MINUTES, 1867.

Rochester, New York, May 16th, 1867.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America met, agreeably to appointment, in the Brick Presbyterian church of Rochester, New York, on Thursday, May, 16th, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was opened with a sermon, by the Rev. Samuel M. Hopkins, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly, from Acts 9 : 31 : "Then had the churches rest throughout all Judea and Galilee and Samaria, and were edified; and, walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied."

After the sermon, the Assembly was constituted with prayer.

The Committee of Arrangements reported, recommending that the sessions of the Assembly be opened at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.; that they close at 12 M. and 5½ o'clock P. M.; that the evening services commence at 7½ o'clock; and that the daily morning prayer-meeting commence at the opening, and continue one hour. The report was adopted.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer. [462]

Thursday, May 16th, 3 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

On the report of the Committee on Commissions, the following persons were enrolled as duly appointed Commissioners of this General Assembly:

I. SYNOD OF ALBANY.

PRESBYTERIES.	MINISTERS.	ELDERS.
1. *Champlain*,	Alanson D. Barber,	George V. Hoyle.
2. *Troy*,	Marvin R. Vincent,	Giles B. Kellogg.
	Andrew J. Fennel,	
3. *Albany*,	Henry Darling, D. D.,	Samuel Anable.
4. *Columbia*,	John McVey.	
5. *Catskill*,	Alvin Cooper,	Samuel B. Spees.

II. SYNOD OF UTICA.

1. *St. Lawrence*,	Baruch B. Beckwith,	George Rodgers.
2. *Watertown*,	Samuel L. Merrell,	Ezra Botsford.
3. *Oswego*,	Thomas A. Weed.	Samuel Smith.
4. *Utica*,	Benj. F. Willoughby,	Daniel Nolton,
	Albert Erdman,	Elias D. Porter.

III. SYNOD OF ONONDAGA.

1. *Onondaga*,	Sherman B. Canfield, D. D.,	Amasa H. Jerome.
2. *Cayuga*,	Charles Hawley, D. D.,	Sidney L. Benedict,
	John V. C. Nellis,	Richard Steel.
3. *Cortland*,	Peleg R. Kinne,	Henry B. Van Hosen.
4. *Tioga*,	George N. Todd,	Calvin W. Bradley.

IV. SYNOD OF GENEVA.

PRESBYTERIES.	MINISTERS.	ELDERS.
1. *Geneva*,	John B. Richardson,	John Hatmaker, M. D.,
	Harry E. Woodcock,	Robert Rorison.
2. *Steuben*,	David F. Judson,	William D. Terbell, M. D.
3. *Chemung*,	Benjamin Russell,	Cyrus Sebring.
4. *Ithaca*,	William Wisner, D. D.,	Lucius Fenn (3).
5. *Wellsboro*,	James F. Calkins,	Hon. Henry W. Williams.
6. *Lyons*,	William Young,	Reuben Sours.

V. SYNOD OF SUSQUEHANNA.

1. *Otsego*,	Ariel McMaster,	George W. Burnham.
2. *Chenango*,	Eleroy Curtis,	Franklin Edgerton.
3. *Delaware*,	George W. McMillan,	Orrin S. Penfield.

VI. SYNOD OF GENESEE.

1. *Buffalo*,	Joel F. Bingham,	Alpheus Moore,
	William L. Hyde,	Noah H. Gardner.
2. *Ontario*,	Dwight Scovel,	Solomon Taintor, M. D.
3. *Rochester*,	Sam. M. Campbell, D. D.,	Frederick Starr,
	Alex. McA. Thorburn,	Truman A. Newton.
4. *Genesee*,	Charles C. Kimball,	William Bradley.
5. *Niagara*,	William C. Wisner, D. D.,	Asa Howard.
6. *Genesee Valley*,	Charles M. Livingston,	Moses Lockhart. [463]

VII. SYNOD OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

1. *Hudson*,	Thomas Nichols,	Jirah I. Foote.
2. *North River*,	Francis B. Wheeler,	Joseph Bartlett.
3. *Long Island*,	James T. Hamlin,	Walter R. Havens.
4. *New York*, 3*d*,	Dwight M. Seward, D. D.,	Joseph Ditto,
	James Morton,	John Anderson.
	Edward W. Hitchcock,	
5. *New York*, 4*th*,	William Adams, D. D.,	John P. Crosby,
	Erskine N. White,	George W. Lane.
6. *Brooklyn*,	Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D.,	Fisher Howe,
	Chas. S. Robinson, D. D.,	Nathan Lane.
7. *Newark*,	Isaac N. Sprague, D. D.,	Zenas C. Crane,
	John Ulrich Guenther,	Moses W. Dodd.
8. *Rockaway*,	Burtis C. Megie,	Hon. John Hill,
	O. H. Perry Deyo,	Titus Berry.
9. *Montrose*,	Henry J. Crane,	William H. Jessup,
	James B. Wilson,	Stephen Torrey.

VIII. SYNOD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *Wilmington*,	William Aikman,	Jacob Y. Foulk.
2. *Philadelphia*, 3*d*,	William W. Taylor,	William E. Tenbrook,
	H. Augustus Smith,	Henry P. M. Birkinbine.
3. *Philadelphia*, 4*th*,	James W. Wood,	John C. Farr,
	Cornelius Earle,	Joseph F. Jaggers.
4. *Harrisburgh*,	Henry E. Niles,	James W. Kerr, M. D.
5. *Dist. of Columbia*,	George H. Smyth,	John P. Ammidon.

IX. SYNOD OF WEST PENNSYLVANIA.

PRESBYTERIES.	MINISTERS.	ELDERS.
1. *Erie*,	George A. Lyon, D. D.,	Hiram Johnson.
2. *Meadville*,	W. Howell Taylor,	Samuel Axtell.
3. *Pittsburgh*,	Herrick Johnson,	Hon. H. W. Williams, LL.D.

X. SYNOD OF MICHIGAN.

1. *Detroit*,	W. Henry McGiffert,	Alfred B. Gully.
2. *Monroe*,	William S. Taylor.	
3. *Marshall*,	Calvin Clark,	Henry H. Barnes (3).
4. *Washtenaw*,	Charles G. Clark,	Joseph M. Holden.
5. *Kalamazoo*,	Job Pierson.	
6. *Coldwater*,	Alanson Scofield,	James R. Davies.
7. *Saginaw*,	Thomas Wright,	Benjamin Bangs.
8. *Grand Riv. Val.*,	Daniel H. Evans,	Sarell Wood.
9. *Lansing*,	Alfred Bryant,	John R. Price (4).

XI. SYNOD OF WESTERN RESERVE.

1. *Grand River*,	Joseph N. McGiffert,	Orramel H. Fitch.
2. *Huron*,	John H. Walter,	Jonathan M. Drury.
3. *Trumbull*,	Benjamin F. Sharp,	Elias Lyman.
4. *Cleveland and Portage*,	Henry L. Hitchcock, D. D., Wm. H. Goodrich, D. D.,	George H. Ely, Hon. Truman P. Handy.
5. *Maumee*,	Henry M. Bacon,	Harry Chase. [464]

XII. SYNOD OF OHIO.

1. *Athens*,	Hugh B. Scott,	Marcus Bosworth.
2. *Pataskala*,	George A. Little,	Timothy M. Rose.
3. *Franklin*,	Oren H. Newton.	
4. *Scioto*,	John H. Young,	William Hamilton.

XIII. SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

1. *Cincinnati*,	Osman A. Lyman, William D. Rosseter,	Asa B. Waters, George Harvey, M. D. (10).
2. *Ripley*,	David Vandyke.	
3. *Dayton*,	Benjamin Graves,	Hon. Peter Odlin.
4. *Hamilton*,	John Noble,	Waldo F. Brown.

XIV. SYNOD OF INDIANA.

1. *Salem*,	Irvin I. St. John.	
2. *Madison*,	Archibald S. Reid,	John T. Whitlock.
3. *Indianapolis*,	Arthur T. Rankin,	William N. Jackson (5).
4. *Green Castle*,	Henry L. Dickerson,	Curtis J. Ripley.

XV. SYNOD OF WABASH.

1. *Crawfordsville*,	William N. Steele,	William Vandervolgen.
2. *St. Joseph*,	John E. Chapin,	Amos Davis.
3. *Logansport*,	James A. Carnahan,	Richard Brown.
4. *Fort Wayne*,	William C. Smith.	

XVI. SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

PRESBYTERIES.	MINISTERS.	ELDERS.
1. *Illinois*,	Livingston M. Glover, D. D.	
2. *Schuyler*,	Edwin L. Hurd,	Samuel Crawford.
3. *Wabash*,	Edwin Black,	Samuel Daggy, M. D.
4. *Alton*,	Thomas Lippincott,	Russell Hinckley,
	Eli W. Taylor,	George E. Warren.

XVII. SYNOD OF PEORIA.

1. *Ottawa*,	John Kidd,	Charles Merwin.
2. *Knox*,	Asahel L. Brooks,	Alfred Beasley, M. D.
3. *Galena & Belvidere*,	Erasmus D. Willis,	Manley Rogers,
	Isaac E. Carey,	John Yourt.
4. *Chicago*,	James H. Trowbridge,	Royal E. Barber,
	David Swing,	Samuel D. Ward.
5. *Bloomington*,	Martin P. Ormsby,	Lumen W. Capen.

XVIII. SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.

1. *Milwaukee*,	William J. Stoutenburg,	Harvey Curtis.
2. *Fox River*,	Silas H. Ashmun,	Wilson Holt.
3. *Columbus*,	James A. Lauric,	Alanson Hughson.
4. *Lake Superior*,	Thomas R. Easterday,	Philetus S. Church.

XIX. SYNOD OF IOWA.

1. *Des Moines*,	James M. Phillips,	George J. North.
2. *Keokuk*,	Immer N. Crittenden,	George B. Smythe.
3. *Iowa City*,	Franklin L. Arnold,	Alexander Danskin.
4. *Dubuque*,	Stephen Phelps,	John Maclay.
5. *Chariton.*		
6. *Cedar Rapids*,	James Knox,	John F. Ely, M. D. [465]

XX. SYNOD OF MINNESOTA.

1. *Dakota*,	Thomas Marshall,	George C. Clapp.
2. *Minnesota*,	Henry Ward,	Daniel W. Ingersoll.
3. *Winona*,	Joseph W. Hancock,	Caleb J. F. Smith.

XXI. SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

1. *St. Louis*,	Henry A. Nelson, D. D.,	Theophilus W. Guy.
2. *Northern Missouri*,	James A. Darrah.	
3. *Lexington*,	Elisha B. Sherwood,	Willis M. Sherwood.
4. *Osage.*		
5. *Kansas*,	Andrew Parsons.	

XXII. SYNOD OF TENNESSEE.

1. *Union*,	William H. Lyle,	Benjamin A. Blackburn.
2. *Kingston*,	Wallace W. Thorpe.	
3. *Holston*,	Francis A. McCorkle.	

XXIII. SYNOD OF ALTA CALIFORNIA.

1. *San Francisco.*		
2. *Sierra Nevada*,	D. Henry Palmer.	
3. *San José*,	Henry S. Huntington,	John A. Perkins.
4. *Washhoe*,	John B. Pinney, LL.D.	

CORRESPONDING BODIES.

1. *General Assembly of the other Branch,*	E. A. Raymond, Esq.
2. *General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.*	
3. *General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America,*	Robert Audley Browne, D. D.
4. *General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland,*	Patrick Fairbairn, D. D., Rev. James Wells.
5. *General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,*	James Denham, D. D., John Hall, D. D.
6. *General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in North America,*	John C. F. Hoes, D. D.
7. *General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America.*	
8. *General Synod of the German Reformed Church in the United States.*	
9. *General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States.*	[466]
10. *General Conference of the Congregational Churches of Maine.*	
11. *General Association of New Hampshire,*	Rev. Ebenezer G. Parsons.
12. *General Convention of Vermont.*	
13. *General Association of Massachusetts.*	
14. *General Association of Connecticut,*	Robert G. Vermilye, D. D.
15. *Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin.*	
16. *Union of Evangelical Churches of France.*	

The Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D. D., of the Presbytery of St. Louis, was elected Moderator, and inducted into office.

The Rev. William S. Taylor, of the Presbytery of Monroe, and the Rev. Alvin Cooper, of the Presbytery of Catskill, 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.

The reception of the Synodical Records, and of all papers intended for the Assembly, was made the first order of the day for to-morrow morning.

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

The annual report of the Treasurer of the General Assembly was read, and referred to Mr. John P. Crosby and Hon. Henry W. Williams, LL.D., as an *Auditing Committee.*

Adjourned until to-morrow at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Friday, May 17th, 8½ o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and occupied the opening hour with devotional exercises.

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

The Moderator announced the following Standing Committees:

1. *Judicial Committee. Ministers*—Sherman B. Canfield, D. D., James A. Carnahan, Dwight M. Seward, D. D., Elisha B. Sherwood, Erasmus D. Willis, Burtis C. Megie. *Elders*—Hon. Henry W. Williams, LL.D., John P. Crosby, Giles B. Kellogg, John C. Farr, Lumen W. Capen. [467]

2. *Bills and Overtures.* *Ministers*—William Adams, D. D., Livingston M. Glover, D. D., James Knox, Thomas Wright, James A. Darrah, William L. Hyde. *Elders*—Hon. Henry W. Williams, George J. North, George H. Ely, Alpheus Moore, Orrin S. Penfield.

3. *Polity of the Church.* *Ministers*—George A. Lyon, D. D., Charles Hawley, D. D., Francis B. Wheeler, John B. Richardson, James H. Trowbridge, Benjamin F. Sharp. *Elders*—George W. Lane, John F. Ely, M. D., Russell Hinckley, Wilson Holt, Richard Brown.

4. *Foreign Missions.* *Ministers*—William Aikman, Calvin Clark, Joel F. Bingham, William W. Taylor, Stephen Phelps, Wallace W. Thorpe. *Elders*—Richard Steel, Joseph Bartlett, William H. Jessup, Marcus Bosworth, John T. Whitlock.

5. *Education.* *Ministers*—Henry L. Hitchcock, D. D.. David Swing. Marvin R. Vincent, Osman A. Lyman, Andrew Parsons, Cornelius Earle. *Elders*—Fisher Howe, Samuel Anable, Solomon Taintor, M. D., John Yourt, Timothy M. Rose.

6. *Home Missions.* *Ministers*—Henry Darling, D. D., Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., Francis A. McCorkle, Edwin L. Hurd, Franklin L. Arnold, Job Pierson. *Elders*—Hon. Truman P. Handy, Daniel W. Ingersoll, Philetus S. Church, William E. Tenbrook, Samuel Daggy, M. D.

7. *Church Erection.* *Ministers*—William H. Goodrich, D. D., Asahel L. Brooks, Erskine N. White, James F. Calkins, Henry E. Niles, Thomas Marshall. *Elders*—Theophilus W. Guy, Samuel B. Specs, Stephen Torrey, Asa B. Waters, Caleb J. F. Smith.

8. *Publication.* *Ministers*—William C. Wisner, D. D., Herrick Johnson, James W. Wood. James M. Phillips, Henry Ward, James A. Laurie. *Elders*—Daniel Nolton, Noah H. Gardner, Calvin W. Bradley, Zenas C. Crane, Orramel H. Fitch [468]

9. *Sabbath-schools.* *Ministers*—Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Thomas Lippincott, Albert Erdman, Joseph N. McGiffert, Edward W. Hitchcock, George H. Smyth. *Elders*—Hon. John Hill, Sidney L. Benedict, George Rodgers, George B. Smythe, Henry P. M. Birkinbine.

10. *Ministerial Relief.* *Ministers*—Isaac N. Sprague, D. D., Peleg R. Kinne, Andrew J. Fennel, Eleroy Curtis, Silas H. Ashmun, Arthur T. Rankin. *Elders*—Ezra Botsford, Robert Rorison, Alexander Danskin, Royal E. Barber, Jonathan M. Drury.

11. *Narrative of Religion.* *Ministers*—Isaac E. Carey, Henry M. Bacon, Thomas A. Weed, George N. Todd. David F. Judson, Charles C. Kimball. *Elders*—Joseph Ditto, Franklin Edgerton, Reuben Sours, Hiram Johnson, Benjamin Bangs.

12. *Mileage of Commissioners.* *Elders*—Nathan Lane, Moses W. Dodd, Sarell Wood.

13. *Devotional Exercises.* *Ministers*—Samuel M. Campbell, D. D., Alexander McA. Thorburn, W. Howell Taylor, George W. McMillan, William Young, W. Henry McGiffert. *Elders*—Frederick Starr, John P. Ammidon, James R. Davies, Elias Lyman, William Vandervolgen.

14. *Leave of Absence.* *Ministers*—Baruch B. Beckwith, John H. Walter, James Morton, John Kidd, Benjamin Graves, George A. Little. *Elders*—Henry Chase, William Hamilton, Waldo F. Brown, Jacob Y. Foulk, Truman A. Newton.

Committees on Synodical Records:

1. *Synod of Albany.* *Ministers*—Henry E. Niles, William S. Taylor, Benjamin F. Sharp. *Elders*—Samuel Axtell, Alfred B. Gully.

2. *Synod of Utica. Ministers*—William D. Rosseter, Hugh B. Scott, Irvin I. St. John. *Elders*—Amos Davis, Samuel Crawford.

3. *Synod of Onondaga. Ministers*—Erasmus D. Willis, William Stoutenburg, D. Henry Palmer. *Elders*—Willis M. Sherwood, Manley Rogers. [469]

4. *Synod of Geneva. Ministers*—Job Pierson, John Noble, Martin P. Ormsby. *Elders*—Curtis J. Ripley, Joseph M. Holden.

5. *Synod of Susquehanna. Ministers*—Dwight Scovel, Thomas Nichols, Charles G. Clark. *Elders*—Lumen W. Capen, Samuel Smith.

6. *Synod of Genesee. Ministers*—James T. Hamlin, H. Augustus Smith, Alanson Scofield. *Elders*—John C. Farr, Philetus S. Church.

7. *Synod of New York and New Jersey. Ministers*—Joseph W. Hancock, Francis A. McCorkle, Andrew Parsons. *Elders*—John F. Ely, M. D., Charles Merwin.

8. *Synod of Pennsylvania. Ministers*—Oren H. Newton, David Van Dyke, James A. Laurie. *Elders*—Theophilus W. Guy, Alexander Danskin.

9. *Synod of West Pennsylvania. Ministers*—Henry M. Bacon, John H. Young, Thomas R. Easterday. *Elders*—Samuel Daggy, M. D., Richard Brown.

10. *Synod of Michigan. Ministers*—Samuel L. Merrell, Charles C. Kimball, John U. Guenther. *Elders*—Richard Steel, Samuel Anable.

11. *Synod of Western Reserve. Ministers*—O. H. Perry Deyo, Cornelius Earle, Charles S. Robinson, D. D. *Elders*—Daniel Nolton, John Hatmaker, M. D.

12. *Synod of Ohio. Ministers*—Burtis C. Megie, Edwin Black, Henry L. Dickerson. *Elders*—Alfred Beasley, M. D., Willis M. Sherwood.

13. *Synod of Cincinnati. Ministers*—James A. Darrah, Alanson D. Barber, Benjamin F. Willoughby. *Elders*—George W. Burnham, William Bradley.

14. *Synod of Indiana. Ministers*—Eli W. Taylor, Ariel McMaster, William C. Wisner, D. D. *Elders*—Reuben Sours, Walter R. Havens.

15. *Synod of Wabash. Ministers*—Marvin R. Vincent, John V. C. Nellis, Henry E. Woodcock. *Elders*—John P. Crosby, Titus Berry.

16. *Synod of Illinois. Ministers*—Eleroy Curtis, John McVey, Henry J. Crane. *Elders*—Joseph M. Holden, Jacob Y. Foulk.

17. *Synod of Peoria. Ministers*—William C. Smith, Daniel H. Evans, James B. Wilson. *Elders*—Zenas C. Crane, Alpheus Moore.

18. *Synod of Wisconsin. Ministers*—Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., James A. Carnahan, Alfred Bryant. *Elders*—Harry Chase, Stephen Torrey. [470]

19. *Synod of Iowa. Ministers*—Albert Erdman, William Aikman, John B. Pinney, LL.D. *Elders*—James R. Davies, Samuel Anable.

20. *Synod of Minnesota. Ministers*—John B. Richardson, Peleg R. Kinne, Henry Darling, D. D. *Elders*—Ezra Botsford, John F. Ely, M. D.

21. *Synod of Missouri. Ministers*—Andrew J. Fennell, Thomas A. Weed, George N. Todd. *Elders*—William D. Terbell, M. D., Caleb J. F. Smith.

22. *Synod of Tennessee. Ministers*—Immer N. Crittenden, Charles Hawley, D. D., Calvin Clark. *Elders*—Charles Merwin, Jirah I. Foote.

23. *Synod of Alta California. Ministers*—James F. Calkins, Samuel M. Campbell, D. D., Edward W. Hitchcock. *Elders*—John Anderson, Asa Howard.

The Records of the Synods, the Narratives, the Statistical Reports, the Overtures, and other papers from the Presbyteries were received and appropriately referred.

The Auditing Committee reported that they had examined the accounts of the Treasurer, with the vouchers, and found them correct; and they

recommended that the account current be approved, and printed in the Appendix to the Minutes. The report was adopted.

The annual report of the Permanent Committee on Foreign Missions was read, and referred to the appropriate Standing Committee.

Pending the reading of the annual report of the Permanent Committee on Education,

Adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Friday, May 17th, 3 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The reading of the annual report of the Permanent Committee on Education was completed, and referred to the Standing Committee on Education.

The annual report of the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions was presented and read. That portion of the report referring to the work among the *Freedmen* was referred to a Special *Committee*, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Herrick Johnson, George A. Little, and Joel F. Bingham, with Messrs. Samuel D. Ward and George E. Warren. The remainder of the report was referred to the Standing Committee on Home Missions. [471]

The annual reports of the Presbyterian Publication Committee and of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House were read, and referred to the Standing Committee on Publication.

The annual report of the Executive Committee of the Ministerial Relief Fund was read, and referred to the appropriate Standing Committee.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported Overture No. 1, from the Presbytery of Watertown, expressing its "gratification in the prospect of a speedy reunion of the two great branches of our beloved Church," and recommended that the paper be put on file. The report was adopted.

The same Committee reported Overture No. 2, being a memorial from the Synod of Wabash respecting a Sustentation Fund, with a recommendation. The report was accepted, and placed upon the docket. The same Committee reported Overture No. 3, from the Presbytery of Niagara, asking the General Assembly to change the plan of assessment for the expenses of the body; with the recommendation, that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to make any change in the mode of assessment. The report was adopted.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Saturday, May 18th, 8½ o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met and occupied the opening hour with devotional exercises.

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

The Committee of Conference on *Reunion* with the other branch of the Presbyterian Church presented their report. The report was accepted, and referred to a Special *Committee*, consisting of Charles Hawley, D. D., George A. Lyon, D. D., William C. Wisner, D. D., Livingston M. Glover, D. D., and Rev. James A. Carnahan, with Messrs. John C. Farr, Fisher Howe, Lumen W. Capen, and Daniel W. Ingersoll, who were directed to report next Wednesday morning.

The annual reports of the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund, and of

the Permanent Committee on Sabbath-schools, were read, and referred to the appropriate Standing Committees.

Adjourned until Monday, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer. [472]

Monday, May 20th, 8½ o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and occupied the opening hour with devotional exercises.

The calling of the Roll was dispensed with until the closing session of the Assembly.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, and directed to be communicated immediately by telegraph:

Resolved, That this General Assembly sends fraternal and Christian salutations to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church holding its sessions in the City of Cincinnati, desiring and praying for the presence and benediction of the Head of the Church in all their deliberations and deliverances.

The Rev. Ennals J. Adams, of Charleston, S. C., by invitation, addressed the Assembly in relation to the position and needs of the Freedmen.

The Judicial Committee reported an appeal of Silas Miller from a decision of the Synod of Illinois as being in order, with the recommendation that it be taken up by the Assembly. The report was accepted, and action upon the case made the second order for this afternoon.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported an Overture respecting the appointment of the fifteenth day of April as a national fast-day, with the recommendation, that the Assembly take no action thereupon. The report was adopted.

The same Committee reported a communication from the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City, and recommended that the same be printed in the Minutes. The report was adopted. The communication is as follows:

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
161 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,
April 29, 1867.

REV. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Feeling, as we do, the great temptations to which young men are exposed, who come as strangers to New York, we beg to ask your co-operation in our efforts to reach this class.

We may say, it is not our wish to invite young men to this city; for there is too often an excessive influx, which is the cause of much misery as well as vice. But, if they resolve to come, when found here, we desire, in all practicable ways, to direct and assist them.

The Association presents many attractions and offers many advantages to them. Our end is essentially the same as that of the Church; yet we believe our Association occupies a field, the wants of which no individual church can supply. [473]

May we ask you to bring the object, and the working of the Association, before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which meets in Rochester on the 16th proximo?

We would suggest that clergymen give letters to young men who may be coming to this city, introducing them to the Association, so that they may

be surrounded by Christian friends, and saved, it may be, from the many dangers to which they are constantly exposed in this city.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES I. BARR,

Corresponding Sec. Invitation Committee.

The same Committee reported the following Overture from the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund, and the Permanent Committees of Education, Home Missions, Publication, and Ministerial Relief:

TO THE VENERABLE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES:

We beg leave to call the attention of the General Assembly to the following statements with respect to the benevolent operations of the Church:

1. The various departments of Christian benevolence which have been undertaken by our Church are the most important objects within the whole range of charitable duties; not because they have been adopted by the General Assembly, but that they have been thus adopted because of their intrinsic importance.

The Divine plan is to save the world by the preaching of the Gospel and the extension of the Church. The Church is ordained of God; whatever promotes its growth and gives it power is to that extent worthy of confidence. So, whatever promotes the preaching of the Gospel in its purity, and brings it to bear on the greatest number of people, is entitled to generous support.

The cause of Foreign Missions aims to give the Gospel to all the destitute in foreign lands; that of Home Missions, to the destitute in our own land; that of Education, to prepare men to preach the Gospel; the Church Erection Board, to provide houses to preach in; and the Ministerial Relief Committee, to secure a comfortable support for the aged in their declining years, and for the disabled and their families; the Publication Committee, to supplement the work of the ministry by the aid of a sanctified literature; and the Sabbath-school Committee, to bring the Gospel to bear on the rising generation. These all constitute one simple, grand, and powerful whole, all centering in God's method of saving men. His plan must be the wisest and best possible. Organizations that propose to themselves some lower aim, or even such as aim to preach the Gospel to specific classes, as the outcasts, the papists, the sailors, the Jews, the foreigners, or the freedmen, may be praiseworthy in themselves, but must, of necessity, occupy a secondary place. [474]

2. The Church has lost much power over men, by allowing her benefactions to pass into the hands of other organizations, in which the Church is not recognized, and by which she obtains no credit, throwing away power which she should have wielded for her own growth. Hence, while the Church was never more liberal or active than now, the world sees it not, and infidels claim that she has lost her hold on the respect and confidence of men.

3. Our Church is endeavoring to prosecute her benevolent operations at the least possible expense for management and direction. The Education, Church Erection, Ministerial Relief, and Publication Committees employ only one Secretary each, and no agents. If voluntary and subordinate societies abound in agents, and keep the causes which they represent fresh and uppermost in the minds of pastors, and Presbyteries, and churches, they have a manifest advantage over our own causes, unless the pastors and Presbyteries will adopt the latter as theirs, and seek their advancement as such, and with special zeal. If they neglect them, there is no help. If

they fail to espouse them heartily, present their claims systematically, earnestly, and clearly, how can they have the generous aid which they deserve? The cause of Church Erection does not belong to its Board of Trustees; or those of Education, Home Missions, Publication, and Ministerial Relief to their respective Committees; they all belong to the Church, of which every Presbytery is a constituent part, and every session the organic and authorized agents. Shall all these causes, and all those that belong to us, knock at the doors of our Presbyteries as strangers and aliens, and their claims be admitted to attention by reluctant sufferance? Or shall they be adopted by the Presbyteries as their own, and welcomed as children in their Father's house?

We invoke the wisdom of the Assembly to devise methods to impress on the Presbyteries the measure of their obligation, as organizations, to foster, favor, and promote our own causes of benevolence, on account of their intrinsic importance; and because, through their agency, they can all be worked most economically and effectively, and in a manner to reflect great credit on the Church of God.

The Committee, in answer to the above Overture, recommended the adoption of a preamble and resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, The General Assembly has organized several Boards and Committees for evangelic action;

Whereas, In the prosecution of this, its proper work, the Church, unlike voluntary organizations, employs no agents to visit the churches and solicit funds; and,

Whereas, We have occasion to thank the Great Head of the Church for the amount which has already been accomplished through the spontaneous action of the churches in behalf of these several methods of Christian aggression;

Therefore, *Resolved*, 1. That all pastors and sessions be re[475]quested to arrange for systematic contributions in their respective churches once in a year, in aid of the several objects represented by the Boards and Committees, to the end that, so far as practicable, there may be uniformity of action throughout the entire body.

2. That the General Assembly, fully apprised of their incompetence to legislate authoritatively in any way in regard to that benevolence which is free-born, and emphatically disclaiming any policy which is rigidly narrow and sectarian, would respectfully request and advise all Presbyteries and churches to give the priority, so far as any distinction shall in any case be necessary, to those channels and agencies of Christian charity which the Church itself has organized; it being understood that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is included among them, as the organization for foreign evangelism which the General Assembly has adopted.

The report was adopted.

On the recommendation of the same Committee, it was

Resolved, That the several Permanent Committees and Boards of the Church be required to record, and report annually to the Assembly, the number of meetings which each member of said Committees and Boards has attended during the year.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Monday, May 20th, 3 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The Standing Committee on Foreign Missions presented their report, which, after a brief discussion, was recommitted.

The appeal of Silas Miller from a decision of the Synod of Illinois, previously reported by the Judicial Committee, was taken up. Pending the consideration of the regularity of the appeal,

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Tuesday, May 21st, 8½ o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and occupied the opening hour with devotional exercises.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The following communication was received from the other General Assembly: [476]

"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church holding its sessions in Cincinnati return fraternal and Christian salutations to the General Assembly holding its sessions in Rochester, praying and hoping for the presence of the Head of the Church in their midst, and the guidance of the Divine Spirit in all their deliberations and deliverances."

The Rev. James Denham, D. D., and the Rev. John Hall, D. D., duly accredited Delegates of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, addressed the Assembly, and were responded to by the Moderator.

The Committee of the last Assembly to appoint Delegates to the next General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland reported the appointment of the Rev. Ezra E. Adams, D. D., of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, Third, and the Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D., of the Presbytery of New York, Fourth, as such Delegates; and further reported that they had requested the same brethren to serve as Delegates to the next General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. The report was adopted, and the action of the Committee confirmed.

The Rev. Robert A. Browne, D. D., the Delegate of the last General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, addressed the Assembly, and was responded to by the Moderator.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Tuesday, May 21st, 3 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The reports of the Standing Committees on Church Erection, and on Home Missions, were presented in connection and accepted.

The report of the Committee on Church Erection was adopted, and is as follows:

A change of plan, in the administration of any great Christian enterprise, is like a change of strategy in the midst of a campaign. It is sometimes necessary. It is generally difficult. It may be critical.

The last General Assembly gave to the Church Erection Board a new and broader commission, and put the cause itself to a new trial. The event has justified the change, and has amply proved the wisdom of the Assembly's action. The depression, amounting to despair, which caused not a few of our frontier churches to fold their hands in apathy, was broken, and they began to struggle once more to lay the foundations of a house for the Lord, in the confidence that help would come to them in their [477] extremity. Others, further advanced in their efforts at church building, instead of sending

out their pastors with a roving commission to solicit assistance in our chief cities, turned directly to this new source of aid, which expressed the sympathy and fellowship of the whole Church toward its suffering members.

The number of applications made immediately upon the announcement of the new plan, and constantly increasing, is itself evidence that the need of this provision was most urgent, and that it was made not one moment too soon. The fact that one hundred churches of our name are houseless to-day calls on us, as a denomination, to follow the action of the last year with a yet stronger support of the Board, and a more earnest appeal to our congregations in its behalf. Having developed the need of our new and struggling churches, and having revived their hope, it behooves us to "prove the sincerity of our love;" "that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a performance also out of that which we have."

The actual receipts for Church Erection during the past year have fallen short of the aim of the Board, and far short of the necessities of the churches: but they have, nevertheless, reached an amount which affords positive encouragement of success. The fact that $20,000 have been contributed within six months, for a substantially new enterprise, imperfectly appreciated, with no agencies, no appeals to sympathy, no influence whatever except the plain statement of facts touching the needs of the kingdom, this, in the view of your Committee, is a substantial guarantee, that the Church will ultimately meet the full demands of this most Christian cause.

It is difficult to introduce a new claim upon our Christian benevolence. It is more difficult to take up and make effective one which has suffered from prejudice as well as neglect. Many of our most liberal churches have been preoccupied by local enterprises, which tasked them to the utmost, and from which it was impossible to turn aside. Others had already engaged in schemes of church extension, through synodical or other agencies, closely allied with this, and could not immediately adjust their plans to ours. The sum received by the Church Erection Board does not probably represent one-third of the energy and devotion of the Church to this cause. Twice twenty thousand dollars, unreported by this Board, has doubtless been freely contributed by the strong among us for the building of churches and chapels for the weak. It can only be a question of time whether all these gifts for Church Erection shall flow through the safer, wiser, and more economical agency of the Assembly's Board. To have raised even so much, without any loss in expense, as a separate offering, at the outset of this new endeavor, appears to us to have been a marked success.

It is greatly to be desired, however, that the process of concentration, in this form of benevolence, should go forward as rapidly as possible. We are one body. No member can say to another, [478] "I have no need of thee." No part of the Church, widely scattered as it is, can be faithful to fellow-disciples while working independently, and only for near results. Justice to those themselves who give, justice to those who are in need, justice to those called to administer this important trust, requires that all our sympathies and aid should flow impartially to the points of utmost want, the Church over, and be distributed with a comprehensive equity. The sooner this more generous method is accepted and made universal among us, the sooner will the burdens of our poorer brethren be lifted off, and every household of faith have a home and an altar of its own.

Your Committee would especially recommend that, in all cases in which churches or chapels are being built by private presbyterial or synodical aid, such property be made inalienable from the uses of Presbyterian worship, or its reversion secured to the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund.

It seems worthy of distinct suggestion, that the elders of our Church should give to this cause of Church Erection a particular attention. First, for the general reason that many pastors are hampered while they stand alone in the presentation of new objects, however urgent, by a fear lest they overburden their churches by these demands of benevolence. The cause often passes into neglect, through the (modest) diffidence of ministers, when one hearty, zealous word in its behalf, from an office-bearer or member of the Church, would give it at once its just prominence and full acceptance with the people.

There is another reason why our elders should inform and interest themselves in behalf of Church Erection. Of all our enterprises it is the one which commends itself to the sound sense of business men. It has no pathetic side. It affords no affecting incidents such as move in their recital the sympathies of an audience. Its strength is in its bare necessity. Its appeal is to the good judgment of men. Its demand is that of common prudence. Its value is found in the stability and permanence which it gives to church extension in every form. It is the end of waste. It is the beginning of order and firm growth. Men of sense easily perceive that the labors of the best home missionary must be in large part thrown away, until the people to whom he ministers have a house of worship of their own. Again and again have congregations been gathered at great expense and toil, only to be scattered afterward for want of some fixed and attractive dwelling place. It is a question whether it would not be a wise rule in the management of Home Missions, to commission no minister to labor statedly in our new settlements, who could not go forth with the pledge that one third of the cost of a church building should be provided for the people that he should gather, so soon as they themselves should provide the other two thirds. All experience shows that liberal and prompt outlay judiciously made is the best economy. It is difficult to say which is most unwise and wasteful; to expect the preacher to plant Christian institu[479]tions without a church, or to leave a church once built without a ministry. It should be borne in mind that means contributed to this work become immediately an investment, and bring early and large returns. They act partly as a help, and partly as a stimulus. Five hundred dollars donated by this Board calls forth perhaps five times that amount from the church itself which receives this aid. In most benevolent enterprises, there is a clear outlay for all that is accomplished. So much cost for so much done. Here the result is cumulative. It may be threefold or fivefold as great as the expenditure. The Congregational denomination of this country have contributed, first and last, about two hundred thousand dollars for Church Erection; and for this they already show a property in church buildings, thus erected, of a million and a half of dollars. Those sister denominations, which have spent in the State of Missouri alone $23,000 for Church Erection the past year—more in that one commonwealth than we have contributed for all the country—have been wise in their generation. When the practical men of our churches treat this, their cause, with the same sound judgment which they use in the affairs of this world, it will require little presentation from the pulpit. It needs only to be fairly looked at in its relations to the whole work of evangelization in the land, to receive the strong assent and ready support of every just and Christian man among us.

Your Standing Committee would suggest that the admirable report of the Assembly's Board be as widely circulated as possible among our churches, and that the best sympathies and energies of the members of this present Assembly be pledged, to the maintenance and advancement of this enterprise

of the Church, at this most critical period of its history. To suffer this cause to flag would be to impede and embarrass the whole work of Home Evangelization. To multiply its resources and power is to invigorate every Christian institution, and change hopes and promises and obligations into permanent realities of blessing.

Your Committee submit the following resolutions, covering the special subjects of interest in the annual report, and recommend their adoption.

In view of the fact, that one hundred churches in connection with this Assembly are now without any houses of worship of their own, while new churches equally destitute are continually being formed by the labors of our Home Missionaries,

1. *Resolved*, That it is our duty as a Christian denomination to contribute to the cause of Church Erection the sum of one hundred thousand dollars during the year now opened.

2. *Resolved*, That the pastor, or stated supply, of each church connected with this General Assembly be earnestly desired, to present the subject of Church Erection distinctly to his congregation in a discourse, and to take up a collection in behalf of this cause, on the second Sabbath of December next, or on the nearest possible Sabbath to that date.

3. *Resolved*, That this cause be especially commended to the [480] attention of the elders of the churches, some of whom, in the absence of pastors, are peculiarly responsible for the welfare of these enterprises of the Church, and all of whom have it in their power to encourage their ministers in urging the new claims of this cause upon those congregations which are not yet aware of its critical necessities.

4. *Resolved*, That, as an encouragement to churches which have unpaid loans from the Permanent Fund to discharge their indebtedness, the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund be authorized to change such outstanding loans to donations in part, as was done prior to August, 1866.

5. *Resolved*, That the vacancies now occurring in the Board of Trustees of the Church Erection Fund be filled by the election of the following persons:

Messrs. George W. Lane, Nathan Lane, and John P. Crosby, Esq.

Mr. William A. Booth having tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees, we recommend to the Assembly that his resignation be not accepted.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Wednesday, May 22d, 8½ o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and occupied the opening hour with devotional exercises.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

Communications were received from the Rev. J. George Butler, Delegate of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States; from the Rev. George A. Tewksbury, Delegate of the General Conference of the Congregational Churches of Maine; from the Rev. Aldace Walker, Delegate of the General Convention of Vermont; and from the Rev. Solo A. Dwinnell, Delegate of the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin.

The Rev. Ebenezer G. Parsons, Delegate of the General Association of New Hampshire, and the Rev. Robert G. Vermilye, D. D., Delegate of the General Association of Connecticut, addressed the Assembly, and were responded to by the Moderator.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the report of the Committee

of Conference on Reunion with the other branch of the Presbyterian Church, presented their report, which was accepted and unanimously adopted.

The report of the Committee of Conference is as follows:

The Committee, appointed by the last General Assembly to confer with a similar Committee of the other Assembly on the [481] desirableness and practicability of reuniting the bodies which they severally represent, would respectfully report:

That, in the discharge of the duty assigned them, the two Committees assembled in the City of New York, Wednesday, the 20th of February, 1867, and, after organizing in their respective places of appointment, met in joint session for conference and prayer.

Their meetings continued to a late hour on Friday evening, February 22d, when the Committees adjourned to meet again, in the same city, on the first day of May.

Reassembling at that time, they continued their conferences till Tuesday the 7th of May, when they finally adjourned. The circumstances, in which the Committees held their first meeting, were so peculiar as to demand a special mention, as they were fitted to produce an unusual sobriety.

The Chairmen of both Committees as originally constituted were absent; one, the Rev. Dr. Brainerd, had been translated to that world, where all the distinctions of Christian discipleship which exist on the earth are lost in the harmony of heaven. The other, the Rev. Dr. Krebs, was disabled by severe illness from all participation in our conferences, waiting for that change to come which will unite him to the great company of Christian ministers in the kingdom of God.

All the meetings of the Committees were distinguished by a degree of courtesy and unanimity, which was more than common. Composed of men of decided individuality, representing divers interests and sections, they have discussed every question, many of them of admitted delicacy and difficulty, with the utmost frankness, without one word or expression of any kind ever to be regretted by Christian brethren who felt the grave responsibilities of their position.

The result of their conferences is contained in the following document, adopted in Joint Committee with remarkable unanimity.

Proposed Terms of Reunion between the two Branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

The Joint Committee of the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, appointed for the purpose of conferring on the desirableness and practicability of uniting these two bodies, deeply impressed with the responsibility of the work assigned us, and having earnestly sought Divine guidance, and patiently devoted ourselves to the investigation of the questions involved, agree in presenting the following for the consideration, and, if they see fit, for the adoption, of the two General Assemblies:

Believing that the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom would be promoted by healing our divisions; that practical union would greatly augment the efficiency of the whole Church for the accomplishment of its divinely-appointed work; that the main [482] causes producing division have either wholly passed away, or become in a great degree inoperative; and that two bodies, bearing the same name, adopting the same Constitution, and claiming the same corporate rights, cannot be justified by any but the most imperative reasons in maintaining separate and, in some respects, rival organizations; and regarding it as both just and proper that a Reunion should be effected

by the two Churches, as independent bodies and on equal terms; we propose the following terms and recommendations, as suited to meet the demands of the case:

1. The Reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted "as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures;" and its fair, historical sense, as it is accepted by the two bodies in opposition to Antinomianism and Fatalism on the one hand, and to Arminianism and Pelagianism on the other, shall be regarded as the sense in which it is received and adopted; and the Government and Discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall continue to be approved as containing the principles and rule of our polity.

2. All the ministers and churches embraced in the two bodies shall be admitted to the same standing in the united body which they may hold in their respective connections up to the consummation of the Union; and all the churches connected with the united body, not thoroughly Presbyterian in their organization, shall be advised to perfect their organization as soon as is permitted by the highest interests to be consulted; no other such churches shall be received; and such persons alone shall be chosen Commissioners to the General Assembly as are eligible according to the Constitution of the Church.

3. The boundaries of the several Presbyteries and Synods shall be adjusted by the General Assembly of the united Church.

4. The official records of the two branches of the Church for the period of separation shall be preserved and held as making up the one history of the Church, and no rule or precedent which does not stand approved by both the bodies shall be of any authority until re-established in the united body.

5. The corporate rights, now held by the two General Assemblies and by their Boards and Committees, shall, as far as practicable, be consolidated and applied for their several objects as defined by law.

6. There shall be one set of Committees or Boards for Home and Foreign Missions, and the other religious enterprises of the Church, which the churches shall be encouraged to sustain, though left free to cast their contributions into other channels, if they desire to do so.

7. As soon as practicable after the Union shall be effected, the General Assembly shall reconstruct and consolidate the several Permanent Committees and Boards which now belong to the two Assemblies, in such a manner as to represent, as far as [483] possible, with impartiality, the views and wishes of the two bodies constituting the united Church.

8. When it shall be ascertained that the requisite number of Presbyteries of the two bodies have approved the terms of Union as hereinafter provided for, the two General Assemblies shall each appoint a Committee of seven, none of them having an official relation to either the Board or the Committee of Publication, who shall constitute a Joint Committee, whose duty it shall be to revise the catalogues of the existing publications of the two Churches, and to make out a list from them of such books and tracts as shall be issued by the united Church; and any catalogue thus made out, in order to its adoption, shall be approved by at least five members of each Committee.

9. If, at any time after the Union has been effected, any of the Theological Seminaries, under the care and control of the General Assembly, shall desire to put themselves under synodical control, they shall be permitted to do so at the request of their Boards of Direction; and those Seminaries which are independent in their organization shall have the privilege of putting themselves under ecclesiastical control, to the end that, if practi-

cable, a system of ecclesiastical supervision of such institutions may ultimately prevail through the entire united Church.

10. It shall be regarded as the duty of all our judicatories, ministers, and people in the united Church to study the things which make for peace, and to guard against all needless and offensive references to the causes that have divided us; and, in order to avoid the revival of past issues by the continuance of any usage in either branch of the Church that has grown out of our former conflicts, it is earnestly recommended to the lower judicatories of the Church, that they conform their practice in relation to all such usages, as far as consistent with their convictions of duty, to the general custom of the Church prior to the controversies that resulted in the separation.

11. The terms of the Reunion shall be of binding force, if they shall be ratified by three-fourths of the Presbyteries connected with each branch of the Church within one year after they shall have been submitted to them for approval.

12. The terms of the Reunion shall be published by direction of the General Assemblies of 1867, for the deliberate examination of both branches of the Church, and the Joint Committee shall report to the General Assemblies of 1868 any modification of them they may deem desirable, in view of any new light that may have been received during the year.

13. It is recommended that the Hon. Daniel Haines, and the Hon. Henry W. Green, LL.D., of New Jersey, Daniel Lord, LL.D., and Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D., of New York, and Hon. William Strong and Hon. George Sharswood, LL.D., of Pennsylvania, be appointed by the General Assemblies a *Committee to investigate all questions of property* and of vested rights, as they may stand related to the matter of Reunion, and [484] this Committee shall report to the Joint Committee as early as the first of January, 1868.

14. It is evident that, in order to adapt our ecclesiastical system to the necessities and circumstances of the united Church as a greatly enlarged and widely extended body, some changes in the Constitution will be required. The Joint Committee, therefore, request the two General Assemblies to instruct them in regard to the preparation of an additional article on this subject, to be reported to the Assemblies of 1868.

Signed by order of the Joint Committee.

CHARLES C. BEATTY, *Chairman.*
EDWIN F. HATFIELD, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK, May 7th, 1867.

Leaving their report with the General Assemblies and the ministers and churches of their denomination throughout the land, your Committee cannot disregard the providential auspices under which their recommendations await decision. The present is thought to be a favorable time, now that many questions of former controversy have lost their interest, for adopting a magnanimous policy suited to the necessities of our country and the world. The Presbyterian Church has a history of great renown. It has been intimately associated with civil and religious liberty in both hemispheres. Its republican and representative character, the parity of its clergy, the simplicity of its order, the equity of its administration, its sympathy with our institutions, its ardent patriotism in all stages of our history, its flexible adaptation to our heterogeneous population, its liberal support of schools, colleges, and seminaries designed for general education and theological culture, its firm and steadfast faith in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and that by means of revealed truth and the special effusions of the Holy Spirit in distinction from all trust in human arts and devices, all unite to promise, if we

are wise and faithful, a future for the Presbyterian Church in these United States greater and better than all the past. Amid the changes which have occurred around us, we are confident that nothing true and good will ever recede or decay; and it becomes all those who love the same faith, order, and worship, abounding in love and hope, to pray that God would count them worthy of their calling, that they may fulfill all the good pleasure of His goodness and the work of faith with power, that the name of our Lord Jesus Christ may be glorified in them, and they in Him, according to the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Signed by order of the Committee.

WILLIAM ADAMS, *Chairman.*

NEW YORK, May 7th, 1867.

The report of the Special Committee to whom the above report was referred is as follows: [485]

The Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Special Committee, appointed by the last General Assembly to confer with a similar Committee on the desirableness and practicability of reuniting the bodies which they severally represent, would respectfully report:

That they have given the document committed to them a careful consideration, in view of its grave importance, and the manifold interests it involves in its relations to our own Church and the progress of the kingdom of Christ in the earth. It presents a basis for the proposed Reunion, which, if the two Assemblies so order, is to be submitted to the deliberate examination of both branches of the Church for one year, subject to such modifications as may appear necessary or desirable within that period. It leaves the General Assemblies of 1868 free to act with reference to these terms of Reunion, in whole or in part, as providential signs may indicate; and, if advisable, to submit them to the constitutional and final action of the Presbyteries. Ample opportunity is thus afforded for a full and deliberate consideration of the whole subject, in all its bearings, as they shall affect local interests or the well-being of the entire Church.

For this and kindred reasons, your Committee conclude it was not the intention of this body, in referring to them this proposed basis of Reunion, that its several articles should be discussed at this time and place; and yet they cannot withhold their conviction, expressed in these general terms, that results have already been reached full of promise and hope; that, whatever concessions have been made, they only indicate how near the two parts of the divided Church have approached each other; that nothing more and nothing less than Christian charity would dictate has been yielded; and that, in the adjustment of any difficulties or differences, a proper regard has been preserved for the honor and rights of the respective bodies, to which the work of their Joint Committee is now submitted. The remarkable unanimity with which these initiatory proceedings have been concluded, after a thorough and frank discussion of the basis of Union, is full of encouragement; and whatever may be the ultimate result, much has already been accomplished for the healing of our divisions, and the promotion of peace and good-will in the Presbyterian body.

Impressed with these considerations, and gratefully recognizing therein the guiding providence of God in the successive stages of this work of concord, and especially the spirit of wisdom and love given to His servants in their several conferences, we do recommend, that this Assembly approve of the whole action of its Special Committee as declared in their report, and that the same Committee be continued for the purposes for which it was constituted.

There is a single point on which the Joint Committee ask instructions from the two General Assemblies. It relates to the changes in representation, etc., which will be required to adapt [486] our ecclesiastical system to the necessities and circumstances of the united Church. We would recommend, that it be left to the Joint Committee to examine carefully the whole subject, and suggest such changes in the Constitution as in their wisdom they may deem requisite.

It is further recommended, that the report of the Joint Committee be published under the authority of the General Assembly, for general distribution among our ministers and churches.

It is also recommended, that the Assembly appoint the several gentlemen designated by the Joint Committee as legal advisers, and that, in case of the inability of any one of them to serve, the Committee have power to fill his place.

It is indicative, we would believe, of the temper of this Assembly, the largest during our history of thirty years since the separation, that your Committee, though representing the extremes of our territory, and even the lingering memories of the conflict which culminated in the division, are of one mind in desiring the speedy and permanent Reunion of our beloved Church. It is but reasonable to anticipate, that the same spirit will characterize the action of the other Assembly, in the recollection of the fraternal, not to say magnanimous, advances made one year ago, and which gave rise to present measures for Reunion, and the hope increasingly and fondly cherished in the great Presbyterian household. Other members of that renowned family, than those represented in the two Assemblies now in session, at home and across the sea, are stirred in sympathy at the goodly prospect. The friends of Christian Union everywhere claim an interest in the completion of our work, so happily begun, as another sign of the predicted day when all Christ's people shall be one, keeping the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.

The report of the Standing Committee on Home Missions was taken up. Pending its consideration,

Adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Wednesday, May 22d, 3 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

Messrs. George W. Lane, Nathan Lane, and John P. Crosby, Esq., were duly elected, by ballot, Trustees of the Church Erection Fund, to serve for three years.

The Rev. Patrick Fairbairn, D. D., and the Rev. James Wells, the Delegates, duly accredited, of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, addressed the Assembly, and were responded to by the Moderator. [487]

A communication was received from the Rev. Edward D. Yeomans, D. D., one of the Delegates of the General Assembly of the other branch of the Presbyterian Church. E. A. Raymond, Esq., the other Delegate, addressed the Assembly, and was responded to by the Moderator.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Thursday, May 23d, 8½ o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and occupied the opening hour with devotional exercises.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

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

The Standing Committee, to whom were referred the fifteenth annual report of the Permanent Committee on Publication, and the thirteenth annual report of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, having carefully examined these documents, would respectfully report, that the progress which is indicated by the report of the Publication Committee, in the work to which they were assigned, is truly gratifying and encouraging.

From being an experiment of somewhat doubtful success, it has become a fixed and permanent fact, and has been relieved of certain limitations previously imposed, so that the Committee may now issue religious books and tracts of any character, which may be demanded by the pastors and members of our churches, and by our Sabbath-schools. Thus the way is prepared for it to become the source of supply of the religious literature demanded by our denomination. We should aim to make it, in the largest possible sense, the Publication House of the Presbyterian Church. To this end it should receive the patronage and support of our ministers and laymen. From it clergymen, as far as possible, should replenish their libraries, and our lay brethren furnish religious reading for their families. In this way it should be sustained and encouraged and enlarged in its operation.

While we are much gratified with the valuable additions it has been enabled to make to its published works during the past year, we trust that this work has only just begun, and that, in a short time, it will be enabled to add to its list such a number and variety of works, and to afford them at such prices, as will be an inducement to those belonging to our branch of the Church, and to many without, to purchase from that source their needed or coveted supply.

This Publication House is a child of our own creating, and we are under the most imperative obligations, as Christian men, adequately to sustain it and provide for its future development. [488]

It should be enabled to keep a reasonably large and well-assorted stock of publications on hand, not only for sale to its patrons, but also for gratuitous distribution to those who are unable to purchase. Its tracts and standard volumes should be sown broadcast among the poor of our churches. For this, means must be had, money must be provided: and your Committee see no way in which this can be done, but by giving diligent heed to our collections for this purpose. Notwithstanding all that previous Assemblies have said on this subject, these collections continue to be entirely too small, and many of our churches do not take them at all. This condition of things must be remedied, or this vital interest of our Church must prove comparatively a failure. Will not pastors and elders see to it that an annual collection is taken in their churches for this purpose?

So, also, we must look to this same source for a complete and perfected literature for our Sabbath-schools. This is a necessity greatly felt by our churches, and for the lack of which we have been subjected to the grossest impositions, by which hundreds of volumes have found their way into our Sabbath-school libraries which are entirely unfit for perusal by our children and youth. This can only be remedied by furnishing the right kind of literature for ourselves; and we are gratified to know that our Committee stand ready, from their own publications, and from carefully selected publications of other houses, to fill orders to any amount for books for Sabbath-school libraries. It seems to us that our own churches should be instructed and exhorted to look in this direction for their supply of Sabbath-school books.

We are gratified to learn that the attention of our Committee has been

turned to the wants of our German population, and we have no doubt that they are prepared to do all that, under the circumstances of the case, is wise and best upon the subject.

The report before us refers to our *Presbyterian Monthly*, and asks what directions the Assembly will give concerning it? It seems that its circulation is exceedingly limited, and its cost far exceeds the receipts from its patrons. Shall it be discontinued, or shall it be modified?

It was established in accordance with a felt need by our ministers and churches; and, in the opinion of your Committee, that need is as great now as it was then. We believe the principal difficulty with this magazine to be, that those who conduct it have attempted to make it accomplish too much, and thus have failed to popularize it. A pamphlet of only twenty-four pages cannot successfully serve as a monthly organ for six of our Permanent Committees. The little, that can be crowded into the space allotted to each Committee, cannot continue to gain the attention and excite the interest of the churches. Such an arrangement produces a small fragmentary pamphlet, without unity of design or symmetry of execution. Nor is there any necessity that this should be the case. What need is there that our Foreign Missionary Committee should occupy any considerable portion of this [489] magazine? Is it necessary that the *Missionary Herald* should be supplemented with four meagre pages in the *Presbyterian Monthly?* The *Missionary Herald* is our organ for the Foreign Missionary work, and our Foreign Missionary Committee in their report urge its increased circulation; and why not concentrate our efforts in that direction, instead of attempting to thrust upon our churches a duplicate of four pages in our *Presbyterian Monthly?*

We need a monthly mainly for our work of Home Evangelization, which should be under the control of a single mind, and filled with materials of the deepest and most thrilling interest, gathered, according to the discretion of the editor, from the several departments of our home work.

A monthly periodical, in order to be sustained, must interest its readers, and to this end it must be filled with facts and incidents tersely and vividly stated, so that they may affect the heart as well as inform the mind. Prosy essays and sermonic exhortations should be scrupulously rejected—they will kill any periodical.

We recommend that our *Presbyterian Monthly* be put into the hands of our Publication Committee, to be edited and conducted substantially upon the principles herein indicated—that it be numbered with their publications for which they are responsible, and that we pledge ourselves to sustain them in this work.

Your Committee would suggest that it be afforded as cheaply as possible, and that every inducement and facility be held out to secure its circulation.

It is probably too much to expect that such a periodical will sustain itself; but we believe it will make up the deficiency a hundred-fold by the increased liberality of our Churches.

We are gratified to learn that the *Church Psalmist* still maintains a firm hold upon the affections of the churches, as is evinced by its introduction into new congregations and the sale during the past year of nearly nine thousand copies.

We also rejoice at the success of our *Social Hymn and Tune Book*. It is fast becoming a great favorite with our churches. In those excellent qualities which eminently fit it for the use it was intended to subserve, it is unsurpassed by any similar work.

It is also recommended that the following members of the Permanent Committee, whose term expires the present month, be re-elected, namely:

Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Mr. Alexander Whilldin, Mr. Frank L. Bodine, and Rev. George F. Wiswell, D. D.

Your Committee most heartily approve of the doings of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, as set forth in their report.

They would recommend the re-election of the following Trustees, whose term of office expires during the present sessions of the Assembly, namely: John C. Farr, Esq.; Charles S. Wurts, M. D.; Rev. Daniel March, D. D.; Rev. William T. Eva, and Rev. Thomas J. Shepherd, D. D.

They would also recommend that Rev. Albert Barnes and Mr. Alexander Whilldin be elected Trustees, to serve the unexpired [490] term, one year from this time, of Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., and Matthias W. Baldwin, Esq., deceased.

The Special Committee on the work among the Freedmen presented their report, which was accepted and placed upon the docket.

The Standing Committee on Home Missions, to whom was referred an Overture from the Synod of Cincinnati, asking the Assembly "to direct the Permanent Committee of Home Missions to continue the appropriation (under certain specified conditions) made for the support of ministers, in all cases where they are entitled to such support, after the relation of such ministers and the churches they are serving are dissolved," report, recommending that the Overture be answered in the negative.

The plan proposed requires a radical change in the Constitution of the Committee, and in its modes of operation.

The Committee are instructed to aid the feeble churches as such, and not to support the missionaries.

Should any missionary, however, leave his field of labor before the expiration of the term for which he has been commissioned, and enter upon another, he can be commissioned again by the same method, and on the same principles as at the first.

The report was adopted.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Thursday, May 23d, 3 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

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

The Standing Committee on Sabbath-schools, having carefully considered the subjects assigned to them by the General Assembly, would respectfully report as follows:

There can be no doubt that, in the multiplicity of absorbing interests demanding the notice of the churches, a cause, requiring so much patience in its consideration, and so much wisdom in its management, as the Sabbath-school cause, might easily be passed by, with the indifference of those who are not intelligent concerning its need and its power, and with the indolence of those who are.

The instruction of children is the last attainment and the highest reach of Christian grace. Never, until the Church has come to leisure for serious study, and to advanced spirituality in experience, can those who are its natural leaders be prevailed upon candidly to estimate and provide for the wants of the little ones [491] in the fold. The best proof of high civilization is found in the toy of a child. Not one has ever been discovered in the excavations of Rome; not one was ever found among the ruins of Pompeii.

It has been reserved for the glory of the Christian Church to seek the happiness and the spiritual good of the babes and sucklings, out of whose mouth God has ordained praise. And yet, so little is this appreciated, that its utterance even now is likely to fall on many of our best minds as the mere extravagance of a harmless enthusiasm; not to be rebuked, indeed, for it is so amiable; but not to be heeded as a philosophical fact, for it is considered extreme.

We mark with much pleasure the endeavors made by our Permanent Committee, during this first year of its existence, in the direction of the literature which is passing into the hands of the youth of our congregations. The criticisms published in the monthly magazine are very valuable, and, if continued, will be of essential help to those who are commissioned to select books for our libraries

The columns of statistics in the printed Minutes are already so crowded, that it seems impossible to grant their request for additional space, in reporting teachers and officers as distinct from pupils. We hope that it will be understood among the congregations, that the annual reports are intended to include all the legitimate members of the schools, officers, teachers, and scholars of both church and mission schools.

No one can fail to observe the disabilities under which the Permanent Committee has been laboring during the past twelve months. It has had no Secretary to act as its medium of intercourse with the churches, and no positive constituency whatever to extend to it countenance, or furnish it decorous support. These brethren seem to us to merit praise for having had the courage even to attempt to accomplish any thing whatever in such circumstances.

But surely it cannot be expected, that any organization like this can hold its proper place with due dignity, or be in any degree effective in its designated work, under embarrassments so multiplied. The Committee has done organically all it could, and done it well. But there can be no wisdom, and there is no generosity, in continuing even in existence a Permanent Committee, which is obliged to exhaust its efforts upon mere compilation of statistics from the printed Minutes, or look for its necessarily accruing expenses to the unauthorized assessment of a few "residents in Central and Western New York." To be sure, the General Assembly owes its sincere thanks to those friends of the Sabbath-school cause who have willingly responded thus far to the call: but the great denomination it represents can ill afford to permit any one of its organized Committees to make persistently this mendicant show for itself, or send out its official circulars on such a pitiful errand. We ought to do more, or do less at once. [492]

Hence all the members of the Standing Committee are disposed to heed, on the instant, the request already made to the Assembly, that a Corresponding Secretary should be appointed, bearing the same relation to this branch of our benevolent effort, as those officially recognized in the departments of Home Missions, Education, and Publication bear to the respective Committees which they now serve. This Secretary ought to be clothed with the requisite authority, to go officially among the congregations, as the honored representative of the Church at large; and should receive a salary adequate for his competent support, so as to be able to devote his time and his gifts to the important work assigned him.

If it be asked, What need is there for such a Secretary? we reply, first, there is all the need for a Secretary that there is for such a Committee, and the more need now, in that the Committee has been organized; and we reply, second, that there is all the need for this Secretary and Committee in our denomination that there is in any.

If it be asked, Why not continue to do our Sabbath-school work in connection with co-operative societies? we reply that already have our brethren of every name deserted us to all intents and purposes. The Baptist, the Episcopal, the Reformed Dutch, the Methodist, and in New England the Congregational Churches, have in turn established and now support each a denominational Sunday-School Union, retaining meanwhile their position in others merely to control their publications and activities. And, furthermore, it ought to be remembered that the present question is not concerning the institution of an organization, but concerning its efficiency. Our Committee is already established; the question is: Shall it attempt to do any of its prescribed work?

Moved by considerations like these, the Standing Committee would recommend at once, that the request laid before the Assembly be granted, and that the Permanent Committee be authorized to appoint a Corresponding Secretary; but we find ourselves embarrassed by some other complications which force us to hesitate.

It is doubtful whether all of our churches are ready to receive so suddenly, as a denominational charge, the entire Sabbath-school Missionary operations which we have been accustomed hitherto to do in co-operation with others; whether the Permanent Committee itself has already completed and compacted its new organization, sufficiently for it to assume the responsibility of an undertaking so extensive as this promises to be; whether the other official Committees of our Church have adjusted their relative duties so nicely, as to be prepared to welcome at once into a dignified and acknowledged equality this one, which in many of its characteristics will be new; whether the best man for the desired Secretaryship could be found on call, or, at any rate, could be selected wisely, before the Committee should by experience have grown somewhat acquainted with its own essential wants; whether, in case of an organic connection in frontier work with [493] the remaining Committees, the consideration of another and more central location, and consequent reorganization, of the Permanent Committee might not be forced upon the Assembly; and whether a measure, so important as this, would command the cordial consent and respect of those among the most prudent of our counsellors, to whom we are wont to look in all exigencies, at a time when their minds are heavily occupied with questions of great gravity, demanding instantaneous decision, and embracing the whole polity of the Church.

These are among the first and most pressing reasons, which constrain the Standing Committee to withhold their recommendation, at the present time, concerning any new appointment of a salaried Secretary. Still they feel bound to receive, with great consideration, the request preferred by those in whose matured conclusions they would be glad fully to coincide. And they feel free to express the confident hope, that the history of the year to come will have so far made the way clear, that another Assembly will experience none of the hindrances which embarrass this.

With a view to help forward a result so much to be desired, the Committee avow it as their conviction, that the precarious support now permitted to this Permanent Committee ought to be established on a firm basis; the countenance extended to it ought to be open and full; its work ought to be urged forward, and at its disposal ought to be placed all necessary means for its efficiency, so that it may become a thoroughly organized agency in all that belongs to the Sabbath-school cause.

The Standing Committee therefore recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That the congregations and Sabbath-schools within our bounds be invited and urged to make generous contributions, during the present year, in behalf of the general work represented in the plan upon which this Permanent Committee was established.

2. That this organization be recommended cordially to the sympathy and co-operation of all our churches, as our agency in the various branches of Sabbath-school work; and that they be earnestly requested to transmit their funds through its hands.

3. That the Permanent Committee be instructed to proceed at once to their legitimate work, disbursing the moneys they receive in the several ways opened to them in the providence of God; the establishment of new schools, and the succoring of those which are feeble; the sustaining of missionaries commissioned by the Home Missionary Committee; the supplying of libraries in connection with the Publication Committee, and all the kinds of religious work among the children, especially in our own land, to which their wisdom shall point with hopes of success.

4. That the Permanent Committee be instructed to elect at once a Treasurer, whose duty it shall be each year, under its direction, to report receipts and expenditures of all funds intrusted to them to the General Assembly.

In laying this burden upon the Permanent Committee, we feel [494] some little reluctance, but we trust that those brethren, who have already shown themselves so worthy of the confidence reposed in them, will accept it as a labor of love, in the hope that, by the end of another year, when their work shall become settled, their need become definite, and their resources become respectable, the Assembly will be ready to place this Committee on an equal foundation with the others.

It only remains for us further to recommend that Rev. Samuel M. Campbell, D. D., Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, and Mr. Josiah P. Bailey be elected to membership in the Permanent Committee to serve three years; also that Mr. Edward Bristol, of Buffalo, be elected for the same class in place of Samuel Field, Esq., and Mr. Andrew A. Smith, of Brooklyn, be elected for one year in place of Mr. Ralph Wells, who has declined to serve.

The First Presbyterian church of the City of Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, was chosen as the place for the meeting of the next General Assembly; and the session of that church were appointed a *Committee of Arrangements* for that meeting.

The Records of the Synods of Albany, Utica, Onondaga, Geneva, Susquehanna, Genesee, New York and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Pennsylvania, Michigan, Cincinnati, Wabash, Peoria, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri, without exception, and those of the Synods of Western Reserve and Ohio, with exceptions, which were duly recorded, were, on the recommendation of the respective examining Committees, approved as far as written. The Committees on the Records of the Synods of Indiana, Tennessee, and Alta California reported, that those Records have not been forwarded to this General Assembly. The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged. The Committee on the Records of the Synod of Illinois presented a report, which was accepted and put on the docket.

The Standing Committee on Education presented their report, which was accepted, and placed on the docket.

Adjourned until 7½ o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Thursday, May 23d, 7½ *o'clock P. M.*

The Assembly met, and united with a large number of their fellow-Christians in the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

After the service, adjourned until to-morrow at 8½ o'clock A. M. [495]

Friday, May 24th, 8½ *o'clock A. M.*

The Assembly met, and occupied the opening hour with devotional exercises.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The Committee on Mileage presented their report, which, with thanks for their laborious and faithful services, was adopted, and is as follows:

The Committee on Mileage respectfully report:

That they have received, for the Commissioners' Fund	$7130.69
" " " " " Contingent Fund	748.91
	$7879.60
The bills of necessary traveling expenses of Commissioners amount to	$6046.00
Contingent expenses	1400.00
	$7446.00
Leaving a balance of	433.60

Two Presbyteries only have failed to pay anything to the Assembly's Fund, namely, Osage and San Francisco.

Eight Presbyteries have only paid enough to secure the Minutes of the Assembly, namely, Champlain, Chenango, Harrisburgh, Monroe, Marshall, Washtenaw, Kalamazoo, and Chariton.

Fourteen have paid but a part of their assessment, namely, St. Lawrence, Oswego, Utica, Onondaga, Cortland, Tioga, Lyons, Buffalo, Genesee, North River, Rockaway, Philadelphia Fourth, Huron, and Franklin.

Your Committee would respectfully call the attention of the Assembly to the custom, followed by certain Presbyteries, of withholding a part of their assessment, in order to secure in full the traveling expenses of their own Commissioners, thereby showing an unwillingness to take the risk of their fellow-members on this point. The generosity and fairness of this procedure may well be questioned. By the promptness of the great majority of the Presbyteries, none have suffered in this instance by the policy referred to.

Your Committee do not understand that inability to meet the rule of the Assembly is offered as a justification. They hope none of their successors will be obliged, in the discharge of their duty, to refer to a matter so disagreeable.

The Committee recommend that the assessment of six cents per member be continued for the next year.

The Committee recommend that the Assembly appropriate from the surplus funds an amount sufficient to cover the necessary traveling expenses of the Committee on Reunion for the year past, and also for the present year.

The Committee recommend, that the necessary traveling expenses of such of the Commissioners as are entitled thereto be paid in full. [496]

The appeal of Silas Miller against a decision of the Synod of Illinois was taken up.

It having appeared that the appeal was regularly taken, the sentence appealed from, the reasons assigned by the appellant for his appeal, and the whole record of the proceedings of the Synod of Illinois, including the testimony, and the reasons of their decision, were read.

The further consideration of the case was then suspended during the remainder of this session.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported a memorial suggesting a change in the order of exercises in the churches, with the recommendation that no action be taken upon the subject. The report was adopted.

The same Committee reported a paper respecting German Missions, the addition of a German member to the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions, and the establishment of a German College, which was referred to the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions.

Adjourned until 2½ o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Friday, May 24th, 2½ o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

Reports were received from the Delegates to Corresponding Bodies: from the Rev. J. Few Smith, D. D., to the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; the Rev. Herrick Johnson, to the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., to the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church; the Rev. Edwin A. Bulkley, to the General Convention of Vermont; the Rev. Conway P. Wing, D. D., to the General Association of Connecticut; the Rev. Francis S. McCabe, to the General Association of Massachusetts; and the Rev. George I. King, D. D., to the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin; all of which were accepted, and ordered to be printed in the Appendix to the Minutes.

A report was received from the Rev. Henry Little, the Delegate to the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which was accepted, and referred to a Special Committee consisting of the Rev. William C. Wisner, D. D., the Rev. George A. Lyon, D. D., and Mr. Joseph Ditto.

The Committee on the Polity of the Church reported an Overture, asking "whether a vote of a session entitles a person to the privileges of the Church, who is not baptized and has not made a public profession of faith?" They recommended the following answer: [497]

The vote of a session does not entitle an unbaptized person to the privileges of the Church, for the reason that baptism, as our Confession of Faith declares, (Chap. XXVIII., sec. 1,) is declared to be "a sacrament for the solemn admission of the party baptized into the visible Church."

The public profession of one's faith may, for sufficient reasons, as our Directory of Worship allows, be omitted; but the exceptional case does not respect baptism, which precedes the admission of the party to the Lord's Table. The vote of the session to this effect must be conditioned upon the baptism, and can in no case be a substitute for the sacrament itself.

The report was adopted.

The same Committee reported a memorial, asking for certain action of the General Assembly to prevent the division and destruction of our churches in the State of Iowa by the agency of Congregationalists.

The Committee recommended the following answer:

That it is inexpedient to take such action as the memorialist desires, in the belief that a strict adherence to the rules already established, both by the American Home Missionary Society and our own Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions, will prevent, so far as their respective agencies can control the matter, collision in the work of Domestic Missions.

The report was adopted.

The same Committee reported the following Overture and reply:

The Presbytery of Athens and the Presbytery of Catskill have severally presented requests, that this General Assembly will direct,

1. That in the column marked "Address," in the roll of ministers and churches as at present printed, the address of each church be entered opposite the name of the church, instead of that of the minister.

2. That the blanks for our Statistical Reports be so amended as to present a fuller view of the objects to which our benevolent contributions are given.

Your Committee are of the opinion that any alteration of the "Address" in the Minutes, or of the blanks for Statistical Reports, is inexpedient at present, and recommend that no action be taken by this Assembly requiring it.

The report was adopted.

The same Committee reported an Overture, asking whether "it is proper for the deacons of our churches to officiate on sacramental occasions when the elders are present?"

The Committee recommended that, inasmuch as we have no rule in relation to the subject, the matter be referred to the discretion of the sessions of the churches. The report was adopted.

The same Committee presented the following report, which was adopted:[498]

A paper from the Synod of Albany, containing some suggestions or resolutions in relation to the use of liturgical forms of worship, which they desire to be adopted by this General Assembly, was considered by your Committee this morning, when it was

Resolved, That, as the usages and forms of the Presbyterian Church have been so uniform and acceptable for years past, from their scriptural simplicity; and as no extensive departure from, or change of, these usages and forms is likely to take place in the Presbyterian denomination, therefore it is the judgment of this Committee that no action by this Assembly is at present demanded.

The same Committee reported two inquiries from the Presbytery of Iowa City, in respect to which a majority and minority report were presented. Pending their consideration, the Assembly proceeded to an order of the day.

The Rev. John C. V. Hoes, D. D., the Delegate of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, addressed the Assembly, and was responded to by the Moderator.

The consideration of the appeal of Silas Miller was resumed. The Rev. George I. King, D. D., of the Presbytery of Schuyler, was heard for half an hour, by request and in behalf of the appellant.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Saturday, May 25th, 8½ o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and occupied the morning hour with devotional exercises.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The consideration of the appeal of Silas Miller was resumed. The Rev. Edwin Black was heard in behalf of the session of the church of Tuscola, one of the original parties in the case. The Rev. George I. King, D. D., was further heard in behalf of the appellant. The members of the Synod present were then heard in explanation of the grounds of their decision.

The further consideration of the case was deferred until the afternoon session.

The Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Delegate to the

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, while the General Assembly would not be considered as censuring in the least the Rev. Henry Little, our Delegate to the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, believing that he acted conscientiously and according to [499] the best of his judgment, they would, nevertheless, express the opinion that their Delegates are under obligations to fulfil the mission to which they are appointed, and have no authority virtually to terminate, by their own act, a correspondence between this Assembly and another ecclesiastical body.

On the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Leave of Absence, it was

Resolved, That the General Assembly earnestly recommend to its Presbyteries, as far as possible, the appointment as Commissioners of those only who are able and willing to remain to the close of its session, to the end that all the work of the Assembly may be performed by all its members.

It was further

Resolved, That this Assembly recommend to each of the Presbyteries to take effectual measures to secure an annual meeting of the elders of its churches.

Adjourned until 2½ o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Saturday, May 25th, 2½ o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The consideration of the appeal of Silas Miller was resumed. The Roll of the Assembly was called, and opportunity given to every member to express his opinion on the case. After which the final vote was taken, when it appeared that the decision of the Synod of Illinois in the case of the appellant, Silas Miller, was confirmed.

Hon. Henry W. Williams, LL.D., John P. Crosby, Esq., and William H. Jessup, Esq., were appointed a *Committee to prepare a minute* expressive of the sense of the Assembly in passing the vote.

Adjourned until Monday next at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Monday, May 27th, 8½ o'clock A. M.

The Assembly met, and occupied the opening hour with devotional exercises.

The Minutes of the sessions of Saturday were read and approved.

A communication was received from the General Synod of the [500] Reformed Presbyterian Church, recently in session at New York City, relative to a General Convention, looking to the *Union of all the Presbyterian bodies* in the country, was referred to a *Committee*, consisting of the Rev. Sherman B. Canfield, D. D., the Rev. William H. Goodrich, D. D., and the Hon. Peter Odlin.

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

The Committee, to whom was referred the subject of ministerial relief, beg leave to report:

That the object of this Fund, and the mode of administering it, meet their entire approbation. The Master has said, with special reference to spiritual labor, "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and certainly the laborer, when worn out with hard work, or disabled from it by old age, should be entitled to the pittance of his daily bread, till he is called to his rest.

The necessity and propriety of this Fund for Ministerial Relief may be seen from the following considerations:

The usual inadequacy of ministerial support for any purpose of accumulation, or provision for long continued disability or helpless old age. Ministers and their families have the same wants as persons in other positions in life; their children are to be fed and clothed and educated. But with the exception of those few settled in our cities and larger villages, and abler churches, the remuneration for their labor is barely sufficient for their pressing daily wants; and it is believed that no class of men are accustomed to practise a more rigid economy and prudent outlay. The difficulties and embarrassments in this regard are greatly increased, in these times of high prices, by the fact that the salaries of ministers have not been advanced in proportion to the advance in the expenses of living, or in proportion to the advance of remuneration for other kinds of labor. As long as ministers can labor, they can live, because none know how to exercise a wiser economy; but, when laid aside, if they have nothing to fall back upon, and no personal friends to extend the helping hand, they must be subjected to privation and suffering; and their wives, if left widows, and their children, if left orphans, with their former dependence swept away, should be regarded as entitled to special sympathy and aid from the friends of Christ.

The long pastorates are few; where they exist, there is very little danger that the pastor or his family will be neglected in their days of want. They are provided for by a very kind remembrance of long and laborious service, and by a warm affection on the part of their people, that is better for them than a life insurance. Many of our ministers are subject to frequent changes of place. A few years of service in one place, and then in another, establishes no special claim anywhere; and especially is this fact true in reference to our Home Missionaries and those doing pioneer service in the Church; when disabled or laid aside from age, they feel that they have no home and no friends; that they are [501] remembered by no one of the congregations which they have served, with sufficient interest to make sure a careful looking after their temporal comfort.

It is only in the absence of all other means of support that disabled ministers are expected to lean upon this Fund for Ministerial Relief. In the great majority of cases of the disabled and the aged, a Divine Providence presents some method of relief, without the necessity of resorting to the scanty pittance afforded by this Fund. Sons and daughters, religiously trained, feel it a privilege to honor their parents, by supplying their wants, when those parents have passed beyond the period of remunerative labor. It is only when Providence presents no other method of relief, that this Fund comes in with its timely aid. The plan of thus affording relief is so well arranged, and so carefully guarded by the necessary steps to obtain that relief, that there is very little danger even of a wrong appropriation.

The Committee would renew the recommendation of a former Assembly, that each church connected with the Assembly be requested to take an annual collection in aid of this Fund for Ministerial Relief. A timely sermon, now and then, setting forth the claims of such an one as Paul, the aged, wearied and worn out in the service of the Church, would be quite sure to meet a response on the part of the people amply sufficient for all the purposes of the Fund. This is only the third year of the existence of this Fund in our branch of the Church, but since its establishment the interest of the churches in it has been steadily increasing, while the applications for relief have been increasing in just about the proportion of the increase of interest. Worthy applicants are supplied to the full extent of the Fund,

and to keep up this system of needed relief there must be a constant supply from the churches.

The Committee feel, also, that the object contemplated by this Fund is one which may well be commended to those moneyed men in the Church who are desirous of leaving their charities in a position of permanent usefulness. What more noble charity can there be, what more acceptable to the Master, than to minister to the necessities of those of His disabled and aged servants who have spent their lives in the toils of Christian labor, and are only lingering in this world till the Master shall call them to their reward in the next?

The Committee would, also, call the attention of each Presbytery to the importance of having a Standing Committee, through whom applications for relief may be made. The rules of the Fund require, that every applicant should apply for aid through the Committee of his own Presbytery. Such a Committee is necessary, not only to indorse the first application, but every renewed application. Serious inconvenience and needless delay and expense have been occasioned, in consequence of the neglect to appoint such a Committee.

Finally, the Committee would suggest, that the class of minis[502]ters and their families, for whose relief this Fund has been established, should not be forgotten or overlooked in the prayers of Christian people.

A paper conveying a request in behalf of Mr. Silas Miller, that his case be referred to the Synod of Illinois for final action, was referred to the Committee appointed to prepare a minute on the decision of the Assembly.

The Standing Committee to nominate Delegates to Corresponding Bodies presented their report, which was adopted, and is as follows: To

1. *The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, that met this year at Cincinnati, Ohio*—Rev. John C. Smith, D. D., of the Presbytery of the District of Columbia, and the Hon. William Strong, of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, Third, principals; and Rev. Halsey Dunning, of the Presbytery of the District of Columbia, and James W. Kerr, M. D., of the Presbytery of Harrisburgh, alternates.

2. *The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church*—Rev. Thomas Lippincott, of the Presbytery of Alton, principal; and Rev. John M. Bishop, of the Presbytery of Salem, alternate.

3. *The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America*—Rev. Clement E. Babb, of the Presbytery of Hamilton, principal; and Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, of the Presbytery of Dayton, alternate.

4. *The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in North America*—Rev. A. Augustus Wood, D. D., principal; and the Rev. Samuel H. Gridley, D. D., of the Presbytery of Geneva, alternate.

5. *The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America*—Rev. George A. Lyon, D. D., of the Presbytery of Erie, principal; and Rev. Samuel M. Sparks, of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, alternate.

6. *The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States*—Rev. Henry E. Niles, of the Presbytery of Harrisburgh, principal; and the Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, of the same Presbytery, alternate.

7. *The General Conference of the Congregational Churches of Maine*—Rev. Francis B. Wheeler, of the Presbytery of North River, principal; and Rev. A. Bordman Lambert, D. D., of the Presbytery of Troy, alternate.

8. *The General Association of New Hampshire*—Rev. Burtis C. Megie, of the Presbytery of Rockaway, principal; and Rev. Selden Haines, of the Presbytery of Utica, alternate.

9. *The General Convention of Vermont*—Rev. Timothy M. Hopkins, of the

Presbytery of Geneva, principal; and Rev. Benjamin Graves, of the Presbytery of Dayton, alternate.

10. *The General Association of Massachusetts*—Rev. J. Glentworth Butler, D. D., of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, Third, [503] principal; and Rev. Ezra H. Gillett, D. D., of the Presbytery of New York, Fourth, alternate.

11. *The General Association of Connecticut*—Rev. T. Ralston Smith, of the Presbytery of New York, Third, principal; and Rev. Erskine N. White, of the Presbytery of New York, Fourth, alternate.

12. *The Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin*—Rev. George Duffield, Jr., of the Presbytery of Knox, principal; and Rev. Edwin L. Hurd, of the Presbytery of Schuyler, alternate.

The report was adopted.

The designation of Delegates to the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, was referred with power to the Standing Committee of Nominations.

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

The Standing Committee on Foreign Missions have given careful consideration to the report of the Permanent Committee, and such other papers as have been given by the General Assembly to their charge, and present the following results of their deliberations:

Your Committee regret that the review of the year should again show, that a very large proportion of our membership (nearly one-fourth) make no contribution to the work of Foreign Missions, and that the amounts given are so small, being on an average of but about ninety-eight cents per member throughout our whole Church.

Your Committee are aware that, in the number of non-contributing churches, are found exclusively our feeble churches, many of them missionary churches and themselves struggling for a bare existence. Yet we believe that no church or individual can be so poor as to be exempt from the duty, or so weak as to be deprived of this great means of grace—giving to send the Gospel to a heathen world.

Your Committee are of the opinion that a lack of information in respect to the necessities of the world abroad, is practically the main and efficient cause of the want of interest, and of the inadequacy of the contributions. Unless there be an acquaintance with the work being done, interest is impossible. They feel most who know best.

Regrets should lead to a prompt and efficient remedy. This remedy, your Committee suppose, is easily within the reach of every pastor. Very many pastors are lamentably ignorant of the foreign missionary field, and are unwilling to give the time necessary to acquire information. It is not wonderful that they do not impart what they do not possess.

If each pastor should interest himself, by a systematic acquaintance with what God is doing in the heathen world through our [504] missionaries, and should become familiar with the men through their work, he could scarcely fail to communicate his awakened zeal to his people. Who can doubt that any church, made acquainted with the location of only a few mission stations, made familiar with the names, character, and labors of even a few missionaries, would inevitably be found giving of its means to sustain them?

Your Committee, in behalf of the General Assembly, would most earnestly urge, upon all pastors and stated supplies, the duty of personal familiarity with the work of God in foreign lands, and a diligent and careful impartation of more or less detailed knowledge of this subject to their people, believing,

as we do, that this would without doubt secure a response from even the feeblest church.

Closely allied to this topic is the use of our missionary publications. The circulation of the *Missionary Herald* should be promoted. Under its new and efficient management it is more than ever valuable. Your Committee would suggest, also, that the Permanent Committee be directed to make, as far as practicable, a systematic use of the *Presbyterian Monthly* magazine, publishing extracts from the letters of our missionaries at as early a date as possible after their receipt, and giving such other facts as shall be calculated to awaken a personal concern in the reader with the brethren gone out from our churches.

Your Committee regard with deep interest the correspondence which the Permanent Committee have had with our missionary brethren during the past year. The letters from these brethren, at once noble and touching, draw them more closely than ever to our hearts. It is to be hoped that this correspondence so happily begun will be continued and extended.

Your Committee have been deeply affected by the earnest pleadings of our overworked missionaries for help. We cannot but regard with great solicitude the fact, that the accumulated labors of our brethren abroad have laid one and another aside, and threaten to send others to premature graves. Will not our young men listen to those almost despairing cries for help?

With these sorrowful feelings, your Committee mingle rejoicings over the fact that, during the year past, an unusual number have offered themselves to the foreign missionary work, and that God has been graciously pleased to revive, in our seminaries, the missionary spirit, which in other days sent many brethren, very able and very dear, to the heathen world.

An Overture has been placed in the hands of your Committee from the Presbytery of Monroe, asking "That the General Assembly will take into consideration the propriety of receiving the mission now under the care of the Rev. R. G. Wilder, at Kolapoor, India, into its care."

An Overture from the Presbytery of Detroit, making the same request, and asking that the General Assembly would "refer the whole matter to a special committee," has by the vote of the General Assembly been committed to us. [505]

While your Committee cannot but admire the most energetic efforts of Mr. Wilder to sustain this mission, and cannot cease to rejoice in its success, yet to accede to this Overture, and receive this mission under the care of the General Assembly, would be to inaugurate an entirely new and different system of carrying forward our foreign missionary work. This we feel assured the General Assembly is not at present prepared to do. We, therefore, recommend that the Overture be answered in the negative.

Your Committee find, embodied in the Permanent Committee's report, an earnest letter from one of our missionaries among the Indians, petitioning the General Assembly to memorialize our National Congress, and to "ask that Indians, like all other persons, be declared subject to the criminal laws of the United States, and that provision may be made for the appointment and support of officers to enforce our laws among them." The Permanent Committee also "express the hope, that this General Assembly will give heed to the earnest request," etc.

On a very careful consideration of the subject, your Committee are of the opinion, that the facts upon which these requests are based are too broadly, at least, if not incorrectly, stated, and that however, through the inefficiency and corruption of officials, and especially through a low and wicked public sentiment, they are badly administered, yet our laws intend to protect the life

and property of the Indian, and that, when in reach, he is under their provisions both for protection and for punishment.

When it is remembered that the Indian tribes are independent, and that treaties are made with them as separate nationalities, it will be seen at once that to petition Congress to extend our criminal laws over them, in a larger sense than now, would be to ask that their acknowledged independence be taken away, and their whole status and relation to the government changed. This would involve great questions of civil rights and citizenship which clearly do not lie within the province of this Assembly to discuss.

While, then, we sympathize most deeply with our brethren among the Indians in their trials, and rejoice with them in their successes, and while we feel most profoundly the wrongs crying to Heaven that the Indians suffer, yet we do not see that it is proper for the General Assembly to accede to the request which we have now considered.

Your Committee take this occasion to express their profound concern, when they perceive that, while each of the other great benevolent causes of our Church has made gratifying progress, this of Foreign Missions alone has remained stationary or has relatively retrograded. Our Church seems to have lost in a measure a sense of its profound importance.

The cause of Missions is one. There ought not to be, as there cannot be on a proper consideration of the subject, any antagonism between the departments of Home and Foreign Missions; and any view which would exalt the one above the other, or seek to [506] advance the one at the expense of the other, is at once short-sighted and mistaken.

The command of Christ, "Go ye to the lost sheep of the house of Israel," was given to the seventy timid, childish disciples, who knew scarcely that he was the Messiah; it was lost, and evermore to be forgotten, in the sublime command from an ascending Christ, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." The promise, full of boundless blessedness, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world," was in the same breath with that which gave this great commission. The world-discipling Church is the Christ-containing Church.

The hour, when with narrow selfishness she begins to care only for her own, is the hour when she begins to lose the presence of her Master. A Church, not a missionary Church sending the Gospel abroad, is a dying Church. Her history proves it. The days of her home power have been the days of her missionary zeal. It has been so in the past, and our statistics show to-day that churches which have made the largest contributions to Home Missions have been those which exhibit the fullest to Foreign Missions; and that, for every foreign missionary sent abroad, ten have been sent to the home field. We believe that it would be disastrous beyond measure to the piety and power of our Church, were the idea to prevail, that to promote home evangelization our foreign work must be forsaken.

We can never disobey, ignore, or hold in abeyance the great command of the Lord Jesus, without the veiling of His presence and the withdrawal of the Holy Spirit, the life power of the Church. We can no more effectually enkindle her love and quicken her zeal for her home work, than to fill her with a tearful solicitude for a heathen world.

The Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., Rev. John McLeod, Rev. Alfred E. Campbell, D. D., Mr. William Churchill, and Mr. Oliver E. Wood, are recommended for election on the Permanent Committee of Foreign Missions, to the full term of three years; and the Hon. Horace J. Poinier and Hon. John Torrey, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Hon. William E. Dodge and Hon. Edward A. Lambert.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the General Assembly recommend to its churches the observance of the week, beginning with the first Sabbath of January next, as a week of special prayer for the Conversion of the World.

Resolved, That the General Assembly recommend the observance of the day of special prayer for Colleges and Seminaries of learning.

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

The Standing Committee on Home Missions, in presenting their [507] report, cannot refrain from expressing their thankfulness to the great Head of the Church, for the large measure of success, that has attended the operations of the Permanent Committee for the last year. They are grateful, that we have been permitted, as a Church, so greatly to enlarge, during the year, the number of our missionaries; that so many calls from different parts of the field have reached us for new laborers; and that the Church has responded to these calls by a large increase of pecuniary assistance. In these facts, they discover cheering evidence of the growth of the spiritual life of the Church, of the sanctification of its members, and of their increased sympathy with the great Head of the Church in His benevolent purposes for our ruined humanity. Remembering that the preceding ecclesiastical year was distinguished by a great outpouring of God's Spirit, that two hundred and fourteen revivals are specially mentioned in our Presbyterial Narratives for that year, they cannot fail to regard this enlargement and quickening of our missionary activities, as a Church, as one of the happy results of these seasons of spiritual refreshment. Our people having first "given their own selves unto the Lord," it was natural that they, like the primitive churches of Macedonia, should abound in this grace of liberality also. From this striking coincidence your Committee cannot but hope, that we may all learn wherein lies the true secret of the Church's power, and her highest preparation for the work of either our country's or the world's evangelization; and that our present ecclesiastical year, full of the power of the Divine Spirit in our churches, may thus become a year of great advance in the work of Home Missions.

But the great occasion, that your Committee feel for thankfulness to Almighty God, for the success of the past year, is the fact that they regard it as only a prophecy of greater advance in the future. That steady progress which has marked the work of our Permanent Committee, ever since its organization, we believe, is not only to continue for the year to come, but is to be greatly accelerated. And, while it may not exactly come within the province of this Standing Committee to attempt, by any argument, to magnify before the Assembly this work, yet to two particular features of this great enterprise they cannot forbear a very brief allusion.

What we do for our country should be done quickly. The present time is particularly opportune for labor in this department of Christian effort. Society, in many portions of our land, broken up and rendered fearfully chaotic by our long struggle for universal freedom and union, is now fast crystallizing anew. The population of our new States and Territories, heretofore, in many instances, so scattered as to be almost inaccessible to our missionary labor, is now fast gathering into centres along our newly built or recently projected railways. Rumor of war in the old world, united with hopeless political oppression, is stimulating emigration, and is bringing, in large numbers, to our shores the papal and [508] semi-infidel population of Europe. Now, then, is pre-eminently the time for Home Missionary work. "The King's business requires haste." When society shall have again been in this

land reorganized, and these new centres of population and trade shall have been established, and this tidal movement westward of the nations shall be at its full, the difficulties of evangelization will all be fearfully increased.

The other thought, that on this subject your Committee ventures to suggest, regards the peculiar adaptation of our own branch of the great Church of Christ to this work of home evangelization. Without saying one word to the disparagement of any other Christian denomination, we only express our enlightened judgment when we affirm, that our advantages and facilities for Christianizing America, and consequently our responsibilities to engage in this work, are unequaled by any of our sister Churches. With a polity so flexible and yet so firm as to enable us to have an indefinite growth at the extremities without at all weakening our central life; with a government in such admirable accord with the genius of our civil institutions; with a ministry scriptural and at the same time highly cultured; and, above all, with a love of freedom and hatred of oppression that was strikingly manifested before as well as during and after the war; we believe ourselves possessed with the true elements of a successful evangelism, in a larger measure than any of our brethren. The great foreign population of the North-west, so true to our country in the days of her deepest darkness, and so true now to the principles of universal liberty and political equality, we may reasonably hope, will be peculiarly accessible to the missionaries of a Church that has, at least, been among the foremost of the most fearless in its advocacy of the same principles.

Recreant, then, to our duty will we be as a Church, if we do not go forward immediately and boldly to occupy this whole land for Christ. As to the amount of money that our churches should aim to raise for this object, during the present year, the Committee have not thought it wise to speak definitely. A sum, but a little larger than that raised this year, would be so far below the actual wants of the Committee that we dare not mention it; and a sum, at all adequate to the ever-increasing demands that Providence makes upon us, might prove too heavy a burden for the faith of the timid to carry. We can only earnestly exhort all our churches to abound in their liberality for this object; and in every case to seek to secure, if possible, a large advance upon the contributions of the last year.

The points, on which the Permanent Committee in their report, ask to be instructed by the General Assembly are two:

1. The work among the Germans: How is it to be conducted? The Standing Committee, after a careful consideration of the subject, are unanimously of the opinion that, while the work is one of vast moment and should be prosecuted with vigor, all questions with regard to the manner of conducting it can best be [509] decided by the Permanent Committee themselves, and to their wisdom would they refer the whole subject. At the same time, however, they desire to call the special attention of those Presbyteries, who have a large number of this nationality within their bounds, to their duty to do what they can to bring them under the influence of evangelical truth. The good work that has been accomplished by some of our Presbyteries among this people, they believe, might be repeated by others.

2. With regard to the Cherokee nation, and the question whether the Permanent Committee should endeavor to send missionaries among them, and revive the churches once established there, your Committee, recognizing the hand of God in the way in which these calls have reached us, are satisfied that it is our duty to occupy, if possible, this field. Churches planted by the toil of our missionary brethren of the American Board, and so fervently prayed for by our fathers, and even by ourselves, should not be per-

mitted to die, if, by any instrumentality in our power, their life can be maintained and their future growth secured. So far, then, as the claims of other portions of the field will allow, and so far as God in His providence may supply suitable men, the Committee hope that we shall soon, as a Church, give to these sons of the forest the precious Gospel of Christ.

To that part of the report of the Permanent Committee, which refers to their plan of bringing the missionaries into closer contact with the churches, by designating some one as the correspondent of any individual, family, or Sabbath-school, that will pay into its treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars annually, we desire to call the special attention of the General Assembly. Already largely successful, your Committee believe that its efficiency, both in deepening the missionary spirit in our churches, and in enlarging their benefactions to this cause, may, and ought to be, greatly increased. The contributions of our Sabbath-schools to benevolent objects, already great and constantly increasing, ought largely, we think, to flow into the channel of Home Missions. Our children should be early taught to give to the great charities of their own Church, and should have awakened in their bosoms just that interest in home evangelization, that a regular correspondence with a laborer in this field would be best calculated to excite. May not a very large number of our pastors and stated supplies secure, from their Sabbath-schools, the support of at least one of our missionaries? We can hardly estimate the happy results which would flow from a wide extension of this plan of our Permanent Committee.

The following recommendations it has seemed wise to the Standing Committee to make to the General Assembly:

1. That the usual number of copies of the sixth annual report of the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions be printed, and that the Secretary be instructed to secure their general distribution throughout our churches.

2. That the Presbyterial Committees of Home Missions be [510] earnestly requested, to use their most strenuous endeavors to secure, from every church within their bounds, an annual collection for this object; and, further, that the presbyters be instructed, at one of their stated meetings, annually to inquire of every church what it has done for this cause.

3. That the best interests of the cause of Christ on our missionary field require the co-operation of the Committee of Home Missions and the Church Erection Board; and that the general policy of our Permanent Committee, in issuing commissions for fields where we have no houses of worship, should be to act in conjunction with the Church Erection Board, in securing at the earliest possible period so desirable an end. The adoption of this policy of mutual support will, in the opinion of the Committee, multiply the number of self-supporting churches, and thus diminish the number of calls upon the treasury, and, at the same time, secure to our Church the occupancy of the most important points on the field.

The Committee recommend that Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., William Adams, D. D., Hon. Edward A. Lambert, Joseph F. Joy, and James B. Pinneo, be re-elected as members of the Permanent Committee; and that Walter M. Aikman be appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. Milton Smith.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the lowest sum that should be named, as that to be used by our branch of the Church for the prosecution of the work of Home Missions the present year; and we earnestly urge upon all our churches the duty of greatly swelling their contributions, so that the pressing wants of the West and South may be meas-

urably met, and the Permanent Committee be enabled to make their appropriations on the basis of a quarter of a million.

Resolved, That, in view of the wonderful dealings of Providence with our nation; of the present formative condition of a great portion of our country; of the pressing necessity of now moulding the religious character of its people, and of our obligations to the Head of the Church, it is the duty of our Church to raise the greatest possible sum of money during the current year for the causes of Home Missions and the kindred objects of Church Erection, Education, Publication, and Ministerial Relief.

Resolved, That all the Presbyteries connected with this Assembly, which have not heretofore done so, are requested to adopt, at their next stated meeting respectively, a regular systematic plan of benevolence for the churches under their care; and to enjoin on every church, without exception, to bear its part thereof, and on every session, or church committee, to adopt such specific plan of effort in their respective churches as will reach every member thereof, and be most efficient under their circumstances in accomplishing the greatest success.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Assembly be presented to [511] the Hon. Edward A. Lambert, for the able and acceptable manner in which he has gratuitously discharged the duties of Treasurer of the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions.

The report of the Special Committee on the work among the Freedmen was taken up. Pending its consideration,

Adjourned until 2½ o'clock P. M.

Concluded with prayer.

Monday, May 27th, 2½ o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The consideration of the report on the work among the Freedmen was resumed. The report of the Special Committee was referred to the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions with power to act in the matter as they deem best.

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

On an Overture that appears to respect the introduction into the Church of an order of laymen permanently licensed to preach the Gospel, the Committee propose the following reply:

That, in view of the many dangers and difficulties, and the doubtful advantages of an order of permanent lay licentiates not candidates for ordination, it is inexpedient to take such action as is asked for by this Overture.

At the same time, the Assembly would emphatically declare their opinion, that it is both the privilege and duty of all Christians to go everywhere preaching the Word as God shall give them ability and opportunity, after the manner of the primitive disciples. And the Assembly hereby urge, upon the ministers and church sessions connected with this body, a more systematic and effective use of the zeal and ability of our intelligent eldership and lay element, in the work of evangelization in town and country.

The report of the same Committee on the Overture from the Presbytery of Iowa City was taken up. The Overture is as follows:

1. The Presbytery of Iowa City desire the Assembly, "to determine when the rights and privileges of ruling elders and private members cease, on their receiving letters of dismission; and whether the same rule obtains as in the dismission of ministers from a Presbytery."

2. "Can a Presbyterian church, under the care of a Presbytery, withdraw regularly, without first asking consent and leave of the Presbytery?"

The answer adopted by the Assembly is as follows: [512]

The established rule of the Presbyterian Church, in relation to the dismission of a minister from his Presbytery, is, "that in all ordinary cases, all the rights and privileges of an individual in a Presbytery cease when, at his request, his dismission is granted."

He may, however, within any reasonable time before he has used his letter of dismission, return it to the Presbytery, and then claim all his former rights and privileges; but, until he has used his letter, he is amenable to the Presbytery which has dismissed him. See Digest, Chap. II., sec. 8.

Your Committee have not been able to find any specific rule in our Form of Government, or in the Digest, in relation to the dismission of ruling elders or of private members from any particular church, indicating the precise time when their rights and privileges in that church from which, at their own request, they may be dismissed, cease; but we have no hesitation in declaring our belief, that the same guardian care which is extended over dismissed members is, by the very genius and intent of our excellent Form of Government, designed also for the protection of regularly dismissed elders and private members, as well as for the preservation of the peace and purity of the Church.

We therefore respectfully recommend to this Assembly the adoption of the following resolutions: that

1. The dismission of a ruling elder, by letter, from a church, terminates his official relations with that church.

2. A letter of dismission, whether issued to a ruling elder or private member, terminates the relations of the person dismissed with the church giving the letter, except so far as said church is responsible for its watch and care over him during the period of transition.

3. These rights and privileges can be regained in that church by returning the letters of dismission to the authority which gave them.

4. These rights and privileges can be secured in any other church within the jurisdiction of this General Assembly, by virtue of such certificates, provided they are presented to the session thereof within one year from their date; and, until they are presented, such persons are amenable to the church from which the certificates were received.

To the second general question we unhesitatingly reply, that no Presbyterian church, under care of a Presbytery, can withdraw regularly, without first asking consent and leave of the Presbytery under whose care and jurisdiction it voluntarily placed itself.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported an Overture with reference to a change in the manner of distributing the printed Minutes of the Assembly, with the recommendation following:

That it is inexpedient to adopt the course proposed, as it [513] would involve the Assembly in an additional expenditure of at least one hundred dollars, to be taken from the Mileage Fund, which is ordinarily not sufficient to meet the claims upon it. It is understood that any Presbytery, by prepayment of the postage on the Minutes to the Stated Clerk, may have their quota sent by mail.

The report was adopted.

The same Committee reported an Overture with reference to the Colleges of Rogersville and Maryville, Tennessee, with the following minute, which was adopted:

The General Assembly, regarding with interest all efforts to promote edu-

cation in every part of the country; and being memorialized by several Commissioners and others to take action in behalf of the Rogersville Female College, and also Maryville College, both in East Tennessee, though neither is subject to our ecclesiastical control, yet both being, by their charter, distinctively Presbyterian, and projected in the interest of liberal and Christian culture: therefore, the Assembly would commend them to the patronage of all friends of learning and religion as worthy of aid.

The same Committee reported a memorial, asking that the Assembly take more decided action concerning the evil of promiscuous dancing, with the answer following:

In the absence of any specific complaint requiring this body to exercise the authority invoked, and the General Assembly having confidence in the ministers and sessions connected with the several Presbyteries, as fully competent to do all which is proper and wise for the edification of their respective churches, Therefore,

Resolved, That the past action of the General Assembly, expresses with sufficient clearness their disapproval of the practice referred to.

The paper was adopted.

The same Committee recommended the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Assembly hereby declare their most cordial sympathy with the American Bible Society in its work of supplying the destitute with the Holy Scriptures, and gratefully recognize the tokens of Divine favor which have marked its past history, in the success which has attended its efforts to circulate the Bible, both in our own country and abroad.

Resolved, That, in view of the great and constantly increasing demand for the Scriptures, and the relation of the Bible-work to all the enterprises, home and foreign, which, as a Church, we are endeavoring to promote, we earnestly commend the Society to all whom we represent, as worthy of and needing their greatly increased liberality in its behalf. [514]

The report of the Standing Committee on Education was taken up, adopted, and is as follows:

The Standing Committee, to whom the annual report of the Permanent Committee on Education for the Ministry was referred, respectfully report:

The papers submitted to them show gratifying increase of interest and success in the essential work of preparing men for the ministry.

The Theological Seminaries in our connection enjoy augmented prosperity. The number of candidates for the ministry under care of the Permanent Committee is greater than ever before. The contributions received exceed those of any previous year.

But a few words will show, that there is room for greatly increased interest, and pressing need of it. The number of candidates averages but little more than one to each Presbytery. Only three hundred and sixty-three churches out of fifteen hundred and twenty-eight have sent in contributions, leaving eleven hundred and sixty-five that have given nothing. An average of ten dollars only from each of these would sustain a larger number of candidates by more than one-half than were sustained. A few of the larger churches have contributed liberally; but the exigencies of the cause demand more liberal contributions from all of this class, and something at the same time from each of the entire number, even the feeblest. Every one should have part in helping those who, for Christ's sake, devote themselves to preaching his Gospel, and who need help in their best training to do it efficiently and successfully. Then, the loudest call which now comes to us from every quarter is for men, more men! Men are needed for vacant

churches, some of which are large and influential, and some decaying and ready to die for want of a minister. Men are needed for destitute fields in every direction, in the older as well as newer portions of our country, East and West, North and North-west, and far West, South, and South-west. Men are needed in the foreign field as well as at home. The Foreign Missionary Committee calls for men. The Home Committee calls—churches call. The thronging myriads from the old world, the Freedmen, and Indian tribes call. Africa calls. Asia calls. The islands of the sea call. The world calls. And the united call is for men—living, earnest, well-trained, and devoted men. Nothing else. No devices, no other means will answer the call. The men must be had or the work decline, the churches waste, the desolations continue, the world remain in its perishing condition.

Our system to aid in meeting this demand is well organized, and has accomplished much; but much more remains to be done. It is not planning we need, but execution.

Those who have the work in especial charge may well renew their zeal, and should be sustained by our united prayers and co-operation. Ministers and churches should recognize the great demand of the time. More than anything else men are wanted. [515] With prayer, appropriate means should be associated; young men sought out, encouraged, and aided. Let parents and Sabbath-school teachers hear the call, and repeat it to those under their care, and pray that some of them may be selected and put into the ministry. Let ministers preach upon the subject, that the people generally may know the want. Let the truth be made distinct and obvious, that the preaching of the Gospel is the Divine method of saving men; that for its preaching men must be called of God; that he calls through means, as he carries on other parts of his work of grace in the world; and that labor for the increase of the ministry cannot be in vain in the Lord. Let all the churches regularly contribute to the Education Fund. Let the Presbyteries make the subject a part of the business of their stated meetings. Let all this be done, which is but carrying out the plan adopted by the Assembly, and unfolded in the Education Manual, and we shall be far advanced in supplying the urgent demand. Much will be accomplished directly. More candidates will offer themselves. The number may soon be doubled. There will be sufficient money to sustain them; and instead of fifteen we shall soon be introducing, by this means, thirty or fifty annually to the ministry.

Then more will be accomplished indirectly. Those who can sustain themselves, or be sustained by their friends, will be prompted to undertake the work. Others, who are in a course of education, will devote themselves to it. Others, whose collegiate education has been completed, will hear the call, and consecrate the attainments made for other purposes to preaching Christ and him crucified.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the education of young men for the ministry is essential to the work of the Church in giving the Gospel to the world.

Resolved, 2. That all our ministers be earnestly requested to preach at least once during the year on this subject; and all our churches to take collections and forward to the Committee at an early day, not deferring beyond the Sabbath preceding or succeeding the day of prayer for Colleges and Seminaries of learning.

Resolved, 3. That the present demand for men gives peculiar emphasis to our Saviour's single direction with regard to the supply of laborers, and should lead all who love him and his cause to pray earnestly, and without ceasing, that the Lord of the harvest will send forth laborers into his harvest.

Resolved, 4. That appropriations be continued at the rate of last year; one hundred and sixty dollars to a theological student, one hundred and thirty-two dollars to a collegiate student, and one hundred dollars to a preparatory student; with liberty to the Permanent Committee to increase the amount in special cases; but in no case to exceed two hundred dollars. [516]

The Committee recommend the appointment of Mr. James W. Dunning to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Walter S. Griffith; and the re-appointment of James P. Wilson, D. D., Robert R. Booth, D. D., J. Glentworth Butler, D. D., Charles S. Robinson, D. D., and Mr. Fisher Howe, to fill the vacancies made by expiration of their terms of office.

The propriety of a change of the day of prayer from the last Thursday of February to the first of that month or the last of January, in order to avoid its recurrence so near the twenty-second of February, and to secure its religious influence earlier in the season, has been suggested. As, however, other bodies than ours, and other institutions than those connected with us, are interested, we simply name the desirableness of the change, and invite general attention to the subject, that whatever final action may be taken shall be united.

In consideration of the impaired health of our highly respected brother, the General Secretary, Rev. Thornton A. Mills, D. D., to whom the Church owes a large debt of gratitude, especially for his devotion, efficiency, and success in the Educational cause, and in order that his usefulness may be prolonged, we recommend that the Permanent Committee afford him entire relief from active duty for a year, with a competent salary, and make provisional arrangements to supply his place during that time. This recommendation was not prompted in any way by Dr. Mills, but originated with the Committee, and is made as the best result of their deliberations.

The Special Committee on Manses and Ministers' Libraries presented as their report the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That this General Assembly direct its Presbyteries to send to the churches under their care a pastoral letter of inquiry and suggestion, with reference to the provision of a manse and a library for the use of the minister in charge of each congregation.

Resolved, 2. That the Stated Clerk of each Presbytery is instructed to bring the foregoing resolution to the notice of the Presbytery, and to forward to the next General Assembly any information that may be obtained in the answers to the proposed inquiry.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Committee continued.

The Special Committee, appointed to prepare a minute expressive of the sense of the Assembly in passing the vote in the case of the appeal of Silas Miller from the decision of the Synod of Illinois, recommended the adoption of the following minute:

The Assembly, having heard the appeal of Silas Miller from the decision of the Synod of Illinois, the sentence appealed from and the reasons assigned therefor, the whole record of the proceedings of the Synod in the case, including all the testimony and the reasons of their decision; and having heard the original parties [517] by their counsel, namely, the appellant, by his counsel, Rev. George I. King, D. D., and the session of the church of Tuscola, by the Rev. Edwin Black; and having also heard the Rev. Livingston M. Glover, D. D., and others, members of the said Synod, in explanation of the grounds of their decision, and having carefully considered said appeal and the reasons assigned therefor by the appellant, are of the opinion that there is no valid ground for the appeal, in that it does not appear that the Synod exceeded its power and authority in the premises, or that it did any

of the matters or things specified in Chap. VII., sec. 3, paragraph 3, of the Book of Discipline, as being proper grounds of appeal; and, therefore, the Assembly do now order and direct that the appeal of the said Silas Miller be dismissed, and the decision of the Synod of Illinois be confirmed; and the Assembly further order and direct that, if the session of the church of Tuscola do not, within six months from the date hereof, refer the case to the Presbytery of Wabash for a new trial, in accordance with the decision of the Synod of Illinois, then the decision of the said Synod sustaining the appeal shall become absolute and final, and the said Silas Miller shall be thereupon restored to all the rights and privileges which he had and enjoyed as a member of the church of Tuscola, and from which he was suspended by the judgment and sentence of the session of the said church.

The report was adopted.

The same Committee reported on the request in behalf of Silas Miller as follows:

That, in the judgment of this Committee, there are no reasonable grounds for the apprehension of the petitioner that, in the event of a reference of his case to the Presbytery of Wabash, he will not have a full and impartial trial; and they therefore recommend that the prayer of his petition be not granted.

The report of the Committee on the Records of the Synod of Illinois was taken up and adopted. The book was approved as far as written, with exceptions, which were entered on the Records of the Synod.

The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church reported the following minute:

Resolved, That, while the proposal made by the General Synod to this Assembly, in common with all the Presbyterian bodies of this country, to meet in conference at Philadelphia, during next September, for the purpose of taking steps preliminary to a union of all branches of the Presbyterian family in the United States, is a most welcome token of the increasing unity of spirit throughout the whole household of God, and, we would fain believe, a harbinger of full fellowship and ultimate union in the visible church of every name; we, nevertheless, feel constrained to decline a share in such a conference at so early a date, for the reason that [518] measures are already in progress, between the branches of the Presbyterian Church, whose Assemblies meet in Rochester and Cincinnati respectively, for a reunion of those bodies on specific terms now under consideration; and that these negotiations, until complete, should take precedence of any other discussions or conferences, on our part, on that subject.

Resolved, That we desire, in announcing this conclusion, to express, to our brethren of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, our most cordial regard and sympathy with the spirit of their movement toward general unity, and to assure them that, whenever such a proposition as they now make can be considered, without interference with other plans of union having rightful precedence, we shall not be slow to meet their suggestion, and seek its successful accomplishment.

The report was adopted, and the Stated Clerk directed to communicate the action officially to the body from which the overture came.

The Committee, appointed for the purpose, reported the Narrative of the State of Religion within the bounds of this body. The paper was adopted, and directed to be printed in the Appendix to the Minutes.

The Overture on a Sustentation Fund was taken up, and referred to the Special Committee on Manses and Ministers' Libraries.

Resolved, That the Stated Clerk of each Presbytery is hereby directed to ex-

amine carefully the annual Minutes of the Assembly, and to bring to the notice of the Presbytery all the acts of the Assembly requiring their attention.

Rev. Daniel March, D. D., Rev. Thomas J. Shepherd, D. D., and Rev. William T. Eva, and Messrs. John C. Farr and Charles S. Wurts were duly elected, by ballot, Trustees of the Presbyterian House, to serve three years. The Rev. Albert Barnes and Mr. Alexander Whilldin were similarly elected, to serve the unexpired terms of Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., and Mr. Matthias W. Baldwin, deceased.

Messrs. Ezra M. Kingsley Joseph F. Joy, and Edward A. Lambert were elected Auditors of the Church Erection Fund for the ensuing year.

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

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 Corresponding Bodies, [519] 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 leave: Ministers, David Vandyke and Eli W. Taylor; Elders, George V. Hoyle, Ezra Botsford, Cyrus Sebring, Reuben Sours, William Bradley, Samuel Axtell, Elias Lyman, Samuel Crawford, Harvey Curtis, and Willis M. Sherwood.

The Minutes of this session were read and approved.

Adjourned until 7½ o'clock P. M.

Monday, May 27th, 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

A letter was read from the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D. D., one of the Delegates of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, giving reasons for his absence, and extending to the Assembly the salutations of his Church.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this General Assembly deem it both a duty and a privilege to make most grateful mention of the bountiful hospitality of the citizens of Rochester, in providing for the entertainment of those in attendance upon our sessions as Commissioners and Delegates. We are under special obligations to the Committee of Arrangements, to the beloved pastor and the people of the Brick church, to the Central church, and to all others who have entertained us, for their happy and most successful efforts to make us forget that we were strangers, by making us feel that we were at home.

Resolved, That we tender our cordial thanks to the managers of the Mount Hope Nurseries for the invitation to visit their grounds and green-house; to the Athenæum Association for the privileges of their reading-room and library; to Mr. O. D. Grosvenor for the facilities afforded at the rooms of the American Tract Society; to the several railroad companies which have granted the Commissioners a reduced fare over their roads; to the American Express Company for their generous consideration; to the press of Rochester for faithful reports of our proceedings; and also to our beloved Moderator for the genial, impartial, and every way commendable manner in which he has justified our unanimous and *viva voce* choice of him to preside over our deliberations.

We deem worthy of special mention the beautiful floral offerings that have greeted us every morning. Our recollections of the fair donors shall be as fragrant in memory as their flowers have been to the Assembly.

And, in ending our brief but delightful association with those who have shown us so much thoughtful regard, we would say, The [520] Lord bless the dear people of Rochester, the Lord bless and keep them, the Lord make his face shine upon them and be gracious unto them, the Lord lift up his countenance upon them and give them peace.

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 at the First Presbyterian church of the city of Harrisburgh, Pa., on the third Thursday of May, A. D. 1868.

J. GLENTWORTH BUTLER,
Permanent Clerk.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL NARRATIVE

Of the State of Religion within the Bounds of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, May, 1867.

Of the one hundred and nine Presbyteries, eighty-six have sent to the Assembly their annual Narratives. These Narratives are, with few exceptions, adapted to make glad the heart of every one who loves the Church of God. They afford cheering evidence of growing compactness and unity, growing liberality, growing piety, growing numbers, growing prosperity and power. They prove that, while corruptions have abounded in society, and the prevailing worldly spirit has been everywhere working out its results, and the wicked have done wickedly, growing worse and worse, the Church has been kept by the power of God, has been accomplishing its work, and giving, in its life, on the whole, a continually higher and purer illustration of the religion of Christ. Above all, they prove the presence of God with us, and his approbation of our efforts to promote his kingdom.

Advancement in Piety and Christian Activity,

on the part of churches not blessed with powerful revivals, is one fact brought to view in the Narratives. Many churches, though not perhaps growing rapidly in numbers, have been growing in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Thus, the Presbytery of Chemung reports "no general and powerful revivals, but precious spiritual refreshings of several churches." The Presbytery of Catskill "finds comfort and encouragement in the healthy, vigorous growth of all our churches which enjoy the regular ministrations of the Gospel." The Presbytery of Harrisburgh says, that "a healthy and steady increase of the number and Christian activity of our communicants is very evident in all our congregations." The Presbytery of Genesee says, that "the last year, though not largely a year of numerical and spiritual increase, has been one of substantial progress and comparative revival." The Presbytery of Delaware reports no revivals, but "a larger increase of members added on examination than during the three years past."

The Presbytery of Dayton reports no revivals, but its "churches are stronger and more vigorous in material and spiritual life than a year ago." The Presbytery of Saginaw, without powerful revivals, reports "an almost universal advance in numbers." The Presbytery of Illinois reports "no general awakening, but a prevailing spiritual activity and healthfulness, attended with accessions to the communion, and increasing congregations."

Another thing noticeable in many reports is

THE ABIDING PRESENCE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT,

with special power in many congregations. The Fourth Presbytery of New York, after speaking of unusually large "accessions to its churches," says that, "though there is not a so-called revival, yet a communion never passes without more or less appearing to confess Christ for the first time. Some of our churches live constantly in this state of spiritual activity, and rejoice in the evidence that the Holy Spirit is ever present with them to bless and to save." The fruits of the revivals reported a year since remain, and the reviving influence is continued in many churches. The Presbytery of Cortland reports "a sustained interest following the revivals of a year ago." The Presbytery of Lyons says that "some churches continue to reap happy fruits from the revivals enjoyed last year." The Presbytery of Montrose says: "Tokens of the Spirit's presence are perpetuated in many of our churches. The fruits of the last year's revivals are still apparent in the 'burning and shining light' of many churches and individuals." The Presbytery of the District of Columbia says: "The revival spirit of last year, so largely shared by several of our churches, has perpetuated its happy influences through the present, and still promises blessed and cheering results in the future." The Presbytery of Cleveland and Portage says: "The year opened from revivals of great and lasting power, and the ingathering still continues."

The Naratives mention also many

NEW MANIFESTATIONS OF THE POWER AND GRACE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

The last year was, like the previous one, though perhaps not so remarkably and extensively, a year of the right hand of the Most High—a year of revivals. In the East, and in the furthest West, where of late some of our brethren have had a new song put into their mouths, the Holy Spirit has been present to bless his people; coming down, in some cases, "as rain upon the mown grass," in others with almost Pentecostal energy; wonderfully lifting up and spiritually enriching old and established churches, and greatly reviving and strengthening those that were ready to die. One hundred and eighty-one revivals are particularly mentioned, not including many "seasons of special interest," marked not so much by conversions as by the spiritual improvement of Christians. The Presbyteries, specially favored in respect of the extent and power of the reviving influence, were, so far as reported, those of Watertown, Utica, Cayuga, Geneva, Erie, Alton, Schuyler, and Galena and Belvidere. Many of these revivals date from "the week of prayer," which was very extensively observed. Among those converted were representatives of all ages and conditions; the majority, in some instances, being children and youth gathered in from the Sabbath-schools; in others, "a large proportion being adults and heads of families." In respect of mode, there seems to have been no uniformity. In some cases preaching was the prominent instrumentality; in others, and perhaps most, prayer-meetings were chiefly relied on; such meetings being, in some instances, held from house to house, or in school-houses. In reference to the revivals within its

bounds, the Presbytery of Erie says, that there was "less formal and regular preaching than has been usual at such times; more prayer and direct personal effort," on the part of Christians. It is worthy of notice that, in some instances, the earnest prayer and effort were grounded in the expectation of a great and general outpouring of the Spirit. Thus, the Presbytery of Cayuga says: "There is, we believe, a general and growing anticipation that revivals, here and throughout the land and throughout the world, are to become more frequent and more powerful." It is hardly strange that a Presbytery, animated by such an expectant faith, should be able to report an accession of two hundred and fifty-seven to fourteen of its churches, as the fruit of revivals, which, the Presbytery says, "have added more to the strength and spirituality of our churches than to their numbers."

The glorious work of God in the Allen street church, New York, deserves to be particularly noticed, because of its wonderful power and rich harvest of souls, two hundred having been hopefully converted; also because of its peculiar "features." "So deep," says the Third Presbytery of New York, "and all-pervading has been this work, that it must take a prominent place in the history of revivals in our country." The "leading features" are indicated as follows:

"First. The male members of the congregation were the first to be interested in personal religion. Instead of wives leading their husbands to Christ, as is usually the case, husbands were converted, and then persuaded their wives to believe on the Lord.

"Second. The work was carried forward mainly by prayer-meetings. Preaching services were held only once each week, aside from the Sabbath.

"Third. The relating of individual experience proved, under God, a most powerful agency in deepening religious impressions and thus promoting the revival."

Sunday-schools.

The interest in Sunday-schools is deep, wide, and increasing. For example: the Presbytery of Catskill reports "increased energy;" the Presbytery of Cayuga, "general enlargement and improvement;" the Presbytery of Rochester, "a much increased and increasing interest;" the Presbytery of Buffalo, "a manifestly growing interest;" the Presbytery of Grand River Valley, "never so great an interest" in Sunday-schools and the religious instruction of the young. The Narratives indicate that this increasing interest is well-nigh universal in the Church. It is, to some extent, manifested in the formation of "County Sunday-school Associations," "Sunday-school Institutes," and "Teachers' Training Classes;" also in the increasing self-denial and energy of the efforts to reach the poor and neglected classes of society, by the agency of mission Sunday-schools. Much is done through this agency, especially in the great cities. For example, five churches of the Fourth Presbytery of New York sustain eight mission schools, in which are taught two thousand five hundred children. A nearly equal number are taught in the mission schools of Chicago.

That the Sunday-school is regarded as an evangelizing agency of the highest importance appears from the following considerations, brought to view in the Narratives:

First. It is an agency by which the latent forces of the Church may be brought into most effective exercise, and thus the Church built up in character as well as in numbers. "There is a growing opinion," says the Presbytery of Cortland, "that in the Sunday-school the power of the lay element in our churches is to be most efficiently exerted."

Second. It is an agency which operates upon those who yield most readily to gracious influences, and among whom consequently we are to expect the greatest number of conversions. "It is increasingly felt," says the Presbytery of Illinois, "that children are the most hopeful subjects of Divine grace." "We must," says the Presbytery of Genesee, "gather the children in, or few of the next generation will be saved."

Third. It is an agency by which, through the blessing of God, many are converted. The Presbytery of Montrose speaks of the "Divine approbation in the saving grace imparted to many taught" in Sunday-schools. The Presbytery of Erie says, "God is evidently making the Sunday-schools more and more a source of blessing to the churches." The Presbytery of St. Joseph says, "God has showered down his blessings upon them." The Presbytery of Cortland uses the following language: "Conversions among youth and even little children are frequent, and want of confidence in their genuineness is fast being removed. And such is the faith in God's covenanted and gracious promises, and in the Saviour's care for the lambs of his flock—for of such is the kingdom of heaven—that the feeling is becoming general that the young should be reached as early as possible. The results of recent revivals of religion have generated and confirmed this sentiment."

Fourth. It is an agency which often does excellent service in clearing and breaking ground, and thus preparing the way for the Church with its ordinances. "Much of the pioneer missionary work," says the Presbytery of Alton, "is done by the agency of the Sunday-school."

Fifth. It not only substitutes the formal stated preaching of the Gospel, but also keeps alive the feeble, vacant church. One church is mentioned which owes its continued existence to a Sunday-school. A weak church, with a flourishing Sunday-school, is regarded as "master of the situation." The Presbytery of Union says, "In many of our feeble churches Sunday-schools have been organized and maintained with a commendable degree of activity and perseverance. In the absence of the living ministry, we rejoice to know that the Sunday-school is doing a good work."

It is thought by some of our brethren that this agency may be improved and rendered more effective. The Presbytery of Lyons expresses the "conviction that the idea of what the Sunday-school should be, and what is positive prosperity in this work needs to be corrected and greatly elevated." And the Presbytery of Marshall says, "A growing desire is felt to know more perfectly the way of carrying on most effectively this enterprise of our Church." The Assembly's Committee are anxiously looked to for light on the subject.

Most of the Presbyteries report an increase of

Benevolent Contributions.

The increase is an index of the growing consecration and the deepening spiritual life of the Church, and is most gratifying, not only because of its amount, but also because of its direction. The Presbytery of Watertown says, "The benevolence of the Church is becoming gradually more systematic, and directed more to the objects recommended by the Assembly." The Presbytery of Marshall says: "The principle of loyalty to the Assembly in carrying out the full scheme of benevolent effort is being insisted upon." The Presbytery of Indianapolis says: "Our churches appreciate more and more the importance of contributing to our regular benevolent objects." What is true of these Presbyteries is true also, to a great extent, of the others, as is indicated by the actual increase of contributions. It is a most

cheering fact that, in these times when taxation is so heavy and the cost of living so great, our Secretaries are able to report an increase of over sixty thousand dollars in the contributions to the benevolent funds of the Church. It deserves to be recorded also as a sign of progress, and an example of commendable liberality worthy of imitation, that, in the words of the Fourth Presbytery of New York, "by one of our churches but little short of one hundred thousand dollars has been given during the year past to advance the kingdom of Christ."

This increase of liberality is cheering as indicating advancement; but it is not to be forgotten that we have not yet attained to the Gospel standard of benevolence, and that, without doubt, the material resources of the Church have not been as yet deeply drawn upon.

Education, Home Missions, and Church Erection.

Only the Divine Spirit can work out the solution of the above questions as to money and men. The great need, the fundamental need, is the quickening power of the Holy Ghost, imparting to Christians in a higher degree the "mind which was also in Christ." All that is necessary to secure money in any amount, and men in any number, for the Lord's service is a far deeper, more powerful, more extensive work of the Holy Spirit in the Church. The increased liberality is a fruit of revivals, a fruit of the Spirit; and the same spirit, which takes form in gifts of money, takes form also in men giving themselves to the work of God. In proportion, therefore, as the unworldly, self-denying spirit expressed in gifts and sacrifices deepens and strengthens in the Church, it may be expected that young men in increasing numbers will offer themselves for the work of the Gospel ministry. Accordingly, it is very gratifying to be able to see in this increasing liberality an evidence of increasing love to the cause of Christ, and of growing interest in the work of evangelizing the destitute portions of our country; also a ground of hope and confidence that the means will not be wanting, nor long wanting the men, for the prosecution of this work. The need of its energetic prosecution is very apparent from the Narratives. For example, while the Presbytery of Watertown is earnestly endeavoring to solve the problem of preserving the existence of its weakened churches, the Presbytery of Northern Missouri, with only three ministers for its nine churches, asks anxiously, "Are there no men so consecrated to the Lord as to come over and help us?" And the Presbytery of Union, with only seven ministers for its twenty-six churches, says with emphasis, "We need and must have more men."

The Presbytery of St. Louis, within whose bounds the Home Missionary Committee the last year expended $6000, affords an example of the need of a greatly increased outlay in the work of Church Erection. Of the thirteen churches of this Presbytery seven have no houses of worship. The Presbytery says: "There is little doubt that five of them would become almost immediately self-sustaining if furnished with church edifices." Without being thus furnished, however, there is little reason to hope that the large expenditure of the Home Missionary Committee will lead to any permanent results.

Missions to the Freedmen.

While there is felt to be a want of men, it is, perhaps, not sufficiently considered, that many earnest and faithful men are in want of prosperous congregations. The great success of the mission in Charleston—a success altogether without parallel among all our missionary churches—illustrates the truth that, besides the need of money and men, there is need also of a

field not preoccupied and of a homogenous population, in order to the highest results. The want of Eastern churches weakened by emigration, and of many Western churches struggling for existence in fields held principally by other denominations, is a population that can be gathered into our congregations. The very marked success in Charleston seems to indicate that in the South, in a peculiar sense, "the harvest is plenteous;" and encourages the hope of the happiest results, from further efforts to carry the Gospel to the poor and destitute in that portion of our country.

Ministerial Support.

Some Presbyteries report an "increase of salaries," but, to a great extent, it is doubtless true that, in the words of the Presbytery of Bloomington, "The standard of ministerial salaries is not up to the necessities of the times." The Presbytery of Cleveland and Portage says: "Four pastors have resigned their charges and been dismissed. Three of these dismissions, at least, were in consequence of inadequate support, which is one of the most serious hindrances to the prosperity of our churches. It is much to be regretted that some way has not been devised in our Church by which a just compensation can be rendered to those who minister at her altars. The inadequacy of ministerial support has become a great and crying evil, which ought to be speedily removed."

Reunion with the Other Branch.

It is felt that old controversies, being dead, ought to be buried. The prevailing sentiment strongly favors Reunion, and happy results are expected from it. The Presbytery of Madison sees a "brightening prospect for its feeble churches," in "the changed and changing relations between our own and the other branch of the Presbyterian Church." The Presbytery of Greencastle says, "The life of some of our churches depends upon it." The Presbytery of Long Island expresses what seems to be the prevailing sentiment in the following language: "The Reunion of the two branches of our Church is desired by all the members of our congregations, without the exception, perhaps, of a single worshipper in our sanctuaries. We would not do evil to accomplish this Reunion, but we deem the separation a great sin. Worthy of reprobation only, in the present condition of our country, is the attempt to revive in our churches a theological and philosophical controversy, which the pulpit can scarcely ever have occasion even to touch. We prefer that belligerency should be turned against Romanism, atheism, and other powers of wickedness, and the manifest practical evils which spring from them."

Outward Reform.

There is an almost general awakening of interest in the cause of Temperance. The Narratives speak, in varying language, of a "fresh interest," of "a very considerable interest," of "a marked resuscitation," of "a decided movement," of a "thorough awakening," of "great exertions and sacrifices," of "vigorous measures to restrain and abolish the iniquitous traffic in intoxicating drinks." One Presbytery says, that "Revival has given an impetus to reform." The uniform representation is, that intemperance is prevalent, "alarmingly prevalent;" and, while in some congregations "no material progress" has been made, the position of the Church as a body, in relation to this great evil, is "firm and aggressive."

Summary.

God has given us prosperity. It seems clear that we have, on the whole, been gaining ground, as a Church, the past year, and that our position is considerably in advance of that which we held a year ago. There is doubtless room for improvement. Far less has been done than should have been done. But we have been steadily advancing. Looking back over a few years, it is easy to see that a very remarkable change, a very remarkable improvement, has taken place. A new order of things has commenced with us. Having received a new baptism from on High, the Church has been invigorated with new strength and life. The old is passing away, and all things are becoming new. We have got into complete working order. Measures for enlargement, which were at first an experiment, have become a success, and are taking hold more and more strongly upon the confidence and affections of the great body of the Church. God smiles upon us. Having given us a great work to do, he has furnished us for doing it; and our great Master, who has guided us thus far and who is opening the way before us, is in his providences saying to us, "Go forward."

Delinquent Presbyteries.

The Presbyteries, which have failed to report to the Assembly are those of Troy, Niagara, North River, Newark, Pittsburgh, Washtenaw, Maumee, Cincinnati, Ripley, Hamilton, Crawfordsville, Fox River, Chariton, Cedar Rapids, Minnesota, Osage, Kansas, Kingston, Holston, San Francisco, San José, and Washoe.

Decease of Ministers.

The decease of twenty-nine ministers is reported as follows:

Name.	Age.	Date.	Place.	Presbytery.
Andrews, Wells	79	Feb. 14, 1867.	Washington, Ill	Bloomington.
Axtell, Anthony D	32	Oct. 17, 1866.	Olean, N. Y	Troy.
Brainerd, Thomas, D. D	62	Aug. 22, 1866.	Scranton, Pa	Philadelphia, 4th.
Butler, Charles F	76	Aug. 13, 1866.	Bedford, N. Y	Utica.
Cheever, Ebenezer	76	Dec. 31, 1866.	Ypsilanti, Mich	Washtenaw.
Clark, Justus M	55	Feb. 10, 1867.	Ottawa, Ill	Ottawa.
Fancher, Ezra B	56	Jan. 27, 1867.	McGrawville, N. Y	Cortland.
Foot, George	67	May 3, 1867.	Odessa, Del	Wilmington.
Grieve, David H	29	Dec. 3, 1866.	Brownsville, Texas	New York, 4th.
Grosvenor, David A	64	Aug. 11, 1866.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Elyria.
Herritt, William	52	Jan. 19, 1867.	Quincy, Ill	Schuyler.
Holmes, Sylvester	78	Nov. 27, 1866.	New Bedford, Mass	Watertown.
Hoyt, James	48	Dec. 16, 1866.	Orange, N. J	Newark.
Johnston, Charles	78	Oct. 10, 1866.	Ovid, N. Y	Cayuga.
Kellogg, Robert R	53	Sept. 25, 1866.	Milford, Pa	Hudson.
Kerr, George, LL.D	52	Mch. 27, 1867.	Cooperstown, N. Y	Otsego.
Keys, John	88	Jan. 21, 1867.	Dover, Ohio	Cleveland and Portage.
King, John L	31	Nov. 10, 1866.	Denver, Col. Ter	Detroit.
Luther, Zebulon, M. P	53	May 22, 1866.	Elmer, N. J	Champlain.
Manley, Lyman	57	April 3, 1867.	Marion, N. Y	Lyons.
Osborn, Chauncey	55	Nov. 30, 1866.	Dearborn, Mich	Detroit.
Sharpe, Elias C	53	Jan. 5, 1867.	Atwater, Ohio	Cleveland and Portage.
Squier, Miles P., D. D	77	June 22, 1866.	Geneva, N. Y	Geneva.
Starr, Frederick, Jr	41	Jan. 8, 1867.	St. Louis, Mo	St. Louis.
Tenney, Roswell	...	Aug. 7, 1866.	Marietta, Ohio	Athens.
Thompson, Manna	...	Feb. 26, 1866.	Berrien Springs, Mich	Kalamazoo.
Tompkins, John	56	Aug. 15, 1866.	Marcellus, N. Y	Cayuga.
Wolcott, William A	34	Nov. 29, 1866.	Pultney, N. Y	Steuben.
Young, Claiborne	66	Sept. 9, 1866.	Thorntown, Ind	Indianapolis.

By order of the General Assembly.

HENRY A. NELSON, *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.	COMMUNICANTS. Added on Exam.	Added on Certif.	Whole Number.	Unknown.	BAPTISMS. Adults.	Infants.	S. S. Membership.	FUNDS. Gen. Assembly.	Home Missions.	Foreign Missions.	Education.	Publication.	Min. Relief.	Congregational.	Miscellaneous.	STATED CLERKS.
I. Synod of Albany	1803	5	80	1	13	67	488	206	8,337	1418	192	121	6,857	$419 13	$5,443	$3,660	$421	$243	$184	$138,615	$14,627	A. Bordman Lambert, D.D.
1. Champlain	1814	...	22	...	4	17	232	46	2,291	495	118	45	2,060	62 00	1,012	814	68	45	.....	23,725	2,044	Jonathan Copeland.
2. Troy	1820	...	25	1	5	18	53	46	2,237	543	25	23	2,003	142 45	1,528	1,013	162	92	119	43,138	9,260	A. Bordman Lambert, D.D.
3. Albany	1791	...	17	...	1	12	54	85	1,642	139	17	19	1,621	90 84	1,907	891	32	27	10	53,220	977	Stephen Bush.
4. Columbia	1802	...	6	...	1	6	22	8	818	111	4	12	520	49 50	145	497	58	20	43	6,035	771	Charles T. Berry.
5. Catskill	1851	...	10	..	2	14	127	21	1,349	130	28	22	653	74 34	851	445	101	59	12	12,497	1,575	Alvin Cooper.
II. Synod of Utica	1829	4	81	2	12	71	673	270	7,573	202	267	151	7,403	491 43	6,002	4,314	1,777	639	937	69,579	16,684	William E. Knox, D. D.
1. St. Lawrence	1818	...	10	...	...	8	37	41	754	.....	9	7	547	41 00	506	513	12	44	14	7,628	951	Baruch B. Beckwith.
2. Watertown	1822	...	21	...	4	19	190	46	1,774	83	84	44	1,639	131 00	765	781	214	51	140	15,502	2,509	Richard G. Keyes.
3. Oswego	1823	...	9	...	...	10	100	24	1,000	7	53	23	970	95 88	299	378	40	211	36	8,415	818	J. Niles Hubbard.
4. Utica	1842	...	41	2	8	34	346	159	4,045	112	121	77	4,247	223 55	4,432	2,642	1,511	333	747	38,034	12,406	Samuel W. Brace.
III. Synod of Onondaga	1855	4	88	13	14	70	529	302	8,919	68	240	120	5,691	430 94	6,595	5,158	1,067	1833	153	62,050	13,302	Lewis H. Reid.
1. Onondaga	1810	...	20	...	...	21	152	55	2,613	37	80	23	1,016	118 50	1,915	1,310	404	510	33	6,977	7,646	John F. Kendall.
2. Cayuga	1810	...	37	12	12	23	277	133	2,849	.....	105	56	2,357	177 24	2,809	1,798	372	262	70	31,197	3,376	Charles Hawley, D. D.
3. Cortland	1825	...	10	...	1	15	52	35	1,674	.....	24	22	1,423	57 00	587	1,014	110	94	50	15,247	1,167	Huntington Lyman.
4. Tioga	1829	...	21	1	1	11	48	79	1,783	31	31	19	895	78 20	1,284	1,036	181	967	.....	8,629	1,113	Solon Cobb.
IV. Synod of Geneva	1812	6	101	2	15	91	1165	372	9,857	498	537	227	8,225	522 38	5,430	3,926	1,020	1238	166	111,714	8,626	Benjamin M. Goldsmith.
1. Geneva	1805	...	36	1	5	18	364	128	2,703	206	169	74	2,566	149 59	2,045	1,653	168	144	153	29,200	2,736	Benjamin M. Goldsmith.
2. Steuben	1817	...	13	...	3	19	115	34	1,597	77	46	34	1,353	89 28	389	212	136	50	3	20,736	301	William A. Niles.
3. Chemung	1836	...	17	...	...	16	497	109	1,810	.....	227	49	1,303	84 00	1,191	919	434	831	.....	23,307	2,111	Charles C. Carr.
4. Ithaca	1839	...	8	1	4	9	53	38	1,276	33	35	23	773	73 74	918	573	232	9	.....	14,963	1,413	Theodore F. White.
5. Wellsborough	1845	...	12	...	1	13	75	8	604	46	37	11	354	36 12	33	23	4	3	.....	3,189	129	Samuel J. McCullough.
6. Lyons	1856	...	16	...	2	16	61	55	1,867	136	23	36	1,876	89 65	854	546	46	201	10	20,219	1,936	Arunah H. Lilly.
V. Synod of Susquehanna	1853	3	39	...	3	41	221	79	3,591	203	101	45	2,568	182 54	1,004	1,567	350	409	121	17,992	2,502	Samuel N. Robinson.
1. Otsego	1820	...	16	...	1	18	115	30	1,508	136	63	21	1,070	97 00	396	793	138	150	84	11,497	1,483	Charles Gillette.
2. Chenango	1826	...	13	...	1	12	29	19	1,187	20	9	7	520	19 00	274	520	142	236	5	3,350	428	William H. Sautelle.
3. Delaware	1831	...	10	...	1	11	77	30	896	47	29	17	978	66 54	334	254	70	23	32	3,145	591	Leonard E. Richards.

VI. Synod of Genesee	1821	6	138	6	14	103	1183	539	13,919	651	378	257	14,145	784	75	9,044	7,888	810	959	437	157,072	22,373	Timothy Stillman, D. D.
1. Buffalo	1817	...	46	1	8	28	396	156	3,917	181	65	74	2,773	219	00	3,728	2,845	320	468	115	46,224	7,090	Timothy Stillman, D. D.
2. Ontario	1817	...	19	1	4	13	149	66	1,649	40	71	26	1,405	95	14	773	748	107	214	52	20,647	617	John Barnard, D. D.
3. Rochester	1819	...	29	4	1	17	227	110	3,322	213	89	58	4,508	193	44	1,747	2,774	238	71	8	28,115	9,895	Charles E. Furman.
4. Genesee	1819	...	13	...	1	15	106	48	1,439	104	51	10	1,398	78	75	781	499	97	106	247	28,285	1,935	Charles F. Mussey.
5. Niagara	1823	...	18	...	...	16	233	110	2,396	93	70	64	2,677	129	90	1,156	635	3	70	.....	20,601	1,737	Edward P. Marvin.
6. Genesee Valley	1828	...	13	...	...	14	72	49	1,196	20	32	25	1,384	68	52	859	387	45	30	15	13,200	1,099	Isaac G. Ogden.
VII. S. of N. Y. and N. J.	1788	9	284	43	68	165	2148	1373	32,172	2268	651	806	30,608	1902	72	37,793	40,505	8,352	2864	2540	525,022	209,197	Obadiah M. Johnson.
1. Hudson	1797	...	16	...	4	12	83	49	1,694	.....	38	46	805	99	12	291	366	182	83	48	9,155	1,186	Obadiah M. Johnson.
2. North River	1819	...	22	2	...	17	138	49	2,038	110	49	44	1,328	111	50	517	532	40	21	23	20,914	2,386	Francis B. Wheeler.
3. Long Island	1791	...	9	...	...	6	7	6	672	1	3	18	689	41	40	231	302	11	108	17	9,785	349	Epher Whitaker.
4. New York, Third	1831	...	60	17	24	20	509	312	7,022	543	136	190	9,359	417	42	7,331	10,373	1,585	1427	1149	121,191	26,102	Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.
5. New York, Fourth	1845	...	46	14	24	15	308	293	4,423	826	80	153	3,937	265	00	14,059	15,874	3,346	574	550	138,830	111,588	John Spaulding, D. D.
6. Brooklyn	1838	...	28	1	...	9	242	176	3,642	368	75	120	3,247	187	86	7,230	3,721	1,546	127	.....	67,660	16,427	William S. Karr.
7. Newark	1824	...	48	7	12	32	539	307	7,770	130	123	134	5,819	444	00	6,163	6,973	1,086	370	679	110,918	43,798	J. Allan Maxwell.
8. Rockaway	1839	...	22	1	3	20	131	51	2,188	47	66	36	2,475	159	42	529	1,150	404	78	50	22,814	1,953	Burtis C. Megie.
9. Montrose	1832	...	33	1	1	34	191	130	2,723	243	81	65	2,949	177	00	1,442	1,214	152	76	24	23,755	5,408	Adam Miller.
VIII. S. of Pennsylvania	1838	5	113	7	25	89	1205	640	16,342	678	278	665	18,258	1008	34	13,274	13,731	3,050	2986	2414	262,854	60,759	William E. Moore.
1. Wilmington	1833	...	14	...	1	17	136	76	1,884	41	32	66	2,282	104	10	1,134	665	147	100	161	19,038	1,544	William Aikman.
2. Philadelphia, Third	1832	...	35	1	3	24	364	205	4,648	350	69	264	5,566	265	00	3,611	5,250	559	665	698	89,805	45,534	J. Glentworth Butler, D.D.
3. Philadelphia, Fourth	1845	...	43	3	12	30	347	251	6,691	240	109	238	7,077	387	24	2,685	4,743	1,502	643	850	78,326	9,710	Thomas J. Shepherd, D.D.
4. Harrisburgh	1839	...	13	1	5	9	93	49	1,365	3	19	34	1,689	117	00	5,307	2,262	782	1518	559	49,350	1,378	Conway P. Wing, D. D.
5. District of Columbia	1831	...	8	2	4	9	265	59	1,754	44	49	63	1,644	135	00	537	811	60	60	146	26,335	2,593	William McLain, D. D.
IX. Synod of West Penn.	1843	3	30	1	5	31	468	175	3,709	81	188	128	3,643	204	78	5,871	2,618	2,182	291	134	80,889	8,121	George A. Lyon, D. D.
1. Erie	1801	...	14	...	1	13	247	81	1,731	34	132	41	1,748	98	52	484	551	144	234	129	21,848	1,487	Joseph Vance.
2. Meadville	1842	...	10	...	1	13	114	64	1,097	.....	36	60	893	55	92	767	210	141	49	.....	10,979	1,105	Richard Craighead.
3. Pittsburgh	1839	...	6	1	3	5	107	30	881	47	20	27	1,002	50	34	4,620	1,857	1,897	8	5	48,062	5,529	Samuel M. Sparks.
X. Synod of Michigan	1834	9	116	5	13	124	953	681	10,472	337	432	256	12,060	637	93	5,329	3,370	1,338	532	372	120,581	8,197	William S. Taylor.
1. Detroit	1826	...	21	1	5	20	224	121	1,758	50	79	60	1,802	121	00	1,890	836	506	39	74	24,393	1,799	William A. McCorkle.
2. Monroe	1833	...	12	...	1	17	84	59	1,460	42	30	28	1,125	81	00	701	461	52	47	.....	20,116	394	William S. Taylor.
3. Marshall	1838	...	10	...	1	10	63	46	1,102	36	36	11	1,055	64	25	385	243	64	31	4	8,383	110	Loomis Chandler.
4. Washtenaw	1838	...	12	2	3	8	62	72	1,249	75	39	28	2,019	68	00	375	391	136	57	19	8,141	338	Lucius D. Chapin.
5. Kalamazoo	1838	...	15	1	...	16	116	89	1,515	91	58	41	1,732	109	00	675	738	297	112	105	15,130	3,095	Job Pierson.
6. Coldwater	1856	...	13	...	...	12	82	70	1,195	36	38	20	1,478	69	00	375	229	69	59	65	14,994	475	Joseph A. Ranney.
7. Saginaw	1856	...	16	1	1	17	117	114	1,038	.....	55	28	1,318	72	50	607	248	97	138	25	16,607	822	Henry H. Northrop.
8. Grand River Valley	1857	...	12	...	1	13	71	38	573	4	14	22	801	29	22	142	99	71	5	48	7,057	723	George Ransom.
9. Lansing	1866	...	5	...	1	11	134	72	582	.....	83	18	700	23	96	179	125	46	44	32	5,760	441	J. Evarts Weed.
XI. Synod of W. Reserve	1825	5	96	3	26	75	628	324	6,887	206	247	200	7,548	383	91	2,965	4,975	2,189	560	369	100,804	8,567	Xenophon Betts.
1. Grand River	1814	...	8	...	...	5	34	11	426	.....	20	13	100	26	35	262	126	44	30	.....	2,221	569	Dexter Witter.
2. Huron	1823	...	23	...	7	18	100	67	1,534	42	38	38	2,035	82	60	358	738	231	95	44	15,949	1,109	Alfred Newton, D. D.

SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES.	Date.	Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Licentiates.	Candidates.	Churches.	COMMUNICANTS. Added on Exam.	Added on Certif.	Whole Number.	Unknown.	BAPTISMS. Adults.	Infants.	S. S. Membership.	FUNDS. Gen. Assembly.	Home Missions.	Foreign Missions.	Education.	Publication.	Min. Relief.	Congregational.	Miscellaneous.	STATED CLERKS.
3. Trumbull	1827	...	13	1	1	16	64	52	1,331	39	25	37	1,420	$80 18	$221	$830	$511	$45	$70	$19,372	$1,764	Xenophon Betts.
4. Cleveland and Portage	1830	...	44	2	16	24	260	111	2,617	117	98	68	2,882	147 78	2,008	2,710	512	75	86	47,034	3,744	James Shaw, D. D.
5. Maumee	1842	...	8	...	2	12	170	83	979	8	66	44	1,111	47 00	116	571	891	315	169	16,228	1,381	Perry C. Baldwin.
XII. Synod of Ohio	1814	4	50	6	9	65	312	207	4,568	106	84	133	5,208	276 30	2,681	2,899	1,279	225	318	56,328	10,523	Addison Kingsbury, D. D.
1. Athens	1822	...	13	4	4	17	51	46	851	15	16	22	984	52 80	286	201	93	40	30	9,395	494	Charles C. Hart.
2. Pataskala	1809	...	17	...	3	23	135	69	1,620	47	30	67	1,859	110 00	760	848	803	15	169	16,887	2,217	Timothy W. Howe.
3. Franklin	1835	...	12	1	1	16	69	61	1,335	27	24	20	1,231	67 50	590	759	216	33	42	10,799	444	Oren H. Newton.
4. Scioto	1845	...	8	1	1	9	57	31	762	17	14	24	1,134	46 00	1,045	1,091	167	137	77	19,247	7,368	Eli P. Adams.
XIII. Synod of Cincinnati	1829	4	58	5	1	47	270	168	3,844	89	82	148	3,593	256 26	2,610	3,019	2,515	537	437	56,235	12,739	Joseph Chester.
1. Cincinnati	1828	...	28	1	...	16	69	78	1,573	32	10	82	1,968	102 90	1,354	1,950	2,077	239	338	32,252	5,628	Joseph Chester.
2. Ripley	1838	...	8	...	...	11	123	21	771	14	39	23	580	51 36	128	113	88	.....	.....	2,335	102	Jesse H. Lockhart.
3. Dayton	1838	..	9	...	...	10	52	47	851	43	26	31	1,045	55 00	610	532	255	140	99	17,898	6,346	Daniel M. Moore.
4. Hamilton	1846	...	13	4	1	10	26	22	649	.....	7	12	.....	47 00	518	424	95	158	.....	3,750	663	John Hussey.
XIV. Synod of Indiana	1826	4	42	3	6	58	266	183	4,134	147	86	133	4,220	239 99	2,725	3,232	14,650	469	263	69,105	7,351	John M. Bishop.
1. Salem	1823	...	9	...	1	12	72	40	1,096	42	27	53	1,415	62 52	773	1,045	165	183	182	15,632	5,397	John M. Bishop.
2. Madison	1825	...	12	1	2	15	45	34	1,027	93	7	24	995	60 80	869	507	2,471	70	2	10,009	286	Archibald S. Reid.
3. Indianapolis	1830	...	11	2	3	15	93	64	1,210	.....	30	19	1,165	70 92	833	1,365	11,936	141	68	38,199	1,260	Philip S. Cleland.
4. Green Castle	1850	...	10	...	...	16	56	45	801	12	22	37	645	45 75	250	315	78	75	11	5,265	408	Thomas S. Milligan.
XV. Synod of Wabash	1851	4	36	4	7	55	324	160	3,280	37	151	91	3,160	190 02	972	924	238	173	135	26,376	7,309	Francis S. McCabe.
1. Crawfordsville	1825	...	13	1	4	12	110	32	686	3	47	7	480	34 20	148	242	27	6	39	2,016	.....	William N. Steele.
2. St. Joseph	1833	...	8	...	1	14	44	30	849	14	20	17	995	50 10	192	222	79	30	5	6,357	937	John B. Fowler.
3. Logansport	1835	...	8	2	2	20	80	52	1,150	.....	36	28	950	69 72	526	373	118	97	21	10,000	6,282	Francis S. McCabe.
4. Fort Wayne	1845	...	7	1	...	9	90	46	595	20	48	39	735	36 00	106	87	14	40	70	8,003	90	William J. Essick.
XVI. Synod of Illinois	1831	4	87	1	2	95	653	453	5,764	276	232	200	6,711	309 53	3,358	1,450	717	965	236	82,637	12,057	George C. Wood.
1. Illinois	1828	...	18	...	...	20	178	91	1,655	14	62	67	1,315	100 00	594	575	422	524	37	26,290	4,801	George C. Wood.
2. Schuyler	1833	...	17	...	...	19	166	91	1,436	112	68	34	1,675	71 16	500	404	113	62	14	11,030	1,560	George I. King, D. D.
3. Wabash	1833	...	17	...	1	17	106	102	864	25	47	37	1,380	40 02	464	161	17	17	146	9,549	1,216	Enoch Kingsbury.
4. Alton	1836	...	35	1	1	39	203	169	1,809	125	55	62	2,341	98 35	1,800	310	165	362	39	35,768	4,480	Augustus T. Norton.
XVII. Synod of Peoria	1843	5	103	2	15	67	534	589	6,556	400	190	222	10,327	413 63	5,251	4,850	1,079	462	87	239,782	22,632	Zeph. M. Humphrey, D.D.
1. Ottawa	1834	...	14	...	...	9	30	21	358	.....	13	7	445	38 25	58	93	32	12	25	9,963	135	Nahum Gould.

2. Knox	1836	...	15	1	10	6	42	43	766	30	13	33	945	43 86	418	318	105	24	.....	9,996	11,850	Samuel Wyckoff.
3. Galena and Belvidere	1842	...	25	...	...	22	154	104	1,573	88	60	45	2,012	87 96	823	444	137	103	36	35,511	1,046	Eugene H. Avery.
4. Chicago	1847	...	39	1	4	19	215	323	2,936	249	64	111	6,100	188 00	3,682	3,855	727	310	.....	168,197	8,969	Edward A. Pierce.
5. Bloomington	1847	...	10	...	1	11	93	98	923	33	40	26	825	55 56	270	140	78	13	26	16,115	632	John Maclean.
XVIII. Syn. of Wisconsin	1857	4	44	1	2	35	125	98	1,640	40	30	71	2,782	98 19	823	346	81	22	61	21,415	1,923	Benjamin G. Riley.
1. Milwaukee	1851	...	14	...	...	9	26	21	642	25	1	23	1,010	38 76	239	65	30	5	54	6,488	388	George W. Elliott.
2. Fox River	1851	...	10	...	...	7	24	25	362	2	11	11	509	24 90	158	53	15	.....	.....	3,199	725	Silas H. Ashmun.
3. Columbus	1857	...	13	...	1	13	45	42	469	13	13	31	748	26 53	296	118	18	.....	7	7,558	176	Benjamin G. Riley.
4. Lake Superior	1857	...	7	1	1	6	30	10	167	.....	5	6	515	8 00	130	110	18	17	.....	4,170	634	Cicero B. Stevens.
XIX. Synod of Iowa	1853	6	60	2	8	60	297	349	2,733	114	87	105	2,874	135 45	785	484	107	253	29	46,604	3,268	Hannibal L. Stanley.
1. Des Moines	1845	..	9	1	2	10	79	62	468	.....	27	27	390	23 22	175	76	.....	29	.....	10,436	594	Thompson Bird.
2. Keokuk	1852	...	7	...	...	4	55	59	331	56	15	16	645	21 11	150	80	.....	.....	1	1,977	379	Gamaliel C. Beaman.
3. Iowa City	1852	...	12	...	2	9	32	25	226	2	18	13	315	16 62	47	30	5	.....	.....	1,767	255	Samuel Storrs Howe.
4. Dubuque	1855	...	15	...	1	16	91	71	739	31	11	16	490	39 20	166	90	75	26	7	21,312	720	Stephen Phelps.
5. Chariton *	1857	...	3	...	...	7	.....	.....	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Milton H. Dysart.
6. Cedar Rapids	1865	...	14	1	3	14	40	132	654	25	16	33	1,034	35 30	247	208	27	198	21	11,112	1,320	James Knox.
XX. Synod of Minnesota	1858	3	34	4	2	33	164	157	1,668	.....	86	72	2,064	91 90	519	485	219	169	11	8,832	1,809	Charles S. Le Due.
1. Dakota	1846	...	16	4	2	13	67	101	811	.....	35	45	645	46 02	61	54	7	10	11	3,426	103	Moses N. Adams.
2. Minnesota	1850	...	12	...	...	12	44	25	506	.....	18	11	959	29 90	417	370	29	46	.....	4,620	1,676	John Mattocks.
3. Winona	1857	...	6	...	...	8	53	31	351	.....	33	16	460	15 98	41	61	183	113	.....	786	30	Joseph W. Hancock.
XXI. Synod of Missouri	1832	5	41	3	6	52	92	180	1,506	28	30	46	1,678	89 63	1,783	576	210	182	110	38,134	640	Henry A. Nelson, D. D.
1. St. Louis	1831	...	15	...	2	13	51	44	653	12	10	22	793	49 00	1,431	454	183	102	110	24,534	229	Henry A. Nelson, D. D.
2. Northern Missouri	1845	...	5	...	...	9	5	34	233	.....	4	6	430	14 15	155	37	.....	.....	.....	6,210	100	Elijah A. Carson.
3. Lexington	1842	...	8	...	4	9	14	29	238	1	8	15	335	10 60	111	50	27	65	.....	4,065	311	James A. Darrah.
4. Osage	1845	...	4	1	...	5	8	23	113	15	4	3	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2,200	.....	William S. Messmer.
5. Kansas	1859	...	9	2	...	16	14	50	269	.....	4	.....	.....	15 88	86	35	.....	.....	.....	1,125	.....	William H. Smith.
XXII. Synod of Tennessee	1817	3	20	...	7	46	260	22	2,858	70	118	92	1,577	263 32	75	97	25	80	.....	7,172	.....	Thomas J. Lamar.
1. Union	1797	...	8	...	7	24	115	16	1,773	70	64	61	1,172	104 76	71	97	25	.....	.....	6,016	.....	William H. Lyle.
2. Kingston	1838	...	4	...	...	10	22	3	440	.....	5	6	220	24 90	4	.....	.....	80	.....	650	.....	William B. Brown.
3. Holston	1865	...	8	...	...	12	123	3	645	.....	49	25	185	33 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	506	.....	Samuel V. McCorkle.
XXIII. S. of A. California	1857	4	29	1	...	20	295	109	1,210	53	101	98	2,042	70 00	428	275	5	5	3	42,968	1,508	Edward B. Walsworth.
1. San Francisco	1849	...	8	1	...	3	65	44	392	35	20	14	550	16 00	158	181	.....	.....	.....	17,433	1,004	David McClure.
2. Sierra Nevada	1857	...	5	...	...	4	89	5	256	18	28	22	520	25 00	110	25	.....	.....	.....	11,200	233	Charles C. Wallace.
3. San José	1857	...	12	...	...	10	129	50	486	.....	47	50	905	24 00	155	64	.....	.....	.....	9,600	271	George Pierson, M. D.
4. Washoe	1863	...	4	...	...	3	12	10	76	.....	6	12	67	5 00	5	5	5	5	3	4,735	.....	Albert F. White.

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

II. Of the Synods.

SYNODS.	Date.	Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Licentiates.	Candidates.	Churches.	COMMUNICANTS. Added on Exam.	Added on Certif.	Whole Number.	Unknown.	BAPTISMS. Adults.	Infants.	S.S. Membership.	FUNDS. General Assembly.	Home Missions.	Foreign Missions.	Education.	Publication.	Min. Relief.	Congregational.	Miscellaneous.
1. Albany	1803	5	80	1	13	67	488	206	8,337	1418	192	121	6,857	$419 13	$5,443	$3,660	$421	$243	$184	$138,615	$14,627
2. Utica	1829	4	81	2	12	71	673	270	7,573	202	267	151	7,403	491 43	6.002	4,314	1,777	639	937	69,579	16,684
3. Onondaga	1855	4	88	13	14	70	529	302	8,919	68	240	120	5,691	430 94	6,595	5,158	1,067	1,833	153	62,050	13,302
4. Geneva	1812	6	101	2	15	91	1,165	372	9,857	498	537	227	8,225	522 38	5,430	3,926	1,020	1,238	166	111,714	8,626
5. Susquehanna	1853	3	39	...	3	41	221	79	3,591	203	101	45	2,568	182 54	1,004	1,567	350	409	121	17,992	2,502
6. Genesee	1821	6	138	6	14	103	1,183	539	13,919	651	378	257	14,145	784 75	9.044	7,888	810	959	437	157,072	22,373
7. New York and New Jersey	1788	9	384	43	68	165	2,148	1373	32,172	2268	651	806	30,608	1902 72	37,793	40,505	8,352	2,864	2540	525,022	209,197
8. Pennsylvania	1838	5	113	7	25	89	1,205	640	16,342	678	278	665	18,258	1008 34	13,274	13,731	3.050	2,986	2414	262,854	60,759
9. West Pennsylvania	1843	3	30	1	5	31	468	175	3,709	81	188	128	3,643	204 78	5,871	2,618	2,182	291	134	80,889	8,121
10. Michigan	1834	9	116	5	13	124	953	681	10,472	337	432	256	12,060	637 93	5,329	3,370	1,338	532	372	120,581	8,197
11. Western Reserve	1825	5	96	3	26	75	628	324	6,887	206	247	200	7,548	383 91	2,965	4,975	2,189	560	369	100,804	8,567
12. Ohio	1814	4	50	6	9	65	312	207	4,568	106	84	133	5,208	276 30	2,681	2,899	1,279	225	318	56,328	10,523
13. Cincinnati	1829	4	58	5	1	47	270	168	3,844	89	82	148	3,593	256 26	2,610	3,019	2,515	537	437	56,235	12,739
14. Indiana	1826	4	42	3	6	58	266	183	4,134	147	86	133	4,220	239 99	2,725	3,232	14,650	469	263	69,105	7,351
15. Wabash	1851	4	36	4	7	55	324	160	3,280	37	151	91	3,160	190 02	972	924	238	173	135	26,376	7,309
16. Illinois	1831	4	87	1	2	95	633	453	5,764	276	232	200	6,711	309 53	3.358	1,450	717	965	236	82,637	12,057
17. Peoria	1843	5	103	2	15	67	534	589	6,556	400	190	222	10,327	413 63	5,251	4,850	1,079	462	87	239,782	22,632
18. Wisconsin	1857	4	44	1	2	35	125	98	1,640	40	30	71	2,782	98 19	823	346	81	22	61	21,415	1,923
19. Iowa	1853	6	60	2	8	60	297	349	2,733	114	87	105	2,874	135 45	785	484	107	253	29	46,604	3,268
20. Minnesota	1858	3	34	4	2	33	164	157	1,668	.....	86	72	2,064	91 90	519	485	219	169	11	8,832	1,809
21. Missouri	1832	5	41	3	6	52	92	180	1,506	28	30	46	1,678	89 63	1,783	576	210	182	110	38,134	640
22. Tennessee	1817	3	20	...	7	46	260	22	2,858	70	118	92	1,577	263 32	75	97	25	80	.....	7,172	
23. Alta California	1857	4	29	1	...	20	295	109	1,210	53	101	98	2,042	70 00	428	275	5	5	3	42,968	1,508
		109	1870	115	273	1560	13,253	7636	161,539	7970	4788	4387	163,242	$9403 07	$120,760	$110,349	$43,681	$15,996	$9517	$2,342,760	$454,714