HAN JAMES ALLISON, } EDITORS. ROBERT PAITERSON, JANES ALLISON & CO., Proprietors.

Y WHERE IN ADVANCE.

Pasters - uniting us TEN subscribers and upwards, will be thereby sufficient to a paper without charge, and another stin paper for the second ten , do. Renewals should be pro upt, a little before the year expires.

Lirect all letters to JAMES ALLISON & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

IN SESSION AT NEWARK, N.J.

Eighth Day. FRIDAY, May 27.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly met, and was opened with proper by Rev. Mr. Roberts, Un motion of Dr. Rodgers, it was resolved that the Assembly adjourn to morrow at 12 o'clock,

up it Monday morning at 9 o'clock. D. Breckinridge, of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported a request from the 2d church of Nashville to be detached from the Presbytery of Transylvania, to which it was attached by the last Assembly, as soon as the Presbytery of Nashville should rescind its reso-Jution of secession, recommending that the re-quest be granted. Report adopted. There is reason to believe that this Presbytery will, in a few days, seek restoration to this Church.

Dr. Elliott, from the Committee on the Memorials of the Presbyteries of Ogdensburg and Mi-ami, concerning union between the Old and New School General Assemblies, reported, expressing high satisfaction at the results of the correspondence between the two bodies, initiated by a former Assembly, but recommending it as inexpedient to take any further steps now toward a closer mion, and calling the attention of both parties to the recommendations of the last Assembly, (p. 80,) that the unity of the Spirit might be promoted.

might be promoted. The order of the day, viz., Judge Matthews' paper on the subject of Slavery, was taken up. Judge Ryerson said it was with feelings of unfeigned gratitude that he had lived to see the day when such a paper as this was before the Assemhiv. The memorial from which this paper prang originated in the Presbytery to which he belonged. His pastor drew the memorial and consulted with him, and therefore he considered it his duty to speak in support of this paper. It was a heritage he would feel it an honor to leave to his children that he voted for such a paper as this. He was in for the whole paper ; but to relieve those who may have some scruples on some things therein specified, he was willing to make these verbal alterations. Now what is this pa-per? Is it, as amended, fit for adoption by this Assembly? It is simply a reiteration of the principles laid down in 1818. It is no new doctrine. Now will any man, in this day, stand in this place and declare that slavery is not the cause of this war? Will any one say that the object of the rebellion was not to found an empire on human slavery? A distinguished minishighest object of the South was to preserve, extend, and perpetuate human slavery. Thomas Jefferson denounced slavery more severely than this paper does. John Wesley had declared it the sum of all villanies. We were slow to learn this. He had been an old school Democrat, a Pharisee of the Pharisees, but the war had made him like his friend, Judge Matthews, who had been an office-holder under Mr. Buchanan, an abalitionist. The ferocity and orucity of slavery was not overdrawn in the paper. Slavery injured the whites as much as the blacks. Its demon spirit was manifested at Fort Pillow. Our sons, brothers and friends had been sacrificed on the altar of slavery. And has not the time come for such an expression on our part, in this re-spect? He did not believe, until August, 1862, that we should touch slavery; but after the failures of the campaigns of McCiellan and Buell, he saw that peace could only be secured by defeating the armies of the South, and that this





WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1864. WHOLE NO.

of 1859; of the increased usefulness of the comfort now enjoyed by the ministers; of the interpreted this to mean that banishment from the progress made in education; of the schools hav-ing an average daily attendance of 280,000 chil-dren; of the difficulties thrown in the way of na-tional advantiate to the school of the minis-try. And for one whole year this act of suspentional education by the Papists; of church ex-tension by means of mission schools; of the suc-posed, under the authority of the President. cess of mission churches; of the reviving of the During that time he could have done anything office of the Evangelist in seeking out the neg-lected Scotch and English Protestant families in Suspected citizens were put under heavy bonds, the Popish counties; of a mission for the Jews; but he nover was; and the military order was re-of the advance of the Scotch and Irish churches moved from the church in March, 1868.

Christians in former years was most faithfully applied to the purposes for which it was given. He closed by laying on the table of the Modera-tor the mission reports of the Church of Ireland. The Assembly then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION-71 O'CLOCK.

After recess the Assembly met. Rev. Dr. Reynolds reported resolutions com-mending the Christian Commission to the imme-diate and constant liberality of our people.

into the expediency of changing the day of prayer for the youth of the country, recommend hat no change be made. Adopted. The Moderator announced the following Committee to inform Dr. Hodge of his election: Rev. Dr. Beatty, Rev. Mr. Hoge, and Dr. A. G.

M'Candless. Dr. Musgrave, from the Committee on the

Education was unable to undertake this work of the Church: without seriously interfering with its appro-priate object of educating ministers, and recommending the appointment of two Committees, one at Philadelphia and one at Indianapolis, to coeive and disburse funds given for this purpose, and to appoint teachers and ministers ecommended by Presbyteries, to labor among he Freedmen, and directing the Board of Pubication to furnish gratis whatever books may be needed for this work. Placed on the docket. Judicial case No. 5 was taken up, and it was moved by Dr. Maclean that this case be con-

inued until finished. The Minute of the Synod of Missouri was

The Hon. W. T. Wood then appeared as one of the complainants, being one of the elders who complained on the part of the church, igainst the removal of Dr. MoPheeters, He id this was one of the most important judicial cases that ever came before any General Assembly. He then said he would read his remarks --he second time he had done such a thing in ill his life. . He did this that he might not be omplained of, required Dr. McPheeters to leave is church against the wishes of a large majority of the people. The proceedings were begun and carried on as detailed in the proceedings of last night. Judge Wood, at great length, gave an account of the history of, and action in, this case, and argued long and ably in behalf of the When Judge Wood had concluded, Dr. Beatty moved the suspension of the business to take up the Report on the Memorial Hall to Calvin in Geneva. Carried.

Church; of the increased usetuiness of the church; of the increased liberality of the peo-ple; of the increase of pastors' salaries; of the Manse and Church Fund; of the stability and ident. He promised to introduce him the next

cucheon; of the sympathy of the Church in Ire-land for the North; of the fact that this country was receiving some of the best of the blood of Ireland; that the money given by American Questions as to his opposition to the rebellion Dr. MoPheeters that do the General Assemi-

The Committee appointed last year to inquire principle involved, and he did not believe that McPheeters ceased for the present.

Dr. Maclean moved that this matter be taken up at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. The Clerk announced the election of the fol-Freedmen, reported, declaring that the Board of lewing members of the Boards and Seminaries

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES. THEOLUGICAL SEMINALLES, PRINCETON.-Ministers-William D. Snodgrass, D D., Jos. McElroy, D.D., George V. Musgrave, D.N., George Juskin, D.D., Phineas D. Gurley. D.D. Gardiner Spring, D.D., Thos. L. Janeway, D.D., William B. Sprague, D.D., in place of Dr. I. N Campbell, deo'd, William G. Cattell, in place of Dr. 3. W. Thompson, deo'd. Elders-Robert Carter, Matthew Newkirk, George Sharawood, LL.D. Ackerstry, George Sharawood, LL.D. ALLEGHENY.—Menisters—Eli ha P. Swift, D.D., Henry B. Fry, in place of Rev. J. Smith, dec'd; Wm B. Mellvame, James Alexandor, D.D., Cyrus Dickson. D.D., John Kerr. A. O. Patter on, D.D., D. H. Riddle. D.D., in place of A. B. Brown, D.D., dec'd; Moees A. Hoge, in place of A. B. D.L. deceased. Eld rs-Luke Loomis, Wm. Bakewell, Jas. Onrothers M.D. thers M.D.

Oarothers M.D.
DANVILL. - To serve iiii May, 1867. --Minialers.-R. F.
Oaldwell, T. F. Cortelycu, J. K. Lyle, R. G. Brank, W. B.
Browne, L. Green Craig. J. T. Lapsley, George Morision, J.
L. M'Kae, *Eldorsen-John A.* Lyle, John McUnlach, Daniel
Unrry, George Fishback, B. M. Penick, D. D. Diokey, G. W.
Lewis, S. B. Williams, N. Chumberlain.
T₁ serve till May, 1806-W. L. Breckinridge, D.D., vice
L. W. Green, D.D., dec'd CBROAGO.—Ministors.-J. G. Bergen, D.D., James Wood, D.D., J. H. Nixun, S. O. Logan, A. A. E. Taylor. Elders.-Cuarles Crosby: J. D. Thorpe, John Todd, M.D., David Keith, Warren Norton

LOARD OF OHURCH EXTENSION.

paper wis then adopted by a vote nearly unani-mous, only two or three voting against it. The Permanent Clerk announced, as the re-sult of the vote for Professor of Theology in the than Edwards, 29; Rev. A. A. Hodge, D.D., 151. Atter engaging in singing and prayer, the of Ireland, spoke of the union of the Svnod of Ulster and the Secession Synod; of the revival but that of the Secretary of War or the Preswas put upon the minutes without examination,

of Missouri, that he might be enabled to perform marriage in a legal form. When he subscribed his name, the Clerk requested him to add minister to it; but he refused, and subscribed sim. ply as a citizen. He had scruples about requir-ing a man to take an oath before taking a seat as a member of an ecolesiastical bedy, and also about excluding a man from such a body, who has not taken the oath of allegiance. The Church has brought this upon herself. If she has the right to approve the dets of Government, it is very easy to conclude that the Church may also disthe ropish countries, we were the Scotch and Irish churches in Canada, and of his great pleasure in being present when the action of to-day on slavery was taken; and of his hope that the present war would soon end, and that the country would soon be happier and better than ever before—freed from slavery, the only blot upon our national es-cutcheon: of the sympathy of the Church in Ire-cutcheon: of the sympathy of the Church in Ire-to cuffer. A letter was then read, dated March

questions as to his opposition to the rebellion and his desire for its overthrow. When Dr. McPheeters received this letter, he saw that whatever his answer might be, it could bring him no relief. He had declined to an-swer such questions to a minority of his own people, had suffered for this refusal, and now consistency to his own principles would not al-low of his answer. He told Gen. Curfie, most respectfully, that he could not and would not have been hanged as a fory. He wished the Asrespectfully, that he could not and would not answer these questions. There was once a gen-eration of Presbyterians who understood the principle involved, and he did not believe that generation was yet extinct. Then he spoke of the meeting of Presbytery in April. 1863 which he would insist on his right to keep all the subgeneration was yes extinct. Then ne spoke of the doing oversting required of an as a crisca, meeting of Presbytery in April, 1863, which he he would insist on his right to keep all the sub-could not attend because of the military order. Jects involved in this contest out of the pulpit. The hour of adjournment having arrived, Dr. Once more he thanked the Assembly for their patience.

Hon. George P. Strong then took the floor, and said that he felt grateful for this opportuni-ty to speak, and at the same time he felt embarrassed at speaking in the presence of such an au-dience, and also from the fact that from the introluction of this subject his name had been placed in a very unfavorable light. Many of the mem-bers personally knew Dr. McPheeters, as he had known him as a man of remarkably gentle man-ner and purity of life. Here were his classmates and old friends, while the speaker was personally known to scarcely any of them. The real questions to be determined here are, 1st, what is to be considered the effect of the appeal of W. W. Green and others against the decision of the Presbytery dissolving the pastoral relation of Dr. McPheeters? 2d. Had the Presbytery the right to deal with Dr. McPheeters in the case? Aud, 3d. Was the action taken, proper. Now Dr. McPheeters did not appeal. The Pine Street church as such did not appeal. But a few per-sons did appeal. At a meeting, Capt. W. W. Green gave notice of an appeal, and this is all that was done. Now the constitute votume that was done. Now the question returns, What effect has this appeal as to Dr. McPheeters? This appeal or complaint was dated July 9, 1863. Capt. Green does not attempt to take

an appeal in the name of the Session or congre-Ministers-N. L. Rice, D.D., J. H Brown, D.D., A: A. H Tatior, J. J. Porter, James A. Paige, Laymen-James. gation. He took his complaint or appeal as a the minority of Presbytery. Our Book lays down the distinction very clearly between appeals and complaints. An appeal requires a judicial case. Capt. Green, who took the appeal, was not an original party. The Church had a right to take an appeal, and so had Dr. McPheeters. Capt. Green has some-times labored under the delusion that he was Pine Street church ; but this did not make him it. Therefore, Capt. Green had no right to appeal. Appeals in cases not judicial could not lie. He cited in proof, the case between Drs. Wilson and Beecher. Sometimes, to prevent a case from being thrown, the language "an appeal and complaint" is used, and the Assembly has decided in some cases, that while a case would not lie as an appeal, it might lie as a complaint. So that Capt. Green's paper may be a complaint. The complaint has been handed over to the next meeting of the Synod of Missouri. And nothing has yet been concluded with respect to it. But suppose it to be an ap-peal, is there not full authority for the Presbytory to do exactly as it did, during the pendency of the appeal. And we must bear in mind that the action complained of before this body is not that of June, 1863, which dissolved the pastoral relation, but that of April, 1864. Now, if Dr. McPheeter's had the right to act as pastor, because the appeal from the act of June, 1863 was still pending, why has he not the right to act as pastor during the pendency of his com-plaint of the action of April, 1864? But Dr. McPheeters had not pretended to such a right as

The Judicial case was then resumed. Judge (Pheeters. This was all wrong. He himself, Strong having the floor, read a letter ad- and most of the members of Presbytery, were dressed to Dr. McPheeters, by himself and personally friendly to Dr. McPheeters. He then dressed to Dr. McPheeters, by nimseif and four other elders, and twenty-six other mem-bers of Pine Street church, asking him, as a citizen, to commit himself against the rebellion and in favor of the Union, stating that at that time he was claimed by the Seces-that the successive proceedings, contending that there was no haste; that everything was done regularly and in a proper spirit. Rev. Mr. Fenton said he had been and was per-sonally a friend to Dr. McPheeters. He traced the proceedings of Perspiritery and the successive of the successive sonally a friend to Dr. McPheeters. He traced

that at that time he was claimed by the Seces-sionists, and that this feeling was deepened by his baptism of a child of a member of the church, which was named Sterling Price, thus. insulting the Government and all loyal people, this data the regular course. Mr. Fenton thing had taken the regular course. Mr. Fenton and entreating him to give his influence no stated the important fact that the paper spoken longer in the wrong direction. Judge Strong explained that this child was brought in for of as having been withdrawn at the first meeting, was not the Dr.'s resignation, but a lettter addressed to Presbytery, and the reading of which was stopped because considered insulting to Presbybaptism having the rebel colors prominently displayed, and wearing on its bonnet the red. white and red, the badge worn by rebel ladies to distinguish them from the ladies in favor of the tery. At the second meeting of the Presbytery, Dr. McPheeters asked to withdraw his resigna-Government, until they were forbidden to wear them any longer. Mr. Robbins, the father of tion. Then a paper was presented to Presbytery by 77 members of the Pine Street church, asking that the child, was an outspoken and avowed Seces-sionist, since banished to the South. He then the pastoral relation be dissolved. Rev. Mr. Brookes, representing Dr. McPheeters, informed ead the resolution of the Synod of Missouri in the latter of the state of things, when he replied that if so many members of Pine Street church were dissatisfied with him, he did not wish to he Fall of 1861, which denounced the Spring esolutions of that year as unscriptural, uncontitutional, and unwise, and of no binding force. continue his services there any longer. whatever. This action was gotten up and car-ried through by the intimate friends of Dr. Mo-Dr. McPheeters interrupted the speaker, saying: "I deny that." The speaker roplied: "I can prove it by per-Pheeters. This shows that, after all, the mili-

tary had some grounds for suspecting these ec-clesiastical meetings. In Columbus Dr. M'P. voted sons now in this house." The Moderator said that at this stage of the proceedings, Dr. McPheeters had no right to say, against the resolutions of Dr. R. J. Breckin-ridge. In the meantime, his brother had gone into the rebel army, and another brother had or deny, any thing. The speaker proceeded: Dr. Junkin rose to a point of order, saying, that giving a history of the rebellion and war in gone to Richmond in the Commissary Depart-ment, but has lately returned to New-York ; whether he had now any connection with the rebel Government or not, the speaker did not Missouri, had nothing to do with the case. Judge Ryerson was grieved to see the sensi-

know. His wife— • iveness of some men, as manifested by frequent Here Dr. McPheeters rose and said he would interruptions of speakers. The Moderator decided that the history recited stand anything except what was said about his wife. (Sensation.) by the speaker was essential to the understand-

Judge Strong then said he would let that pass. ing of the case, and that he was in order. Mr. Fenton concluded by saying that the wel-fare of that church and the comfort of Dr. Mc-He then read a statement from the ex-Provost Marshal of St. Louis, which made it appear that the Dostor would have been arrested by the mil-Phoeters, alike, required that Dr. McPheeters should not return as pastor to that church. Mr. Eustace H. Smith, Elder from the Presbyitary authorities six months before he was actually arrested, had it not been for him (Strong). n the meantime, Dr. McPheeters left the State tery of St. Louis, took the platform. for a time, with an avowed Secessionist, who still declares himself a Secessionist, and is in Dr. Junkin contended, that as Mr. Smith had not been a member of Presbytery at the time the banishment from the State. Upon his return he action complained of was taken, he had not the replied to the letter addressed to him, declining right to be heard. replied to the letter addressed to him, declining to commit himself in favor of the Union, and Dr. Musgrave asked, "Is not Mr. Smith a aying at the same time that there was no quesrepresentative of the Presbytery of St. Louis ?" The Moderator sail, "Yes." tion of the purity of the church between them; but at the same time several members of his "Then," said Dr. Musgrave, "he has an un-doubted right to be heard." church were in the Southern army. When a second time Judge Strong learned that the Provost Marshal was about to arrest Dr. Mc The question was put to the house, and it was decided that Mr. Smith had the right to speak Photos has an about to strest pr. Mo. Photos has an about to strest pr. Mo. and represent the Presbytery of St. Louis. Mr. Smith then said he would say a few This arrest changed the whole complexion of matters. The rebel sympathizers in the church, then reasserted some things denied by Dr. Mr. Smith then said he would say a few plain things, and correct some misstatements. He then reasserted some things denied by Dr. Mcwithin twenty-four hours, compelled us to go Pheeters, explained others, and read a letter with them against the Government and for Dr. rom Gen. Rosecrans, explaining the well-known MoPheeters, or for the Government and against 'church order," and asserting that its only ob-Dr. McPheeters. And, as the order asserts, Dr. ject was to prevent persons from concocting Ject was to prevent persons from concoring treason under the garb of religion. It has been objected that the order was issued by Gen. Ross-erans, who is a Romanist, to hamper Protestants. But the order was not issued by Gen. Rosserang, McPheeters had become a promoter of civil dis-cord. Among eighty females whose names are appended to a petition, Judge S. did not know one who was not a rebel sympathizer. Dr. Mc-Pheeters was only forbidden to preach the Gospel but by the Provost Marshal. in Missouri, and this was because his influence was known to be unfavorable to the Government. The military authorities had reason to suspect religious indicatories where resolutions had been introduced to dissuade young men from rushing The church had been placed in the care of Trus-tees by the Provost Marshal, without any solicitation on their part, and against their ramoninto the Southern army. The rebel sympathizers strance. Dr. McPheeters had gone to Washimmediately laid them on the table.

ington, had seen the President, and got the order revoked banishing him from the State. Judge Strong had gone to Washington on the Complainants and the Presbytery of St. Louis

THE PRESBYTEBIAN BANNER.

Publication Office: GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 84 FIFTE ST., PITTEBURGE, PA. SMITH, ENGLISH & 00., 23 NORTE-OTE ST., FEIL'S, PA.

ADVERTISEMENTS: PAYMENT IN ADVANCE. TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS, 10 CENTS & LINE FOR each insertion. A liberal reduction to those who adver-

tise largely. SPECIAL NOTICES, 15 CENTS & LINE. EDITORIAL NOTICES, or CARDS, on second page. 23

607

CENTS A LINE. OBITUARY NOTICES, 6 CENTS A LINE.

in his resignation. When relieved from military authority, Dr. McPhesters came back, and supposing h most rentited to preach in the church during the pendency of the appeal, he began to do go. The speaker insisted that he church had a right to ask him to preach there the very well aster the dissolution had been effected. It is a supposed, separate a minister from a people who it which also the action of the speaker in the set of the start most of the set of the set of the set of the set of separate a minister from a people who it which and a rap been to have acted rashly. The letter of resignation was not withdrawn, and it did seem to him that everything had been done property. He thought the Presbytery had acted solely with a view to the interests of religion and Presby-terinalsm. He would vote against sustaining the com-plaint.

terminism. He would vote against sustaining the con-plaint. Dr. Junkin said his remarks had been mostly entiopated; but be regrotted that the discussion had travelled out of the record. If he had been as indiverse to the Presbytery of St. Louis, and had been as indiverse to the Presbytery of Pheeters' disloyative as some of the brethrea there were, he would have tables charges. This was the proper course. There was no evidence to convict him in the only way ho could be convicted. And the church had a right to ask him to resume his labors. The usual time was now spent in devotional exercises, after which a recess was taken until 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

<text><text><text><text><text><text>

complaint. Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 8½ o'clock. Prayer by Dr. Rodgers.

Twelfth Day. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1. The Assembly spent the first half hour in prayer and praise.

could only be done by destroying slavery. Ma ryland, Missouri, and Louisiana had spoken in favor of the removal of slavery. Reverdy Johnson and R. J. Breckinridge had committed them-selves in favor of this. And it was time this Church should wipe off the reproach which had been unjustly cast on her, and also come up to the help of many of our ministers and elders who had been placed in circumstances where they need such support. He would consider it a proud day when he could vote for such a pa-

Dr. Rice said he did not rise to oppose either the amendments or the paper. Two things the desirable-1st, that there he no doubt of the meaning; and 2d, that we be unanimous-that the moral force be unbroken. He expected to vote for the paper as amended. He was under obligations to Judge Matthews for admitting the amendments. He had been an emancipationist from his boyhood, as his father had been before him. His tather, though living in Kentucky, had never owned a slavo, except late in life, when he purchased two slaves at their own request, to get them out of trouble. He never believed lavery to be a Divine institution; always beliered that the Gospel would remove it. He voted for the celebrated action of Kentucky in 1854; advocated it then, and defended it since. At the same time he did not think slaveholding an evil per se, because he believed there were fircumstances in which one might hold a slave without sin. In 1847 he wrote a letter to Kentucky, orging emancipation. Judge Matthews is mistaken when he says there has been no combined action toward the removal of slavery. This is an error. He accepted the whole of the deliverance of 1818. The action of 1845 was simply to meet the question whether slavehold. lug in itself should exclude from membership in the Church; and when that paper is read carefully, it will be found stronger against slavery than the one of 1818, though there was nothing pro-slavery in either. The Colonization Society was a great instrumentality which he had advocated, and which the Church had recommended for the removal of slavery. This was a combined effort which, if it had not been interfered with would have done much to remove slavery. The people of Kentucky-at least a great many-had looked to this as a powerful agency for this end. The Episcopal Church, the Methodist, our own, and twelve legislatures of slave States had passed resolutions in its favor. If it had been allowed to go on, the whole system of slavery might have been removed, without a battle or the loss of a man. But enemies awoke. Lloyd Garrison denounced Colonizatiou; Gerrit Smith, who had offered to be one of one hundred to give \$100,000, drow back. The Presbyterian Ohurch had done more than any other Church to emancipate slaves. This he had proved before, and could do it again. He did not believe in slavery. He believed and trusted that this war would remove slavery altogether from us: [Applause] But we must not withdraw our atten-tion from other sins. Men of the world say, If you want laws passed you must give money. Bribery is no longer a disgrace. This country requires more moral force to preserve it than any other. Therefore he would change, if it were possible, the expression which says, " Nor do we assume the right confidently to declare that the present judgments of our heavenly Father and Amighty and Righteous Governor. have been inflicted solely in punishment for our continuance in this sin," to "Nor do we believe that the present judgments," &c. There are Other sins to be taken into account. He was in favor of the amendment, and opposed to the origiaal form of expression, not because he was opposed to the Government. If the language ad expressed opposition to the acts of the Goverament, he would also have opposed it. There might be some expressions in this paper which he could wish otherwise, but still he would gladly vote for it. The amendments were then passed.

Dr. Junkin moved, amid great excitement, that this sentence be stricken out, viz.: "It is their declared policy not to consent to the reorganization of civil government within the seceded **Q**ipati

Dr. Junkin was granted leave to speak in support of his motion. If this sentence was stricken out, he could vote for the paper. Still he regretted that public opinion had such a pressure on this Church Church as to compel it to go out of its course, and Secume at times a kind of political convention. The sentence he wished stricken dut, was said that, and God forbid it ever should. He Was afraid the people in their madness were about to fling away the heritage left them by their fathers-the Constitution. Let us be cautious what we do. He reprobated all union of Church and State. Christ never gave his Church

Elliott said he would not have risen, had tery, and it was the right and duty of the Presit not been to express his great gratification at the position the Church was now about to take. Elders of the churches to take the oversight of fess Elders of the churches to take the oversight of the Sabbath Schools. The Committee recom-mended, that owing to the late hour at which this matter came before the committee and As-sembly, no action be taken. Adopted. The same Committee also reported No. 26, from Mr. Thornton, asking whether the Presbytery has absolute power in the settlement of a pastor. The committee referred the inquirer to the Form of Government. Adopted. Dr. Elliott suggested that the members of Presbytery, in presenting their case, be as brief as circumstances would permit. Mr. Sutherland, Elder from the Presbytery of St. Louis, took the floor, and stated that reflec-tions had been made on the character of the nembers of Presbytery who dismissed Dr. Mo the con papers, and made the subject of many, bitter, and anonymous attacks. This occasioned diffi-lation not asked for by the Subject a bastoral re-sent by the Church, and dissolved a pastoral re-lation not asked for by the spende. Gap. Scho-Dylery 1 matter. Then comes the written resignation of the pastor.' And the Presbytery, acting upon these two applications, had dissolved the rela-Pheeters was gradually affiliating, and sympa-He was the oldest minister in the Assembly. lation not asked for by the people. Gen. Scho-field had given him permission to attend Presbythising with those who were known to be in op-For twenty years he had not been a member of culties between him and his people. He dethis Assembly. On a day of public religious services recommended by the President or Govdeclined to take any part in political matters. Shortly afterwards he was banished, along with position to the Government. tery to defend himself, but did not permit him to Adjourned with prayer by Dr. Elliott. tion. The appeal did not stay the act of dissolution. And the Presbytery, in full view of all the facts pertaining to the welfare of that church, sit as one of its members. If the Government ernor, he had preached on the text, "Fear not, his wife, to the free States North of Indianap-AFTERNOON SESSION. olis and West of Pennsylvanis, during the war. Previous to this, having heard that charges had O Land." This was just after the admission of Missouri as a slave State. This was one of our Assembly met and was opened with prayer by had forbidden him to preach. Bey. Dr. Musgrave had been surprised at the remarks made concerning irrelevant matter. Who introduced them? Dr. MoPheeters. While Dr. Sobenck. been made against him, he applied to the proper time citizens of St. Louis had petitioned the authorities, and was informed that no charges President for the removal of his military disafears. This he mentioned; and he made the The Report of the Committee on the Memorials declaration, that whatever might be the case from the Presbyteries of Ogdensburg and Mihad been made, and that if made, he would be bility. This was successful. [Dr. MoPheeters with the next generation, posterity would know ami, was placed on the docket ; and also an ad informed. But suddenly, without any warning here read the letter of Attorney Genaral Bates, or any opportunity of being heard, he was ban- giving the decision of the President releasing that his faars were not groundless. He had not expected to live to see his fears realized; but he he was speaking certain brethren kept silent, ditional resolution called forth by the communibut as soon as these matters were introduced by cation from the General Assembly at Dayton. had. And he rejoiced that we are to be freed from him from the military order under which he had the other side, these brethren suddenly awoke Rev. J. M. Lowrie, D.D., presented the Reit. Then all parties admitted slavery to be an .evil-South as well as North. not against a cltizen as such; but against him only as is minister, and for what he had done as a minister and for what he had done as ished by military authority. And the order was to their impropriety. He agreed with Judge port on Systematic Benevolance. only as a minister, and for what he had done as eration, he had appealed to the Synod of Mis-s minister in the General Assembly and in the court. And he toek the ground that, under our mittee on Pselmody, in place of Rev. N. C. Ryerson as to the propriety of the military con-duct, while he as distinctly repudiated the senti-Various verbal alterations were then pro-posed. These were adopted. And the whole performance of his pastoral duties. His church Church constitution, while the appeal was pend- Bart. ments from another quarter, and believed the

The Report was read and adopted. Assembly sloved with prayer. Ninth Day. SATURDAY, MAY 28.

Assembly met and passed the usual thirty ninutes in devotional exercises. The Minutes were read, corrected, and ap-

proved. The following communication from the New School General Assembly, which had unanimously passed that body, was received and read : 1. That this Assembly cordially welcome all signs of in-creased love and unlow among those who hold to the same, facts and doctrines of the Gospel, and bears its solomn tes-timony with self-humiliation against whatover fosters allenation and genders strife among the disciples of our tord

Lord. 2. That the tendencies of modern society, the condition of Protestant Christiauity, the increase of infidelity, the progress of Romaniam and the present and prospective state of our country, afford powerful arguments against further subdivision and in invor of that union and unity of the Church into which it is to grow and which is to be its consummation; and that we record with unf-igned gravi tude, our profound conviction that the spirit o distuion and of sectarianism is waning, and that the spirit of broth-erly kindness and mutual conlidence is largely on the in-crease.

resse. 3. The t in an especial manner are those churches bound foster this spirit which adopt the same Standards of faith nd order, and whose docisions are local, personal and incleantal, and for whose relution there is only needed a wire leterence to each others rights and a higher measure of Inristian charity. Adopting the same formulus of isith and form of government, all that is needed is to receive them the same spirit.

4. That as the churches represented by this Ascembly did 4. That as the churches represented by this Asrembly did not insugaratie separation, so, too, they would hold to no principles and views, and would impose no terms, incon-sistent with a full and cordial retuiton, whenever and wher-ever the great Head of the Church, as indicated by Divine Providence, may open the way for us all to meet together again on the same basis on which of old our fathers stoed; and that we should rejuice in such reanion as a pledge of the future prosperity and an augury of the accelerated treadth of our land; and that it is our united and ferrent prayer to the common Master that he would so remove all hindrances as to make a plain path for our feet wherein wo may wilk together, being of ong heart and mind in the ways of the Lord. ys of the Lord.

ways of the Lord. b. That while we do not deem it expedient now to appoint uch a Committee as that asked for in the memorial of the st Lawrence Presbytery, yet, that this expression of our principles and convictions, with our beartfelt Christian alutations, be transmitted to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church now in session at Newark, N. J.

Rev. E. R. Craven, D.D., was appointed Delegate to the Reformed Dutch Synod, to meet next week at Schenectady. The Rev. J. T. Backus, D. D., was appointed alternate. The order of the day, viz., the American

Bible Society, was postponed. The Moderator reminded the Assembly of

their high character as a Court of Jesus Christ. The complaint of Dr. McPheeters was taken

Dr. McPheeters said it was with no ordinary eelings that he appeared before this Assembly, where for the first time he had any opportunity f being heard in his own defence. As a citizen, he had been banished; as a pastor, he had been torn from his church; as a minister, he had been deposed-all without a hearing. He knew some might be prejudiced, and he did not bink it strange that it should be so. In order to make any defence of himself, he must say omething of martial law; not to bring any ac usation against the Government or any of its ficers, but rather to defend the Government. Io had no complaint against the minority of the Pine Street church, but against his Presbytery. He referred to the fact that when the troubles began he was in New Mexico, where a mail came only once a month, and when he did not know the sentiments f five persons in his church with respect to these commotions. When it was doubtful what slde Missouri would take, and when he had no

uues M. Ray, Alexander Stuar BOARD OF PUBLICATION. BOARD OF FUBLICATION. Ministers-David Elliott, D.D., John Gray, D.D., Joseph H. Jones, D.D., Wm. M. Engles, D.D., John M. Krebs, D.D., Wm. E. schenck, D.D., WHA. H. Hornblower, D.D., James H. M. Knox, D.D., Wm. M. Blackburn, David K. Campbell, Ed. W. Wright, D.D., J. Howard Nixon, Andrew M. Ber-eridge, Wm. H. Green, D.D., in place of Dr. Boardman, re signed; Wendel G. Prime, in place of Dr. Hall, resigned; Wm. B. Spregue, D.D., in place of Dr. J. N. Campbell, dec'd. Lawmen-Ebenzer Flatt. Ed. S. Jaffray, Jaz. Lehox, H. H. Leavitt, J. M. Sherrard, Wm. Walker, Archibald McIntyre, Stephen Alexander, Archibald M'Ciure, Gilbert Coombs, Wm. Jennison, M. Eyerson, Charles N. Todd. BOARD OF EDDIATION.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

 Ministers, for four years—Wm. L. Breckinridge, D.D., John M'Ulnakey, D.D., Joseph McElroy, D.D., D. X. Junkin, D.D.; L. J. Halsey, D.D., Thomas McCauley, P. D. Gurley, D.D., L. H. Atwater, D. D., L. Merrill Miller, in place of J. N. Campbell, D.D., dec'd; A. A. E. Taylor, in place of A cherri Wat s, removed to Ireland. Laynen—H. W. Green, J. D. Reinboth, Daniel Loid, Henry Coe, John N. Brown, James S. Knowlson, Wm. B. Canfield, E. B. Fuller, James P. Tua-the, in place of John Falconer, dec'd. BOARD OF FOREMON MISSIONS BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS. Ministers-A. G. Hall, D.D., George W. Janvier, Henry B. Weed, D.D., Joseph H. Jones, D.D., John M. Krebs, D.D., Joseph McEiroy, D.D., Wm. W. Phillips, Charles K. Imbrie, D.D.; Elijah R. Jraven, D.D., Jonathan Greenleaf, Nathamel W. Conkin, Charles W. Shielos, D.D., M. W. Jacoba, D. D., Robert C. Grundy, D.D., Alexander T. M'Gill, D.D. Zay-men-Wm. Molivane, Wm. F. Allen, Mat. Newkirk, Jo-eph Patterson, John M. Sherrard, C. O. Lathrop, J.D. Dickey, Elijah Houghton, B. Kush Bradford, W. W. Scarborough, William Erast, Stanley Matthews, Henry Ivison, Samuel Galloway.

William Erbert, Stanley Matthews, Henry 171500, Samuel Galloway.
 To fill vacancies in the Class whose term of service ex pires in 1846—Rev. Edward E. Rankin, in place of Rev John W. Yeomans, D.D., dee'd; and Rev. Samuel T. Wilson, D.D. in place of Rev. Josiab D. Smith, D.D., deceased. In Class of 1860—Rev. Samuel Wilson, D.D., in place of Rev John N. Campbell, D.D., deceased. In Class of 1867—Rev. Meses A. Hoge, in place of Rev. James Hogo, D.D., dreeased.
 BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.
 Ministers-Thomas E. Thomas, D.D., Thomas Murphy,

BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS. Ministers-Thomas E. Thomas, D.D., Thomas Murphy, Jørnes M. Crowell, R. Happersett D.D., Charles Hodge, D.D., John C. Lord, D.D., G. W. Musgrave, D.D., A. T. Mo-Gardiner Spring, D.D., J. M. MeDonald, D.D., P. D. Gurley, D.D., T. S. Childs, J. J. Porter. Laymen-Moses Allen, H. K. Clarke, Howell Evans, David Keith, W. Dwight Beil, Stanley Matthews, G. W. Farrington, J. H. Thompson. Aiso, Rev. M. A. Hogo, in place of Rev. James Hogo, D.J. the Olars of 1867. Rev. J. H. Nixon, in place of Hev. H S. Clarke, D.D., in the Class of 1966. S. M. Breokenridge, in place of Hon. H. Gambie, in the Class of 1867. The Assamble ediantrand with praysin

The Assembly adjourned with prayer.

Robert Davidson, N. C. Burt, and Willis Lord. Report recommitted, on the ground that one member of the Committee had already published a hymn book of his own. Rev. Mr. Kempshall moved that hereafter at

appropriated to hearing the reports of the Boards in such order as the Secretaries may arrange i among themselves. Carried. Rev. Mr. Lawson moved that the report on

port was adopted. Mr. Robert Carter stated that the gentleman fur-

cursion on Friday afternoon, which did not come off, was required to pay the sum of \$420, but would glady have repeated that offer had it tleman had made an arrangement for giving every working minister in the Presbyterian Church same work would be here to day for distribution among the lay members of this Assembly."

Pine Street church. The facts we gave when the business was first introduced. He gave as by a part of the Southern army, in the Spring of 1863, and the consequent excitement from ex- | the complainants. aggerated reports and many arrests. Just at

was like any other man. In this state of things whole year we bore with Dr. McPheeters. A for any body being absent. The business was State of the Country. His speech on that The Committee on Bills and Overtures report-regularly presented. It was the privilege of the the right to decide questions of this kind. ed paper No. 25, from the Presbytery of Daue. minority to bring this matter before the Presbyported. It was misrepresented in the St. Louis this Presbytery. But in one word he would say matter of common talk, that in Pine. Street asking the General Assembly to recomm end the

This constitutional matter has been a great trouble to us in Missouri. But we chose to act as the friends of the Constitution of our Country and the Constitution of our Church interpret them rather than as their enemies interpret them. After this exposition, he thought it clear that the appeal of Capt. Green did not reinstate Dr. McPheeters as pastor. The principle upon which Dr. McPheeters contends, might ruin any church, if the appeal of a third party, as the Captain is, would reinstate Dr. McPheeters as pastor of Pine Street church.

Great effort has been made to give this question a character which it does not possess. Dr. McPheeters has not been tried or condemned. The Presbytery has simply declared in the exercise of its administrative functions, that the terests of religion require the separation of Dr. MoPheeters from his people. Judge Strong then discussed the power of

Presbytery, Chap. x, Sec. 8, of our Book, con-tending that under this, full power was given for such an act as the Presbytery had performed. And this power was inherent in the very nature of Presbytery. The entire course of argument the meetings of the Assembly, the evenings be by the complainants has been to awaken sympathy, by alleging that grave charges had been de and action taken on them without trial. But no charges had been made, and there was no necessity that there should be any. As to the Minutes of Sandusky be taken up. The re- the power of Presbytery there can be no doubt ; the only question is, Was the action wise? The attempt has been made to show that no ones. nishing the carriages for the contemplated ex. tion of loyalty was involved, and that all this trouble has sprung up out of the ground. Pine Screet church was remarkable for its unanimity. Has this church been distracted for three years; been possible for the Assembly to accept. But have we come up to this General Assembly all that in place of such an excursion, the same gen. for nothing ? In the history of this rebellion, it required all we could do to save the Church from becoming the ally of treason. Night after night a copy of the great work of "Gilfillan on the had he slept with loaded arms at the head of his Sabbath," and that one hundred copies of the bed, one of five thousand ready to rise at any hour to defend our country and die if necessary for it. During the early part of the struggle The Judicial case of Dr. McPheeters was again Dr. McPheeters was at Fort Union, in New Mextaken up, and Dr. McPheeters resumed, giving ico, but many of the members of his church a history of the Presbyterial proceedings which were aiders and abettors. These have been evresulted in his removal from the pastorate of the er since, the aiders and abettors of Dr. MoPheeters. They are the ones who have lauded and encouraged him. Among the persons who a reason for putting his resignation into the marched out against Gen. Lyon, were members hands of Presoytery, the invasion of Missouri of Pine Street church; one of them a very influential member, and a near relative of one of

that although the Presbytery may have erred in some things yet on the whole, they did the best they could in the circumstances. Row. Mr. Reeve said that haf a Presbytery in New-Jersey or New York-ated sshad that of St. Louis, we might have doubted the propriety of its course. But the question is now mixed up with loyalty, and becomes more difficult. Dr. Rice did not intend to make a long speech, but to give in the shortest time his reasons for the way. in which he would vote. It was with great pain that he noticed the troubles now prevailing among brethren be knew so well, and among whom he labored so pleasantly. He knew the peculiar difficulties under which pastors there lab r. It is our duty to love our country; but we must not overlook principles which may injure both Church and State. He sustained no relation of an equivocal kind to our National contest. He expected to vote to sustain the complaint upon purely legal ground. Now there were two or three pecu-liar things to be thrown out of the way in this case. J. We have heard a memorialist as a party—which is peculiar, if not irregular. 2. A minister is before us virtually on tial, though no charges wire ever preferred. 3. Another pecu-liar, things to be thrown out of the way in this case. J. we have heard a memorialist as a party—which is peculiar, if not irregular. 2. We have been in error in not ar-resting these things. Again, we are embarrassed by the charge made, that a large number of the ministers of the Synod of Missouri were disloyal. Now we must keep in mind that in attempting to do a good thing, we may be do-ing a great tharm. He mentioned 1. That we must consider carefully whether the acts of a Presbytery should have pro-ceeded with very great cauton. 2. Charges should have pro-ceeded with very great cauton. 2. Charges should have pro-ceeded with very great cauton. 2. Charges should have heen regularly preferred. If he was an disloyal man, he was guitty of alloyal, the Presbytery shouch as stimute no disloya-ity mpon Dr. McPheeters, thou Shertly after the return of Dr. McPheeters. solution of the pastoral relation left him free to some of the active secessionists in Pine Street this time the meeting of Presbytery was called. mending the congregations under the care of his General Assembly to memorialize Congress, minister wherever he might choose or be invited. But the appeal of W. W. Green suspended the op-eration of the act of dissolution, and Dr. Mc-And the Stated Clerk when notifying him of the church endeavored to lead him to cast in his lot pportunity for conference with any one, he had States, upon any other basis than that of emanmeeting, said that owing to his being under the with them. The pastoral letter read to this Asritten his people a pastoral letter from that asking that an amendment be proposed to the Constitution of the United States, in which the military power, it was not to be expected that sembly had never been read to the church; his he could attend. At the same time the notice friends had kept it in their pockets. When Dr. listant Territory, respecting their duties to their Saviour and to one another, and recommending It was moved to lay this motion on the table. Pheeters is pastor of that church until the Synod upreme authority of God, and of his Son Jesus shall decide the matter. And therefore the Pres-bytery did wrong in April in ordering him to to be served on vacant churches of a pro-re-nata MoPheeters returned, the people had arrayed meeting, was sent to the Pine Street church. themselves on one side or the other. A census kindness in feeling, temperance in words, and great forbearance. This letter, dated Fort Union, May 18, 1861, was read. Never would Christ over the nations, shall be acknowledged. Dr. Lowrie called for a statement of the busicease preaching in the Pine Street church. Thus he was treated as already deprived of his taken quietly by the Union men, showed at pastoral character, and his shurch as being values in the showed at length 17,000 Union families, and 5,000 secesness before the Assembly. The Temporary Clerk replied that he was unable to tell just now, until Rev. Mr.Cobb approved the action of the Pres-bytery of St. Louis most heartily. he forget the impression made upon him when he found the whirlwind and passion raging cant. His application to the commanding gension families. But feeling was high, and at first he docket had been examined. Indeed he was eral for permission to attend that meeting of Presbytery, and defend himself, was not grant-fore the city would be overrun-then sixty days Rev. Dr. Schenck said he had come to this sround him, on his return. Then he determined almost afraid to state, this morning, what re-Assembly with the strongest predispositions in favor of Dr. MoPheeters, whom he loved. But mained to be done, lest the members might supbot true. The National Government had never o perform all his duties as a Christian and a ed. He knew that it was not safe for his friends -but in the meroy of God we are still there. pose they would not get home before next. Fall. inister, but to take no part in the great strife. To-day, however, Pine Street church has fifteen in hearing the case his mind had moved in a dito attend. And to save them he sent in his res-The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign In the Spring succeeding, he had been sent as a rectly opposite direction. The Presbytery which had dissolved the pastoral relation was regular; ignation, that he might put the responsibility on representatives in the Southern army. These Commissioner to the General Assembly at Columforrespondence read a letter, to be sent to the those who called the meeting. are the friends, and the sons and brothers of This was a weakness; and in this respect he the friends of Dr. McPheeters. But for one General Assembly of the Church of Ireland. bus. There he spoke and voted against the pa-per of Rev. B. J. Breckinridge, D.D., on the there was no reason except the want of loyalty,

bject, and brought a letter to Gen Curtis from the President, in which the latter said that he believed, after a short conversation, that Dr. McPheeters "did sympathize with the rebellion," and directing Gen. Curtis not to interfere more than was necessary in the matter of churches; but saying, at the same time, that he in St. Louis could judge better than one in Washington. Persons known to be rebels-one of whom had ejoiced at the fall of Sumpter-had vouched for Dr. McPheeters' loyalty. Many had vouched for the Dr., but they themselves seemed to have sinviolate the constitution. gular notions of what constituted loyalty; nor was it proper to conclude that the oath of alleolds: giance was evidence of loyalty. An officer of the Pine Street church had said, in the hearing Rev. Dr. Lowrie. of a member of this Assembly, that he did not The Roll was then called for members to exconsider the oath of allegiance binding on the press their opinions upon the action of the Presonscience. This was common talk among that ytery of St. Louis complained of, viz., Forbid-

class of people who sympathized with the South. ling Dr. McPheeters to preach in the Pine Street The letter of Gen. Curtis to the Dr., asking his church, or to exercise any functions of a pastor iews as to the rebellion, was read. Dr. Moin that church. 'heeters could not or would not answer. When the name of Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Roch-Judge Strong then went on to show the action

sken by the Pine Street church. If Dr. Mc-Pheeters had been left to himself, he would have resigned long before he did. The first two preachers we got as supplies were disloyal, and had been arrested. All felt that something must be done, and in these circumstances the pro-re-nata meeting was called.

question was the authority or want of authority in the Presbytery to forbid Dr. McPheeters to At this meeting of Presbytery a letter from Dr. McPheeters was read, asking a dissolution of the pastoral relation. W. W. Green, one of the preach or exercise the pastorate in Pine Street church. After desultory conversation, the point taken aplainants here, representing the church in

the Presbytery, rose and said that no official acion had been taken by the church, but that himself and four other members of the Session had held an informal meeting, and had concluded hat this was the best thing that could be done. A notice was served on the congregation, and at a meeting held, fifty-six had voted for the acceptance of the Dr.'s resignation, and eightyour against it; but the Union people had made no effort to get out their strength, since it was understood that the congregation would assent to the resignation. As a Commissioner he had told irregularity in the proceedings of the Presbyresbytery that a majority were in favor of Mr. tery, at least any more than there had been among the friends of Dr. McPheeters. If there had AcPheeters' withdrawing his resignation, but at the same time insisted that the resignation the same time insisted that the resignation should be accepted by Presbytery. But since it was doubtful whether this meeting was legal, for the purpuse of dissolving this relation, on ac-count of the prevailing excitement, Presbytery man, there could have been no difficulty. Pacount of the prevailing excitement, Presbytery adjourned; and another meeting was called, triotism is a Christian virtue. And particular

igned by the friends of Dr. McPheeters. Recess until 71 o'clock. EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met, and was opened with

raver. Judge Strong resumed his argument by reading the call for the second meeting. The number present at that meeting was 21. It had been obhim from preaching. Mr. Webster believed there was a distinction ected that the attendance at that time was small: But the average attendance at thirty-one consecutive meetings was only 15. Then a memorial was presented, signed by 77 members in good and regular standing, asking that the resigna-tion be accepted. Dr. McPheeters also sent a case now before us it appears that Dr. McPhee-ters would not sustain the Government; he was communication to the Presbytery, which was not put upon the records because deemed disrespectul to the Stated Clerk and Presbytery. He at great length set forth the various steps taken. nd arguments used in effecting the dissolution of the pastoral relation. But want of room compels us to use the utmost brevity hereafter, since Il the facts and arguments have been presented. When Judge Strong had concluded, Dr. Mc-Pheeters asked to be heard ten or fifteen mintes. He said there was a multitude of insinuations and inuendoes which he could not, from the nature of the case, answer.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. Dr. Tustin.

Eleventh Day.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 81. The Assmbly met, and spent half an hour in levotional exercises. The Minutes were read, orrected, and adopted.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave offered a paper, recom-

were required to leave the house Previous to the calling of the Roll, Dr. Lowrie moved that speeches be limited to five minutes. Dr. Rice opposed this.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ester Presbytery, was called, he said he must

he Presbytery of St. Louis.

by Dr. Lowrie was sustained.

consilatory course.

acknowledge it.

give his vote in favor of reversing the action of

Dr. Lowrie said the member was not in order

ince the question of the dissolution of the pas-

Mr. Shepherd insisted that before dealing

with Dr. McPheeters, charges should have been

regularly tabled against him. Another reason

Dr. Burtis said that, after careful attention to

toral relation was not before this body, but the

Minutes read, corrected, and approved. Dr. Musgrave moved as an amendment, that Rev. Dr. Offut presented documents to the speeches be limited to fifteen minutes. Assembly concerning the American Colonization Dr. Breckinridge contended that as a judicial Society. The calling of the Roll was resumed. body, as we are now sitting, we had no right to limit speeches, and that to do this would be to

Rev. Mr. Everett said that, owing to the irrelevancy of the matter introduced, our decision must be on the loyalty of Dr. McPheeters. He Assembly adjourned with prayer by Dr. Reyhas that kind of levalty which renders it inex. pedient he should be any longer pastor of that Assembly met and was opened with prayer by church.

Judge Ryerson took the floor, and in an able argument, showing the true issue, as he under-stood it in the case, repudiated the doctrines uttered by Dr. McLean concerning the military orders. He denied that the Presbytery of April, 1864 was only a "pretended" Presbytery, as had been asserted by Dr. McLean. The memorial to Presbytery, asking it to forbid Dr. McPheeters preaching any longer in Pine Street church, charged him directly with disloyalty. And he must say there were strong grounds for such an allegation. And in this memorial he such an allegation. And in this memorial he was also charged with encouraging a contuma-cious spirit. But the Presbytery should have taken up the case, arraigned Dr. McPheeters, and tried him. But because they did not do this they committed a mistake. If the action of June, 1863, ever comes up to this body and he was a member of it, he would vote to sustain the Presbytery. But to do as Presbytery did in April, 1864, without entering upon the trial of Dr. McPheeters, was wrong according to our Book. And on this ground alone he would vote

to sustain the complaint. why he would vote for the reversal, was, that Mr. Osborn thought that owing to the state of Dr. McPheeters pursued the even tenor of his things in the Pine Street church Dr. McPheeway, notwithstanding all the difficulties thrown in the way. The Presbytery of St. Louis should have sustained Dr. McPheeters in his wise and usefulness was at an end. He believed the ters action right. He went for sustaining the Presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Bush would not vote to sustain the complaint, because the Presbytery acted conthis case, he was not certain there had been any scientiously, because the Presbytery might, for the sake of the Church, foroid him to preach, and then afterwards try him, just as was once done in the Presbytery of Newton. The Presbytery being fully convinced of the unfavorable consequences of his labors in that place, had a perfect right to do as was done. Dr. McPheeters had resigned, and now came to us asking us to relieve him from the consequences of his own virtues are called into exercise at particular act. One-half our pastorates were dissolved by times. The virtue now particularly called for, pro-re-nata meetings. And Dr. McPheeters had in his own speech asked the General Assembly is patriotism. If we love our country we will Mr. Roberts, elder, said that if there was good to decide whether a man may put himself outside of his country, and refuse to be a patriot, reason for the dissolution of the pasteral relaand yet be a pastor in good and regular standtion, there was also good reason for stopping ing, while this General Assembly declared patriolism to be a duty. Dr. McPheeters had taken the oath to enable him to solemnize marriage, between the kingdom of Christ and the king-dom of this world. At the same time he bewhere there was a little fee, but refused to take the oath in order that he might attend Presby-tery. Presbytery did not "spot" him. I nevlieved it to be the duty of ministers and Christians to sustain the Government. But in the er knew a troublesome case in which a Presbytery had acted more considerately and tenderly. so understood by both friends and enemies. So If you send him back, the Presbytery will not

be able to deal so gently the next time. that although the Presbytery may have erred in some things yet on the whole, they did the best Rev. Mr. Colt believed we should confine our. selves to the question. Dr. MoPheeters cannot ask us to reverse a decision which he himself sought when he sent in his resignation. He agreed that he should have been tried. But that does not relieve him before this body. The Presbytery has the right to exercise the paternal relation.

Rev. Mr. Miller could not agree in the justice of a picture drawn here respecting Dr. McPhee-ters, as a pastor with an Elder after him. But there was also ground for sympathy with the Presbytery doing its duties in perilous times. On all the great points the Presbytery was right, but that Presbytery could not be sustained on principle. The simple question was, had the Presbytery the right to forbid a minister preaching in a particular place % The object was good, but it was not done in the right way. The dis-