MINUTES, 1863.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 21st, 1863.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America met, agreeably to appointment, in the First Presbyterian church, Washington Square, of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on Thursday, the 21st of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was opened with a sermon, by the Rev. George Duffield, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly, from 2 Timothy 3 : 1 : "In the last days perilous times shall come."

After the sermon, the Assembly was constituted with prayer.

Adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer. [220]

Thursday, May 21st, 4 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The report of the Committee on Commissions was presented by the Permanent Clerk, and the following persons were thereupon enrolled, as duly appointed Commissioners of this General Assembly:

I. SYNOD OF ALBANY.

PRESBYTERIES.	MINISTERS.	ELDERS.
1. *Champlain*,	Zebulon M. P. Luther.	
2. *Troy*,	Selden Haines,	Ezekiel Baker, M. D.
	Abner de Witt,	
3. *Albany*,	Charles Doolittle,	Hon. Otis Allen.
4. *Columbia*,	William S. Leavitt,	Josiah W. Fairfield.
5. *Catskill*,	George A. Howard,	George Robertson.

II. SYNOD OF UTICA.

1. *St. Lawrence*,	John Waugh.	
2. *Watertown*,	William H. Lockwood,	Erastus S. Kelsey (3).
3. *Oswego*,	John N. Hubbard,	Silas W. Brewster.
4. *Utica*,	Philemon H. Fowler, D. D.,	William D. Walcott,
	Wilson B. Parmelee,	Hon. Spencer Kellogg.

III. SYNOD OF GENEVA.

1. *Geneva*,	Samuel H. Gridley, D. D.,	David D. Dayton, M. D.
	E. Woodward Brown,	
2. *Steuben*,	David D. Gregory,	Nathaniel C. Taylor.
3. *Chemung*,	Charles C. Carr,	Daniel B. Westlake.
	Franklin S. Howe,	
4. *Ithaca*,	Leonard McGlashen,	James Bodle.
5. *Wellsborough*,	Francis Rand,	Samuel E. Ensworth.
6. *Lyons*,	Abram Blakely,	Sylvanus J. Sayles.

IV. SYNOD OF ONONDAGA.

PRESBYTERIES.	MINISTERS.	ELDERS.
1. *Onondaga*,	Edwin R. Davis,	Alvin Foord, M. D.
2. *Cayuga*,	Charles Anderson,	Daniel Hewson,
	Amos Crocker,	Daniel Bennett.
3. *Cortland*,	Archibald McDougall (2),	Joseph R. Dixon.
4. *Tioga*,	T. Dwight Walker,	Frederick E. Platt.

V. SYNOD OF SUSQUEHANNA.

1. *Otsego*,	Andrew Parsons.	
2. *Chenango*,	Willard M. Hoyt,	Dorastus Green.
3. *Delaware*,	George T. Everest,	William S. Atchinson.

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VI. SYNOD OF GENESEE.

1. *Buffalo*,	Walter Clarke, D. D.,	Silas Kingsley,
	Sanford W. Roe,	Sextus H. Hungerford.
2. *Ontario*,	Alphonso L. Benton (3),	Seth Johnson.
3. *Rochester*,	Ralph S. Crampton,	Lewis D. Ferry,
	Nathaniel Hurd,	Edwin T. Huntington.
4. *Genesee*,	Elisha Whittlesey,	James H. Loomis.
5. *Niagara*,	Henry E. Niles,	Edwin P. Healy, M. D.
6. *Genesee Valley*,	John E. Baker,	Abijah B. Palmer.

VII. SYNOD OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

1. *Hudson*,	Henry J. Acker (4),	Isaac Swift.
2. *North River*,	Michael F. Liebenau,	Lewis F. Street (2).
3. *Long Island*,	Charles H. Holloway,	John N. Sayre.
4. *New York, 3d*,	T. H. Skinner, D. D., LL.D.,	William A. Booth,
	Frederick W. Graves,	David Gillmur,
	Edward W. French,	William C. Harp.
5. *New York, 4th*,	S. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D.,	George W. Lane,
	Henry B. Smith, D. D.,	Fred. H. Bartholomew.
6. *Brooklyn*,	Samuel T. Spear, D. D.,	Walter S. Griffith.
7. *Newark*,	John Crowell,	Isaac R. Noyes,
	Ellis J. Newlin (4),	William W. Parkhurst (2).
8. *Rockaway*,	Sylvester Cooke,	William B. Lefevre, M. D.
9. *Montrose*,	Edward Allen,	William Root,
	Samuel Schaffer,	Leonard Batchelor.

VIII. SYNOD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *Wilmington*,	George Foot,	John B. Porter.
2. *Philadelphia, 3d*,	Charles Brown,	Benedict D. Stewart,
	Henry Darling, D. D.,	William E. Tenbrook.
3. *Philadelphia, 4th*,	Albert Barnes,	Ambrose White,
	Robert Adair,	David Thomas.
4. *Harrisburgh*,	Jeremiah Miller,	James W. Kerr, M. D. (2).
5. *Dist. of Columbia*,	John C. Smith, D. D.,	William J. Redstrake.

IX. SYNOD OF WEST PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *Erie*,	Ambrose Dunn,	George Kellogg.
2. *Meadville*,	John McMaster,	James Clark.
3. *Pittsburgh*,	Herrick Johnson.	

X. SYNOD OF MICHIGAN.

PRESBYTERIES.	MINISTERS.	ELDERS.
1. *Detroit*,	Norman Tucker,	George W. Hoffman.
2. *Monroe*,	Samuel Fleming,	Fleming McMath.
3. *Marshall*,	Chester S. Armstrong,	Alvin Upson.
4. *Washtenaw*,	Lucius D. Chapin,	William R. Martin.
5. *Kalamazoo*,	Milton Bradley,	Eli R. Miller.
6. *Coldwater*,	Charles M. Temple,	Lorenzo Russell.
7. *Saginaw*,	Edwin J. Stewart (3),	Albert Miller.
8. *Grand Riv. Val.*,	David M. Cooper,	Calvin H. Chase.
9. *Lake Superior*,	Cicero B. Stevens (3).	[222]

XI. SYNOD OF WESTERN RESERVE.

1. *Grand River*,	J. Mills Gillett,	Orramel H. Fitch.
2. *Portage*,	George E. Pierce, D. D.,	Isaac L'Hommedieu.
3. *Huron*,	J. Evarts Weed,	Abraham R. Marsh.
4. *Trumbull*,	Henry B. Eldred,	William Rice.
5. *Cleveland*,	Joseph B. Bittinger,	Hon. John A. Foot,
	Theron H. Hawks,	Samuel H. Mather.
6. *Elyria*,	James E. Vance,	Esek C. Bradford.
7. *Maumee*,	George A. Adams,	Finlay Strong.

XII. SYNOD OF OHIO.

1. *Athens*,	Charles D. Curtiss.	
2. *Pataskala*,	Alexander Duncan,	Samuel H. Lee, M. D.
3. *Franklin*,	Anson Smyth,	Hon. Chauncy N. Olds.
4. *Scioto*,	John M. Boal,	William F. Wilson, M. D.

XIII. SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

1. *Cincinnati*,	Joseph Chester,	Edgar P. Starr,
	George E. Day, D. D.,	Lemuel H. Sargent.
2. *Dayton*,	S. Granby Spees, D. D.,	George L. Massey.
3. *Hamilton*,	John Stuart,	George W. Haire.
4. *Ripley*,	Daniel M. Moore,	Thomas F. Sniffin.

XIV. SYNOD OF INDIANA.

1. *Salem*,	Charles Hutchinson,	Joseph Loughmiller.
2. *Madison*,	Alexander Parker,	Thomas L. Paine.
3. *Indianapolis*,	Lemuel P. Webber,	Philander H. Roots.
4. *Green Castle*,	John Hawkes,	Isaac G. Coffin.

XV. SYNOD OF WABASH.

1. *Crawfordsville*,	Samuel B. King,	Abram S. Jones.
2. *St. Joseph*,	John Sailor.	
3. *Logansport*,	Nathan L. Lord,	John W. Shields.
4. *Fort Wayne*,	William J. Essick,	Hon. John L. Knight.

XVI. SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

1. *Illinois*,	Rufus Nutting, Jr.,	David A. Smith.
2. *Schuyler*,	George F. Davis.	
3. *Wabash*,	Enoch Kingsbury,	William M. Allison.
4. *Alton*,	Joseph Gordon,	Matthias Fehren.
	Augustus T. Norton,	

XVII. SYNOD OF PEORIA.

PRESBYTERIES.	MINISTERS.	ELDERS.
1. *Ottawa*,	Nahum Gould.	
2. *Knox*,	Benjamin B. Parsons,	Lucius L. Day.
3. *Galena*,	Daniel Clark,	Calvin P. Pease.
4. *Chicago*,	Edward A. Pierce (2), Zephaniah M. Humphrey (6),	Wm. C. Barker, M. D. (2).
5. *Belvidere*,	Isaac E. Carey,	Henry W. Avery, Jr.
6. *Bloomington*,	Alfred Eddy,	Benjamin E. Miles (2).

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XVIII. SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.

1. *Milwaukee*,	Joseph H. Towne, D. D. (2),	Anthony Green (5).
2. *Fox River*,	Charles F. Halsey (2),	Timothy M. Baker.
3. *Columbus*,	Benjamin G. Riley,	Carlos W. Baldwin.

XIX. SYNOD OF IOWA.

1. *Des Moines*,	Thompson Bird,	William D. Moore.
2. *Keokuk*,	William H. Williams.	
3. *Iowa City*,	George D. A. Hebard,	Samuel H. Rogers.
4. *Dubuque*,	George R. Carroll,	John Maclay.
5. *Cedar Valley*,	Calvin Waterbury.	
6. *Chariton*.		

XX. SYNOD OF MINNESOTA.

1. *Dakota*,	James Thomson.	
2. *Minnesota*,	Frederick A. Noble.	
3. *Winona*,	Charles S. Le Duc.	

XXI. SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

1. *St. Louis*,	John Maclean,	Russell Scarritt.
2. *Lexington*,	Franklin E. Sheldon (2).	
3. *Northern Missouri*,	James A. Darrah,	Alexander J. Dallas.
4. *Kansas*,	James Brownlee.	

XXII. SYNOD OF ALTA CALIFORNIA.

1. *San Francisco.*
2. *Sierra Nevada.*
3. *San José.*

CORRESPONDING BODIES.

1. *General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.*	
2. *General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America*,	Rev. Theodore W. J. Wylie, D. D.
3. *General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States.*	
4. *Synod of the German Reformed Church in the United States.*	
5. *General Association of Massachusetts.*	
6. *General Association of Connecticut.*	
7. *General Association of New Hampshire.*	
8. *General Conference of Maine.*	[224]
9. *General Conference of Vermont*,	Rev. Azariah Hyde.

10. *Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin.*
11. *Union of the Evangelical Churches of France.*
12. *Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church in the United States.*

The Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., of the Presbytery of New York, Fourth, was elected Moderator, and inducted into office in the usual form.

The Rev. Herrick Johnson, of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, and the Rev. Henry E. Niles, of the Presbytery of Niagara, were chosen Temporary Clerks.

The docket of business was read by the Stated Clerk.

The General Rules for Judicatories, contained in the Appendix to the Constitution, were adopted as the Rules of this Assembly.

Resolved, That, hereafter, the Standing Committees on Bills and Overtures, Polity of the Church, Church Erection, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Education, and Publication, shall consist of six ministers and five elders each; and the Committees on Synodical Records shall consist of three ministers and two elders each; and that the other Standing Committees shall remain as heretofore.

Ordered, That the usual number of copies of the Roll be printed under the direction of the Stated Clerk; and

That it be made the first order of the day for to-morrow morning, after the announcement of the Standing Committees, and the reception of the Synodical Records and papers from the respective Presbyteries, to receive the reports of the various Permanent Committees of the Assembly, and of the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund, and of the Presbyterian House.

Resolved, That the Assembly hold its daily sessions from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.; and from 3½ o'clock P. M. to 5½ o'clock P. M.; and that the first half hour of the morning session be appropriated to devotional exercises, under the direction of the Moderator.

The printed Minutes of the last General Assembly were distributed among the members.

The following communication was received from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1862:

In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in session at Columbus, Ohio, the matter of a fraternal correspondence, by Commissioners, with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (New School) in session at Cincinnati, Ohio, being duly considered, is decided as follows:

This Assembly having considered certain Overtures sent to it by a few of the Presbyteries under its care, proposing that steps should be taken by it towards an organic union between this Church and [225] the Church under the care of the Presbyterian General Assembly, New School; and having determined against the course proposed in said Overtures, has also been informed that the other General Assembly has, about the same time, come to a similar conclusion on similar Overtures laid before it by a certain number of its own Presbyteries. Of its own motion, this General Assembly, considering the time to have come, for it to take the initiative in securing a better understanding of the relations, which it judges are proper to be maintained between the two General Assemblies, hereby proposes, that there shall be a stated annual and friendly interchange of Commissioners between the two

General Assemblies, each body sending to the other one minister and one ruling elder, as Commissioners, year by year, the said Commissioners to enjoy such privileges, in each body to which they are sent, as are common to all those now received by this body from other Christian denominations.

The Moderator of this Assembly will communicate this deliverance to the Moderator of the other Assembly, to be laid before it, with our Christian salutations.

A true copy. W. E. Schenck,
Permanent Clerk.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1862.

This communication, after discussion, was referred to a Committee of five.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Friday, May 22d, 9 o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The first half hour was occupied with devotional exercises.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The following additional Commissioners were reported, and their names were entered on the Roll:

Samuel T. Spear, D. D.,	Minister,	from the	Presb. of	Brooklyn.
Augustus T. Norton,	"	"	"	Alton.
James E. Vance,	"	"	"	Elyria.
George A. Howard,	"	"	"	Catskill.
John W. Shields,	Elder,	"	"	Logansport.
Alvin Foord, M. D.,	"	"	"	Onondaga.
Frederick E. Platt,	"	"	"	Tioga.
Sextus H. Hungerford,	"	"	"	Buffalo.
Frederick H. Bartholomew,	"	"	"	New York, 4th.
Calvin P. Pease,	"	"	"	Galena. [226]
Philander H. Roots,	"	"	"	Indianapolis.
George L. Massey,	"	"	"	Dayton.
Daniel Bennett,	"	"	"	Cayuga.
George Robertson,	"	"	"	Catskill.
Samuel H. Rogers,	"	"	"	Iowa City.
James Bodle,	"	"	"	Ithaca.
William R. Martin,	"	"	"	Washtenaw.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to prepare a suitable minute on the State of the Country.

The city of Dayton, Ohio, was chosen as the place for the meeting of the next General Assembly.

A *Committee*, consisting of the Rev. Joseph Chester, and Mr. Edgar P. Starr, were appointed to nominate a Committee of Arrangements.

The Moderator announced the following Standing Committees:

1. *Judicial Committee. Ministers*—Samuel H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Samuel H. Gridley, D. D., George E. Pierce, D. D., Ralph S. Crampton. *Elders*—Josiah W. Fairfield, Hon. Spencer Kellogg, Samuel H. Mather.

2. *Bills and Overtures. Ministers*—John C. Smith, D. D., S. Granby Spees, D. D., Selden Haines, Alfred Eddy, J. Mills Gillett, Frederick A. Noble. *Elders*—Ambrose White, William A. Booth, Hon. John A. Foot, William D. Walcott, Samuel H. Lee, M. D.

3. *Polity of the Church. Ministers*—Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., LL.D.,

William S. Leavitt, Joseph B. Bittinger, Charles S. Le Duc, Michael F. Liebenau, Charles Brown. *Elders*—Hon. Otis Allen, Hon. John L. Knight, David Gillmur, Hon. Chauncy N. Olds, George Kellogg.

4. *Church Erection. Ministers*—George A. Howard, Charles C. Carr, Edward W. French, George Foot, Jeremiah Miller, Cicero B. Stevens. *Elders*—Hon. John A. Foot, Hon. John L. Knight, Edwin T. Huntington, Ambrose White, Lucius L. Day.

5. *Home Missions. Ministers*—Walter Clarke, D. D., Augustus T. Norton, Thompson Bird, Alexander Duncan, Daniel Clark, Daniel M. Moore. *Elders*—Russell Scarritt, Silas Kingsley, William C. Harp, William D. Moore, Alexander J. Dallas. [227]

6. *Foreign Missions. Ministers*—Albert Barnes, Theron H. Hawks, Chester S. Armstrong, James Thomson, Henry B. Eldred, George Foot. *Elders*—Walter S. Griffith, Daniel Hewson, Nathaniel C. Taylor, Sylvanus J. Sayles, John N. Sayre.

7. *Education. Ministers*—George E. Day, D. D., Lucius D. Chapin, Willard M. Hoyt, Elisha Whittlesey, Anson Smyth, James A. Darrah. *Elders*—Lemuel H. Sargent, Lucius L. Day, Isaac R. Noyes, James H. Loomis, Daniel B. Westlake.

8. *Publication. Ministers*—Philemon H. Fowler, D. D., Edward W. French, Joseph Chester, Wilson B. Parmelee, Charles H. Holloway, James Brownlee. *Elders*—William J. Redstrake, Edwin T. Huntington, David A. Smith, David Thomas, Finlay Strong.

9. *Narrative. Ministers*—John Crowell, Franklin S. Howe, George D. A. Hebard, Frederick W. Graves. *Elders*—Lorenzo Russell, William F. Wilson, M. D., Thomas L. Paine.

10. *Leave of Absence. Ministers*—David D. Gregory, Charles C. Carr, William J. Essick, John M. Boal. *Elders*—David D. Dayton, M. D., Alvin Foord, M. D., Edwin P. Healy, M. D.

11. *Devotional Exercises. Ministers*—Robert Adair, Jeremiah Miller, Isaac E. Carey, Joseph Gordon. *Elders*—William E. Tenbrook, Henry W. Avery, William D. Moore.

12. *Mileage. Elders*—George W. Lane, Benedict D. Stewart, Edgar B. Starr.

The Moderator also announced the Committees on the Synodical Records, as follows:

1. *Albany. Ministers*—Henry B. Eldred, Ambrose Dunn, George R. Carroll. *Elders*—Silas W. Brewster, John N. Sayre.

2. *Utica. Ministers*—Norman Tucker, Benjamin B. Parsons, Alphonso L. Benton. *Elders*—George Kellogg, Henry W. Avery, Jr.

3. *Geneva. Ministers*—Nahum Gould, Charles D. Curtis, Francis Rand. *Elders*—James H. Loomis, James Clark. [228]

4. *Susquehanna. Ministers*—Zebulon M. P. Luther, Frederick A. Noble, Nathaniel Hurd. *Elders*—Silas Kingsley, William M. Allison.

5. *Genesee. Ministers*—William H. Williams, Charles M. Temple, John M. McMaster. *Elders*—Thomas F. Griffin, Timothy M. Baker.

6. *Onondaga. Ministers*—John Waugh, James A. Darrah, Samuel B. King. *Elders*—Lemuel H. Sargent, Albert Miller.

7. *New York and New Jersey. Ministers*—William S. Leavitt, Nathan L. Lord, Lemuel P. Webber. *Elders*—Silas W. Brewster, Abijah P. Palmer.

8. *Pennsylvania. Ministers*—Sylvester Cooke, Abram Blakely, John Sailor. *Elders*—Thomas L. Paine, George W. Haire.

9. *West Pennsylvania. Ministers*—Edward Allen, George T. Everest, Elisha Whittlesey. *Elders*—Alexander J. Dallas, Lewis D. Ferry.

10. *Michigan.* *Ministers*—Sanford W. Roe, J. Evarts Weed, Rufus Nutting, Jr. *Elders*—John W. Shields, David Thomas.

11. *Western Reserve.* *Ministers*—Benjamin G. Riley, John Maclean, James Thomson. *Elders*—Carlos W. Baldwin, Matthias Fehren.

12. *Ohio.* *Ministers*—Calvin Waterbury, Alexander Parker, Samuel Schaffer. *Elders*—David A. Smith, Abram S. Jones.

13. *Cincinnati.* *Ministers*—David M. Cooper, George A. Adams, Michael F. Liebenau. *Elders*—Leonard Batchelor, Edwin T. Huntington.

14. *Indiana.* *Ministers*—Willard M. Hoyt, William H. Lockwood, John Stuart. *Elders*—Orramel H. Fitch, Alvin Upson.

15. *Wabash.* *Ministers*—James E. Vance, Samuel Fleming, Andrew Parsons. *Elders*—Joseph R. Dixon, Isaac Swift.

16. *Illinois.* *Ministers*—Charles Doolittle, Milton Bradley, William J. Essick. *Elders*—Ezekiel Baker, M. D., Samuel E. Ensworth.

17. *Peoria.* *Ministers*—John N. Hubbard, Charles Anderson, John E. Baker. *Elders*—Josiah W. Fairfield, Joseph Loughmiller.

18. *Wisconsin.* *Ministers*—Amos Crocker, E. Woodward Brown, Charles Hutchinson. *Elders*—Nathaniel C. Taylor, John Maclay.

19. *Iowa.* *Ministers*—Franklin S. Howe, T. Dwight Walker, David M. Moore. *Elders*—David D. Dayton, M. D., Edwin P. Healy, M. D.

20. *Minnesota.* *Ministers*—Leonard McGlashen, Edwin R. Davis, Charles H. Holloway. *Elders*—William B. Lefevre, M. D., Lorenzo Russell. [229]

21. *Missouri.* *Ministers*—Lucius D. Chapin, John Hawkes, Joseph Gordon. *Elders*—George W. Hoffman, Abraham R. Marsh.

22. *Alta California.* *Ministers*—James Brownlee, George F. Davis, Edgar W. French. *Elders*—Fleming McMath, Calvin H. Chase.

The Rev. Albert Barnes, the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., LL.D., the Rev. Samuel T. Spear, D. D., the Hon. Otis Allen, and Mr. Walter S. Griffith, were appointed the *Committee* to prepare a minute *on the State of the Country.*

The Rev. Samuel T. Spear, D. D., the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., the Rev. Samuel H. Gridley, D. D., Mr. William A. Booth, and the Hon. Chauncy N. Olds, were appointed the *Committee on the Communication* received *from the General Assembly* of the Presbyterian Church, which met at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1862.

The Records of the Synods were presented, and put into the hands of the Committees appointed to examine them.

The Assembly proceeded to receive the Narratives, the Statistical Reports, and other papers of the Presbyteries, which were duly referred to the Standing Committees.

An invitation from the directors of "The Union League of Philadelphia," to visit their rooms, in this city, was received and accepted. The Assembly voted to proceed in a body to their rooms at 5 o'clock P. M.

An invitation from "The Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon and Hospital Association," to visit their buildings, was received and accepted for to-morrow, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The annual report of the Presbyterian Publication Committee was read, accepted, and referred to the Standing Committee on Publication.

Adjourned until 3½ o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Friday, May 22d, 3½ o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The annual report of the Treasurer was read, and referred to Messrs. Ambrose White and Frederick H. Bartholomew, as an *Auditing Committee.*

The Permanent Committee on Foreign Missions presented their annual report. It was accepted, and referred to the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The following additional Commissioners were reported, and their names were added to the Roll:

Franklin E. Sheldon,	Minister,	from the	Presbytery of	Lexington.
Edward A. Pierce,	"	"	"	Chicago. [230]
William C. Barker, M. D.,	Elder,	"	"	"
James W. Karr, M. D.,	"	"	"	Harrisburgh.
William W. Parkhurst,	"	"	"	Newark.
Lewis F. Street,	"	"	"	North River.

The Committee, to whom was referred the communication from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church that met at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1862, presented a report, which was unanimously adopted, and is as follows:

The Committee, to whom was referred the communication from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, that met at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1862, addressed to this General Assembly, and proposing "a stated, annual, and friendly interchange of Commissioners between the two General Assemblies," recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That this Assembly, with heartfelt pleasure and Christian salutations, accept the proposition thus made, hoping and praying, that it may result "in securing a better understanding of the relations," which, in the judgment of this Assembly, "are proper to be maintained between the two Assemblies."

2. That, in accordance with the suggestion of the Moderator of the Assembly that met at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1862, that this interchange of Commissioners should commence at the earliest practicable period, the Rev. Robert W. Patterson, D. D., and the Hon. William H. Brown, principals, and the Rev. Arthur Swazey and Mr. Oliver H. Lee, alternates, all of the Presbytery of Chicago, be appointed Commissioners to represent this General Assembly in the General Assembly now in session at Peoria, Ill.

3. That it be suggested that future General Assemblies of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, hereafter, designate each other respectively by the places in which their sessions are appointed to be held.

4. That a certified copy of this action be at once transmitted to the Moderator of the General Assembly now in session at Peoria, Ill., and that the Commissioners appointed be requested to repair to that body, and express to them the fraternal and Christian regards of this General Assembly.

It was ordered that the substance of this report be communicated by telegraph to the General Assembly now in session at Peoria, Ill. Also that the Delegates from this Assembly be, in the same way, informed of their appointment.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer. [231]

Saturday, May 23d, 9 o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The first half hour was occupied with devotional exercises.

The Roll was called, and the Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The following additional Commissioners were reported, and their names were added to the Roll:

Joseph H. Towne, D. D., Minister, of the Presbytery of Milwaukee.
Archibald McDougall, " " " Cortland.
Charles F. Halsey, " " " Fox River.
Cicero B. Stevens, " " " Lake Superior.
Benjamin E. Miles, Elder, " " Bloomington.
Seth Johnson, " " " Ontario.
Erastus S. Kelsey, " " " Watertown.

The annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Church Erection Fund was read, accepted, and referred to the Standing Committee on Church Erection.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House was read, accepted, and referred to the Standing Committee on Publication.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises reported supplies for the various pulpits in the city and vicinity on the ensuing Sabbath.

The annual report of the Permanent Committee on Education for the Ministry was read, accepted, and referred to the Standing Committee on Education.

The annual report of the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions was read, accepted, and referred to the Standing Committee on Home Missions.

The Committee on Leave of Absence reported that they had given leave of absence to the following persons:

J. Mills Gillett, Minister, from the Presbytery of Grand River.
William A. Booth, Elder, " " New York, 3d.
Leonard Batchelor, " " " Montrose.

The Committee to audit the annual report of the Treasurer of the General Assembly reported, that they had examined it, with the vouchers, and found it to be correct; and they recommend that it be approved, and printed in the Appendix to the Minutes. The report was adopted.

Adjourned until Monday at 9 o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Monday, May 25th, 9 o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The first half hour was occupied with devotional exercises.

The further calling of the Roll was dispensed with. [232]

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The following additional Commissioners were reported, and their names were added to the Roll:

Henry J. Acker, Minister, from the Presbytery of Hudson.
Edwin J. Stewart, " " " Saginaw.

Reports were received from the Delegates appointed by the last Assembly to Corresponding Bodies: from the Rev. George C. Noyes, the Delegate to the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; from the Rev. A. Bordman Lambert, D. D., the Delegate to the General Association of Massachusetts; from the Rev. Jonathan B. Condit, D. D., the Delegate to the General Conference of Maine; from the Rev. Peter Snyder, the Delegate to the General Convention of Vermont; from the Rev. Zephaniah M. Humphrey, the Delegate to the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin; from the Rev. Stephen Bush, the Delegate to the General Association of New Hampshire; and from the Rev. James W. McLane, D. D., the Delegate to the General Association of Connecticut.

The reports were accepted, and ordered to be printed in the Appendix to the Minutes.

Rev. Azariah Hyde, the Delegate from the General Convention of Vermont, addressed the Assembly, and the Moderator responded.

A communication was received and read from Rev. George M. Adams, the Delegate from the General Association of Massachusetts.

At the request of the Mileage Committee, the time for the presentation of the bills of the Commissioners, and the payment of funds, was extended to the close of the fifth day of the present session.

The price of the printed Minutes was changed, in consequence of the increased rate of printer's work, from forty cents, as determined by the Assembly of 1854, to fifty cents.

The rate of contribution to the Contingent Fund, from those Presbyteries that fail to comply with the Assembly's Plan of Mileage, was changed from sixty cents per minister, as determined by the Assembly of 1858, to seventy-five cents per minister.

Two members of the Committee of Bills and Overtures having obtained leave of absence, Rev. Joseph H. Towne, D. D., and Mr. George Robertson, were appointed in their place.

The Standing Committee on Foreign Missions presented their report, which was adopted, and is as follows:

In the judgment of the Standing Committee, the report submitted to the Assembly is a document of great value, claiming not only the attention of this General Assembly, but deserving a wide dissemination among the churches of our denomination. The Permanent Committee deserve in a high degree the commendation of the Assembly, and the thanks of the churches for the diligence and [233] attention manifested in the general performance of the duties assigned them in the matter of Foreign Missions, and in preparing the report for the Assembly. The extensive circulation of this document would be of value, not merely as furnishing information to the churches in regard to the work actually accomplished in our denomination in the cause of Missions, but as containing valuable suggestions to the churches, in regard to what it is desirable should be done, and the best methods of accomplishing the part to which we are called in spreading the Gospel through the world. And the Committee, recommending the approval of the report to the Assembly, express the earnest hope that measures will be taken to place it, as far as possible, before all the members of the churches.

We deem it proper to add, that the Permanent Committee perform their work without any expense to the Assembly or the Board.

With this general commendation of the report, there are a few points to which the Standing Committee beg leave more particularly to direct the attention of the Assembly:—

The claims of the unevangelized on the churches represented in this Assembly; the inadequate response which we have hitherto made to those claims; the number and position of the members of our Presbyteries who, under the auspices of the American Board, have gone forth as heralds of a Saviour's love to the nations enshrouded in darkness; the strong attachment felt by our missionary brethren to the Church to which they belong, and to their beloved country, with most cheering intelligence of the blessings which the Lord has vouchsafed to their labors, and urgent appeals for assistance to gather the ripening harvest, under the weight of which they are nearly overwhelmed; the progress of the missions connected with the Board; the necessity of a large increase of funds and of missionaries, in order to sustain and carry forward the missions already established; the efforts which the Committee have made to interest every church and every member of every church connected with us, so as to secure liberal and systematic contributions to this cause, and the relations of all our interests, as Christians and a Christian Church, to the right performance of our duties towards the dying heathen.

The following points in the report should, in the opinion of your Committee, receive the special attention of the Assembly and the churches:

1. That we can now go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature; the barriers being all removed. 2. That we are bound to do it, by the express command of Him who says: "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." 3. That we have entered on the work; have been blessed in it; have now sixty of our ministers in the field, whom we know, whose testimony we believe, and who tell us, in accents of deepest distress, how the heathen rush to perdition in their ignorance and guilt, and how they faint and fall, because left unaided by us to whom they look for re-enforcements and supplies. 4. That God has given to [234] our people the ability, if they have the mind, to yield the needed aid, so far as men and money are required; that every one of us can give at least the avails of one day's labor each month; that this will produce more than four times the amount now contributed; and that we shall be held accountable for the willing heart to co-operate with him, to that extent at least, in saving a lost world. 5. That we have no good reason to presume, that the Great Head of the Church will bless our labors at home, our ministry and our missionary enterprises here, our families, our fields, our flocks, and our business pursuits, and our dearly beloved country, and preserve to us our blessed heritage, while we are unmindful of the great work which he has so solemnly committed to us, and do little or nothing to bring the hundreds of millions, for whom he died, to the knowledge of his love. 6. That the wonderful work of the Holy Spirit, on the hearts of the hundreds of Indians in chains at Mankato, during the past winter, as related in the exceedingly interesting statement of Dr. Williamson, one of our missionaries to the Dakotas, should fill our hearts with gratitude, and stimulate us to prayer and effort for the oppressed and wretched sons of the prairie and the forest, to whom we owe so much, and for whom we have done so little.

Your Committee would suggest, that our admirable system of church polity affords the greatest facilities for reaching all our people, and bringing them into line at the call of duty; that, therefore, a greater measure of responsibility attaches to the General Assembly and to the Presbyteries, than has been recognized hitherto; that it becomes our most solemn duty to look this responsibility in the face; that a just regard to the glory of our God and King, to his parting command, to the salvation of the lost, to the happiness of our people, and to the peace and prosperity of our Zion in all her enterprises and interests, demands that we shall adopt some measures, through which these weighty and sacred obligations shall be laid upon the conscience of every disciple of Christ within our Church, and shall be pressed there, till the heart is moved, and the tithes are brought into the storehouse.

We recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the removal of every obstacle to the preaching of the Gospel, there is abundant cause for gratitude and encouragement, and the strongest appeal to every friend of the Redeemer to enlist, to the extent of his ability, in the work of evangelizing a lost world.

Resolved, That the fact, so painfully evident, that, as a Christian people, we are not properly awake to the claims of the heathen, and are doing little for their salvation compared with the ability which God has given us, is one that should humble us, instruct us, and induce us to devote ourselves henceforth while we live, our sons and our daughters, our means and our prayers, with appropriate fidelity, to this great work.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, and the churches that we represent, are called upon to cherish and manifest the deepest in[235]terest in the work of Foreign Missions, as conducted by the American Board of Commis-

sioners for Foreign Missions, with which we have been so long and so happily connected, and which has given us such abundant proofs of the skill and fidelity that have marked the management of its great trust, and of the entire fairness of all its arrangements relating to the location of the missionaries connected with our Presbyteries, and their freedom to act, according to the dictates of their own judgment, as to the formation of Presbyteries in their respective fields.

Resolved, That the General Assembly regard with great satisfaction the result of measures, calculated to keep, more fresh and enduring, that bond which unites us with peculiar regard to our own ministers and their beloved partners in the missionary field, and we trust, that those dear brethren will permit us to hear from them annually, hereafter, through the Permanent Committee.

Resolved, That each Presbytery connected with the Assembly be earnestly requested, to arrange, at their next meeting, for the thorough and systematic presentation of the claims of the cause of Foreign Missions to each of their churches, and, as far as possible, to every member thereof; and to appoint one of their ministers or elders as the presbyterial agent for Foreign Missions, whose duty it shall be, to see that the cause is presented to each church; to report at each meeting of the Presbytery; and also to report annually, to the Permanent Committee of the Assembly, what each church in the Presbytery has done for the cause during the year; and that the Stated Clerk of each Presbytery be requested to furnish to the Permanent Committee the name of the minister, or elder, who shall be appointed the presbyterial agent for Foreign Missions.

Resolved. That the Stated Clerk of the Assembly be directed to supply each of our foreign missionaries with a copy of the Minutes of each General Assembly.

The term of office of William E. Dodge, Joseph H. Tuttle, Thomas Bond, Edward A. Lambert, and Walter S. Griffith, as members of the Permanent Committee, expires at this time. The Committee recommend that they be re-elected.

The Rev. Septimus Tustin, D. D., a Delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session at Peoria, Ill., appeared in the Assembly, and his name was entered upon the Roll.

The Judicial Committee presented a report. Pending the discussion of a motion to adopt, the Assembly adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer. [236]

Monday, May 25th, 4 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The following additional Commissioner was reported, and his name was added to the Roll:

Ellis J. Newlin, Minister, of the Presbytery of Newark.

An invitation from the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, to visit their fortieth exhibition, was received and unanimously accepted.

Resolved, That this Assembly cordially approve of the design and operations of the American Sunday-School Union; and they renewedly commend this national and catholic institution to the sympathy, prayers and benefactions of the Church.

The Assembly resumed the consideration of the report of the Judicial Committee. After debate, the report was re-committed.

It was made the order of the day for to-morrow, at 4½ o'clock P. M., to

hear the Delegates from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church now in session at Peoria, Ill.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Tuesday, May 26th, 9 o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The first half hour was occupied with devotional exercises.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

Ordered, That, hereafter, the time occupied by the devotional exercises of each morning be extended to one hour.

A *Committee to nominate Delegates* to Corresponding Bodies was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Selden Haines, the Rev. Ellis J. Newlin, the Rev. Charles Doolittle, and Messrs. William S. Atchinson and John B. Porter.

The Committee on Leave of Absence reported, that they had given leave of absence to Mr. Frederick E. Platt, from the Presbytery of Tioga.

A *Committee*, consisting of the Rev. Edward W. French, the Rev. Calvin Waterbury, and the Rev. Henry J. Acker, was appointed *to nominate a preacher* on Home Missions for the next Assembly.

The Treasurer of the Presbyterian Committee on Home Missions presented his annual report, which was accepted and approved. [237]

The following additional Commissioner presented his credentials, and his name was added to the Roll:

Anthony Green, Elder, from the Presbytery of Milwaukee.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises reported, recommending that the Lord's Supper be celebrated on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M., agreeably to the following order: The Moderator to preside; the Rev. Samuel H. Gridley, D. D., to administer the Bread, and the Rev. Benjamin B. Parsons to administer the Cup; the Elders, Ambrose White, David A. Smith, Russell Scarritt, Calvin H. Chase, John A. Foot, and D. D. Dayton, M. D., to distribute the Bread; and the Elders, Benedict D. Stewart, Daniel Hewson, George W. Hoffman, Nathaniel C. Taylor, Spencer Kellogg, and Walter S. Griffith, to distribute the Cup. The report was adopted.

The Special Committee, appointed by the last Assembly, on the establishment of independent missions in Mexico and in Central and South America, presented their report, which was accepted and put upon the docket.

It was made the order of the day for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee on the State of the Country.

The Committee to nominate a *Committee of Arrangements* for the next General Assembly recommended the appointment of the following persons: The Rev. S. Granby Spees, D. D., the Hon. Peter Odlin, and Messrs. Robert W. Steele, Winslow S. Phelps, and Preserved Smith. The report was adopted.

The Judicial Committee presented their revised report, which, after discussion, was again re-committed.

The Committee on the Polity of the Church reported Overture No. 1, as follows:

The Commissioners from the Synod of Missouri respectfully represent to the General Assembly, that we have been unable to hold a meeting for two years past—the disturbed state of affairs in our part of the country preventing. In accordance with the action of our Presbyteries, and the known wish of our members, we request the General Assembly to authorize a meeting of the Synod of Missouri, to be held on Friday, the 18th of September next, at 7 o'clock P. M., in Troy, Doniphan Co., Kansas, or to authorize the Stated Clerk of the Synod to call a meeting at the time and place to be agreed upon

by the members of the Synod, as he shall, by consultation, ascertain their wish.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the latter alternative, namely, that the Assembly authorize the Stated Clerk of the Synod to call a meeting as suggested.

The recommendation was adopted.

Also, Overture No. 2, on the Eldership and Manses, from Mr. Joseph M. Wilson, as follows: [238]

Having, for several years past, been examining the current history of the Presbyterian Church, in order to prepare and publish all that could, in any manner, tend to develop her power and progress, I have felt the need of reliable data by which the numerical strength of the eldership could be obtained.

Entering so largely into the polity of the Church, the importance of inquiries on this subject is readily admitted, and I have thought that, possibly, the time has arrived when it would be wise to institute these inquiries.

A wide-spread correspondence with ministers and elders has led me to believe that good might result from inquiries into the condition of the Church, regarding the efforts made by the people to provide comfortable homes for their ministers, known as manses. In the present state of affairs, all that could be expected would be inquiries upon the subject, with a request that, in the "Narrative of the State of Religion," which each Presbytery now makes to the General Assembly, they also report the efforts made to provide such homes for the ministry.

These matters have such a direct bearing upon the polity of the Presbyterian Church, that I trust the General Assembly may take such action in the premises as, in their judgment, the cause demands. In order to present the subject in a tangible form, I ask the privilege of presenting the following Overture:

This General Assembly requires the churches to report, to the Presbyteries to which they severally belong, the number of ruling elders connected with each church, said number to be reported in the usual way by the Presbyteries for publication in the Statistical Table of the Minutes of the General Assembly, and that each Presbytery include, in their Narrative of the State of Religion, what provision has been made, or is now being made, to erect manses, and thereby furnish comfortable homes for the ministry.

The Overture was referred to a Special *Committee*, consisting of the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., the Rev. George E. Day, D. D., the Rev. J. Glentworth Butler, and Messrs. William E. Dodge, George W. Lane, and Edward A. Lambert.

Also, Overture No. 3, with an answer, which was put upon the docket.

An invitation was received from the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, inviting the Assembly to take a free excursion upon their road to and from Atlantic City, N. J. The invitation was accepted, with the thanks of the Assembly, and Saturday was designated as the time for the excursion.

Twenty-five copies of an engraved picture of the Union Refreshment Saloon were presented to the Assembly, which were accepted with thanks.

Adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer. [239]

Tuesday, May 26th, 4 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The Rev. Septimus Tustin, D. D., and Mr. John M. Harper, Delegates from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church now in session in Peoria, Ill., addressed the Assembly, and the Moderator responded.

The Assembly then united in singing the hymn commencing with the words, "Blest be the tie that binds," and were led in prayer by the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., LL.D.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Wednesday, May 27th, 9 o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The first hour of the session was occupied with devotional exercises.

An invitation from the Academy of Natural Sciences to visit their institution was received, and accepted with thanks.

Resolved, That the Committee, to whom was referred the subject of Manses, be requested to inquire and report in respect to the number and extent of pastoral libraries connected with our churches.

The Committee on Leave of Absence reported that they had given leave of absence to

Rev. Charles Anderson,	of the Presbytery of	Cayuga.
" John C. Smith, D. D.,	"	District of Columbia.
Mr. David Gillmur,	"	New York, Third.
" William W. Parkhurst,	"	Newark.
" Isaac L'Hommedieu,	"	Portage.
" William D. Walcott,	"	Utica.

The Standing Committee on Publication presented their report, which was accepted, and put upon the docket.

The following additional Commissioner and Delegate were reported, and their names were added to the Roll:

Rev. Zephaniah M. Humphrey, of the Presbytery of Chicago.

Rev. Theodore W. J. Wylie, D. D., Delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America.

The Committee on the State of the Country presented their report, which was accepted. Pending its discussion, the Assembly adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer. [240]

Wednesday, May 27th, 4 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

It was made the first order of the day for to-morrow morning, to receive the report of the Standing Committee on Education; and the second order to receive the report of the Standing Committee on Home Missions.

The report of the Committee on the Polity of the Church, previously presented and accepted, was adopted, and is as follows:

The Committee on the Polity of the Church have had under consideration the following Overture from the Presbytery of Genesee:

Overture of the Presbytery of Genesee to the General Assembly meeting at Philadelphia, May 21st, 1863.

We petition for a revision of the Directory for Worship, with a view to the following points:

1. To reclaim the Sabbath afternoon, or evening, expressly for family instruction, and to enforce the duty of parents.

2. To give a constitutional recognition to the Sabbath-school, as a cherished

instrumentality of the Church for the nurture of her own youth, and the evangelization of others; and to provide that the time appropriated be ample, as esteeming this to be a cardinal means of grace.

3. To restrict its assemblies, in all ordinary cases, to one part of the day, so as to avoid trenching upon the time appropriated to the paramount duties of parents.

4. To secure to the pastor, unequivocally, as the divinely-appointed teacher of the lambs of the flock, the prerogative, and hold him to the responsibility, of presidency over the school, with provision for a vice-president, or superintendent, to serve in the absence of the pastor.

5. To recognize the church session as invested with authority, and responsible for the details of the organization, the appointment and removal of teachers, and the whole government of the school.

6. To provide for such a system of distinctive instruction as will secure to our youth a thorough training, not only in the doctrines of grace, but in the principles of order which the Scriptures set forth, and keep continually before their minds the burden of baptismal obligations, and the value of covenant privileges, as sealed to the children of God's people.

The Committee recommend, that the Assembly reply to the above Overture as follows:

The matters, in view of which the Presbytery of Genesee ask a revision of the Directory for Worship, are mainly such that, according to our Constitution, it is already competent to every [241] church to regulate them for itself, agreeably to its own views of what will best promote its growth and spiritual welfare.

The Directory for Worship expresses the opinion of the Church, that the evenings of the Lord's day, after public worship, should be sacredly reserved for the religious instruction of children by their parents. (See Chap. XV., sec. 5.)

The Sunday-school—like all the religious institutions and agencies of each individual church—is, and ought to be, under the watch and care of the session; and should be regarded, not as superseding, but as co-operating with, the entire system of pastoral instruction, the responsibilities of which it should not in any manner diminish.

There is nothing in our Constitution which prescribes the number of public services to be held on the Lord's day, or which restrains any church from appropriating to the Sunday-school such a portion of the day as may seem to them desirable.

The peculiar position of baptized children as members of the Church, to be, as members, trained in all Christian virtues and duties, is so expressly set forth in our standards, that no revision of them could present it with greater clearness, or in a more authoritative form. (See "Confession," Chap. XXV., sec. 2; "Larger Catechism," Ques. 166; "Form of Government," Chap. II., secs. 2, 4; "Book of Discipline," Chap. I., sec. 6; "Directory for Worship," Chap. IX., secs. 1–3.)

The Assembly, therefore, judge that no necessity demands the revision which is asked for, and simply recommend to the churches to conform their ideas and usages to our own standards.

The Rev. Hervey D. Ganse, a Delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in North America, appeared, requesting that a correspondence be opened with the body that he represents.

The subject was referred to a *Committee*, consisting of the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., the Rev. Albert Barnes, and the Rev. Philemon H. Fowler, D. D.

The Rev. Mr. Ganse was invited to a seat in the Assembly as a correspondent.

The Assembly resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, namely, the report of the Committee on the State of the Country. The report was adopted, and is as follows:

The Committee on the State of the Country beg leave to submit to the General Assembly the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, A rebellion, most unjust and causeless in its origin, and unholy in its objects, now exists in this country, against the Government established by the wisdom and sacrifices of our fathers, rendering necessary the employment of the armed forces of the nation to suppress it, and involving the land in the horrors of civil war; and [242]

Whereas, The distinctly avowed purpose of the leaders of this rebellion is the dissolution of our national Union, the dismemberment of the country, and the establishment of a new confederacy within the present territorial limits of the United States, based on the system of human slavery as its chief corner-stone; and

Whereas, From the relation of the General Assembly to the churches which they represent, and as citizens of the Republic, and in accordance with the uniform action of our Church in times of great national peril, it is eminently proper that this General Assembly should give expression to its views, in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of good government, liberty, and religion; and

Whereas, On two previous occasions since the war commenced, the General Assembly has declared its sentiments in regard to this rebellion, and its determination to sustain the Government in this crisis of our national existence; and

Whereas, Unequivocal and decided as has been our testimony on all previous occasions, and true and devoted as has been the loyalty of our ministers, elders, and people, this General Assembly deems it a duty to the Church and the country, to utter its deliberate judgment on the same general subject; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this General Assembly solemnly re-affirms the principles and repeats the declarations, of previous General Assemblies of our Church, so far as applicable to this subject and to the present aspect of public affairs.

2. That in explanation of our views, and as a further and solemn expression of the sentiments of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in regard to the duty of those whom we represent, and of all the American people at the present time, we now declare,

First, That civil government is ordained of God; and that submission to a lawful government, and to its acts in its proper sphere, is a duty binding on the conscience, and required by all the principles of our religion, as a part of our allegiance to God.

Second, That while there is, in certain respects, a ground of distinction between a government, considered as referring to the Constitution of a country, and an administration, considered as referring to the existing agencies, through which the principles and provisions of the Constitution are administered; yet, the government of a country, to which direct allegiance and loyalty are due at any time, is the administration duly placed in power. Such an administration is the government of a nation; having a right to execute the laws, and to demand the entire, unqualified, and prompt obedience of all who are under its authority; and resistance to such a government is rebellion and treason.

Third, That the present administration of the United States, duly elected under the Constitution, is the government in the land, to which, alone, under

God, all the citizens of this nation owe allegiance; who, as such, are to be honored and obeyed; whose efforts to defend the government against rebellion are to be sustained; and that all attempts to resist, or set aside, the action of the law[243]fully-constituted authorities of the government, in any way, by speech or action, to oppose, or embarrass, the measures which it may adopt to assert its lawful authority, except in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Constitution, are to be regarded as treason against the nation, as giving aid and comfort to its enemies, and as rebellion against God.

Fourth. That, in the execution of the laws, it is the religious duty of all good citizens, promptly and cheerfully to sustain the Government by every means in their power; to stand by it in its peril; and to afford all needful aid in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, and restoring obedience to lawful authority in every part of the land.

3. That, much as we lament the evils, the sorrows, the sufferings, the desolations, the sad moral influences of war, and its effect on the religion and churches of the land; much as we have suffered in our most tender relations; yet the war, in our view, is to be prosecuted with all the vigor and power of the nation, until peace shall be the result of victory, until rebellion is completely subdued, until the legitimate power and authority of the Government is fully re-established over every part of our territorial domain, and until the flag of the nation shall wave as the emblem of its undisputed sovereignty; and that, to the prosecution and attainment of this object, all the resources of the nation in men and wealth should be solemnly pledged.

4. That the Government of these United States, as provided for by the Constitution, is not only founded upon the great doctrine of human rights, as vested by God in the individual man, but is also expressly declared to be the supreme civil authority in the land, forever excluding the modern doctrine of secession as a civil or political right; that, since the existing rebellion finds no justification in the facts of the case, or the Constitution of the United States, in any law, human or divine, the Assembly can regard it only as treason against the nation, and a most offensive sin in the sight of God, justly exposing its authors to the retributive vengeance of earth and Heaven; that this rebellion, in its origin, history, and measures, has been distinguished by those qualities which most sadly evince the depravity of our nature, especially in seeking to establish a new nationality on this continent, based on the perpetual enslavement and oppression of a weak and long-injured race; that the national forces are, in the view of this Assembly, called out, not to wage war against another government, but to suppress insurrection, preserve the supremacy of law and order, and save the country from anarchy and ruin.

5. That, in such a contest, with such principles and interests at stake, not only affecting the peace, prosperity, and happiness of this our beloved country for all future time, but involving the cause of human liberty throughout the world, loyalty, unreserved and unconditional, to the constitutionally-elected Government of the United States, not as the transient passion of the hour, but as the intelligent and permanent state of the public conscience, rising [244] above all questions of party politics, rebuking and opposing the foul spirit of treason, whenever and in whatever form exhibited, speaking earnest words of truth and soberness alike through the pulpit, the press, and in all the walks of domestic and social life, making devout supplications to God, and giving the most cordial support to those who are providentially intrusted with the enactment and execution of the laws, is not only a sacred Christian obligation, but is indispensable, if we would save the nation, and perpetuate the glorious inheritance that we possess, to future generations.

6. That the system of human bondage as existing in the slaveholding

States, so palpably the root and cause of this whole insurrectionary movement, not only is a violation of the dearest rights of human nature, but is essentially hostile to the letter and spirit of the Christian religion; that the evil character and demoralizing tendencies of this system, so properly described, and justly condemned, by the General Assemblies of our Church, especially from 1818 to the present time, have been placed in the broad light of day by the history of this existing rebellion; that, in the sacrifices and desolations, the cost of treasure and blood caused thereby, the Assembly recognizes the chastening hand of God, applied to the punishment of national sins, especially the sin of Slavery; that, in the Proclamation of Emancipation issued by the President as a war-measure, and submitted by him to the considerate judgment of mankind, the Assembly recognizes with devout gratitude that wonder-working providence of God, by which military necessities become the instruments of justice, in breaking the yoke of oppression, and causing the oppressed to go free; and further, that the Assembly beseeches Almighty God in his own time to remove the last vestiges of Slavery from this country, and give to the nation, preserved, disciplined, and purified, a peace that shall be based on the principles of eternal righteousness.

7. That this General Assembly commends the President of the United States, and the members of his Cabinet, to the care and guidance of the great Ruler of nations, praying that they may have that wisdom which is profitable to direct; and, also, that the patriotism and moral sense of the people may give to them all that support and co-operation, which the exigencies of their position and the perils of the nation so urgently demand.

8. That, in the ardor with which so many members of our churches, and of the churches of all the religious denominations of our land, have gone forth to the defence of our country, placing themselves upon her altars in this struggle for national life, we see an illustration, not only of the principle of patriotism, but of the principles of our holy religion; that, in the readiness with which such vast numbers have, at the call of their country, devoted themselves to its service, we see a demonstration, which promises security to our institutions in all times of future danger; that we tender the expression of our admiration and hearty thanks to all the officers and men of our army and navy; that those who have [245] nobly fallen, and those who survive, have secured an imperishable monument in the hearts of their countrymen; and that this Assembly regards all efforts for the physical comfort, or spiritual good, of our heroic defenders, as among the sweetest charities, which gratitude can impose, or grateful hands can minister.

9. That this General Assembly exhorts all the churches and ministers, connected with this branch of the Presbyterian Church, and all our countrymen, to stand by their country; to pray for it; to discountenance all forms of complicity with treason; to sustain those who are placed in civil or military authority over them: and to adopt every means, and at any cost, which an enlightened, self-sacrificing patriotism may suggest, as appropriate to the wants of the hour; having on this subject one heart and one mind; waiting hopefully on Providence; patient amid delays; undaunted by reverses; persistent and untiring in effort, until, by the blessing of God, the glorious motto, "One country, one Constitution, and one destiny," shall be enthroned, as the sublime fact of the present, and the more sublime harbinger of the future.

10. That this General Assembly tenders its affectionate condolence, and heartfelt sympathy, to the bereaved families of all the heroic men who have fallen in this contest for national life; and especially to the families of the officers and members of our churches, who have poured out their lives on

the altar of their country, with the assurance that they will not be forgotten, in their bereavement, by us, or by a grateful people.

11. That a copy of this action, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the President of the United States, by the hands of those members of the Assembly, who are about to visit Washington city; and that this paper be read in all our pulpits.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Thursday, May 28th, 9 o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The first hour of the session was occupied with devotional exercises.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures presented Overture No. 1, on the Sanctification of the Sabbath, as follows:

Resolved, 1. That, inasmuch as "the Sabbath was made for man," by the omniscient God, and is indispensable to our highest social, civil, and religious welfare, this General Assembly regards it as not only the duty, but the right and privilege of all men to "remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy."

2. That, as the law of the Sabbath is divinely given, without [246] limitation of time, and unrepealed, its claims for our obedience are supreme and perpetual.

3. That, in order to give full power to the Gospel in the salvation of souls, professors of religion, and ministers of the Gospel especially, should carefully sanctify the Lord's day, and give no countenance, directly or indirectly, to its desecration.

4. That the physical and mental, as well as moral interests of man demand the day of holy rest; and that the entire community should manifest a grateful appreciation of this gift of Heaven, by an unperverted sacred observance of the Christian Sabbath.

5. That, at this time of public strife, of fearful anxiety and suffering, while we are heartily loyal to our Government, we should most sincerely deprecate and deplore any unnecessary labor review, or battle on the Lord's day; lest, by disloyalty to God, we dishonor Him, incur His fierce indignation, and, as a sad result, meet with signal defeat to our arms, and terrible calamities to our nation, from Him who is the God of battles and of nations, and who honors them that honor Him.

6. That it be earnestly requested of all the pastors of our churches, fully to instruct their people as to the duty and importance of carefully sanctifying the entire Sabbath, individually, in the family, and in the community; in order that its healthful instructions, and its holy, saving influence, may everywhere permeate the State, the nation, and the world.

7. That each pastor and stated supply of our churches be requested, at some time during the present year, to preach especially upon the Sanctification of the Christian Sabbath.

The Committee recommended its adoption, and at their suggestion the Rev. Russell S. Cook, the secretary of the Sabbath Committee of New York, was invited to speak, and addressed the Assembly on the subject.

The report was adopted.

It was made the first order of the day for to-morrow morning to consider the report of the Standing Committee on Publication.

The Standing Committee on Education presented their report, which was adopted, and is as follows:

The Standing Committee on Education respectfully report, that the annual statement of the Permanent Committee on Education, gives gratifying evidence of the wide interest felt in our churches in this department of evangelical labor, the correctness of the general principles on which it has been conducted, and the economy, efficiency, and wisdom with which it has been prosecuted. Many difficulties were to be overcome, before a comprehensive system, which should command the hearty and unanimous co-operation of all our churches, could be secured; but such progress has been made, as to promise, at no distant day, the fullest acceptance of the plan now in operation throughout our entire bounds. The rendering of aid to one hundred and one young men, recommended [247] by the Presbyteries and preparing for the ministry, the payment of a large part of the appropriation required, and the collection of more than fifteen thousand dollars, by means of which this has been accomplished, from churches not exceeding in number one-fourth of those which may be expected to contribute, show that much has been done, and, at the same time, that much remains to be done. Faithfully as some of the Presbyteries have endeavored to carry out the plan of the Assembly, earnestly as many portions have labored to give it efficacy, and liberally as many of our churches have responded, it is evident, from the printed report of receipts, which should be carefully examined by every member of the Assembly for this object, that the work of seeking to bring pious young men of promising gifts into the ministry, and aiding them while in a course of preparation, has still an imperfect hold upon the affections and confidence of not a few who ought to be its warmest friends. The Permanent Committee, therefore, have judged wisely, in calling attention anew to a number of important principles and suggestions, a careful attention to which is evidently essential to the successful prosecution of this great work. These are,—the importance of a sense of personal responsibility, in this department of extra labor, in the breast of every minister of Christ, and every Christian parent; the careful training of children in the family, and through the ordinary preaching of the Gospel, for self-denying life; the faithful attendance of Presbyteries to the details of the plan adopted by the Assembly, and especially the duty of becoming thoroughly satisfied with the piety, good sense, and aptness to teach of those whom they recommend for aid; fidelity, on the part of every church, in taking without fail an annual collection for this object; and the desirableness of the establishment of scholarships by persons of property.

No one thing, perhaps, has operated more injuriously upon the education work of the Church than a lurking impression, in many minds, that young men thus aided are, in general, below the average of their fellows, and that many are helped who ought never to be in the ministry.

That the great expectations of the Church are not in all cases fulfilled, none can deny. That mistakes and omissions may and will be made, so long as men are not infallible, must be admitted. But such cases do not stand alone. Parents are sometimes disappointed in their children; merchants in their clerks; the Government in its officers. We have no right, therefore, to expect, in the selection of young men to be aided, an absolute freedom from error, such as is demanded in no other relations, and such as nothing less than omniscience could secure.

But what the Christian community have a right to expect is, that very great care should be taken in the selection of candidates to be aided, and that all, who are in any way concerned in introducing young men, through the aid of the Church, into the ministry, should do all that human wisdom and caution, Christian fidelity and conscientiousness, can do to prevent the

benefactions [248] of the Church from being wasted in the raising up of an inferior and inefficient ministry.

According to the present plan of the Assembly, the responsibility rests, in the first place, upon the pastors and elders of the church to which the applicant belongs, without the recommendation of whom no application can ordinarily be considered; and next upon the Presbytery or its Committee; and if these parties, after carefully and thoroughly examining the evidences of his piety, and in view of his mental aptitude and other qualities, present him as in their judgment called to the work of the ministry, a very considerable degree of security against error in the selection of young men would seem to be obtained.

But, in view of the great importance of this point, the Standing Committee have been led to inquire, whether the security might not be still further increased, by the addition of quarterly reports from the teacher or teachers of every candidate aided, in respect to his Christian and intellectual character and development, and other prominent qualifications required of those who seek the office of a bishop. It is certain that such testimonies, from time to time, would furnish the Permanent Committee and the Presbyteries with some fair means of judging whether the gifts and traits, necessary to make a good minister of Jesus Christ, were becoming steadily developed in the young men aided. The quarterly schedule of expenses, hitherto required, against which objections are sometimes urged, might thus, except in a very general manner, be omitted. In the other branch of the Presbyterian Church this method has been adopted, and with very satisfactory results.

It is therefore recommended that the Fifth Rule of the Assembly for aiding young men be altered to read as follows:

"5. Annual appropriations to students shall not ordinarily exceed one hundred and twenty dollars to theological students, one hundred dollars to collegiate students, and eighty dollars to academic students; nor be such as to cause a student's annual income to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars. Each student, before receiving an appropriation, shall forward, or cause to be forwarded, to the Permanent Committee, a particular report from his instructor, or instructors, or from some correspondent of the Permanent Committee, showing his standing for piety, talents, scholarship, diligence, punctuality, prudence, good manners, freedom from expensive and offensive social habits, health, economy, and general good influence. At the close of the year, a copy of these quarterly reports shall be furnished, by the Permanent Committee, to the Presbytery recommending him. The student shall, also, at the same time, make to the Presbytery, in writing, a report as to his progress, wants, and prospects. Presbyteries, recommending students, shall renew their applications, from year to year, after receiving and considering such reports; and shall specify the amount necessary for the student, for the year for which the application is made." [249]

The reports, from Auburn, Lane, and Union Theological Seminaries, show them to be less unfavorably affected by the war than was apprehended; and, on the whole, to be in a prosperous condition; but requiring to be more amply endowed, in order to reach their highest usefulness.

The work of construction, in regard to our Educational System, is substantially finished. What is now needed is a united, hearty, and persistent effort to secure the great end before us.

We recommend to the Assembly to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the success of our Plan of Education for the Ministry, the past year, has been such, as to justify and strengthen the confidence of the Church in its economy and efficiency.

2. That the earnest and hearty co-operation of the pastors, churches, and Presbyteries in the plan, marked out and described in the "Educational Manual," is essential to the highest prosperity of the Church; and that a careful attention to the rules and suggestions on the ninth, twelfth, and fourteenth pages be recommended to all the members of the Presbyteries.

3. That, in order the more effectually to secure an annual collection for Education from every church, the question be recommended to be regularly placed upon the docket of business in each Presbytery, at the meeting next previous to the meeting of the Assembly: Has the Education Collection been taken in your church within the past year?

The Committee nominate the following persons as members of the Permanent Committee for three years, to take the place of those whose term of service has expired: Rev. John J. Owen, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., and Messrs. Jesse W. Benedict, William W. Wickes, and Salem H. Wales.

The Committee, to whom was referred the proposition of the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, to institute a correspondence with this body, reported. Before the discussion closed, upon a motion to adopt the report, the Assembly adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Thursday, May 28th, 4 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, agreeably to previous arrangement, for the celebration of the Lord's Supper; and, in union with a number of Christians, who accepted the invitation to participate with them, united in the celebration of the ordinance.

The report of the Special Committee on the establishment of independent missions in Mexico, Central America, and South America, was referred to the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions. [250]

The Committee on Mileage presented their report:

The Mileage Committee respectfully report:

That 76 Presbyteries have paid their full quota of five cents for each communicant, to the General Assembly's Fund, as follows:

Catskill, St. Lawrence, Geneva, Chemung, Ithaca, Wellsborough, Lyons, Cayuga, Tioga, Delaware, Buffalo, Ontario, Genesee, Hudson, North River, Long Island, New York, 3d, New York, 4th, Brooklyn, Newark, Montrose, Wilmington, Philadelphia, 3d, Philadelphia, 4th, Harrisburgh, Erie, Pittsburgh, Monroe, Marshall, Washtenaw, Kalamazoo, Coldwater, Saginaw, Grand River Valley, Lake Superior, Grand River, Huron, Trumbull, Cleveland, Maumee, Scioto, Cincinnati, Dayton, Hamilton, Ripley, Salem, Madison, Indianapolis, Green Castle, Crawfordsville, Fort Wayne, Illinois, Schuyler, Wabash, Alton, Ottawa, Knox, Galena, Chicago, Belvidere, Bloomington, Milwaukee, Fox River, Columbus, Des Moines, Keokuk, Iowa City, Dubuque, Cedar Valley, Dakota, Minnesota, Winona, St. Louis, Lexington, Northern Missouri, and Kansas.

That 6 Presbyteries have paid in full to the Contingent Fund, at the rate of seventy-five cents for each minister, and have paid, in addition, a portion of the mileage assessment, viz.:

Albany, Watertown, Utica, Onondaga, Rochester, Rockaway.

That 11 Presbyteries have paid to the Contingent Fund, at the rate of seventy-five cents for each minister, viz.:

Champlain, Columbia, Steuben, Otsego, Chenango, Genesee Valley, Meadville, Detroit, Athens, Franklin, St. Joseph.

That 1 Presbytery, Troy, has contributed to the Contingent Fund at the

rate of fifty-three cents for each minister; and one, Logansport, at the rate of sixty cents.

That 11 Presbyteries have contributed nothing towards the expenses of the General Assembly, viz.:

Oswego, Cortland, Niagara, District of Columbia, Portage, Elyria, Pataskala, Chariton, San Francisco, Sierra Nevada, San José.

The amount received by the Mileage Committee is $4987.81
The amount of bills audited and allowed for mileage and expenses is..... 4607.60
The estimate presented by the Stated Clerk for the Contingent Expenses of the Assembly is..... 900.00
Leaving a balance toward the payment of the mileage bills of 4087.82

A sum that will pay eighty-five cents on the dollar of the amount of said bills.

The Committee would, therefore, recommend that eighty-five per cent. of the bills for mileage and necessary expenses of the Commissioners to this Assembly, as audited by the Committee, be paid to them, and that the balance be paid to the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, to be applied to the Contingent Fund.

Your Committee would also recommend, that five cents for each communicant be assessed on the Presbyteries, for the necessary [251] expenses of the Commissioners and for the Contingent Fund of the next General Assembly.

The report was adopted, and the Committee were instructed to pay the bills of the Commissioners, according to the proposed ratio, and the balance to the Stated Clerk for the contingent expenses of the Assembly.

The Assembly resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, viz., the report of the Committee on Correspondence with the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. Before closing the discussion, the Assembly adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Friday, May 29th, 9 o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The first hour was occupied with devotional exercises.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The Standing Committee on Home Missions presented their report. It was accepted; and, after an address by the Secretary of the Permanent Committee, was put upon the docket.

The Assembly proceeded to the first order of the day, namely, the consideration of the report of the Standing Committee on Publication. The report was accepted, and the resolutions appended to it were adopted. It is as follows:

The Standing Committee on Publication, to whom were referred the eleventh annual report of the Permanent Publication Committee, and the ninth annual report of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, beg leave to report:

That the experience and policy of all the principal denominations of Christians in this country and elsewhere demonstrate the indispensableness of a publishing agency, specially in the interest and under the control of each ecclesiastical communion; and it was the slowly, but irresistibly, produced conviction of this, from which sprang the Permanent Publication Committee in our catholic and co-operative Church. The lessons of the past year, and particularly those that have been learned from the missionary sec-

tion of our home field, deepen the conviction previously formed. The attention of the Assembly is particularly called to that portion of the report referred to us, entitled, "Our Publications Wanted."

While the indispensableness of our own publishing agency is no longer an open question among us, the expediency of certain measures, undertaken by it, was spoken of, as rather doubtful by the report of the Standing Committee on Publication, presented to the last General Assembly; and, in consequence of that, and of the discussions that ensued, the subject was referred to a Special Committee, with instructions to report to this body. Your Committee [252] beg leave to submit herewith, as their views on the controverted points, and to which they trust your sanction will be given, a document prepared for another occasion, and to request its publication by the Permanent Committee.

If it be conceded that we must have a publishing agency of our own, and, if there be a concurrence in it, as now presented by the Publication Committee, it is obvious that the resources for it ought to be greatly increased. The whole scheme is exposed to contempt, if, after a trial of eleven years, it is left at its present scale of donations and sales; and we cannot expect the officers and members of the Committee to continue their assiduous services to us, while the cause is apparently so much depreciated by us. While they labor unsparingly, they are put to the mortification of reporting the small sum of $4212.44, as received the last year from contributions and $15,722.33 from sales. Their management of the finances has been most economical and skilful. The expenses were reduced more than one thousand dollars, the year just closed; and the books are so kept, that the profit and loss in each department of business and from each publication, may be accurately determined.

Can anything be done to bring the pecuniary investment in it into much nearer proportions to the magnitude of the cause, and to a nearer approach to what is made by other denominations? Your Committee beg leave to present a few suggestions on this topic.

1. A depository of our publications might be established in the City of New York, containing as full a supply as that in the City of Philadelphia, and so maintained as to meet its own expenses, and to diffuse interest in the cause and greatly promote the circulation of the publications. Indeed, the General Assembly of 1854 directed that "all publications should issue simultaneously in New York and Philadelphia."

2. Our Sunday-schools may cast more than mites into the treasury, not only by the purchase of our books, but the employment of our depository in purchasing supplies for their libraries from different publication houses.

3. The "Church Psalmist" may be more extensively introduced into our churches; and, with a view to this, the cautions and recommendations of the last General Assembly ought to be brought again, and more carefully, to the attention of our judicatories and congregations. (Minutes of the last Assembly, p. 30.)

4. A more extensive agency may be employed, to acquaint the ministers and members of our churches with the merits and necessities of the cause, and to procure contributions to it. These are but little understood, compared with those of our other great enterprises, and they will not be appreciated and responded to until they are sounded forth, and echoed, and re-echoed by the living voice.

5. An earnest and persistent effort may be at once begun, to collect a fund of $50,000; forty thousand of which might be ap[253]propriated towards swelling the now small capital of the Publication Committee, and ten thou-

sand towards reducing the incumbrance on the Presbyterian House. Without such an increase of capital, the Committee can perform only a diminutive work. The production of each work involves an outlay, the income from which is necessarily more or less remote. Copyrights, stereotype plates, paper, printing, and binding must be promptly paid for, while sales are delayed to distant days; and this is pre-eminently true of the kind of works, which we wish our Committee to issue. The capital of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, is about $700,000; that of the other branch of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. is $225,000; and the Baptist Church have recently added considerably to their previously large capital. Ours is only about $20,000.

6. A minister or elder may be appointed in each Presbytery, to act as the special agent of the Committee, to diffuse information, to circulate tracts and bound volumes, and to provide for bringing the cause annually to the notice of each church in the Presbytery to which he belongs, and to procure contributions for it.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That the General Assembly have a confirmed conviction of the indispensableness of a publishing agency under its own auspices and control; that its books should be those of a practical and experimental, as well as of a doctrinal character; and that they should issue from its publishing agency, and not from private houses.

2. That the thanks of the Church are due, and are hereby expressed, by the General Assembly, to the Permanent Publication Committee, for the wisdom, zeal, patience and liberality, with which they have served the cause committed to them, and that entire confidence is reposed in the spirit and policy by which they are promoting it.

3. That the Permanent Publication Committee is hereby instructed, to provide for a constantly full depository of our tracts and books in the City of New York.

4. That it is recommended to our Sunday-schools to supply themselves with our Sunday-school books, and employ our depositories in New York and Philadelphia, when they seek such an agency to supply their libraries.

5. That this General Assembly hereby re-affirm the action of the last General Assembly in reference to the Church Psalmist, and that the Stated Clerk is directed to notify it to the Presbyteries, and report to the next General Assembly what attention has been paid to it.

6. That each Presbytery annually appoint a minister or elder to see to it, that the Publication cause is presented annually to the churches in its connection, to secure contributions to it, and that these agents report their labors to the Secretary of the Permanent Committee as early as the 1st of April of each year. [254]

7. That the Permanent Committee be advised to employ a salaried agency for the present, to communicate information, in regard to the Publication cause, and to stimulate liberality to it.

8. That the Permanent Committee are directed, if in their judgment it is expedient, to inaugurate and vigorously to prosecute an effort to raise a fund of $50,000; forty thousand of which shall be applied as their capital in trade, and ten thousand towards the removal of the incumbrance on the Presbyterian House; and that, as the money is raised, and whatever portion of it is raised, be appropriated, in the ratio of four to the Publication Committee, and of one to the Trustees of the Presbyterian House.

9. That Rev. John Jenkins, D. D., Rev. J. Glentworth Butler, Charles S. Wurts, M. D., Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., and Hon. William Strong, whose term

of service now expires, be re-appointed members of the Permanent Publication Committee for the ensuing three years.

The report of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, referred to this Committee, represents that, although the receipts of the past year have somewhat exceeded those of the preceding year, they have not been sufficient to admit of any reduction of the debt of about $20,000, still remaining on the house. The property was obtained at a very low price, and generously tendered to the General Assembly, by the purchaser, for the sum he paid for it; and, after contributing himself ten thousand dollars, fifteen thousand more were collected principally in the city of Philadelphia. It is due to justice and good faith, that other members and portions of the Church should now provide at least one half of this amount, to ease the incumbrance on the much-needed and valuable house.

It is an instructive fact, that three of the four legacies referred to in the report of the Trustees, as left to them in trust for the benevolent schemes of the Church, have been contested by the heirs-at-law. Money for the treasury of the Lord is much more sure of its destination, when given during the donor's lifetime, than when left to be appropriated after one's death.

The Committee recommend that Charles S. Wurts, M. D., John C. Farr, Esq., Rev. Thomas J. Shepherd, Rev. Daniel March, and Rev. William T. Eva, be appointed Trustees of the Presbyterian House for the ensuing three years.

The Assembly resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Correspondence with the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, and, after amendment, it was adopted, and is as follows:

The Committee, in the matter of the Overture from the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in North America, respectfully report to the Assembly the following minute, for their adoption, namely:

The Assembly, after considering the kind and earnest address of the Rev. Hervey D. Ganse, and considering also the "printed Minutes of the Acts and the proceedings" of said General Synod, [255] (see pp. 138–140 inclusive,) especially the resolution and its preamble, (p. 140,) with Christian and catholic regret, feel constrained in righteousness and truth, to decline the special Overture now made to us. But that we, hereby, cordially offer correspondence with them, on the same basis on which we correspond with other ecclesiastical bodies; and appoint the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., LL.D., principal, and the Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., alternate, Commissioners to attend the meeting of their next General Synod.

Adjourned until 3½ o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Friday, May 29th, 3½ o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The Committee on Leave of Absence, reported, that they had given leave of absence to

Rev.	Amos Crocker,	of the Presbytery of	Cayuga.
"	Charles Doolittle,	"	Albany.
"	Abram Blakeley,	"	Lyons.
"	Edward Allen,	"	Montrose.
Mr.	William J. Redstrake,	"	Dist. of Columbia.
"	Lucius L. Day,	"	Peoria.
"	Ezekiel Baker, M. D.,	"	Troy.
"	William F. Wilson, M. D.,	"	Scioto.

Mr. William Root, of the Presbytery of Montrose.
" Frederick H. Bartholomew, " New York, Fourth.
" Lewis F. Street, " North River.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, during the sessions of this Assembly, to elect Trustees of the General Assembly, and Directors of the Theological Seminaries.

This General Assembly is happy to learn, and to call the attention of our ministers and laymen to the fact, that, since the meeting of the last General Assembly, a union has been formed between the *Presbyterian Quarterly* and the *American Theological Reviews;* and that such arrangements have been made for the conduct and publication of the united quarterly, under the name of the *American Presbyterian and Theological Review*, as will, it is believed, secure its cordial and earnest devotion to the interests of our branch of the Church. Being under the editorial control of several of the most distinguished ministers in our connection, representing various sections and institutions, and in the full confidence, from the numbers already issued, the pledges given, and the talent enlisted in it, that it will be true to the principles, and ably serve the cause of our denomination, this General Assembly takes pleasure in cordially commending it to the patronage of our ministers and churches. [256]

The report of the Standing Committee on Home Missions was taken from the docket, adopted, and is as follows:

The Standing Committee on Home Missions beg leave respectfully to report:

That they have given careful and protracted attention to the matters intrusted to them, to wit: To the second annual report of the Permanent Committee on Home Missions; to a memorial from the Presbytery of Scioto; and to certain verbal communications made by individuals, who have had access to our sessions.

Among the many topics of interest thus brought to the attention of the Committee, the following solicit, and seem to deserve, the special regards of this General Assembly, namely:

The very instructive history of this first full year's experiment of Home Missions, conducted upon the Assembly's plan:

The remarkable reply of the Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society to the General Assembly, in which it is set forth, as the rule of that Society, to withhold from the Presbyterian Church all share in the moneys which it receives from Presbyterian sources, except on the impossible condition, that the party seeking aid shall disown its organic relations, dissolve its ecclesiastical bonds, and desert a Church to join a Society:

The employment of Presbyterial missionaries; the work in hand for the coming year; the measures to be adopted for its accomplishment; and the relative importance of this particular branch of Christian activity.

Upon these several themes, the Committee would offer the following suggestions:

The history of the first year of any Christian enterprise, involving as it does the birth of some new religious movement, and the infancy of some unfolding force in the kingdom of God, has, in every case, a prophetic interest, since it appropriates, and in some sense determines, the future. The first year of our Christianity, after it was left in this world by its absent and ascended Head; the first year of this same Christianity entering among a new people, Greek, or Roman, or Celt; the first year of this religion in any single converted soul; what trials, what conflicts, what lessons, what hopes,

what issues are wrapped up in these little vernal periods, these seed times of the kingdom of grace.

Within this last year, pregnant of so many causes, and decisive of so many results, we have tried our churches, whether they had the zeal to sustain, our Committee, whether they possessed the skill to manage,—our missionaries, whether they felt the courage to hazard, or the devotion to abet,—the new undertaking. Nay, we have made our appeal to the supreme Arbiter and Judge himself, whether, sitting in the heavens and surveying our work, he would impress upon it the seal of his own approbation, and adopt it as his cause and ours.

And over all these tests and issues we have received, and in a twelvemonth, omens of such auspicious import, that we are enabled, [257] at the end of this first stadium of our Home Missionary career, to erect a monument of humble assurance, and say, with devout thanksgiving, that all things are working together for good to the cause which we love.

In December last, the Permanent Committee having been instructed thereto by the previous Assembly, addressed a note to the Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society, asking that Committee to adopt some rule that should enable them to deal, out of their abundant charities, an occasional moiety to such Presbyterian churches as might be in temporary distress, through lack of immediate assistance from our stinted and overtaxed and incapable treasury. We have just embarked upon an arduous enterprise, which was as difficult as it was complicated and just.

It was well known, that the American Home Missionary Society had in its treasury, in the form of legacies and contributions, more than thirty thousand dollars, that had come to it from churches still in connection with this Assembly. It was equally well known, that this money had been given, not with the intent, on the part of the donors, to put it beyond the reach of the Presbyterian churches, but for the very purpose of putting it within their reach.

Aware of these facts, and supposing that the Presbyterian Church had the same right to receive, from the American Home Missionary Society, that it had to give to it, the General Assembly said to that Society: "Here are some of our poor—freely ye have received, freely give." The answer of the Executive Committee has been read to this Assembly already. In it the Society re-affirms the so-called doctrine of co-operation. The Presbyterian Church, in assuming its own Home Missionary work, has ceased to make the American Home Missionary Society the exclusive channel of its charities, and the single organ of its endeavors. That act, the Committee say, severs the ancient bond and terminates the former co-operation. Be it so: what follows? Our co-operation with the American Home Missionary Society consisted of two co-ordinate factors, which must, in their very nature, stand or fall together. We were to share with that Society in a reciprocity alike of gifts and receipts. We were to render, because we could receive; and to receive, because we had rendered; sowing and reaping, watering and being watered.—that was to be the law of love and interchange so long as we continued together. If, then, the action of the General Assembly, establishing a Home Missionary Board for its own uses, had been, as it was not, a violation of their previous compact with the American Society, and if there had been just causes, as there were not, for declaring the co-operation null and ended, the act of the Society, so deciding, should have included both the elements in which co-operation consists. The American Home Missionary Society should have said to all our churches, "Co-operation is at an end; bring neither your gifts nor your needs any more. Your Assembly has

ruptured the ancient compact, so that you have no longer a right to our charities, nor we to your [258] contributions." But the Society has made no such decision. When our wealthy churches approach their exchequer to cast in their gifts, they are as welcome as if co-operation were in full force as of old. It is only when our needy ones draw near,—only when, having discharged the duties of co-operation, and put thousands into their treasury,—we ask for its benefits, imploring a pittance of what is our own, that we are reminded of the consequences, that ensue from co-operation concluded. "By mutual assent, co-operation has ceased," say the Executive Committee, "and the effect is, that the Presbyterian churches may give, but not receive; the Home Missionary Society may receive, but not give." Thus, by a skilful adjustment of the penalty in question, it is brought about, that the Presbyterian Church shall lose much, and gain nothing; and the aforesaid Society gain much, and lose nothing. Protesting against such a decision, our churches can yet endure it. By it we are deprived of much money it is true. But there are instances in the history of the world, where to lose is to gain; as there are others, it may be remembered, where to gain is to lose.

The answer of the Executive Committee, to which we have referred, is doubtless authoritative and final. No part of the funds or revenues, that flow down the declivity into their exchequer, will ever reverse its course and return to us. Our only resort, therefore, and only safeguard for the future, must be in wise and timely forecast. Our churches must be informed, and that at once, as to the certain consequences of casting their gifts into that treasury. The hopper will gladly receive the grain, but the mill-stone will be sure to return no bread. Further than this, there are great numbers of our people, who have laid by, in their deeds and wills, large bequests to that Society, with the expectation of benefit to accrue in coming time to our own churches. The General Assembly owes it to these benefactors, and to the cause which they would foster, to disabuse them of their great delusion, and let them know, that every dollar distributed by their executors to the American Home Missionary Society, is a dollar alienated for ever from the uses of the Presbyterian Church.

The Report of the Permanent Committee, and the memorial of the Presbytery of Scioto, lay great stress upon the question of employing missionaries at large, or, as they are styled, in these documents, presbyterial missionaries. And it is only natural, and a thing to be expected, that pastors, and Presbyteries, and sessions, whose field is on the frontier, and around them are the eternal desolations, should earnestly desire a force of movable ministers, who can be sent, at their suggestion, to help an enfeebled brother, or fill a deserted pulpit, or explore an unknown wilderness, or discharge any other occasional and desultory service, which, in their judgment, the cause of Christ may demand. But this is obviously a subject, on which the Permanent Committee must be allowed to exercise a large discretion, and advance slowly; acquiring light, in the only safe or possible way, by the lessons of an experience, [259] which, however tardy it may seem to our impatience, is yet our only reliable guide in the premises.

In no part of the Home Missionary work, is there more danger of waste and unwisdom than in this. Besides, we have but just commenced this grand undertaking, and have as yet neither men nor money, nor information enough to justify much of experiment, or expansion, on this subordinate, and for the present only secondary, field. Our first care must be to seize and hold, and fortify and develop, the points already in our hands. We are laying the foundations of many ages, and, at whatever cost of time or

money or patience, we must do this first work first, and do it thoroughly and well. The Standing Committee have given the most careful and candid attention to this subject, hearing and weighing every thing that has been said on both sides. And they are fully convinced, that the Permanent Committee of this Assembly have adopted the right maxims, and are ready to do, and in fact are doing, all that a wise regard to the interests concerned can possibly demand.

The work of Home Missions, which the Assembly has deliberately undertaken to carry forward to its full achievement, is on a field, and under a dispensation, and in a period of our national history, which necessitates its ceaseless expansion, and calls for a continual increase of zeal, and sacrifice, and labor. If our graces unfold,—and they must unfold or perish,—it is that they may possess a larger area, and illumine an ampler space in the kingdom of our Lord. Or, if our field enlarges and our limits expand, it is that our graces may have a broader scope, and our religion a more perfect development. God has set upon our Home Missionary enterprise, during this first year of its history, and three most convincing seals of his approbation, the three most certain marks of his assistance. These have been, (1) our great trial at the commencement; (2) our great success at the end; and (3) the mighty field that opens upon us for the future. Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, yes, and, on the other side of the mountains, California as well,—this whole empire—the destined site of a rich, populous and Christian people,—the Head of the Church offers this entire realm to his advancing children. And the most important question, which this General Assembly has to discuss or decide at its present sitting, is, whether it will march at the head of its own Presbyterian hosts and go up and take possession of this goodly land.

The work of Home Missions is of necessity a divided and two-fold work. Part of it is to be performed on the neglected and needy field; part of it in the hearts of our people at home. To diffuse intelligence, to awaken zeal, to arouse, and inspire, and organize the whole Church, filling it with the Spirit of Christ the Master, thus to get ready the sacramental host for its appointed achievement in this outer field, the General Assembly must give attention to this primal work in the Church at home, or it can never accomplish that derivative task that waits and beckons on the field without. Nothing is so much needed in our communion, [260] at this moment, as a general baptism of the Spirit of God. If the fire of devotion could be rekindled in all our tents, and among all our tribes, we have men enough, we have money enough, we have means enough of every kind, to arise and take possession of this broad middle zone that belts the continent, and, covering it with our churches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, make it a grand Presbyterian galaxy—a queenly girdle on the bride of Christ. In view of the considerations, presented to them in the report and memorial already named, the Committee recommend to the General Assembly, therefore, the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Of devout thanksgiving to God for all the encouraging omens, by which he has been pleased to acknowledge and assist the cause of Home Missions in our Church, during this first and most trying year of its history.

2. Of entire confidence in the judgment, zeal, and fidelity of the Permanent Committee in their administration thus far: with the desire and expectation that they will, in the future, conduct the difficult and responsible work which they have in hand, upon the same just principles, and according to the same impartial rules, as hitherto.

3. That this General Assembly, recognizing the necessity and duty of

immediate enlargement in the Home Missionary work, earnestly exhorts all its associates, the Synods, the Presbyteries, the churches, the pastors, the children, to co-operate with its Committee, with zeal, purpose and liberality equal to the exigencies of our position, and to our high calling in the Kingdom of God.

4. This General Assembly would most earnestly recommend to all members of our communion, who have made bequests in their wills to the cause of Home Missions, or who contemplate such acts, to provide with especial care that their benefactions shall reach the churches for which they were intended.

5. That Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., Henry Darling, D. D., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, the Hon. Joseph Allison, and Alfred C. Post, M. D., be hereby re-elected to the places made vacant by the expiration of their term.

Resolved, That the Permanent Committee on Home Missions be requested to inquire and report to the next Assembly, in regard to the expediency of publishing, in a popular form, more minute and extended information in regard to that branch of the work of our Church which is specially committed to their care,—the nature of that work,—the extent and character of the field to be occupied,—the results from time to time achieved,—and all those considerations and motives for the prosecution of the work, which may seem to them worthy the attention of the churches.

The Special Committee on Publication, appointed by the last Assembly presented their report. It was accepted and adopted, and is as follows:

The Committee appointed by the last General Assembly "to take up and consider the whole subject of the Publication cause, [261] and to report to the next General Assembly," would now respectfully submit the following:

Organized as the Christian Church now is, under different denominations, each must necessarily have, and should have, its own distinctive polity; and the system embodying and setting forth this polity, should not only find a place in its public decisions and documents, but should be carried out conscientiously in all its ecclesiastical movements. In our Presbyterian Formula of doctrine, discipline, and worship, we have a well-defined system, and this should be maintained and adhered to, allowing only—what should always be conceded to every human instrument—a reasonable Christian liberty in its interpretation. Without this we are not Presbyterians.

It is a fundamental doctrine of Presbyterianism, that the Church is one, and that this one body is represented in the General Assembly, which "constitutes the bond of union, peace, correspondence, and mutual confidence," among "all the particular churches of this denomination." It is not like the Roman Catholic, a consolidated body under one temporal head; nor like the independent churches, which form, each for itself, its own ecclesiastical rules, and execute those rules, each by its own inherent right, without consulting the will of any other organization. Our system presents a fine specimen of a spiritual republic. If well and faithfully administered, there can be no danger of unconstitutional oppression, on the one hand, nor of disloyal anarchy on the other. Each individual member enjoys a well-protected Christian liberty in his own particular church, and each session, Presbytery, and Synod, occupies its own position in the organic body, and all subordinate to the General Assembly, with whom is lodged the power "of superintending the concerns of the whole Church." This body is the highest judicatory, and exercises a supervision over all the inferior bodies in the organization, giving "advice and instruction in all cases submitted to them, in conformity with the Constitution of the Church," holding and using

the power "of suppressing schismatical contentions and disputations, and, in general, of recommending and attempting reformation of manners, and the promotion of charity, truth, and holiness, through all the churches under their care." And these powers are vested in the Assembly, because the Presbyterian Church is deemed a unit, and the exercise of these powers is simply carrying out the principle, "that the majority shall govern." This is the language used in our "Form of Government."

For some reason—perhaps for many—we have less central power than exists in any other branch of the Presbyterian family; and the acts and recommendations of our General Assembly are less scrupulously regarded by our churches, than may be seen to be the fact in churches in like circumstances, bearing the same name. It has occurred to your Committee, that the following may be among the causes of this very noticeable and peculiar fact: The old Puritan element strongly prevails among us—that is, a wakeful jealousy of personal rights; our churches have received large accessions [262] from the Congregationalists of New England, who pay less homage to authority than to independence; and the experiences of 1837, the memory of strong and unconstitutional measures adopted by our own supreme judicatory, at that period, have made some good and loyal men in our body afraid of the exercise even of legitimate authority. Oppression in Church or State often begets a disrelish for salutary restraints, and sometimes cherishes a spirit of independence, which may look with a critical, if not a jealous, eye, upon the sacred principles of law and order.

Your Committee have made these references to our Constitution, and stated these great principles of all government, because they have a necessary connection with the subject-matter committed to their hands. They are not mere speculations, but are vividly presented and powerfully enforced by the very day in which we live. The want of compactness in our Church, and of united and consentaneous action, and the fewness and the feebleness of our bonds of union, and the ease with which they are relaxed or sundered, when private opinion or personal taste and preference may seem to demand it, will find an appropriate and full illustration in the history of the Publication enterprise. A severe critic, in reading this history, might be disposed to call us—not what we assume to be, "The Constitutional Presbyterian Church," but—the independent, or atomic Presbyterian Church. It was on this ground, that many who were once our brethren in fraternal union, soon after the final disruption of 1838, predicted that we should not hold together long enough to maintain more than one or two General Assemblies. They saw—or thought they saw—certain inherent elements, or existing tendencies among us, which furnished the basis of this prediction. But they were illusions, magnified sometimes by prejudice, and sometimes by hope. But there was doubtless some foundation for the prophecy. There is never a large volume of smoke without some fire. But we have lived on and prospered, though we have not entirely outlived these tendencies to segregation. Our denominational bonds are so feeble, and our catholicism so large—sometimes bordering upon ostentation—that we have often enriched our neighbors at the expense of our own interests. We need an increase of central attraction, and a diminution of repellent forces, in order to put our Church into good working order for the glory of Christ and our own internal prosperity.

Your Committee have intimated, that these positions are illustrated and sustained by the records of our Publication cause.

In the year 1852, the Publication enterprise was born. It was a feeble child, and derived but little generous nutriment from the Church. It received an humble and unpretending name at its baptism; was looked upon with a

cold eye by some of the sisterhood in the great family of charities, and utterly disowned by others. It has never been popular among us. Philadelphia is almost the only place where it has been taken into the heart of the Church, and warmed in the large bosom of charity. The friends of the [263] cause owe a thousand thanks to brethren of this city, not less for their labors than their liberality.

It may be said, that this Publication interest has never embodied the energies of the Church, because it has never gained her convictions and her heart. That is the very point your Committee are now attempting to establish. Yet a constitutional majority of the Church, as uttered by successive Assemblies, has given their sanction to its existence and necessity, and commended it most affectionately to the support and patronage of our members. And yet, united action has not been secured. At one time, and in one place, its basis was two narrow; at another time and place, too broad; and thus, by an independent and irresponsible action, a majority of churches and church members has ignored its policy, and stood aloof from its support. The Publication cause, in the eleven years of its existence, has never been permitted to stand up with cheerfulness and conscious dignity, in the midst of the bright sisterhood of benevolence—Home Missions, Foreign Missions, the Education Cause, Church Erection, and Church Extension. It has ever received the sanction of a majority of our Church in one form, and a veto of the same in another. We have never, as yet, been bound together in interest by the golden chain of fraternal co-operation, but by a rope of sand. Your Committee refer only to this cause.

Your Committee are now prepared to say, that a crisis in this Publication scheme has come; and measures should be adopted by this Assembly, which shall give a new and honorable impulse to its movements, or the whole plan should be abandoned at once. While they do not overlook, or undervalue the work which has been done by the Publication Committee, or the good that has been accomplished in our beloved Zion, yet, when they look the facts, as they are, in the face, they do not hesitate to pronounce this undertaking, as the enterprise of a large, intelligent, wealthy, and active branch of the Christian Church, near the close of the nineteenth century, a signal failure. It is a small candle that we have lighted, and that, so far as a majority of our church members is concerned, has been "covered with a bushel."

The resolution before the last Assembly was the following: "That this Assembly take up and consider the whole subject of the Publication cause, and settle clearly and definitely its course of action for the future, and give to the churches the reasons for that course."

After an extended discussion of this resolution, the whole matter involved was referred to your Committee. It is their province now so to present this subject to your consideration, that you may be the better prepared to settle the future policy of our Church in relation to it; and, when this is done, it is hoped "the reasons" of your decisions will be laid before the churches with a clearness, and a fulness, and an importunity, that shall create a new power among us. Your Committee can lay claim to no special light on this subject, but our report may serve as a lense to concentrate the [264] rays we have, that you may examine, with a clearer vision, the great interests on which you are to decide.

The first question to be settled is, Shall the Publication cause continue to be an element in our church policy? Though it has had an existence, as we have seen, since 1852, yet that existence has been a shadowy one, vacillating between life and death. Its power has not reached and pervaded the

churches. We have hundreds and thousands of members, who, if they were asked what they think of the Publication cause might answer: "We have not so much as heard whether there be any" Publication cause. It is true, things now begin to wear a brighter aspect. The day has dawned, and we trust the noontide is before us. "The Doctrinal Tract Committee," whose province it was to superintend the publication of a series of tracts, explanatory of the doctrines, government, and missionary policy of the Presbyterian Church, "received but a feeble response from any quarter. It was "a day of small things." But good was done by those early efforts. Many of "the calumnies," which had been uttered against us, were answered, and "our true position in the Church and in the world" was "clearly and distinctly exhibited." The action of the Assembly of 1854 was a new step in progress. The basis was somewhat changed, and the field of operation enlarged; and we have a distinct recognition of "the desirableness of a religious literature suitable to the wants of our denomination." But in the action of 1855, when the title of the Committee was changed to that of "The Presbyterian Publication Committee," we have a kind of pledge of permanence and efficiency.

Other changes have taken place in this department of labor, especially in 1857—all of them indicating progress. We stand pledged to this work, and cannot give it up without incurring the reproach—"This man began to build, but was not able to finish." Such a retrograde step would damage the piety and power of our Church. Other denominations are prosecuting it with great success; and, if we were to change our policy, and retrace the few steps we have taken, we should of necessity fall in the rear of the great Christian army, which is marching on, under its various denominational banners, to the conquest of the world. Indeed, the question raised in the Assembly of 1862, and which was the occasion of the appointment of your Committee, did not contemplate the abandonment of the enterprise, but presented the basis of its prosecution, as the matter to be settled. Should we return to the original one of 1852; or carry out literally, or, perhaps, with some new modifications, the progressive action of later Assemblies? Should that basis be narrow or broad—sectarian or catholic—controversial, or more practical and general? And, having assigned reasons, which, to your Committee, seem paramount, that the Publication cause must not be abandoned —that we have "put our hand to the plough, and cannot look back," they are prepared to call the attention of the Assembly to this additional point.

What shall we publish? As we have already seen, we began [265] this work for a definite purpose, and confined our operations to a very small circle; and very few, beyond our own limits, took an interest in our issues. A reason for this course then existed. It was a struggle for life. We must write and publish in self-defense, or "be trodden under foot of men." Brethren, whose theological training and modes of thought were different from ours, became alienated, and held us up before the public as heretics of no common type; and we must either vindicate ourselves by our own publications, or leave the Christian world to infer that the charges were correct. Your Committee speak only of facts, and not of the animus of those connected with them. But that day has gone by, the relation of things has changed, and we must change our policy and action. Having commenced the work of Publication for a specific purpose—and that a good one, and having continued it for that same purpose, and other superadded ones, and being now in a position from which we cannot recede, we should look at the length and breadth and character of the work we are to prosecute. The demand for mere "doctrinal tracts," or tracts for refuting "calumnies against

us," or any other publications which are restricted to our Church, and inspire no interest and do little or no good anywhere else, has ceased. It is a fact of the past—we thank God, of a day gone by.

Your Committee fully accord with the recommendations of the Assembly of 1857. After speaking of "the power of the press" in its relations to "true piety," it was *Resolved*, "That the Publication Committee be encouraged to publish, not only such works as may present the peculiarities of our branch of the Christian Church, in doctrine and practice, but, from time to time, such works of an evangelical character, as may be profitable to the Church at large." On this basis the Publication Committee have acted ever since that period. And this is as it should be. Reformations do not, and should not, travel backwards. This is the beautiful order established by God. It was last year only that the thought was suggested, that it might be well to reverse this order. We admire the processes of nature, whether viewed by the æsthetic or utilitarian eye—the seed—the blade—then the ear—after that the full corn in the ear; and there is shouting among the reapers when the harvest is come, and the golden sheaves are gathered in, and the garners are full. This is nature's law—God's law of progress; and it is unseemly to reverse it. Your Committee recommend, that we continue to give further illustrations of this law in the Publication enterprise. Onward should be our motto.

It has occurred to your Committee, that there is no necessary antagonism between what is deemed or called denominational publications, and works of an evangelical and practical character, which go to make up a true Catholic and Christian literature. They speak of our churches alone. There is little sectarianism among them. They have so little home attachment, that they seem to love their neighbor better than themselves. A few con[266]troversial and doctrinal tracts, the publication of which had become an ecclesiastical necessity from the acts of others, which we would have controlled, but could not, are exceptions to the above remark. Several such tracts have been issued in times past, and others may be demanded in the future; but, aside from these, works, which present our type of orthodoxy—which embody our principles of exegesis—which set forth our form of Calvinism, and our philosophy of its exposition and defence—our theory of God's moral government, embracing Adam and his first sin, and our connections with them both—the atonement for a fallen race—broad in its provisions and infinite in its merits, laying the foundation for the offer of a free and full salvation, and leaving the sinner without excuse, if he shall reject "the Lord that bought him" and finally perish—the nature of sin and regeneration—the divine purposes in connection with the freedom of man as a responsible moral agent, as explained in our school in theology, and kindred doctrines—are the very materials we need to form an evangelical and Christian literature. Such reading is needed for ourselves, and needed for others. If we had more of it, we should have less Arminianism and more of Calvinism, in all the evangelical churches. Inquiring minds would become settled, and skeptics would be silenced. They supply an experienced want among ourselves, and they are equally needed by the community at large. And they are adapted to convert sinners in other congregations as well as in our own. Such productions we recommend to our Publication Committee. By multiplying such, by the agency of the press, and sending them forth, broadcast, upon the world, they will furnish a course of religious reading, adapted to the promotion of knowledge and growth in grace, in our own Zion; and they are broad and unsectarian enough to answer the demands of the reading Christian public in general.

The Sabbath-school books, already issued, have been received with much favor; and other volumes, of like character, should be added to the list: and if, at any time, tracts or books, more restricted in their scope, and more denominational in their materials, should seem to be called for, they should be added at the discretion of the Committee.

In the judgment of your Committee, the organization of the Publication Committee is well enough as it is, though it may be a question deserving thought; whether a reduction of its numbers from fifteen to eleven might not add to its efficiency and dispatch in business. The institution is in the right place, and the labor and munificence, which it has called forth from the Philadelphia brethren, richly entitle them to the blessed Christian privilege of still further gracious acts in the same direction. And your Committee cherish the hope, that the time is not far distant, when these labors of love will be imitated by that other great city, which proudly boasts of being the emporium of the Empire State.

Though your Committee have already drawn, perhaps, too long [267] upon your time and patience, yet there is one essential point more, which must not be omitted—it is the question of "ways and means." In all great movements in the State, and so also in the Church, this is the question which taxes the brain of the government—that is, the existing administration—and the purse of the people. The great error of the Church, heretofore, has been, that she has expected the full "tale of bricks," without furnishing "the straw" necessary for completing the work. Means are needed, adapted to the end proposed; and an American can no more make books without money, than an Egyptian could make bricks without straw. Where, then, shall this material instrument be found? We must have this, or all the speculations your Committee has indulged in will fall to the ground, or be dissolved into air. The collections of last year, amounting to some four thousand dollars, to adopt no severe language, were no honor to the Church. A few such annual efforts of "masterly inactivity" would ruin any specific plan, ever adopted for the reformation of the world. What, then, shall be done to inspire new life, and insure united, energetic, and triumphant action in the Publication cause?

Your Committee are of the opinion, that annual collections for this object should continue to be pressed upon all our churches, until this denominational enterprise can stand upon its own feet, and do its own work, without this kind of extraneous aid. And this time will be hastened, or retarded, according to the liberality or scantiness of these contributions. Let the waters flow freely into this fountain from all the churches; from the wealthy, in generous streams, and from the depressed poor, in little sparkling rills; and that fountain shall soon be full, and, in its turn, it shall again send out the liquid treasures to irrigate and fertilize the garden of God, until it shall blossom and bear fruit abundantly. Only let the churches enter into this cause with deep sympathy with its designs, and a large fund is secured by little effort.

Your Committee mention another source of income to this cause, which might furnish an increased working capital, without costing the churches anything. It requires only genuine loyalty to our own denomination. In all our history as Presbyterians, the General Assembly have always claimed the exclusive right, of saying what books of psalmody might and might not be used in our churches. Watts's, and Barlow's and Dwight's editions of Watts, were sanctioned by the same body, In 1820, the Assembly, before the division of the Church, undertook to prepare a book of psalms and hymns, which, in time, should supplant all others, and "become a bond of

union among our churches." This was deemed a great interest to secure. No church can exist and prosper without many such bonds; and that, whose tissue is formed by interweaving poetry and music, is at once the sweetest and the strongest. In England, almost every prominent minister among the Dissenters has made a book of psalms or hymns for his own congregation. They approach the independent way of doing things for which Paul reproved the Corinthians: "When ye come [268] together, every one of you hath a psalm, hath a doctrine." We might almost suspect, that both of these belonged to the same sect or denomination; while Paul, who rebuked this disregard of church order, was, no doubt, a sound Presbyterian.

Another thing was enjoined upon the Committee who made the first book, which should constitute a bond of union in the Presbyterian Church: the psalms and hyms must be separately arranged. Your Committee think this is a sound injunction. Taste, and piety, and reverence for the Scriptures require it. It appears almost profane to place David, who wrote psalms under the inspiration of God, on a common level with modern composers of spiritual songs, who wrote merely under the inspiration of human genius. This injunction of 1826 has been reiterated by our Assemblies at various sessions since.

And your Committee would add, that all our Assemblies, since we have been a distinct body, have recommended the use of one and the same book "as a bond of union." And yet, what are the facts in the case? We have in use in our churches more than one dozen different books to-day. Your Committee could give the names of more than this—say fifteen or sixteen. They leave this matter just here. "They speak as unto wise men, judge ye what they say." If this Assembly could bring about an entire uniformity in the adoption and use of our own book, and our only book, as Presbyterians, they would accomplish one of their best acts as a deliberative body, secure a strong bond of union among us, and help to fill the empty treasury of our Publication Committee. The experiment is worth a trial.

One thing more, by way of sustaining the grand agency of Publication in our Church. Your Committee would recommend the raising of a fund of $40,000 during the current year, for the cause of Publication, to be disposed of by the Committee, mostly for printing and circulating books, and a part, if they think best, for extinguishing the debt on the Presbyterian House. The mode of raising this fund is submitted wholly to the superior wisdom of the Assembly. Put this amount in the hands of the Publication Committee, and you give them a place to stand upon; and, under God and by grace, they will move the Church first and then the world; and skeptics and timid believers shall say, with a faith and confidence equal to that experienced by the old astronomer, when he arose from his knees, upon which he had been bowed down by an arbitrary power, which would crush out thought from the mind of man—"they move." Not in a whisper, as he did, but in a voice distinct and loud as thunder; and angels shall tune their sweetest harps, and a choir of saints and angels shall sing the "new song" in heaven.

Your Committee are well aware that this report covers a large field, and does not present any points for definite action; hence, they append the following resolutions: *Resolved*,

1. That the Publication cause should now be considered one of the established institutions of our Church. [269]

2. That true loyalty to our own home interests and policy demands, of all our ministers and all our church members, devoted attachment to this cause, and its cordial support.

3. That, as far as we and our churches are concerned, we will endeavor to see that collections be made annually in our congregations, and will use our influence, in every legitimate way, to induce our brethren, everywhere, to do the same, that our fund, from this source, may be greatly increased.

4. That, inasmuch as the "Church Psalmist" is our own denominational book for conducting one of the sweetest and sublimest acts of devotion, and as the ownership of this work was purchased, by the order of a former Assembly, for the large sum of ten thousand dollars, of the original publishers, subject to a small tax or tariff, by way of "copyright," to the compiler, for ten years only, loyalty to our Church demands that it should become, as speedily as practicable, the only book of psalmody used by our denomination; and that, in all cases of change in this branch of worship, we recommend "the Church Psalmist" as a substitute for any discarded book; and this, for two reasons: That it may serve as a strong bond of union among us; and, also, give the Publication Committee no inconsiderable income for the promotion of those interests intrusted to their hands.

5. That this General Assembly, following the example of former Assemblies, totally disapprove of those books of psalmody which, in their arrangement, blot out the distinction between those songs of devotion which are God-inspired and those which are man-inspired.

6. That we enter at once upon energetic measures for raising the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be apportioned according to some judicious plan among our churches, and that this fund be employed by the Publication Committee, as may seem to them best, for the furtherance of the great interests they are prosecuting under God and the General Assembly.

The Committee to nominate a preacher on Home Missions reported, recommending Rev. George C. Curtis, of the Presbytery of Chemung, as principal; and Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., of the Presbytery of Crawfordsville, as alternate. Their report was adopted.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises reported supplies for the various pulpits, in the city and vicinity, on the ensuing Sabbath.

The Standing Committee on Church Erection reported. It was accepted, and its consideration was made the first order of the day for Monday morning.

The Committee to nominate Delegates to Foreign Bodies made a report, which was adopted, and is as follows:

1. *To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to meet at Newark, N. J.*—Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., of the Presbytery of Newark, and Hon. Joseph Allison, of the Presbytery of Phila[270]delphia, Third, principals; and Rev. Samuel T. Spear, D. D., of the Presbytery of Brooklyn, and Mr. William E. Dodge, of the Presbytery of New York, Fourth, alternates.

2. *To the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church*—Rev. Augustus T. Norton, of the Presbytery of Alton, principal; and Rev. William D. Sanders, of the Presbytery of Illinois, alternate.

3. *To the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America*—Rev. Halsey Dunning, of the Presbytery of the District of Columbia, principal; and Rev. Herrick Johnson, of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, alternate.

4. *To the Synod of the German Reformed Church in the United States*—Rev. D. Hopkins Emerson, of the Presbytery of Wilmington, principal; and Rev. Frederick F. Judd, of the Presbytery of Rockaway, alternate.

5. *To the General Association of Massachusetts*—Rev. Albert Barnes, of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, Fourth, principal; and Rev. William H. Williams, of the Presbytery of Keokuk, alternate.

6. *To the General Association of Connecticut*—Rev. George E. Pierce, D.D., of the Presbytery of Portage, principal; and Rev. Henry B. Eldred, of the Presbytery of Trumbull, alternate.

7. *To the General Association of New Hampshire*—Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., of the Presbytery of Utica, principal; and Rev. Lewis H. Reid, of the Presbytery of Onondaga, alternate.

8. *To the General Conference of Maine*—Rev. Jotham Sewall, of the Presbytery of Troy, principal; and Rev. John Waugh, of the Presbytery of St. Lawrence, alternate.

9. *To the General Convention of Vermont*—Rev. Lyman Gilbert, D. D., of the Presbytery of Catskill, principal; and Rev. Jonathan Copeland, of the Presbytery of Champlain, alternate.

10. *To the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin*—Rev. John Sailor, of the Presbytery of St. Joseph, principal; and Rev. Benjamin G. Riley, of the Presbytery of Columbus, alternate.

The Committees on the Records of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, and of West Pennsylvania, reported, recommending that they be severally approved as far as written. The reports were adopted.

Adjourned until Monday at 9 o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Monday, June 1st, 9 o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The first hour was occupied with devotional exercises.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The Assembly entered upon the consideration of the first order [271] of the day, namely, the report of the Standing Committee on Church Erection. After amendment, it was adopted, and is as follows:

The Committee, to whom was referred the annual report of the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund, would report, that the important duties of administering and guarding this Fund, appear to have been discharged, during the last year, with the same prudent, prompt, and business-like fidelity, and with the same strict adherence to the plan of the Assembly, which have characterized the action of the Board from the time it was first intrusted with the management of this Fund.

A large portion of the original Fund, and the whole of its accumulations, amounting together to about fifty-eight thousand dollars, remain unemployed in the hands of the Board, and, it is believed, are securely invested.

Three requests have been presented to the Committee. One, that the surplus of the Fund over one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated in large sums, where there is urgent necessity, by way of loans and donations. Another, that a loan of four hundred and sixty-six dollars be changed into a donation of the same amount. And the third, that interest, due the Board on a loan, be remitted. As the granting of these requests involves in each case a change in the admirable plan of the Assembly, the Committee unanimously recommend that they be denied.

It has come to the knowledge of your Committee, that six churches, (two in Kansas, three in Illinois, and one in Michigan,) which obtained loans from the Fund through the Synodical Committees of those States, have never completed the buildings, on which mortgages have been given to secure these loans. Your Committee, therefore, would recommend that the Synodical Committees be instructed and earnestly enjoined to see to it, that the requirements of the plan of the Assembly be rigidly conformed to by

every church that applies for and receives a loan or a donation from this Fund.

The term of office of the following Trustees expires this year, namely, Asa D. Smith, James W. McLane, and Wm. A. Booth. Your Committee recommend that they be re-elected.

It was also

Resolved, 1. That the Board of Trustees of the Church Erection Fund be authorized, in case any Synod shall be under the necessity of drawing upon the Fund for more than its present apportionment, to appropriate to such Synod so much of the unappropriated portion of the Fund, as they, in their judgment, may think proper.

2. That this Assembly commend, to the churches in connection with it, the pecuniary necessities of those of our churches in the West, whose peculiar and urgent need cannot be met, under its charter and rules, by the Church Erection Fund; and that the Synodical Committees be requested to designate such churches, by indorsing the written statements of their affairs which they may make. [272]

3. That a Committee of five be appointed, to inquire whether any changes in the Plan of the Church Erection Fund are desirable to add to its efficiency, and if so what; and to report to the next General Assembly.

4. That the thanks of the Assembly be unanimously returned to Jesse W. Benedict, Esq., the Treasurer of the Church Erection Fund, for the faithful and gratuitous discharge of the duties of his office.

The Committee on Leave of Absence reported that they had given leave of absence to

Rev. Charles M. Temple,	of the	Presbytery of	Coldwater.
Rev. Ambrose Dunn,	"	"	Erie.
Rev. Selden Haines,	"	"	Troy.
Rev. George Foot,	"	"	Wilmington.
Rev. Charles C. Carr,	"	"	Chemung.
Rev. Charles D. Curtiss,	"	"	Athens.
Rev. John M. Boal,	"	"	Scioto.
Rev. George R. Carroll,	"	"	Dubuque.
Rev. Edwin J. Stewart,	"	"	Saginaw.
Rev. William S. Leavitt,	"	"	Columbia.
Mr. Philander H. Roots,	"	"	Indianapolis.
Hon. Spencer Kellogg,	"	"	Utica.
Mr. Isaac R. Noyes,	"	"	Newark.
Mr. David A. Smith,	"	"	Illinois.
Mr. Walter S. Griffith,	"	"	Brooklyn.
Mr. Daniel B. Westlake,	"	"	Chemung.
Mr. William R. Martin,	"	"	Washtenaw.
Mr. Calvin P. Pease,	"	"	Galena.
Mr. William C. Harp,	"	"	New York, Third.
Hon. Otis Allen,	"	"	Albany.
Mr. Henry W. Avery, Jr.,	"	"	Belvidere.
Mr. Eli R. Miller,	"	"	Kalamazoo.
Mr. Alvin Upson,	"	"	Marshall.
Mr. Esek C. Bradford,	"	"	Elyria.
Mr. George Kellogg,	"	"	Erie.

The Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, to whom was referred the report of the Special Committee of the last Assembly on the establishment of independent missions in Mexico, Central America, and South America, presented their report, which was adopted, and is as follows:

The Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, to whom was referred the report of the Special Committee of the last Assembly on the subject of Foreign Missions, especially in Mexico, and Central and South America, respectfully report:

That they have given, to the suggestions so ably presented in the report, that respectful and careful attention which the great importance of the subject, and the eminent source from which they come, entitle them; and, after such consideration, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions relative thereto: [273]

1. That, in the judgment of this Assembly, the system of Foreign Missions which we are now prosecuting, in connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and in which sixty-two of our ministers are directly engaged, demands the undivided energies of our churches; that the fields, now occupied by our brethren in heathen lands, are suffering greatly for want of more laborers to gather in the ripening harvest, and for more liberal contributions to send forth and sustain additional missionaries; and that our attention ought not to be diverted from the claims of this great work.

2. That, while there is no reason for any dissatisfaction with the American Board, but rather every reason to be grateful that we have a missionary agency so honorable and efficient, and so owned and blessed of God; and while all our missionary brethren regard the Board with unabated attachment, it would be unwise to contemplate any measures looking towards, or likely to promote, the severance of our relations with that Board; and that we cannot inaugurate any separate Foreign Missionary action, without imperiling those relations.

3. That this Assembly regard with deep interest the hopeful field especially alluded to in the report of the Special Committee, and strongly desire to see the missionary work, already begun there by the American and Foreign Christian Union, (whose appropriate and special mission it is to carry the Gospel to nominally Christian lands,) greatly increased and prospered; and that we feel assured, that we can do more to bless the people of those countries, through the agency of that Society, than by attempting to establish separate missionary action as a Church.

The Committee on the Narrative presented their report, which was adopted, and ordered to be published in the Appendix to the Minutes.

Rev. Septimus Tustin, D. D., the Delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church now in session at Peoria, Ill., delivered a parting address.

Adjourned until 3½ o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Monday, June 1st, 3½ o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Rev. James W. McLane, D. D., and Mr. William A. Booth, were duly elected Trustees of the Church Erection Fund.

Rev. Thomas J. Shepherd, Rev. Daniel March, Rev. William T. Eva, Charles S. Wurts, M. D., and Mr. John C. Farr, were duly elected Trustees of the Presbyterian House. [274]

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported Overture No. 2, from the Presbytery of Lexington, as follows:

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Lexington, held at Savannah, in the

State of Missouri, on the ninth day of May, A. D. 1863, the following appears of record:

"*Whereas*, This Presbytery did heretofore by its resolution, withdraw from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and did unite with the United Synod of the South, and whereas the reasons, which then rendered that act proper and right, have now ceased to be of paramount importance; and inasmuch as the political revolutions now going on in our once happy country, render it proper, just and right, to return to the General Assembly, from which we withdrew; Therefore,

Resolved, that this Presbytery will ask admission into, and will hereafter co-operate with, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, from which we heretofore withdrew.

A true copy, attest. E. A. Carson, *Clerk, pro tem.*

Savannah, Mo., May 15, A. D., 1863.

As the Presbytery of Lexington has never, by act of the Assembly, been dropped from the Roll, but has always been, and is now, regarded as a constituent part of the Presbyterian Church under our care, the Committee are unanimously of the opinion, that no action on this communication is called for, and recommend that none be taken.

The report was adopted.

The Committee further reported Overtures No. 3 and 4; the former being a memorial from the Rev. Messrs. George W. Warner and A. R. Day, of Colorado Territory; and the latter being a memorial from the Presbytery of Winona; praying the General Assembly to adopt such measures as, in their wisdom, they may deem proper, to secure the Reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church.

As this subject has been substantially before the Assembly, and been acted on by the adoption of the resolutions of the 22d inst., the Committee recommend that no further action be taken.

The Report was adopted.

The Committee, also, reported Overture No. 5, from the Publication Committee, which is as follows:

The Presbyterian Publication Committee respectfully present to the General Assembly the following Overture:

Whereas, The General Assembly of 1854 authorized the acceptance of the property, Nos. 1334 and 1336 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, upon certain conditions, which have since been complied with; and the legal title to said property was accordingly, on the fourth day of February, 1859, vested, for the Assembly, in "The Trustees of the Presbyterian House," but no trust has ever been declared of the same: and [275]

Whereas, In view of all the circumstances attending the acquisition of said property, and the purposes for which it was designed, it is desirable, that the General Assembly should declare the trust upon which the said property is and shall be held: The Presbyterian Publication Committee overture the Assembly to adopt the following resolutions and declaration of trust:

Whereas, Among other trusts, the legal title of the property, Nos. 1334 and 1336 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is held, for the Assembly, by the "Trustees of the Presbyterian House," but no trust has ever been declared of the same, and circumstances render it expedient and desirable, that the trusts, upon which said property is and shall be held, should be formally declared; and

Whereas, The Trustees of the Presbyterian House did, by resolution,

adopted March 27th, 1863, express their desire that the Publication Committee should ask the Assembly for a formal declaration, that the property, Nos. 1334 and 1336 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is and shall be held, by the Trustees, for the use and benefit of the Publication Committee; therefore:

Resolved, First, That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America do hereby declare, that the property, Nos. 1334 and 1336 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is and shall be held, by the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, to, for, and upon the following uses, intents and purposes; that is to say; In trust to permit and suffer the Presbyterian Publication Committee, subject to the said General Assembly and their successors, to let and demise, use, occupy, and enjoy, the said property, and every part thereof; to receive and take the rents and income thereof; they paying all the taxes and ground-rent thereon, and all proper and necessary repairs, and other expenses and charges thereon; and that the said Trustees shall have power, at the request of the said Publication Committee, to mortgage and improve the said property, or any part thereof:

Resolved, Second, That the Trustees of the Presbyterian House be, and they hereby are, directed, to execute, under their corporate seal, and deliver, to the said Publication Committee, such deed or deeds of declaration of trust, for the purposes aforesaid, with all such powers, authorities, limitations and provisions, as shall be settled and advised by a Committee of three legal gentlemen, to be appointed by the Assembly, to be requisite and necessary for the fully carrying into effect these resolutions.

JOHN W. DULLES,
Secretary of the Presb. Publication Committee.

Philadelphia, May 26th, 1863.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the Overture, and the appointment of Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., and Hon. Joseph Allison, as the *Committee of legal gentlemen*, referred to in the last resolution.

The report was adopted.

The Committee also reported Overture No. 6, from the Presbytery of Iowa City, on the subject of Manses. [276]

The Committee recommend that this Overture be referred to the Special Committee which is to report on this subject to the next Assembly.

The report was adopted.

They reported, also, Overture No. 7, from the Presbytery of Iowa City, on the subject of providing for the founding and endowing of literary institutions, under the patronage of the General Assembly.

The Committee recommend that the Overture be referred to the Permanent Committee on Education.

The report was adopted.

They reported, also, Overture No. 8, on the subject of Sabbath-schools, Sabbath services, and the relations of the sessions of the churches thereto.

The Committee recommend that the Overture be referred to a Special Committee, which shall report on the subject to the next Assembly.

The report was adopted, and the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., the Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., and Messrs. Edwin T. Huntington, and Matthew W. Baldwin, were appointed to serve as this *Committee*.

They reported, also, Overture No. 9, which is as follows:

For the purpose of economizing the time of the General Assembly, and

insuring a full consideration of the various interests committed to the care of the Permanent Committees, the Assembly are hereby requested to adopt the following standing order:

The Permanent Committees on Foreign Missions, Education, Home Missions, and Publication, shall be called upon to report, on the second day of the sessions, immediately after the necessary business connected with the organization of the body is completed, in the order in which they are named; and the reports of the Standing Committees on these subjects shall be considered, in like order, on the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh days of the session, respectively. The Board of Trustees of the Church Erection Fund shall report on the third day of the sessions; and the report of the Standing Committee on that subject shall be considered on the afternoon of the sixth day.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the Overture.

The report was adopted.

They reported, also, Overture No. 10, as follows:

Whereas, The Sabbath-school cause has received great impetus and extended usefulness from the inauguration and rapid extension of mission Sunday-schools throughout our borders; and

Whereas, Such mission Sunday-schools are bringing under their influence multitudes of the children of neglect and want; and

Whereas, It becomes of great importance to secure for such children, not only Sabbath-day instruction, but also provision for their temporal wants, as well as family and Christian privileges, and industrial and intellectual training during the week, and ultimately the procurement of suitable homes for them; and [277]

Whereas, Industrial schools and Children's Aid Societies secure these important ends; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Assembly view favorably the establishment and support of such institutions, especially in the cities within our bounds.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the Overture.

The report was adopted.

They reported, also, Overture No. 11, which is as follows

The General Assembly are requested to consider the propriety of discontinuing the stated annual sermons on the various schemes of benevolence connected with the Church, such as the annual sermons in behalf of Home Missions, and Publication.

The Committee recommend that these annual sermons be discontinued.

The report was adopted.

Rev. J. Few Smith, D. D., Rev. Robert W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. Philemon H. Fowler, D. D., Hon. William Strong, and Mr. Oliver H. Lee, were appointed the Special *Committee on the Church Erection Fund.*

Rev. Theodore W. J. Wylie, D. D., the Delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, addressed the Assembly, and the Moderator responded.

It was recommended that the first week of January be observed as a week of prayer, with reference to the Conversion of the World; and that the last Thursday in February be devoted to the spiritual interests of students in our Colleges, and other Seminaries of learning.

The reports of the Committees on the Records of the Synods of Albany, Utica, Geneva, Susquehanna, Genesee, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Western Reserve, Ohio, Cincinnati, Indiana, Wabash, Peoria, Iowa, and Minnesota, were severally presented, recommending that they be approved as far as written, and the reports were adopted.

The Committee on the Synod of Onondaga reported, recommending that they be approved as far as written, with the following exception:

On page 186 we find the Synod administering censure to the Presbytery of Cayuga, for an act of discipline towards one of its churches, on the ground, that the reasons for such discipline were not given, according to the requirements of our Book of Discipline; yet, on the next page, we find said Synod, re-affirming the acts of a church censured by its Presbytery, and reversing the decision of the Presbytery, without giving the required reasons for such a singular proceeding.

The report was adopted.

The Judicial Committee in the matter of the complaint of Mr. S. Edwards Todd presented the following report:

The Judicial Committee, to whom was referred the matter of [278] the complaint of S. Edwards Todd against the decisions of the Synod of Onondaga, hereby respectfully report:

That, in examining the papers and records in the matter so referred, your Committee find as follows:

1. That, although, in bringing the case before the General Assembly, there are some mistakes and omissions in the required forms of procedure, such has been the good faith and diligence of the complainant, and such would be the manifest and irretrievable injury he must experience, if his complaint be dismissed, that your Committee believe that, according to the spirit of our Book of Discipline, the complaint is properly before this body. That, in proof of the good faith and diligence of the complainant, it appears, that he was advised, by one of the oldest members of the Synod, to lodge his complaint in the hands of the Stated Clerk; that, according to the certifying of the Stated Clerk, the complaint was directed to him within the time prescribed by the Book of Discipline; and that the Stated Clerk of the Synod, when receiving the notice, believing it to be properly directed, neither informed the Moderator of it, nor advised Mr. Todd of any mistake in its direction; but informed other members of the Synod of the complaint, and finally put all the documents into the hands of the Commission to this Assembly, to place them in due form before it. Your Committee are also assured, that Mr. Todd wrote to the Stated Clerk, two or three days previous to the opening of the Assembly, earnestly requesting that the papers might not fail of coming before the Assembly; and, also, that he expressed the desire that, if his presence were necessary, he might be notified of it by telegram.

2. Your Committee beg leave to refer the Assembly to a brief notice of the action of the Presbytery, in the case of Mr. Todd, as found in the Records of that body. These Records show, that the case was introduced to the Presbytery in January, but its consideration was postponed to an adjourned meeting of that body, held during the same month; that, in the vote taken on the complaint, the Records testify, that there were eight votes to sustain, two to sustain in part, and four not to sustain; that, at that meeting, a protest, signed by Edwin Hall, John Tompkins, and S. Stringham, was offered, setting forth that the Record of the Presbytery, declaring that the complaint of S. E. Todd and others was sustained, is erroneous. The vote to sustain was carried only by counting the vote of the Moderator, which was contrary to the rules of our judicatories; that it was also resolved, at that meeting, that a Committee consisting of C. Hawley, J. Tompkins, H. Fowler, ministers, and S. Stringham, elder, be appointed, to draft a minute expressive of the decision of the Presbytery, in the complaint of S. E. Todd, and report to the next meeting of the Presbytery; that, at the adjourned meeting, this Committee reported, "That, inasmuch as notice had been given of a complaint to

the Synod against the proceedings of the Presbytery in [279] arriving at their decision in this case, and as the Committee differ in opinion among themselves, as to some important particulars, set forth in said complaint, they find it inexpedient to present any minute on the subject; that, at this meeting, C. Hawley was appointed to defend the action of the Presbytery, before the Synod; that, at an adjourned meeting, it was moved, that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to prepare a minute expressive of the vote of the Presbytery on the Todd appeal case, in order that the parties may know the result of the case, and that the Moderator ruled, that the motion was out of order, and was sustained by the Presbytery."

3. Your Committee further find, that, by the return of the Synod, the case came before that court, "on the complaint of William Robinson and Esbon Lyon, against the action of the Presbytery of Cayuga, in regard to a complaint of S. E. Todd against the action of the First Congregational church of Genoa;" that the finding and decision of the Synod of Onondaga upon such complaint is in the words and figures following, namely:

"1st. The Presbytery of Cayuga erred in allowing their Moderator to vote in the case under consideration. Had he not voted, there would have been no tie, whereby the Moderator could have voted; for there would have been seven not to sustain, and six to sustain; and the vote should have been so declared; there was just ground of complaint.

"2d. The Presbytery erred, also, in coming to a judicial decision, (if they reached one,) without recording any reasons for such decision, which is unconstitutional. (See Book of Discipline, Chap. IV., sec. 23.)

"3d. The Synod, without pausing to interpret fully what the decision of the Presbytery of Cayuga was, do hereby censure the Presbytery of Cayuga, for deciding a judicial case without giving the reasons for such decision; and they do hereby affirm the decision of the first Congregational church of Genoa in the case of Mr. S. Edwards Todd, who is suspended by said church. And we hereby reverse any decision made by the Presbytery of Cayuga which conflicts with the decision of the Synod, or the decisions of the First Congregational church of Genoa, in their suspension of S. E. Todd."

4. And your Committee further find, as a fact, presuming no opinion thereon, that the Synod of Onondaga, after thus severely censuring the Presbytery of Cayuga for having violated the Constitution, in recording a judgment without assigning reasons therefor, have themselves, in the next sentence, recorded a judgment, reversing one decision and affirming another, without assigning any reason whatever.

5. And your Committee further find, as a fact in the case, that the Synod of Onondaga, after having "reversed" an unconstitutional decision, instead of remitting the matter to the Presbytery below for a new trial, as the Book requires, (see Chap. VII., sec. 2, i.–vii.,) have judicially ignored the Presbytery of Cayuga, in [280] order to give vitality to the primary action of the Congregational church of Genoa, and thus insuring the condemnation of the complainant during all the delays which attend proceedings of this character.

The Records of the Presbytery not being before us, the proceedings of that body only appear in the several complaints.

And your Committee further report,

That the history of the case appears in the papers hereto annexed as a part of this report, and in the Records of the Synod of Onondaga, pages 163–187 inclusive.

The papers embrace—

1. The original charges against S. E. Todd.

2. The testimony on the trial before the church, and the action of the church.

3. The complaint of the said Todd to the Presbytery.

4. The complaint of Messrs. Robinson and Lyon to the Synod of Onondaga.

5. The complaint of said Todd to this General Assembly.

In view of the irregularities, which have attended the prosecution of this case both in the Presbytery and the Synod, and in order that justice may be secured to all parties, your Committee recommend, that this case be remanded to the Synod of Onondaga, with instructions to remand the same to the Presbytery of Cayuga for definite and full action thereon.

The report was adopted.

Resolved, That this Assembly cordially approve of the spirit and aims of the United States Christian Commission, an organization designed to furnish, to the officers and men of our army and navy, the best possible Christian ministries for body and soul in their circumstances; and that we cheerfully and heartily commend this work as most important and timely, not only in its influences upon the brave men in the field, but, through them, upon the cause which they advocate and the country which they defend.

Resolved, That this Assembly recommend to our churches, in securing contributions, for the purpose of supplying the army with religious reading, to forward the same to our Publication Committee, with the request, that the money be invested in publications adapted to the wants of the soldiers in the field and hospital, the same to be forwarded through the agency of the commission.

The Committee on the subject of raising a fund to be applied to the aid of disabled ministers and their families, appointed by the last Assembly, were discharged. The Rev. J. Glentworth Butler, the Rev. George F. Wiswell, the Hon. Joseph Allison, Mr. Ambrose White, and Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., were appointed to the same service.

The Committees on "Special Cases of Infant Baptism," "The Church Erection Fund," and "The Relations of the General Assembly to Sunday-schools and to the Religious Education of the [281] Children," appointed by the last Assembly, failing to present any report, were severally discharged.

Resolved, That the Minutes of the Assembly, with the usual Appendix, and the reports of the Treasurers of the Permanent Committees, be printed under the direction of the Stated Clerk.

The janitor's bill, the bills for stationery and printing, the traveling expenses of the Delegates to Foreign Bodies, and the salaries and traveling expenses of the Stated and Permanent Clerks, were ordered to be paid.

The Roll was called, and the following persons were found to be absent without excuse:

Messrs. Josiah W. Fairfield, Erastus S. Kelsey, Daniel Bennett, William S. Atchinson, Abijah B. Palmer, George W. Lane, John B. Porter, David Thomas, George W. Hoffman, and Finlay Strong.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Monday, June 1st, 8 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and united with the First Presbyterian Church for one hour, in observing the monthly concert of prayer for the Conversion of the World. After which it was

Resolved, That the Assembly hereby express their high admiration of the

manner, in which the ladies of Philadelphia have contributed, and are contributing, to the comfort of the soldiers who pass through this city, and of those who return sick and suffering to its hospitals; and that, as citizens of the country, and in behalf of those whom we specially represent, we present to these ladies our hearty thanks.

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Assembly be presented to the respective railroad companies, who have generously consented to a reduction of their regular fare, in favor of the Commissioners and others who have been in attendance on our sessions; and especially to the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, for the gratuitous excursion to Atlantic City and back, on the 30th ultimo.

Also, to the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, whose hospitality has been so munificently extended to the members of the Assembly, and rendered their sojourn so pleasant and gratefully memorable, with the assurance of our fervent prayers, that they and theirs may be abundantly recompensed by the Giver of all good.

Also, to the Committee of Arrangements, for their promptness and assiduity in providing for the convenience and comfort of their numerous visitors on this occasion.

Also, to the Trustees of the First Presbyterian church, for the use of their commodious house of worship and its ample accommodations. [282]

Also, to the choir of the First Presbyterian church, for their appropriate and excellent services during the sessions of the Assembly.

Also, to the editor of the *American Presbyterian*, for the assiduity and care with which, in a "daily" edition of his valuable paper, he has furnished us with so full and accurate a report of the proceedings of the Assembly.

Also, to the Moderator, the Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Assembly, and for the discriminating and Christian courtesy which he has extended to the Commissioners.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The business of the Assembly having been completed, and the vote taken for the dissolution of the Assembly, the Moderator, with prayer and the apostolic benediction, declared the Assembly dissolved, and required another Assembly, chosen in the same manner, to meet in the Third street Presbyterian church, of the city of Dayton, Ohio, on the Third Thursday of May, A. D., 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HENRY DARLING. *Permanent Clerk.*

Philadelphia, Pa., June 1st, 1863.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL NARRATIVE

Of the State of Religion within the Bounds of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, June, 1863.

About eighty Presbyterial Narratives, representing nearly all the Synods, have come into the hands of the Assembly's Committee. A careful perusal and comparison of them bring to view several facts of great importance, which are descriptive of the condition of morals and religion around and within our churches.

Intemperance.

The first is of a gloomy and sorrowful character, and so far as it extends is without compensation or relief. The darkest clouds, which God's judgment bring over the land, are full of blessing as well as sorrow, for they pour down fertilizing floods even while the lightnings from them blast and rive. But the blackness to which we now refer is the smoke of the pit, diffusing, wherever it is spread, curses without blessing, death without life. And it is now spreading (as we mourn to learn) everywhere over our land, to the very thresholds of our churches, and into the sanctuaries of our homes.

Need we say, that it is the curse of intemperance, which, all these Narratives declare, after having been often driven back, and sometimes, we had hoped, well-nigh destroyed, is now making head again through our borders, East and West, North and South? Each Presbytery, without concert with any other, pours forth its lamentation, proclaims its warning, and sounds aloud its call for a renewed onset of the sacramental host, against this accursed enemy of God and man. And now it is for us as a General Assembly, in this our message to the churches, to unite the lamentations, warnings, and calls of a hundred Presbyteries into a trumpet blast, summoning the whole Church to war against a foe, often defeated, often prostrated, but which will only by annihilating die.

Revivals of Religion.

The second fact, descriptive of the state of religion among us, is in bright and joyous contrast with the first, as the morning of the prophet promised in close proximity with the night, and as the light of the Gospel springing up side by side with the shadow of death.

A large part of these Narratives tell us, either that the past year has been one of revivals among them, or that even now there are revivals enjoyed by the churches of which they speak.

In several instances, pastors were prevented from attending the recent meetings of Presbytery, because engaged in the delightful work; and, in one case, even after the Narrative had been prepared, it was necessary to add a postscript, announcing the sudden and simultaneous effusion of God's Spirit upon the churches around, and in a signal manner upon an honored and cherished seminary of learning, the glad tidings from which have already been proclaimed on this floor.

This general statement, your Committee feel, is not sufficient even to call attention to a state of things which no language could adequately describe. We would, therefore, as the best means of bringing to view the wide diffusion of the blessing, recite the names of the Presbyteries, whose Narratives announce some degree of special reviving influence, enjoyed by some of their churches during the year. The statements made differ widely, as to the measure of revival which they relate, and as to the number of churches to which they refer. Some of them speak only of a gentle refreshing, others of a powerful work of grace; some of only a single church visited, others of nearly all the churches in their bounds. The less and the greater, the few and the many, must here, of necessity, be grouped together. From some Presbyteries no Narrative has been received; some speak less definitely than others. Our statements can, therefore, be only an approximation towards a full and accurate account. Yet, imperfect as it is, we give it, not to the praise of men, but to the glory of God. The names of these Presbyteries are as follows, namely: Catskill, Watertown, Utica,

Wellsborough, Lyons, Cayuga, Onondaga, Chenango, Otsego, Oswego, Buffalo, Ontario, Rochester, Niagara, Hudson, North River, Long Island, New York, 3d, New York, 4th, Brooklyn, Newark, Rockaway, Montrose, Wilmington, Philadelphia, 3d, Philadelphia, 4th, Harrisburgh, District of Columbia, Erie, Meadville, Monroe, Washtenaw, Marshall, Kalamazoo, Coldwater, Saginaw, Grand River Valley, Lake Superior,* Huron, Trumbull, Cleveland, Pataskala, Franklin, Cincinnati, Dayton, Madison, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Alton, Illinois, Galena, Belvidere, Columbus, Iowa City, St. Louis, Kansas, San José.

Besides these more special and marked revival influences, in many, and indeed nearly all the Presbyteries, the churches are reported to be in a healthy and prosperous condition. The attendance on the means of grace is good; meetings for prayer are sustained in many places with increasing interest; harmony prevails; the amounts contributed to benevolent operations have been enlarged; a growing zeal is manifested in advancing the plans of our own branch of the Church for promoting the kingdom of Christ; many new houses of worship have been erected; and many burdensome church debts have been paid.

All these things are the results of God's grace bestowed upon his people. They should be recorded with gratitude to him, and for the encouragement and joy of the whole Church.

Sabbath-Schools.

We are now prepared to mention another delightful feature in the state of religion among our churches.

With scarcely an exception, the Presbyterial Narratives report, that the Sabbath-schools are enjoying an unprecedented measure of prosperity and efficiency.

The churches, that have experienced a revival, speak of the Sabbath-school as the sphere of its greatest power; while those, that have had no revival, point to them as the centre of their brightest hopes.

"Far out upon the prairie," in small villages, and in large cities, neglected children, gathered into the mission schools, are instructed in the truths of the Gospel. In well-established churches, Sabbath-schools are described as brightest among the bright.

The Committee wish they could transfer, to the Assembly and to the Church, the impression made upon their minds, by the reading of the Narratives one after another, as without concert with each other, and in widely separated localities, they speak in joyous and almost identical terms concerning their schools.

A few specimens they cannot withhold.

"One church reports a revival of religion springing up in the Sabbath-school." "Sabbath-schools are flourishing more than usual, and are more cared for than ever by ministers and churches." "In one church, three-fourths of all belonging to the Sabbath-school are rejoicing in hope." "Sabbath-schools are made prominent among the agencies for the salvation of men. In some schools adult classes are formed, in which fathers, mothers, and officers of the church meet at the same time with the children, and study the same lesson." "The subjects of the revival have been chiefly those connected with the Sabbath-schools, either as teachers or scholars." "The most interesting feature in the condition of strength, which we are permitted to

* The blessing of God upon this Presbytery has been manifested in enabling his servants to be faithful and persevering amidst unusual discouragements.

report, is found in the high degree of lively interest among the Sabbath-schools and youth generally. Numerous additions to the churches are made from them." "There is increased prosperity in the Sabbath-schools. Without any concert of action, this important department of effort has been prosecuted with unusual vigor and success." "The marked feature in our report is the increased interest in our Sabbath-schools, sustained at our churches and in remote localities." "In the Sabbath-schools the greatest interest has been felt, and they are considered as the greatest hope of the church." "Our Sabbath-schools are flourishing, and are the most hopeful department of our church." "In each report, the Sabbath-schools are represented as the brightest, most hopeful feature." "The Sabbath-schools are increasing in numbers, interest, and usefulness. As a Presbytery, much attention is given to this department of Christian effort, and with the most cheering and evident results. The activity of our churches in mission-school enterprises is most encouraging. Hundreds of neglected children are thus reached and instructed."

Many similar statements might be quoted; but these are sufficient to show that, throughout our Church, the blessing of God is descending, more abundantly than ever before, upon the efforts of his people to instruct the children and bring them to Jesus.

In the light which they afford, we may see, most clearly, the indispensable necessity for giving the fullest and most careful consideration to the Overtures, which are coming up to the Assembly from various quarters, urging us to assign to the Sabbath-school a more clearly defined position in our organized plans, and to consecrate to it more of the care, time and power of the pastor, the elders, and the membership of the church.

Loyalty.

A fourth characteristic feature of our Narrative remains to be mentioned.

The state of religion, which we have attempted to describe, is that which has been witnessed in a year of civil war, amidst its fearful strifes, its most intense struggles, its most dark and critical hours.

Out of the depths of such a year, these Narratives bring to us, from pastors and people, the irrepressible declaration of loyalty, uncompromising and unconditional, to the lawfully elected and appointed administration of our Government; and of the consecration of their intellect and their religion, of their fortunes and their lives, to the destruction of the wicked rebellion, which has hurled its power against all that we prize for ourselves, and all that we hold in trust for other lands.

But on this your Committee need not dwell. All, that we would have been glad to report concerning it, has been anticipated and surpassed, by the unanimous, heartfelt, and determined action of the Assembly, which, during the last few days, has stimulated and rejoiced us all.

The remark which we would now make is, that these Narratives of the Presbyteries answer for us the inquiry, which has been on so many lips, and has given anxiety to so many hearts, concerning the permanent influence upon religion of this mournful, yet on our part necessary and righteous, war.

The answer to this inquiry is decided and cheering in its tones.

The Presbyteries and the churches tell us, indeed, of thoughts engrossed, of hearts distressed, of wealth poured out, of energies given up to the prosecution of the war. They mourn over the moral evils, produced and aggravated by such a state of things; over churches weakened, lives sacrificed, families bereaved, sufferings endured, and desolations witnessed. Yet they

tell us, also, of brighter things. They manifest their joy as well as sorrow. Especially do they show us, that, while the first effects of the war were in some respects unfavorable to religion, much of its continued influence has, by the blessing of God, reached and affected mightily, for good, the deepest fountains of the soul.

For, from the camp, and battle-field, and hospital, tidings reach us of the attention of many gained to the truths of the Gospel, of backsliders restored, of the impenitent converted, of piety developed, of usefulness increased.

The religious life of our church members has been diverted from some of its old channels, but has poured into new ones with augmented streams; and soon the old have been filled again, and now overflow their former banks. It is from the Christian women, who have bountifully and constantly supplied camps and hospitals, that home missionaries, also, have received even more than the usual tokens of sympathy and love. It is from our entire Church, whose wealth had been devoted spontaneously and abundantly to the support of our Government, and the efficiency of our armies, that the reports come of sanctuaries erected, of debts paid, of benevolent operations sustained with enlarged liberality and zeal.

It is from Sabbath-schools, which had first been weakened by the voluntary enlistment of superintendents, teachers, and scholars, that the joyous tidings are proclaimed of unprecedented prosperity, usefulness, and power.

It is in thousands of homes, bereaved and darkened, that grateful acknowledgments are heard, of consolation enjoyed, of spiritual profit obtained, of piety deepened, of trust in God made strong.

It is in churches at first startled, paralyzed, and imperilled by the shock of war, that the influence of the Spirit has been poured out, the guilt of rebellion against God brought home to the conscience, and the power of Christ displayed.

While these remarks apply to our Church at large, in those portions of it most exposed to the evil influences of the war, the goodness of God has been especially conspicuous. To illustrate this we would bring our Narrative to a close with brief extracts from the reports of three Presbyteries, that have been compelled, by their geographical position, to encounter the greatest perils and difficulties springing from the rebellion, and from Slavery, its producing cause.

The Presbytery of Wilmington say: "Occupying, at this crisis, the most undesirable portion of the country not actually covered by military operations, it was matter of serious doubt, whether we would be able to preserve our churches and maintain our unity. But this Presbytery has not suffered diminution in any of its congregations, or in any of its material interests, by maintaining, among its ministers, a unanimous and uncompromising loyalty to our Government. And it is our conviction that, when our national troubles shall have passed away, and the distractions consequent upon them shall have subsided, our churches will be in a better condition to prosecute their appropriate work, than at any former period."

The Presbytery of the District of Columbia say: "We live in a whirl of commotion, in a focus where all the troubles of the country converge. Consequently the youth are led away from serious thought. The parades, the tramp of armies, and the news of battle, all tend to dissipate reflection, by keeping the mind intoxicated with excitement. Yet, on the other hand, meetings for prayer are well attended by persons of maturer years; showing that the commotions of the times lead them to God. All things considered, the condition of things is hopeful, and not in the least discouraging to us."

Especially in Kansas, has deep sorrow been turned to abounding joy.

With the sorrow we are all in some measure familiar. Let us listen for a moment to the declaration of the joy.

"This year of trial (the Presbytery says) has also been a year of revivals. Souls have been saved. Feeble churches have been strengthened. New churches have been brought into being, under revival influences. The number of our communicants is more than double that of last year. In the hours of our Presbyterial prayer meetings, and during the presentation of our reports respecting the state of our churches, as statement after statement came in from our scattered fields of labor, it seemed, indeed, that

'Heaven came down our souls to greet,
And glory crowned the mercy-seat.'

The interest was thrilling. Particular cases of conviction carried us back to the days of Whitefield and Edwards. The grace of God, and the love of Christ, seemed stronger than ever, reaching even the most hardened."

The state of religion, which we have thus imperfectly sketched, interesting as it is in itself, is most of all significant, as a state of preparation for increased activity on the part of our ministry and churches, and for the gracious bestowment of Divine efficiency upon their efforts, more abundantly than we have ever yet witnessed. May we all be incited by the displays we do behold, both of the providence and grace of God, to greater fidelity, more earnest prayer, and more steadfast hope.

The following ministers are reported as having ceased from their work on earth:

Ashbel Parmelee, D. D.,	of the Presbytery of	Champlain.
William H. Corning,	"	Troy.
Timothy Woodbridge, D. D.,	"	Columbia.
R. Richard Kirk,	"	St. Lawrence.
Ralph Robinson,	"	Oswego.
James Blakeslee,	"	Pennsylvania.
Josiah Hopkins, D. D.,	"	Cayuga.
William Bacon,	"	"
John B. Hoyt,	"	Chenango.
William Fraser,	"	Delaware.
Edward Robinson, D. D., LL.D.,	"	New York, Third.
Benjamin J. Wallace, D. D.,	"	Philadelphia, Third.
Charles W. Gardner,	"	Harrisburgh.
Andrew G. Carothers,	"	Dist. of Columbia.
Amos C. Tuttle,	"	Kalamazoo.
Harvey Lyon,	"	Cleveland.
Erastus Cole,	"	Elyria.
Lyman Beecher, D. D.,	"	Cincinnati.
Hiram Gregg,	"	Dayton.
Warren Nichols,	"	"
E. Roger Johnson,	"	"
Hugh Barr,	"	Illinois.
John C. Campbell,	"	Wabash.
Albert Smith, D. D.,	"	Alton.
Harvey Curtis, D. D.,	"	Knox.
John J. Slocum,	"	Chicago.
John Dyke,	"	Kansas.

By order of the General Assembly.

HENRY B. SMITH, *Moderator.*
EDWIN F. HATFIELD, *Stated Clerk.*

SUMMARY OF THE SCHEDULES.

I. Of the Synods and their Presbyteries.

SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES.	Date.	Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Licentiates.	Candidates.	Churches.	Added on Exam.	Added on Certif.	Communicants.	Adult Baptisms.	Infant Baptisms.	General Assembly.	Domestic Missions.	Foreign Missions.	Education.	Publication.	STATED CLERKS.
I. Synod of Albany	1803	5	81	4	7	72	232	100	7,971	77	142	$275 86	$4,764 18	$2,968 05	$844 34	$3,637 34	A. B. Lambert, D. D.
1. Champlain	1814	...	21	...	1	23	55	39	2,072	17	32	79 98	687 15	847 67	21 99	523 47	Jonathan Copeland.
2. Troy	1820	...	26	4	2	18	45	19	2,250	17	27	70 16	1,168 20	804 60	30 00	1,610 15	A. B. Lambert, D. D.
3. Albany	1791	...	16	...	2	12	48	23	1,721	16	31	42 58	1,414 89	515 60	487 77	198 11	Stephen Bush.
4. Columbia	1802	...	4	...	1	6	5	9	754	2	5	26 79	125 00	326 00	41 40	90 75	William S. Leavitt.
5. Catskill	1851	...	14	...	1	13	79	10	1,171	25	47	56 35	1,368 94	474 18	263 18	1,214 86	Alvin Cooper.
II. Synod of Utica	1829	4	84	9	10	71	184	160	6,817	81	117	176 90	4,510 23	3,995 59	858 89	1,742 10	William E. Knox.
1. St. Lawrence	1818	...	10	...	...	7	13	18	663	...	12	31 80	312 02	470 56	.....	230 04	Baruch B. Beckwith.
2. Watertown	1822	...	20	1	...	21	48	40	2,063	19	51	91 00	426 89	766 76	222 69	535 34	Isaac Brayton, D. D.
3. Oswego	1823	...	8	...	...	15	79	20	1,560	47	12	.....	399 70	1,192 79	177 36	253 62	John N. Hubbard.
4. Utica	1842	...	46	8	10	28	44	82	2,531	15	42	54 10	3,371 62	1,565 48	458 84	723 10	Timothy Dwight Hunt.
III. Synod of Geneva	1812	6	108	4	4	91	287	198	8,994	125	134	428 16	2,722 69	2,580 40	3,718 83	2,002 75	Benjamin M. Goldsmith.
1. Geneva	1805	...	35	2	...	18	60	47	2,548	22	49	131 55	818 70	962 91	2,812 40	851 38	Benjamin M. Goldsmith.
2. Steuben	1817	...	12	...	...	19	80	25	1,518	45	16	44 56	235 50	206 38	122 91	102 51	Stephen Vorhis.
3. Chemung	1836	...	25	...	...	17	36	51	1,425	12	37	71 25	535 50	430 00	196 00	428 50	Charles C. Carr.
4. Ithaca	1839	...	10	...	1	8	56	30	1,244	29	9	64 50	600 90	458 71	126 00	227 82	David Torrey.
5. Wellsborough	1845	...	10	...	...	14	11	12	558	2	2	30 00	63 60	42 09	83 42	5 00	Samuel J. McCullough.
6. Lyons	1856	...	16	2	3	15	44	33	1,701	15	21	86 30	468 49	480 28	378 10	387 54	Arunah H. Lilly.
IV. Synod of Onondaga	1855	4	86	30	12	69	206	227	7,961	90	112	348 86	2,917 84	2,738 26	3,414 65	2,256 87	Lewis H. Reid.
1. Onondaga	1810	...	22	...	...	21	53	48	2,414	27	28	104 07	983 98	856 52	536 80	932 12	Horace P. Bogue.
2. Cayuga	1810	...	32	30	12	22	75	109	2,416	31	42	123 29	1,180 60	742 61	2,613 20	568 22	Charles Hawley, D. D.
3. Cortland	1825	...	15	...	...	16	60	23	1,734	31	20	49 50	421 92	405 94	79 65	415 53	Ova H. Seymour.
4. Tioga	1829	...	17	...	...	10	18	47	1,397	1	22	72 00	331 34	733 19	185 00	341 00	Samuel H. Hall, D. D.

V. Synod of Susquehanna.	1853	3	38	...	5	42	257	77	3,656	113	71	128 32	888 73	1,072 18	315 85	462 80	William T. Doubleday.
1. Otsego	1820	...	13	...	...	16	20	9	1,384	8	24	53 41	283 34	412 47	132 00	181 50	Charles Gillette.
2. Chenango	1826	...	13	...	2	14	187	35	1,408	87	32	33 26	336 44	465 48	107 55	272 30	Willard M. Hoyt.
3. Delaware	1831	...	12	...	3	12	50	33	864	18	15	41 65	268 95	194 23	76 30	9 00	Julius S. Pattengill.
VI. Synod of Genesee	1821	6	133	6	9	99	471	320	12,378	200	180	529 17	5,575 23	4,564 77	4,854 29	4,469 51	Timothy Stillman, D. D.
1. Buffalo	1817	...	38	...	8	27	168	103	3,467	56	70	193 00	2,004 05	2,206 48	2,727 40	1,250 21	Timothy Stillman, D. D.
2. Ontario	1817	...	16	1	...	12	62	53	1,502	31	17	76 80	718 07	469 77	287 44	495 94	John Barnard, D. D.
3. Rochester	1819	...	28	4	...	16	70	68	2,769	32	29	101 06	710 57	609 96	418 64	2,280 52	Charles E. Furman.
4. Genesee	1819	...	15	...	...	16	33	34	1,378	14	15	67 80	936 16	510 14	513 23	218 68	Charles F. Mussey.
5. Niagara	1823	...	20	1	...	15	118	30	2,140	57	38	68 64	990 24	577 25	646 38	110 78	Lucius I. Root.
6. Genesee Valley	1828	...	16	...	1	13	20	32	1,122	10	11	21 87	216 14	191 17	261 20	113 38	Isaac G. Ogden.
VII. S. of N. Y. and N. J.	1788	9	273	54	48	162	981	1094	27,333	221	587	1,338 25	37,168 22	36,854 69	13,296 92	9,836 67	Obadiah M. Johnson.
1. Hudson	1797	...	16	...	1	13	107	38	1,644	44	27	77 95	382 39	617 04	469 86	516 50	Obadiah M. Johnson.
2. North River	1819	...	24	...	1	20	28	48	1,845	9	26	106 00	680 42	604 35	320 31	565 65	Sumner Mandeville.
3. Long Island	1791	...	9	...	...	6	24	9	704	12	19	35 25	105 75	278 70	41 37	129 59	Epher Whitaker.
4. New York, Third	1831	...	58	24	23	22	293	224	6,311	44	118	313 00	12,817 22	7,696 15	3,550 00	3,090 06	Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.
5. New York, Fourth	1845	...	46	20	12	13	126	317	3,252	30	70	155 65	11,184 25	19,116 52	2,414 97	2,184 66	J. Parsons Hovey, D. D.
6. Brooklyn	1838	...	20	3	5	9	73	232	2,691	24	67	128 70	3,983 45	2,160 77	3,823 78	1,051 13	William S. Karr.
7. Newark	1824	...	47	4	4	26	231	148	6,079	17	158	290 60	6,723 54	4,723 41	1,560 27	1,282 24	Joseph Few Smith, D. D.
8. Rockaway	1839	...	22	1	1	20	32	36	2,267	14	37	83 10	542 00	852 00	447 00	820 00	Burtis C. Megie.
9. Montrose	1832	...	31	2	1	33	67	42	2,510	27	65	148 00	749 20	805 75	669 36	196 84	Adam Miller.
VIII. S. of Pennsylvania.	1838	5	101	11	35	84	348	365	13,409	94	403	653 55	40,222 72	8,306 90	5,947 90	4,799 84	William E. Moore.
1. Wilmington	1833	...	13	2	3	15	27	25	1,431	5	36	71 55	1,276 24	504 05	267 41	352 45	William Aikman.
2. Philadelphia, Third	1832	...	35	4	7	24	151	178	3,691	28	97	183 00	17,703 00	2,691 00	2,273 00	3,060 00	J. Glentworth Butler.
3. Philadelphia, Fourth	1845	...	31	3	20	27	116	86	5,825	46	186	312 00	18,746 48	3,391 85	2,677 49	830 96	Thomas J. Shepherd.
4. Harrisburgh	1839	...	12	1	4	9	30	24	1,077	13	40	87 00	1,817 00	1,329 00	660 00	434 43	Conway P. Wing, D. D.
5. District of Columbia	1831	...	10	1	1	9	24	52	1,385	2	44	.....	680 00	391 00	70 00	122 00	William McLain, D. D.
IX. Synod of West Penna.	1843	3	26	2	1	33	109	59	3,006	47	81	147 00	2,321 11	1,545 47	2,203 06	1,259 64	George A. Lyon, D. D.
1. Erie	1801	...	13	1	...	13	44	39	1,324	25	45	66 35	342 48	288 80	68 06	473 48	Joseph Vance.
2. Meadville	1842	...	8	1	1	15	37	7	947	14	21	37 15	71 98	37 40	80 00	99 66	Richard Craighead.
3. Pittsburgh	1839	...	5	...	...	5	28	13	735	8	15	43 50	1,906 65	1,219 27	2,055 00	686 50	Samuel M. Sparks.

SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES.	Date.	Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Licentiates.	Candidates.	Churches.	Added on Exam.	Added on Certif.	Communicants.	Adult Baptisms.	Infant Baptisms.	General Assembly.	Domestic Missions.	Foreign Missions.	Education.	Publication.	STATED CLERKS.
X. Synod of Michigan	1834	9	96	5	9	107	320	261	8,513	81	224	$432 69	$3,389 53	$2,485 57	$1,769 25	$1,819 87	William S. Taylor.
1. Detroit	1826	...	17	...	2	15	47	51	1,299	10	36	62 00	1,394 48	657 56	700 70	186 78	Eurotas P. Hastings, Esq.
2. Monroe	1833	...	13	...	...	15	41	33	1,195	6	48	58 70	537 47	378 82	96 74	679 99	Addison K. Strong.
3. Marshall	1838	...	11	1	1	15	23	34	1,326	10	14	68 35	142 00	211 24	69 40	135 06	Chester S. Armstrong.
4. Washtenaw	1838	...	11	3	3	9	64	30	1,309	26	21	61 85	306 65	351 82	338 15	61 88	D. L. Wood, Esq., Ann Ar-
5. Kalamazoo	1838	...	12	1	1	13	75	41	1,273	10	10	66 48	438 22	370 04	97 00	339 97	Milton Bradley. [bor.
6. Coldwater	1856	...	10	...	1	12	21	36	907	3	32	45 72	249 11	231 96	299 84	138 69	Joseph A. Ranney.
7. Saginaw	1856	...	10	...	1	15	27	15	733	14	18	48 04	253 00	211 23	118 02	196 00	Henry H. Northrop.
8. Grand River Valley	1857	...	8	...	...	8	20	18	395	2	16	17 10	68 60	69 90	49 40	81 50	David M. Cooper.
9. Lake Superior	1857	...	3	...	...	5	2	3	76	...	29	4 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cicero B. Stevens.
XI. Synod of W. Reserve.	1825	7	99	5	20	84	198	178	6,425	77	156	297 66	3,191 28	3,486 38	3,310 83	2,008 47	Xenophon Betts.
1. Grand River	1814	...	7	...	...	5	39	7	432	27	15	26 75	51 67	93 50	.....	.....	Dexter Witter.
2. Portage	1818	...	14	2	10	7	5	2	580	...	3	.....	84 25	38 87	40 00	81 42	Samuel Lee.
3. Huron	1823	...	17	...	2	16	28	31	1,256	15	29	68 50	441 58	383 14	529 81	192 77	Alfred Newton, D. D.
4. Trumbull	1827	...	12	...	4	14	53	36	1,125	12	46	55 55	288 00	500 15	108 14	577 93	Xenophon Betts.
5. Cleveland	1830	...	29	3	...	15	45	58	1,515	13	44	90 26	1,841 62	1,892 46	1,976 92	717 02	James Shaw.
6. Elyria	1842	...	12	...	1	14	6	10	738	3	7	18 60	319 71	378 01	45 15	213 86	Ansel R. Clark.
7. Maumee	1842	...	8	...	3	13	22	34	779	7	12	38 00	164 45	200 25	610 81	225 47	Perry C. Baldwin.
XII. Synod of Ohio	1814	4	56	6	...	69	193	93	4,736	73	158	190 10	1,693 47	1,625 69	1,429 02	1,312 37	Addison Kingsbury, D. D.
1. Athens	1822	...	12	3	...	17	32	12	852	11	31	39 20	145 63	58 55	126 00	103 50	Charles C. Hart.
2. Pataskala	1809	...	23	1	...	24	97	27	1,737	35	52	45 90	740 99	742 97	980 53	643 70	Timothy W. Howe.
3. Franklin	1835	...	16	2	...	17	59	47	1,344	27	43	65 00	425 25	516 05	220 05	199 65	Oren H. Newton.
4. Scioto	1845	...	5	...	...	11	5	7	803	...	32	40 00	381 60	308 12	102 44	365 52	Tapping S. Reeve.
XIII. S. of Cincinnati	1829	4	57	15	7	52	107	112	3,598	30	158	264 40	3,990 42	1,861 11	1,082 95	798 20	William M. Cheever.
1. Cincinnati	1828	...	25	14	4	15	54	60	1,409	17	89	130 20	2,370 77	969 02	608 12	340 95	George M. Maxwell.
2. Ripley	1838	...	14	...	1	17	22	11	808	1	36	47 00	476 00	.....	27 00	178 00	Jesse H. Lockhart.
3. Dayton	1838	...	8	...	...	12	17	18	913	7	24	53 20	702 00	309 75	363 57	113 80	S. Granby Spees, D. D.
4. Hamilton	1846	...	10	1	2	8	14	23	468	5	9	34 00	441 65	582 34	84 26	165 45	John Hussey.

XIV. Synod of Indiana....	1826	4	42	3	7	61	80	73	3,461	31	123	187 57	1,461 40	1,735 36	1,569 72	557 75	John M. Bishop.
1. Salem.....	1823	...	11	...	...	15	14	12	910	3	26	53 35	575 25	471 05	342 07	320 70	John M. Bishop.
2. Madison.....	1825	...	9	3	5	14	16	18	896	8	38	48 42	316 35	440 98	655 10	100 00	Wm. Wallace Atterbury.
3. Indianapolis.....	1830	...	12	...	2	16	30	23	961	12	34	53 25	382 14	643 27	477 80	112 55	Philip S. Cleland.
4. Green Castle.....	1850	...	10	...	...	16	20	20	694	8	25	32 55	187 66	180 06	94 75	24 50	Thomas S. Milligan.
XV. Synod of Wabash.....	1851	4	38	...	...	54	102	63	2,613	39	77	128 90	557 45	678 64	709 55	559 13	Francis S. McCabe.
1. Crawfordsville.....	1825	...	11	...	...	12	7	11	540	4	7	29 00	233 40	32 65	66 50	91 98	William N. Steele.
2. St. Joseph.....	1833	...	11	...	...	12	12	7	676	2	14	39 75	56 50	460 09	402 50	274 15	Bethuel Farrand.
3. Logansport.....	1835	...	8	...	...	18	42	31	960	14	51	36 30	161 55	163 40	193 55	178 00	Francis S. McCabe.
4. Fort Wayne.....	1845	...	8	...	...	12	41	14	437	19	5	23 85	106 00	22 50	47 00	15 00	William R. Palmer.
XVI. Synod of Illinois....	1831	4	68	3	6	86	223	103	4,523	67	105	216 65	2,830 12	1,233 15	2,317 58	806 53	Edward B. Olmsted.
1. Illinois.....	1828	...	17	1	1	21	139	17	1,423	45	26	62 45	1,020 50	1,046 90	1,246 78	320 05	Cyrus L. Watson.
2. Schuyler.....	1833	...	17	...	5	21	4	8	1,121	...	9	56 00	479 00	.....	246 50	127 50	George I. King.
3. Wabash.....	1833	...	8	1	...	9	17	25	351	8	13	19 00	40 15	14 10	2 00	70 58	Enoch Kingsbury.
4. Alton.....	1836	...	26	1	...	35	63	53	1,628	14	57	79 20	1,290 47	172 15	822 30	288 40	Cornelius H. Taylor, D. D.
XVII. Synod of Peoria...	1843	6	90	...	5	71	156	319	4,887	43	174	241 75	2,564 38	1,993 61	831 80	1,663 91	Zephan. M. Humphrey.
1. Ottawa.....	1834	...	14	...	...	8	7	10	364	1	1	21 35	75 40	54 41	.....	147 00	Nahum Gould.
2. Knox.....	1836	...	10	...	2	8	28	39	561	3	25	27 60	405 20	342 33	56 50	297 50	John W. Bailey.
3. Galena.....	1842	...	11	...	...	12	16	2	513	1	16	27 05	225 85	43 76	55 54	.....	Alanson T. Wood.
4. Chicago.....	1847	...	31	...	3	20	56	202	2,076	14	98	96 95	1,439 23	1,155 66	316 00	839 68	Asahel L. Brooks.
5. Belvidere.....	1847	...	14	...	...	9	32	31	765	17	11	39 20	304 00	349 62	386 26	270 53	
6. Bloomington.....	1847	...	10	...	...	14	17	35	608	7	23	29 60	114 70	47 80	17 50	109 20	James R. Dunn.
XVIII. S. of Wisconsin....	1857	3	30	1	...	27	25	40	1,224	6	44	66 02	417 60	138 33	217 07	181 28	Sidney H. Barteau.
1. Milwaukee.....	1851	...	13	...	...	7	12	11	547	4	8	30 62	244 24	23 01	86 44	126 88	George W. Elliott.
2. Fox River.....	1851	...	7	...	...	6	3	14	244	...	11	12 40	70 00	20 00	41 50	5 00	John B. Preston.
3. Columbus.....	1856	...	10	1	...	14	10	15	433	2	25	23 00	103 36	95 32	89 13	49 40	Benjamin G. Riley.
XIX. Synod of Iowa.....	1853	6	45	...	2	61	163	100	2,166	37	62	126 05	490 51	222 11	218 18	203 52	Samuel Storrs Howe.
1. Des Moines.....	1845	...	5	...	...	10	23	11	253	6	16	12 65	12 50	.....	.....	104 00	Thompson Bird.
2. Keokuk.....	1852	...	7	...	2	8	8	7	337	...	5	17 70	26 55	27 61	44 45	18 85	Gamaliel C. Beaman.
3. Iowa City.....	1852	...	12	...	...	18	27	35	558	8	21	46 95	142 96	23 00	173 73	34 06	Isaac W. Atherton.
4. Dubuque.....	1855	...	7	...	...	4	7	12	198	3	10	10 65	204 00	116 50	.....	46 61	Samuel Newbury.
5. Cedar Valley.....	1857	...	8	...	...	13	50	22	460	13	...	23 00	58 00	55 00	.....	.....	Calvin Waterbury.
6. Chariton.....	1860	...	6	...	...	8	48	13	360	7	10	15 10	46 50	.....	.....	.....	Asa Martin.

SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES.	Date.	Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Licentiates.	Candidates.	Churches.	Added on Exam.	Added on Certif.	Communicants.	Adult Baptisms.	Infant Baptisms.	General Assembly.	Domestic Missions.	Foreign Missions.	Education.	Publication.	STATED CLERKS.
XX. Synod of Minnesota...	1858	3	24	1	2	21	22	25	628	3	23	$31 95	$147 58	$133 15	$142 85	$83 04	Edward D. Neill.
1. Dakota	1846	...	10	1	...	8	...	...	168	...	...	8 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	Moses N. Adams.
2. Minnesota	1850	...	9	...	...	9	13	13	287	...	17	14 35	91 00	99 00	.....	.....	John Mattocks.
3. Winona	1857	...	5	...	2	4	9	12	173	3	6	9 10	56 58	34 15	142 85	83 04	Edmund D. Holt.
XXI. Synod of Missouri...	1832	4	20	3	2	22	74	94	1,022	20	52	53 25	399 70	209 50	309 25	84 45	Henry A. Nelson, D. D.
1. St. Louis	1831	...	7	...	2	3	20	31	479	2	22	25 50	354 70	205 50	309 25	84 45	Edmund Wright.
2. Lexington	1842	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	114	...	...	5 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	Timothy Morgan.
3. Northern Missouri	1845	...	3	...	...	4	1	2	209	1	6	11 05	23 00	4 00	.....	.....	James A. Darrah.
4. Kansas	1859	...	6	3	...	11	53	61	220	17	24	11 00	22 00	.....	.....	.....	Judson Aspinwall.
XXII. S. of A. California.	1857	4	21	...	...	16	6	18	571	1	8	.....	183 00	100 00	.....	23 00	Edward B. Walsworth.
1. San Francisco*	1849	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	143	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	Samuel H. Willey.
2. Sierra Nevada*	1857	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	179	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Walter Frear.
3. San José	1857	...	10	...	...	8	6	18	249	1	8	.....	183 00	100 00	.....	23 00	Wm. Wallace Brier.
4. Washoe	1863																

* The asterisk indicates that the report is that of a previous year.

II. Of the Synods.

SYNODS.	Date.	Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Licentiates.	Candidates.	Churches.	Added on Exam.	Added on Certif.	Communicants.	Adult Baptisms.	Infant Baptisms.	General Assembly.	Domestic Missions.	Foreign Missions.	Education.	Publication.
1. Albany	1803	5	81	4	7	72	232	100	7,971	77	142	$275.86	$4,764.18	$2,968.05	$844.34	$3,637.34
2. Utica	1829	4	84	9	10	71	184	160	6,817	81	117	176.90	4,510.23	3,995.59	858.89	1,742.10
3. Geneva	1812	6	108	4	4	91	287	198	8,994	125	134	428.16	2,722.69	2,580.40	3,718.83	2,002.75
4. Onondaga	1855	4	86	30	12	69	206	227	7,961	90	112	348.86	2,917.84	2,738.26	3,414.65	2,256.87
5. Susquehanna	1853	3	38	...	5	42	257	77	3,656	113	71	128.32	888.73	1,072.18	315.85	462.80
6. Genesee	1821	6	133	6	9	99	471	320	12,378	200	180	529.17	5,575.23	4,564.77	4,854.29	4,469.51
7. New York and New Jersey	1788	9	273	54	48	162	981	1094	27,333	221	587	1338.25	37,168.22	36,854.69	13,296.92	9,836.67
8. Pennsylvania	1838	5	101	11	35	84	348	365	13,409	94	403	653.55	40,222.72	8,306.90	5,947.90	4,799.84
9. West Pennsylvania	1843	3	26	2	1	33	109	59	3,006	47	81	147.00	2,321.11	1,545.47	2,203.06	1,259.64
10. Michigan	1834	9	96	5	9	107	320	261	8,513	81	224	432.69	3,389.53	2,485.57	1,769.25	1,819.87
11. Western Reserve	1825	7	99	5	20	84	198	178	6,425	77	156	297.66	3,191.28	3,486.38	3,310.83	2,008.47
12. Ohio	1814	4	56	6	...	69	193	93	4,736	73	158	190.10	1,693.47	1,625.69	1,429.02	1,312.37
13. Cincinnati	1829	4	57	15	7	52	107	112	3,598	30	158	264.40	3,990.42	1,861.11	1,082.95	798.20
14. Indiana	1826	4	42	3	7	61	80	73	3,461	31	123	187.57	1,461.40	1,735.36	1,569.72	557.75
15. Wabash	1851	4	38	...	...	54	102	63	2,613	39	77	128.90	557.45	678.64	709.55	559.13
16. Illinois	1831	4	68	3	6	86	223	103	4,523	67	105	216.65	2,830.12	1,233.15	2,317.58	806.53
17. Peoria	1843	6	90	...	5	71	156	319	4,887	43	174	241.75	2,564.38	1,993.61	831.80	1,663.91
18. Wisconsin	1857	3	30	1	...	27	25	40	1,224	6	44	66.02	417.60	138.33	217.07	181.28
19. Iowa	1853	6	45	...	2	61	163	100	2,166	37	62	126.05	490.51	222.11	218.18	203.52
20. Minnesota	1858	3	24	1	2	21	22	25	628	3	23	31.95	147.58	133.15	142.85	83.04
21. Missouri	1832	4	20	3	2	22	74	94	1,022	20	52	53.25	399.70	209.50	309.25	84.45
22. Alta California	1857	3	21	...	...	16	6	18	571	1	8	.....	183.00	100.00	... .	23.00
		106	1616	162	191	1454	4744	4079	135,894	1556	3191	$6263.06	$122,407.39	$80,528.91	$49,362.78	$40,569.04