

breathes only a spirit of peace and good-will to man, not of revenge and implacable hatred. May such a state of things soon pass away!

THE two General Assemblies of the Old and New School, have passed strong resolutions on the war. The former were proposed by the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, uncle of the late Vice-President, and well known as a former leader of the Conservative party.

It is much more moderate in its tone than the latter, though also somewhat too political for an ecclesiastical document. We quote the following portion:—

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 Peace has been wickedly superseded by war, in its worst form, throughout the whole land; and public order has been wickedly superseded by rebellion, anarchy, and violence, in the whole Southern portion of the Union.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

The resolutions of the New School General Assembly, are in many respects to be deplored. The spirit of boastfulness, and of severe condemnation of those actuated probably by motives as a conscientious as their own, even if such motives be mistaken, is sincerely to be depreciated in such an ecclesiastical document. The Church, if true to herself, should ever stand as a barrier to all excessive outbursts of political opinion.

The following are the resolutions:—

Resolved, *First*—That we deem the Government of these United States the most benign that has ever blessed our imperfect world: and should it be destroyed, after its brief career of good, another such, in the ordinary course of human events, can hardly be anticipated for a long time to come; and for these reasons we revere and love it as one of the great sources of hope under God for a lost world, and it is doubly dear to our hearts because it was procured and established by the toil, sacrifice, and blood of our fathers.

Resolved, *Second*—That rebellion against such a Government as ours, and especially by those who have ever enjoyed their full share of its protection, honours, rich blessings of every name, can have no excuse or palliation, and can be inspired by no other motives than those of ambition and avarice, and can find no parallel except in the first two great rebellions—that which assailed the Throne of Heaven directly, and that which peopled our world with miserable apostates.

Resolved, *Third*—That whatever diversity of sentiment may exist among us respecting international wars, or the appeal to the sword for the settlement of points of honour or interest between independent nations, we are all of one mind on the subject of rebellion, and especially against the best Government which God has yet given to the world; that our vast army now in the field is to look upon as a great police force, organized to carry into effect the Constitution and laws, which insurgents, in common with other citizens, have ordained by their own voluntary acts, and which they are bound by honour, and oath, and conscience to respect and obey. So that the strictest, advocates of peace may bear a part in this deadly struggle for the life of the Government.

Resolved, *Fourth*—That while we have been utterly shocked at the deep depravity of the men who have framed and matured this rebellion, and who are now clad in arms, manifested in words and deeds, there is another class found in the loyal States who have excited a still deeper loathing, some in Congress some in high civil life, and some in the ordinary walks of business, who never utter a manly thought or opinion in favour of the Government, but they follow it, by way of comment, by two or three smooth apologies for Southern insurrectionists presenting the difference between an open and avowed enemy in the field and a secret and insidious foe in the bosom of our own family.

Resolved, *Fifthly*—That, in our opinion, this whole insurrectionary movement can be traced to one primordial root, and one only African Slavery, the love of it, and a determination to make it perpetual; and while we look upon this war as having one grand end in view, the restoration of the Union, by crushing out the last living and manifested fibre of rebellion, we hold, that everything, the institution of slavery, if need be, must be