tokens that the time has at length come, in the provence of God, when it is his will that every vestige of he nan slavery among us should be effaced, and that ever lhristian man should address himself with industry an

eminaries, which was read by the chairman, Dr. Junkin.

D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian church at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Dr. Krebs spoke of his high reputation as a scholar and an author... Dr. Novin nominated Rev. John M. Lowrie, D.D.

of the Church.
Rev. Mr. Colt spoke of Dr. A. A. Hodge's emi-Rev. Mr. Colt spoke of Dr. A. A. Hodge's eminent qualifications, of his undoubted loyalty, of the fact that he had sacrificed his congregation and his library at Fredericksburg that he might escape from the smoke of this wicked rebellion.

Dr. Beatty said it was from no desire to dictate to the Assembly, but for its information, that he would say, that taking all the interests of the Seminary into account, the choice of the Direct

and all the friends of the Seminary.

Dr. Candee reprobated the tendency to make our Seminaries mere close corporations. This was the work of the Church, and the entire of theology. Dr. Claybaugh, an eminent Professor of the Associate Reformed Church, said he never understood the 9th chapter of Romans un-

Dr. A. S. MacMaster suggested that Dr. Candee should withdraw the name of his brother from the nominees. He did not wish to be a candidate for any existing Seminary. If in the future a Seminary should be opened at Atlanta, Ga., or Chattanoga, to train ministers to preach the Gospel in the vast region opening up to us in that quarter, he would willingly be a candidate for such a place. But now he knew his brother was not a candidate for any place in the

Dr. Candee then asked permission to withdraw the name of Dr. MacMaster. Granted.

The election was appointed for Friday morn-

the blessed effects of the publications of our Board, as distributed among the sick and wounded in the hospitals in Baltimore, by the Chris-Dr. Junkin bore witness to the happy effects

the place, in great measure, of the Episcopal Prayer-Book among the men. Rev. Mr. Colt was a Chaplain, and knew the

Dr. Waters had been a Colportour of the Board in the valley of the Mississippi. The offi-cers of the colored regiments entreated for books for their men. The colored schools clamored for them. Among nine thousand prisoners at Rock Island they had been most gratefully received.

Dr. De Lancey had witnessed the happy effects of our books among the rebel prisoners in Boston harbor. He would correct the impression

The report was ordered to be printed, and was made the order of the day for Friday evening.
Dr. Backus moved to have evening sessions hereafter, beginning this evening. Carried.
The order of the day was suspended, to receive the report of the Committee on Theological

The Assembly proceeded to receive nominations for the Professorship of Theology in the Western Theological Seminary.

Dr. Krebs nominated the Rev. A. A. Hodge,

of Fort Wayne, Ind., and spoke of hisfine scholar-ship, his adaptedness, and also as to the doubts of himself and others about glying a single fam-ily the teaching of theology for the greater part

Seminary into account, the choice of the Directors and its special friends was Dr. A. A. Hodge.

til after he heard its exposition by Dr. Mac-

Dr. Burt nominated Dr. Edwards, of Philadelphia, speaking of him as a man well known in the Church, a thorough Presbyterian, and an

who knew the hang of things there. He was opposed to this dictation from Seminaries. He was the friend of all the Seminaries. It was an imputation on the Assembly for any persons to speak of themselves as the particular friends of

his students to go to a Seminary where there was some Professor of acknowledged controlling influence. This was right, and the Assembly should keep this in mind in the present election to fill a

Rev. Dr. Elliott led in prayer. After this,

Dr. Backus presented the report of the Committee on the Board of Publication. Dr. Schenck, the Secretary, then spoke of the success of the Board during the year; of the increase in the cost of book-making; of the advance in the number and character of its Sabbath School books; of the work of Colportage; of the publications of our Board in the army, the hospitals, and among the prisoners and freedmen; and also of the vast numbers of our tracts Christian Commission. Rew Mr. Hays said he could bear witness to

of the works of the Board among the Sons of the Sea. The "Soldier's Pocket-Book" had taken

lessed effects of the "Soldier's Pocket-Book," an edition of which had been published in Geran. 240,000 copies had been distributed. All the churches should take an interest in this Board, and contribute to it, especially now when from every church had gone forth the armed sons

Dr. Musgrave was glad to be able to express ais gratification that the changes effected last year had worked so well. All the grievances had been removed. The Board had his sympathies and prayers. He thanked God that he

Dr. Beatty had been the Chairman of the Comittee on the Board of Publication, and he reoiced that the Board had at once adopted the directions of the Assembly, and had heartfly gone to work according to their suggestions. that none of the slaves could read until within the last few months. In almost every community in the South there were one or two slaves in Dr. Palmer's church in New Orleans, it was to his colored congregation, and the singing was led by a colored choir, using tune-books. He made these remarks to correct a false impression,

program in Glervielant & Gen. How.

All Sper thought that yrang mas onto the program of the prog

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regard yours as in many respects a model Church. You are a Bible-reading Church in the family and in the sanctuary. Your preaching is lible-preaching. You are a Sabbath-keeping Church. You are a witness-bearing Church. Your witnesses slain in the street have borne testimony to the testify you instant agent and the control of the same testimony to the testify you instant agent and the same testimony to the truth. You instruct your children in the Bible and Catechism, and to this last fact you owe much of your success. You are a missionary Church. And we hope the time is not distant when you, with us, shall see the Truth extend from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth.

The Moderator then introduced Rev. Dr. Demarst. of the Reformed Dutch Church, who

The Moderator then introduced Rev. Dr. Demarest, of the Reformed Dutch Church, who said: Grace, mercy and peace be unto you. Two years ago it was proposed by our Synod to cease, sending delegates, and to correspond by letter. But you preferred the delegate. And of the propriety of this, your delegate, (the old man eloquent,) Dr. George Junkin, convinced us. We recognize in you a strong and powerful Church. We regret that many formerly with you are not here now. Yet we rejoice that you Church. We regret that many formerly with you are not here now. Yet we rejoice that you and that other great branch of the Presbyterian Church are being drawn closer together. The Dutch Church is the oldest in this country. The first persons who came to Manhattan, brought with them the pastor and the teacher—the Church and the School. It may be asked, Why has nowthis Church grown more rapidly? For more than a century, the ministers, though having the zeal of a Paul, could not go beyond the bounds of the Dutch Settlements. This was owing to the use of the Dutch languages: and owing to the use of the Dutch language; and, until this was done away with, growth was im-possible. But now we have a Theological Seminary with three Professors and about fifty stu-dents; a College for the endowment of which \$120,000 has been paid in; and an Academy in the West, which will soon be a College and a Theological School. We have all the Boards you have; we have entered upon the work of Home and Foreign Missions; and now I say to you and to all the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity

within thy palaces.

The Moderator said: The nationality of your Church was different from ours. Your Church is mainly composed of descendants of Hollanders. Ours is composed of English Puritans and Scotch Irish Presbyterians, Huguenots, and Dutch Calvinists. But the Puritans had to come through Holland to reach this country But we are one in faith. Our Confessions are substantially the same. In your modesty you say you are small. May you by the blessing of God soon

become great and powerful.

The Moderator then introduced Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the New School General Assembly. He said the last time he had been present at the meeting of this Gen. Assembly, was in the year 1927. He was then a young man, licensed, 1837. He was then a young man, licensed, but not ordained. He had been a close observer of the proceedings then. His views now were as then. But when he looked round and saw the changes which had been effected, he confessed to a change. And he now was willing that every cause of difference should be taken away. New reations had arisen, and new combinations must be formed to meet them. Slavery was no longer a disturbing cause. Its destruction was certain. You were wiser than we. We went into the voluntary Societies; but we made a mistake. We now have adopted your system of Ecclesiastical Boards. Symbols and forms are not necessary to Christian unity. There is a unity of spirit which we may cultivate. He was not in favor of large, overgrown Churches. This was one of the happiest days of his life. The chasm of twenty-seven years has been bridged over. We come to the borders and shake hands. We are one. The disruption of this Church was almost the prelude to national disruption; may the reunion be the prelude of national restoration. (Cheers.) When we left you, we could not walk alone, but we have now set up housekeeping for ourselves. Those with whom we walked were very willing to receive our money, but very un-willing to pay any out for us. We have about sixty Foreign missionaries; the people are wak-ing up to this matter. Our Home Missions are all we could desire; and our Board of Publica-tion is doing a good work. This year we have a redundency of funds for Education. This is bad. We have too many unemployed ministers, but this can be remedied. We have the same origin, the same history, the same great names-Calvin, Knox, and Chalmers—are composed of the same people, and we have the same Christian hope. We are one in Christ, and should be uni-ted in the same great work, as we expect the

same great rest at last. The Moderator then introduced Judge Allison, of the same Church, who said his present posiion was one of great embarrassment, but also of distinguished honor. He endorsed all that had been said by Dr. Wilson. He had been all his life in the Presbyterian Church. And now after twenty-seven years we were brought nearly together. He was gratified at the proposal from this Assembly that the laity should also be represented. However much better the ministry might understand the philosophy of this matter, there was an intense desire in the hearts of the people for union, not merely in spirit, but an organic union. (Cheers.) It was high time to begin to talk about this. He looked forward to the time when this union would be effected. (Cheers.) Your delegate to our General Assembly had been listened to with an eagerness never surpassed. oung men were alive with hope, and tears trickled down the cheeks of aged warriors, such as Beman, Skinner, and Barnes. We cannot but egard the tender which came from your delegate as auguring a real organic union. The log-ic of events is driving us to be one. Our polity is essentially the same as yours. Your wisdom was wiser than ours. We confess it. When the Home Mission Society refused to extend aid o applicants appointed by Presbyteries, unless

also appointed by their Committee, we left them. We adopted your plan. And though when at St. Louis we adopted a Committee of Missions, and Committees on other subjects, some members attempted to draw very fine distinctions between Boards and Committees, as certain persons among you once did, but it amounted to nothing. Nothing could have been kinder than your recommendation last year, that the members of the two bodies seek to live together in fraternal union. And this spirit would lead to the complete union of these two great bodies in one great Assembly. (Cheers.) There never has been any difficulty in ministers or members passing from one body to the other. And facts have been bringing us nearer. He hoped the history of former difficulties would soon be buried, or remain as warnings to be cointed at, that old difficulties might be avoided. Ve never anticipated that we would have to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of our country, against the most wicked of all human ebellions. But are we not standing as one hurch in this great work, whether at Dayton or Newark? And if standing together in this, must, we separate when peace has smiled? I trust this Assembly will vindicate again its loyalty as mine has already done, without one disenting voice. May these two bodies soon be

again blend into one. again blend into one.

The Moderator remarked: This Assembly has by unmistakable indications, assured you of her sympathy, respect, and love. The division in 1837 was a matter of history; it never could be made otherwise. That division was the result of the Plan of Union in 1802. Incongruous elements had been, brought together, and they worked hadly. I am content to let the history worked badly. I am content to let the history of the division remain as it is. Six years ago an eminent minister of the Church had thrown is arms around him, saying, I know where you stand, for you have written a book; I stand on the same platform, and am only separated by ec-clesiastical lines. You and we are much nearer ogether than we were in 1837, in the matter of doctrine. Then you were more anti-slavery than we. We were anti-slavery, but conservative, keeping quiet in order to prevent a schism. But events have: placed us on the same platform. And if this war, terrible as it is, shall result in universal freedom, the cost will not be too great. And he believed the end was near. Letters were read from the delegates to the United Presbyterian General Assembly, and to the Synod of the Dutch Church, and the Rev.

Dr. Tustin made a report in person, detailing the events of the disruption, the long separation, and the steps which at length led to this correspond-Closed with prayer. - EVENING SESSION-71 o'CLOCK.

After recess the Assembly met. Rev. Dr. A. S. MacMaster read a paper calling on our churches and people to observe the sev-enth day of July as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, enumerating as reasons for the observance of such a day—our complicity with slavery as a Church and nation, the growth of covetousness, corruption of manners, vice, dis-regard of human life, disobedience of children to parents and its kindred evils, desecration of the Sabbath, and profanity, corrupting the Word of God by the commandments and ordinances of men, neglect of the Bible and of public worship, unfaithfulness of ministers, and worldly confor-