New Members and Officers—Drs. Pond, Thos. Shepard, J. Marshall Paul, A. L. Chapin, Hon. John Aiken, George Kellogg, Walter S. Griffith.

Home Department—Dr. J. F. Stearns, Wm. E. Dodge, Dr. Blanchard, Wm. Ropes, Esq., Prof. Lawrence, L. H. Delano, Dr. Budington.

Mr. Aiken, from the Business Committee, made a report relating to the order and disposal of business. Laid over for consideration.

Notices for meetings in Park street in the afternoon and evening, and Winter street in the evening were announced. Adjourned to 3½ o'clock.

MEETING AT PARK ST. CHURCH.

The meeting at Park Street Church began at 10 A. M., the house being well crowded, and many people standing in the aisles.

Dr. Stone, pastor of the church, began the services by reading the Psalm beginning, "God be merciful unto us and bless us," &c.

The congregation then sang the hymn—

"Jesus, the Conqueror reigns,
In glorious strength arrayed."

Prayer was offered by Father Hobart, of Vermont, who is 93 years of age, is the oldest surviving graduate of Dartmouth College, and has been more than sixty years in the ministry.

Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople, who received his instructions in this church, Dec. 2d, 1838, gave a brief account of the operations of the American Board in Turkey, and the forty churches which have resulted from them. He gave an entertaining account of early opposition and final success, and at the close of his address introduced Rev. Simon Eutijian, the Armenian pastor of the First Evangelical Church in Constantinople, who made an address in his native tongue, which Dr. Hamlin rendered sentence by sentence into English. The speaker was a fine-looking Armenian, expressed many warm thanks to American Christians, believed God would continue to bless their labors, and exhorted them to renewed fidelity.

The congregation now sang—

"O'er the gloomy hills of darkness
Look my soul, be still, and gaze."

After which Rev. Mr. Williams, of Eastern Turkey, addressed the meeting on the missionary's love for his work, the zealous efforts of the mission churches to raise contributions, and the duty of American churches to emulate their zeal.

Rev. Dr. Budington, of Brooklyn, N. Y., next arose, and made the Glorious Jubilee, his theme. He referred in very touching terms to the Armenian pastor who had addressed the meeting, and gave him the right hand of fellowship with a most cordial greeting. The scene drew forth tears from many eyes.

The speaker also said that this day, at 3 P. M., had been selected some months ago by the mothers in New York and Brooklyn, and generally adopted by mothers throughout the country as a time of prayer for the children of this country. May some of the children prayed for to-day be consecrated to the cause of missions.

Rev. Dr. Brace, of Connecticut, offered prayer, and the benediction was pronounced by the aged father Hobart.

2D DAY—WEDNESDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board re-assembled at 3½ o'clock. The attendance, as usual, was quite full.

The motion of Judge Jesup was announced as still in order.

Dr. Treat said the first question was how much did the Board require the current year. Dr. Anderson and Mr. Gordon, the Treasurer, in answer to his questions, had told him that $318,000 were required for the missionaries, and $44,000 for other expenses. The whole amount, it was supposed, would be $370,000. It might be asked, why did it require $44,000 for other expenses? This amount was for salaries, collections, publications and other expenses believed necessary. In many cases publications were furnished at the request of societies making contributions. The expense of collections did not exceed seven per cent. of the whole amount received. This subject was under the consideration of the committee, and when more light was shed upon it they would be ready to act. Under present circumstances, they could not see that it would be advisable to give up the district secretaries.

Referring to the Vermont Central Railroad, he said the whole expense of the Board from the beginning was not greater than the cost of that road. He did not believe the church would refuse the sum called for, and called attention to the fact that a large number of church members never gave anything for Missions. To get that sum solicitation must be made. Some churches had adopted the plan of getting monthly pledges, of which he thought favorably. Another thing he thought important, the making it a matter of duty for members of churches to give according to their ability. But there was a more excellent way, in teaching others to give out of a love to Christ. In obtaining means, let not those be overlooked who are in humble circumstances. He believed there was a great loss here, but more in the sympathy of that class from failure to give.

It may be said what now do you propose to do? Very much would depend upon the action of this meeting. The committee must depend on this. They will not give what the missionaries ask, simply for their asking, but will give what the church is disposed to furnish. If the means are not furnished, the pressure must come mainly upon the schools and the native teachers. In addition to the testimony given by Mr. Booth, he would read a communication from the North Armenian Mission. Here was a salary of only $120 for a teacher, and it was struck out and the teacher cut off. In several cases, small sums were saved. If we go below $365,000, this process must still go on, teachers cut off and schools disbanded. He appealed to pastors, an unusual number of whom were present, that they exert such an influence as would remove all fears.

James M. Kimball of Boston referred to the difference in living between now and twenty-five years since. Ministers little knew the amount which was expended for living by merchants, while it was said the Board did not get any more. Faith and a determination to set the work forward was all that was needed, and the money would come.

Rev. Dr. Hamlin of Constantinople said he had just come from the work of retrenchment, as an agent of this Board. It was not so much an evil that a school was shut up or a teacher dismissed, as it was that the process cramps the energies of a missionary church. As an illustration, he related the effects upon a church at Broussa, which was shut up, and a colporteur dismissed. The cost of the room this church was unable to pay, and he believed the saving of $8000, which was done by retrenchment in the Armenian mission, would do more harm than almost anything which could be done by the Board. A non-Protestant Armenian, out of his sympathy and poverty, gave $2 toward the debt of the Board, and he hoped no church member would have less sympathy. In addition to the loss of sympathy and energy, that mission was a key to the hearts of 16,000,000 of people. The law of progress was essential to this work, and unless the Board was determined to make this progress, they had better make this Jubilee year a year of the disbandment of its missions.

Dr. Chickering of Portland said there was no question about duty, or ability, and if all the large-hearted men were here to listen to all the earnest remarks which had been made, he should not fear for the results. From the remarks in the morning, he supposed near half a million of dollars would be needed—he now thought they hardly asked for enough. He got a pretty large sum from his people last year, but he should not dare go to them with another appeal to pay a debt incurred this year. The best disposition of a debt, was not to have one.

Rev. Mr. Trask, of Fitchburg, pledged himself that he would not make an anti-tobacco speech. (General laugh.) And in allusion to the speeches of laymen, said he feared the clergy had been outdone entirely in large-heartedness by the laymen present. He thought we were debtors to the heathen, we were debtors to God, and we ought to feel the privilege of giving to the cause. He said he could not help touching at the close upon his favorite subject, and as Mr. Dodge had made a good hit on the ladies' bonnets, he advised the ladies to give the gentlemen a hit on their use of tobacco. Dr. Cole said the expense of the American church for tobacco was $5,000,000; this saved, and the Board would no longer want for means.

Dr. Worcester thought much of the discussion was wide of the subject before the Board, and made some further explanation of former remarks. He contended that there must be a limit somewhere.

A hymn was now sung, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Budington. Dr. Budington alluded to the fact that this hour (3 o'clock) was an appointed hour of a concert of prayer by mothers of the land for their children.

The motion of Judge Jesup, as modified by Dr. Blagden, was carried, and the report of Dr. Anderson was accordingly referred.

The committee to whom it was referred was composed of Judge Jesup, Rev. Drs. Bacon, Blagden and Anderson, and Hon. William J. Hubbard. Adjourned to 7½ o'clock.

EVENING—COMMEMORATIVE DISCOURSE.

Long before the hour of meeting in the evening, the Temple was crowded to excess—aisles, passageways and stairs—notwithstanding there were two other meetings, and no entreaty, persuasions or other motive could induce sufficient movement to reach the seats supposed to be reserved for reporters, which had already been occupied.

Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of New Haven, took part in the introductory exercises, reading of the 72d Psalm, and prayer, and two hymns were sung with great power by the vast assemblage.

The commemorative discourse was delivered by Rev. President Hopkins, from Psalm 72: 16. The subject treated of was the contrasts in nature and in the relations of moral government. These contrasts were shown in the beginning and the end of all things which have growth. As in the handful of corn and the harvest, in heat and in cold, in life and death, so in Christianity the contrast was in the humble beginning, by the gathering of twelve humble disciples and the end in the conquest of the world to Christ.

This contrast in Christianity, it was contended, was reproduced in every Christian. In these contrasts was found the method of God in his dealing with the world. It was further traced in the Reformation, by Luther, an humble monk, and the reformation reproduced in greater power in the rise of Puritanism; was also shown in the rise of Methodism, in the establishment of missions by the Moravians, and by Carey, the shoemaker, the originator of missions in England, ridiculed and scoffed at by Sidney Smith.

This principle and method of contrast in nature and in religion, was found in the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In this we recognize the movement as from God. Like similar movements, it had its origin in young men, and from an uncertainty whether a missionary would be received anywhere, the operations of the Board had grown to that extent that the whole world was now opened to it. These operations in general were stated, and from what was done, it was claimed it could not be estimated what was now doing. The foundations were but laid, the materials only gathered, the work simply begun. Neither was it in what had directly been done by the Board. The Baptist mission had its origin in it, so also that of the Presbyterian, after acting with it many years, and subsequently the American Missionary Association, and more recently the separate action of the Dutch Reformed Church.

There were some features worthy of interest, and the first was how the work was done? These were considered under the two great elements which pervaded and moulded the operations of the Board—the transcendent estimate of what belongs to Christianity in a future life, and its estimate as a reformatory power. One of the features of these elements was that while the truths of religion were so unfathomable and so complex, its requisitions were of remarkable simplicity, comprised in the one word "faith,"—"Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." Our method was to give the means of going to those who had not the means, and were qualified and sent by the Holy Ghost. It was also a feature to teach the Gospel and leave the workman to form his own organization; the design, to separate the work from any ecclesiastical machinery. The third feature was, that it was a self-governing body; and the fourth and last, it derived its efficiency from its estimate of the cross of Christ.

In the matter of agencies, the Board had no peculiar end to seek; the missionary was first, the Board was a necessity to send the missionary to his work. The lessons to be derived from the text were two—humility and hope; humility in a dependence on God, and hope in a reliance on His promises.

The discourse was listened to with great attention, and with little diminution of the audience to the close.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The Board re-assembled at the Tremont Temple at 9¼ o'clock, the house being crowded as usual. Prayer by Rev. Chancellor Ferris, of New York University.

The Recording secretary read letters from Rev. Dr. Parker of New York, and from Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox, the last in the peculiar style of the writer.

Dr. Anderson stated that of the first band of missionaries of this Board, Rev. Samuel Nott was still living, and had been invited to attend this jubilee meeting. He came to the house and sent a note to him that he could not get in; if he was present in the house, he was desired to take his place on the platform.

The resolutions presented yesterday by Mr. Aiken, from the business committee, were taken up and adopted.

Dr. Treat read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the history of this Board, at home and abroad, from the beginning hitherto, we gratefully recognise the good hand of our God upon us; and especially, on this anniversary, we would remember, with humble thankfulness, all the way which the Lord our God has led us these fifty years.

1. We praise Him for giving to the pioneers in this enterprise, on the one hand, such simplicity of faith, such earnestness of purpose, such compassion for the lost, and such love to the Saviour; and for giving to our fathers, on the other hand, such a readiness to assume the new and unknown responsibilities which were so unexpectedly thrown upon them.

2. We praise Him for inclining so many of our sons and daughters in all the years that are past, to go forth and preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ; and for inspiring our churches to such a degree with the willingness so to provide for their wants as to leave them without carefulness in the prosecution of their work.

3. We praise Him for sparing so many of our missionaries, some of them far advanced in life, to see this day; and we praise Him as well for those who are not, (for the Lord hath taken them,) because of the serene trust and the radiant hope with which they passed from their earthly tabernacle to a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

4. We praise Him because, in these last days, the first and Chief Missionary has gone forth, glorious in his apparel, and travelling in the greatness of his strength, that he may prepare a way for his people in all the earth, by turning backward the two-leaved gates, and breaking the sceptres of the mighty, and so making hundreds of millions accessible to his own life-giving Word.

5. We praise Him for other achievements of unspeakable value, in that he has set his seal upon missions as the cheapest, readiest and truest reforming and civilizing agency; in that he has proved beyond all contradiction the perfect adaptation of his gospel to all classes of men, even the most degraded and the most depraved; in that he has rescued, through our instrumentality, tens of thousands from the ineffable woes of heathenism, and made them kings and priests unto God forever.

6. We praise Him, above all, for doing so much for us, and so much by us, notwithstanding our grievous unbelief, our covetousness, our indifference to the worth of the soul, our neglect of prayer, our imperfect sympathy with Christ, and our disposition to exalt ourselves; for all which we desire to humble ourselves, saying with one heart, "O Lord, righteousness belongeth unto thee, but unto us confusion of faces, as at this day."

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Tucker of Rhode Island.

The President introduced Rev. Mr. Keep of Oberlin, Ohio, as one of the two survivors of the early meetings at Bradford, preliminary to the formation of the Board. Mr. Keep read a paper on the subject, not being willing to trust his memory in relation to it. The popular record was that the birth of the Board was in the association at Bradford, but the fact was that it had its origin previously, and the association but furnished the swaddling clothes and nutriment for the new-born infant. On his way to the association at Bradford, he met his classmate, Jeremiah Evarts, at Andover, who invited him to meet others in the parlor of Mrs. Prof. Stuart, to talk upon the subject of missions. Mr. Newell urged the subject, which was opposed by Mr. Sanborn. Mr. Griffin replied to Mr. Sanborn in an argument bathed in emotion. Prof. Stuart had faith in the movement, and Mr. Reynolds said they had better not stop God.

The subject was brought before the association, and by a committee the advice of the formation of the board was adopted. There was not much discussion, but a deep feeling; there was no direct opposition; faith was perhaps weak, hope genial; on the whole, rather leaning to a waiting posture. As to the greatest credit of originating the board, it was doubtful whether it belonged to Drs. Spring, Worcester, or Evarts. He rather preferred to have them looked upon as a unity. Griffin said the church was ready, all breathed easier, and the work was begun. Yet it was not in the association that the missionary spirit had its origin; it was in the revivals which prevailed previous to that time, and in the prayers of such mothers as that of Samuel J. Mills. There were two points from which instruction was to be derived—first, that the work was from the people; and second, that its only safety was in carrying out the sentiments of the people.

The remarks of Mr. Keep were listened to with great interest, and though not bearing the appearance of great age, he required some support during the reading of his paper.

Dr. Treat read a letter from Rev. Dr. Noah Porter of Farmington, Ct., giving an account of the first meeting of the Board, at his house, in Farmington, at the request of Gov. Treadwell, the first named among the Commissioners. There were also present, Joseph Lyman, Samuel Spring and Samuel Chapin. Dr. Porter was the only survivor of that meeting, and writes that it made a very strong impression upon his mind at the time.

It was also stated that Rev. Dr. Snell, a survivor of the General Association, was expected to be present, but was prostrated by disease.

Dr. Worcester stated some reminiscences of the formation of the Board, and of the departure of the first missionaries. He also read from the original subscription book, and the first missionary paper circulated in Salem for the cause of missions, in the handwriting of his father.

Mr. Keep again rose and spoke of the spirit of consecration by the women of that day, alluding particularly to Harriet Newell.

The President read a letter from a minister's wife, communicating $10 as a thank offering for the privilege of being present at this meeting.

Rev. Dr. Kirk was called upon to offer prayer for the young men in colleges in reference to the missionary work.

Rev. Dr. Todd of Pittsfield said he had no claim to speak at this time, except from memory. There had appeared to him in the reading of the report, yesterday, that a shade of blame had been cast upon the Board, yet he did not believe any blame was attached to them. It was often said that ministers were not good financiers, yet this he denied, and if it was true, it had nothing to do with the question. Of the Prudential Committee of the Board, eight were laymen, and but three were ministers. So that it appeared that the management of the Board was in the hands of laymen, shrewd, sagacious, and good managers of their own business, and of course to be believed good managers of the interests of the Board.

Dr. Todd related an anecdote told by Gov. Banks, in which, in an attempt to save a man from drowning, the poor man in his last efforts said, Gentlemen give me the wooden end of the plank. They had been giving him the ice end, and so he said the people had been giving the Board the ice end of the plank, and expected them with it to save themselves from drowning.

The President further announced another donation of $10 from a minister's wife, and a smaller sum from an old lady of more than 70 years.

Chancellor Walworth of New York made a genealogical statement of the family of Adoniram Judson.

Pastor Fisch, representative of the Evangelical Missionary Society of Paris, addressed the meeting upon the labors of that society.

He expressed great sympathy with the Board in its labors, and as it was not practicable to have the Board meet in Paris, he had a more easy way, and invited them to meet there in spirit with his society.

Rev. Dr. Warren, of the Baptist Missionary Union, spoke for that society, and gave great credit to the management of this Board, in its wisdom. In behalf of his organization, he expressed their most hearty salutation and Christian greeting.

Chancellor Ferris of New York spoke for the Society of the Reformed Dutch Church. He had hoped that Mr. Frelinghuysen, long the President of this Board, would have spoken. In all that Dr. Warren had said respecting the financial ability of this Board, he freely concurred, and he gave this testimony on his personal knowledge of the subject. Respecting the separation of his church from this Board, it was simply a measure derived from a conviction that the church would thereby engage more fully in missionary labors, and feel their responsibility by such action.

As the effect of such action he stated that while previously the contributions had not averaged more than $9000, they had run up to $30,000, and he hoped the present year would reach $40,000. The Amoy mission, taken in charge by the new Board from this, was highly prosperous. The Arcot mission, also received, now comprises in its employ the entire Scudder family of seven brothers.

He regretted that this nation had not given the Japanese Embassy some conception of the high estimation in which we held Christianity; in that matter there was great responsibility in high places. Providentially the captain of the frigate was a devoted Christian, and with a warm-hearted chaplain and Christian sailors, they were to learn something of Christianity on their return home.

Respecting the language of holding back, which he had heard here, he said there was no such thing as holding back. You must go on, or be dragged along by the spirit of missions. Simply on business principles he believed there should be an apportionment of so much for Boston to raise, so much for New York, and so on.

Dr. Hopkins reciprocated the good wishes of the members of other Boards which had been expressed. They had spoken of following us; he assured them we always intended to lead them, we mean to do so, and invited them to come up with us if they can.

Rev. Dr. Humphrey expressed his feelings in view of the occasion in a few words.

Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy, in allusion to the discussion of yesterday, said he believed in both sides, and while he was of the conviction that the Board should not get in debt, he was equally so that the church should provide the means of keeping out of debt. After ludicrously describing his failure to get into the house last evening, Dr. Beman spoke of his own remembrances in relation to this Board.

On motion of Hon. Linus Child, the thanks of the Board were voted to the President for his discourse last evening, and a copy solicited for publication. Adjourned to 4¾ o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.—COMMUNION SERVICES.

These services were held in four different churches at the same hour, half-past three o'clock, and were attended by vast audiences, filling every part of the house, including even the galleries, with a single exception, where they, too, were in part occupied. The services were solemn and impressive.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The Board re-assembled at 4¾ o'clock. Several reports from committees were made, which were accepted.

Rev. Dr. Pond, from the Committee on New Members, reported that seven corporate members had died during the year, and the Committee recommended the addition of the following named persons as corporate members:—John A. Davenport, Esq., New Haven, Ct.; Lucius Barbour, Esq., Hartford, Ct.; Wm. S. Southworth, Esq., Lowell; Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith, Franklin, N. H.; Prof. Samuel C. Bartlett, Chicago, Ill; Simeon B. Chittenden, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. J. W. M'Lane, Williamsburg, N. Y.; Rev. Enos J. Montague, Summit, Wis.; Dr. J. B. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. J. B. Condit, Auburn, N. Y.; Hon. Reuben A. Chapman, Springfield, Mass.; Wm. A. Booth, Esq., N. Y.; Hon. Wm. Pennington, Newark, N. J.; Rev. Dr. T. L. Cleveland, New Haven, Ct.

The officers of the Board were elected as follows:

President—Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D.

Vice-President—Hon. Wm. Jesup, LL. D.

Prudential Committee—Charles Stoddart, Esq., John Tappan, Esq.; Nehemiah Adams, D. D.; Augustus C. Thompson, D. D.; Hon. William T. Eustis; Hon. John Aiken; Henry Hill, Esq.; Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Walter S. Griffith, Esq.; Alpheus Hardy, Esq.; Hon. Linus Child; Wm. S. Southworth, Esq., Lowell.

Corresponding Secretaries—Rufus Anderson, D. D.; Rev. Selah B. Treat. To reside in New York—George W. Wood, D. D.

Recording Secretary—Samuel M. Worcester, D. D.

Treasurer—Joseph M. Gordon, Esq.

Auditors—Moses L. Hale, Esq., Hon. Saml. H. Walley.

It was voted that but five members of the committee be required for a quorum, as before the addition to the number.

The committee on the next meeting of the Board reported in favor of Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn. N. Y., to preach the sermon, with Prof. Henry B. Smith as substitute. Adopted.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board met at 7½ o'clock. The house was full, but not so crowded as on the previous evening. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Peck, of the Baptist Missionary Union.

Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy, resumed his remarks of the forenoon, which he called personal reminiscences. In relation to the first topic proposed, that of death in the last fifty years, it would appear that at least fifteen hundred millions had died and gone down to the grave since this Board began its operations. The view was too dark for the human mind to contemplate.

For six years in his early life he lived in the then District of Maine, and while there first became acquainted with the operations of this Board. He was specially acquainted with most of the founders of the Board—for two of whom, Dr. Samuel Spring and Dr. Samuel Worcester, he had great reverence, and their influence on his life had never been lost. He once asked Dr. Spring what he thought of Mr. Whitefield, and the reply was that he was a man that could not do an awkward thing. There was a volume in that reply. But all these men were gone. He wished to present another view: In 1826, Dr. Beman was elected a member of the Board. There remain of all the members in Massachusetts then acting, but two, Dr. Humphrey and Dr. Allen; in Connecticut there was but Dr. Day; in New York, four, in New Jersey one, and in Pennsylvania one.

It was his good fortune to know all of the first missionaries; he knew Judson well, and his wife; also Newell and his wife; Nott and his wife; he sometimes almost thought he was himself a missionary.

Men view things in a different light, in accordance with the medium through which they see them. It had been said that the missionary spirit was dying out; it was not so; the novelty had worn off, as the ardor of the young convert had subsided; we only view the missionary work in a calmer and more rational manner. If any believed the missionary spirit was dying out, he would ask how could the presence of this vast congregation be accounted for? In view of the labors of the last fifty years, he was led to exclaim, What hath God wrought? He was convinced that more had been done in that time than in all the time since the death of the last of the Apostles.

Prayer was now offered by Rev. Mr. Keep, of Oberlin.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Treat in the morning were taken up and adopted.

Dr. Bacon, from the Committee on the North Armenian Mission, made a report.

Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople, said it was customary for men to say that the downfall of the Turkish empire had come. His view was that the completion of the missionary work must first come before that downfall. The missionaries had now access to the minds of sixteen millions of Moslems, and if the downfall of Islamism now takes place, there would be no further access to the Moslem mind. The Mohammedan power it was that had adopted religious liberty, and while acting on that principle it was doing missionary work. At the fall of that power the Mohammedan mind will be no longer accessible as a subject race. It was a fact that only in Turkey was the Mohammedan mind accessible. Forty Christian churches had been formed in Turkey; ninety-three Protestant communities were allowed the use of a representative system, which was having a vast influence in developing the principles of freedom. There were motives to act in this cause while the present government lasted. The principles of the division of the Turkish empire could only take place on the principles of supreme selfishness. If divided there were several lions who would claim the lion's share.

Pastor Simon, the pastor of the first church in the Turkish empire, self-supporting, was now introduced, Dr. Hamlin interpreting his language, the Armenian, and giving a brief history of the church and of the family. He expressed his great thanks at being present at this meeting, feeling that it was a peculiar and Divine providence that allowed him this high privilege. He presented, on behalf of his church, their love and their salutations.

It was often reported and dwelt upon that a great work had been commenced in the Turkish empire, and that was true. What that work was, was a most important and fundamental one to this assembly. He would only refer to the fact, which would excite the greatest interest, in the change from the last twenty-five years, when the Bible was dead—understood as little as the words he now uttered to this audience—but now, among all cities and villages of that land there are hundreds, if not thousands, who can tell from their own experience what were the contents of that Bible. As he looked around on these great assemblies, he asked when should he see such assemblies in his own country? He did see such assemblies, yet smaller, pursuing the same objects, and he trusted he would give them joy in saying that their churches were missionary churches. When he heard the watchword given the other day—onward, onward—his heart responded, and he trusted the day was not far distant when most of the churches in Turkey would be supported without the aid of this Board.

Prof. Tyler, from the committee on the Syrian Mission, reported as two facts of interest, that the war in Syria had brought together a large number of the people at Beirut, and their hearts had been softened by the charities extended toward them during their sufferings. The other fact was the completion of the Arabic translation of the Scriptures.

Rev. Mr. Bird, who was much exposed during the recent massacres in Syria, was introduced. As an idea of the suffering endured, he related an incident, that on a visit to a neighboring place to bring some of the Christians to a place of safety, he found on his return that he was carrying them to greater danger. A sleepless night was passed on the way, and on reaching his home he found all safe, no one injured, the stars and stripes still waving. His own house was safe, while all around were destroyed. After that they were obliged to leave, and the people were all massacred, and their houses burned.

Dr. Poor, from the committee on the subject of further conference with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, reported as the opinion of the committee that such conference as was suggested was not called for. Adopted.

Dr. Hawes, from the committee on African Missions, made a report. The question being on its acceptance, Richard E. Selden, of Lyme, Conn., asked some questions relative to the Gaboon mission. While the report said the mission never appeared better, he could not see how it could be worse. Five missionaries had been sent to an untimely grave, and yet it appeared that their labors had been wasted. The expenses were stated last year at $5800, and that he supposed was the average of the past ten years.

The report of the committee was accepted.

Thomas Parker Knox wished to repudiate the reflection on his brother man, which he believed had its origin in the infernal system of slavery.

The speaker was called to order, and asked if he was a member? to which he replied that he was a member of himself.

Rev. Henry T. Cheever moved an amendment to the report, embracing an inquiry relative to papers offered at a meeting of the Board last year, and a memorial to Congress respecting the slave-trade.

Cancellor Wallworth rose to a question of order, whether such an amendment was congruous.

Dr. Beman also doubted whether such an amendment was parliamentary.

Hon. Linus Child suggested that a reading of so much of the Secretary's report relative to the subject, would set the matter in a right light.

The report was accordingly read, reflecting on the character of the French Emigrant Mission, and giving as the opinion of Mr. Walker that the trade in question would soon cease, would not interfere with the labors of the mission, and that it was not expedient at this time to memorialize the President of the United States on the slave-trade. It would rather, they thought, prove detrimental to take that course. Yet, should the emigration system continue, they believed it would be desirable to adopt the motion suggested.

Mr. Cheever said he should have been better satisfied had the information now given been read before, and he now proposed a resolve for the appointment of a committee to report what further action, if any, was necessary relative to the slave-trade, as a feeder to the system of slavery. In furtherance of this inquiry, he said Dr. Anderson himself said, last year, that the slave-trade was an injury to the mission, and Messrs. Walker and Bushnell, of the mission, had stated that the whole missionary force on the coast of Africa did not equal the number of vessels in the slave-trade from the single port of New York annually.

The President was of opinion that the resolution was out of order at the present time, but he would be governed by the action of the Board.

Hon. Wm. J. Hubbard did not believe the speaker could go on without leave, after the President had called him to order.

Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, said the committee had the whole subject before them, and were of opinion that no further action was required at this time.

The question was taken on the report, and it was accepted.

Several other reports were received and accepted.

Judge Jesup, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the subject as referred to contributions, and a deeper interest of the church in the matter, reported that they had not time to consider the question as it deserved, and could not therefore recommend any plan as demanded by the exigencies of the case.

The consideration of the report was laid over.

Adjourned to 8½ o'clock, Friday morning.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY.

The Board met at the Temple at 8½ o'clock, prayer by Rev. Dr. Barstow, of Keene, N. H.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Committees of Arrangements, and the railroad and steamboat companies in giving facilities by reduced fares.

Mr. Pettingill, the Assistant Recording Secretary, stated that there had been in attendance, as ascertained, 93 corporate members and 1000 honorary members. It was supposed, however, that not more than two-thirds of the honorary members in attendance had recorded their presence.

The President announced the receipt of $2 more from a person of limited means, who did not wish for retrenchment in the missions.

Mr. Stoddard of Boston presented $25 from a poor female, and the President a further donation of $5 from a widow.

The report of Judge Jesup on contributions to the Board, was again read, and considered.

Wm. Ropes, Esq., of Boston, was cheered by the announcement of donations which had been made yesterday and to day. He thought we owed an apology to the Board, for the complaints made, since those in charge expended a great amount of time and labor gratuitously, and from necessity must have been very much perplexed in devising means. He desired to know whether hereafter we could not provide more freely against such embarrassments. We should give freely, joyfully, and he recommended the example found under the Jewish dispensation, as recorded in Deuteronomy. The command was, "Go, teach all nations," and it could not be evaded by Christians. The heathen are to be Christianized, and Christ has promised to be with his people to the end of time. Above all this, is the command, to love God with all our hearts, and our neighbors as ourselves. He feared we were too apt to overlook the command to love our neighbor.

Rev. Dr. Dwight of Portland agreed with the last speaker, except in the apparent fear that any one present dissented from the obligation to go forward in the work of missions. There was not a Christian heart in the assembly that did not respond to the sentiments uttered by him. He thought his Portland brother had touched the right key-note in the matter by saying that such means should be provided as to keep the board out of debt. In the matter of self-denial, he vindicated ministers and their wives from the apparent reflection made upon them by the counsels sometimes addressed to them by our rich men.—Even Mr. Lindley, missionary among the Zulus, was a prince to most of the New England pastors. Doubt not these pastors would go home and carry out with faithfulness and constancy the appeals from the Prudential Committee.

Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., of New York, said he supposed his remarks were the occasion of what was said by Dr. Dwight. He denied that he lacked any sympathy with country pastors—no man had more often expressed that sympathy. Mr. Dodge said he came here, however, but to exhibit some figures. The demands of the Board would require an addition of ten per cent. to its receipts—he did not ask that country pastors should give this, but their congregations should. He was a Presbyterian, and heard a good brother say yesterday that the new school Presbyterians were with this Board, and asked no other means of missionary labor. They were with us, but only on this condition, that we go forward.

Mr. Starr of Rochester, N. Y., wished to speak for the West. He was in favor of going forward in this work, but whence was to come the means? He believed that greater contributions might be made, and knew of instances in which persons years since resolved to give a certain sum; this they continued, although their property had increased several fold.

Dr. Beman of Troy responded to the sentiments of Mr. Dodge as a Presbyterian, and the sound of the voice of the last speaker was very like a Presbyterian.

James William Kimball of Boston said he did not suffer under the reproach of Mr. Dodge in being a rich man, and he was sure he was a minister's man. In the matter of greater contributions, the lack was in a failure of bringing into the field the co-operation of all the laymen in the church. Ministers felt that their mouths were shut in their lack of ability to make greater contributions, but they must teach their people to do more.

Dr. Chickering of Portland, begged the congregation to remember that after all, there was no difference of opinion in regard to responsibility; the only question in dispute was whether a debt was a good thing or not. He would like a decision on that point, and suggested such a modification of the report as would meet it.

Judge Jessup explained, if a proper regard was had to the language of the report, the objection would be obviated. It only stated that the committee were not responsible for the debt, and while it deprecated a renewal of such a debt, it simply stated that under similar circumstances it would be justifiable, and the church would be under obligation to cancel it.

The report was adopted.

The President announced a further donation of $5 from a widow, and a pledge of $25 from a Sabbath School in Newton for the support of a school in Syria, and a further pledge of $25 from an individual.

A jubilee hymn, by Rev. Dr. Palmer, was now sung, commencing

"Eternal Father! thou hast said
That Christ all glory shall obtain;
That He who once a sufferer bled,
Shall o'er the world a conqueror reign."

Dr. Squier of Beloit College, from the Committee on the Sandwich Islands Missions and the Micronesian Mission, reported the adoption of the report of the Prudential Committee. They report resolves, that hereafter the committee be requested to furnish estimates, and that it is their belief that not less than $400,000 will be required for the wants of the Board the current year.

Dr. Fisher seconded the adoption of the report, and he would have every one respond yea or nay. Although a Presbyterian, supposed to be less Republican than Congregationalists, yet he was more Democratic than many others, and would like to have the mothers and daughters vote on the subject.

Dr. Humphrey objected to any such motion, for, from what he had seen, he was convinced that not less than $500,000 would be raised.

Dr. Anderson said the committee did not ask for the definite amount of $400,000; they would like so much, yet desired not less than $370,000. Some persons seem to suppose that the Board could regulate the expenditures as the head of a household would. They did not wish to have a debt, and hoped they should not be obliged to incur one.

Charles Stoddard, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said the wants of the Board would be from $300,000 to $400,000; if the larger sum, it could be used and it would be wanted. He believed causes were in operation to increase the contributions, and doubted not that would reach $500,000 before long.

Dr. Anderson objected to the passage of the resolution, as worded; he feared it might raise expectation of increased appropriations which might not be met.

Dr. Squier said the only object of the committee was to aim high enough—they thought the imperative wants of the Board would require $400,000, but it did not pledge the committee to appropriate more than $370,000.

Dr. Anderson suggested a modification of the resolves, that while they hope the committee will see their way clear to appropriate $370,000, it will be the aim of the friends of the cause to raise $400,000, the last sum being necessary for the growth of the cause.

Dr. Bingham, formerly of the Sandwich Islands, advocated the raising of the largest sum.

A division of the question was called for, the first part to be passed by the Board, and the last, aiming to raise $400,000, to be put to the congregation for their adoption.

The congregation responded unanimously, and a verse of the Missionary Hymn was sung, commencing,

"Shall we to souls benighted."

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Dwight.

Reports were made from several other committees, which were adopted, those from the Tamil Mission commending the schools as worthy the fostering care of the Board.

The report on the Cherokee mission coming up, with resolutions of the Illinois Association, asking for a complete divorce from slavery in connexion with that mission.

Rev. Henry T. Cheever renewed his resolutions respecting the slave trade, and made a personal explanation in relation to his course, and the difficulties in getting subjects in order before the Board for consideration.

Points of order were raised, and Mr. Cheever was not allowed to go on.

The resolution approving of the course of the Prudential Committee, in relation to the Cherokee mission, was adopted.

The committee report further, that since the dissolution of the connexion of the Board with the Cherokees had taken place, no action was required on the resolutions of the Illinois Association.

Rev. Dr. McLane, from the committee on the South Armenian Mission, in view of the promise of the mission, especially deprecated any backward movement.

Mr. Treat said the business of the Board had now closed, and nothing further remained but the closing exercises.

The three closing stanzas of the Jubilee hymn of Dr. Palmer were now sung, beginning:

"Thou hast our humble service blest,
While fifty years have rolled their round;
Weary and worn the fathers rest,
But in their stead the sons are found."

Rev. Dr. Perkins, of the Nestorian Mission, addressed the audience.

The President, in behalf of the Prudential Committee, expressed the thanks of four thousand people to the Committee of Arrangements and families who had offered their hospitalities on this occasion. Much was expected, but more had been realized. In particular he expressed his thanks to families of other denominations. The meeting had been such as had never before occurred. Five thousand people yesterday, friends of this cause, sat down to the commemoration of the death of their beloved Lord. What a change from the origin of the Board, when but five met together. The President concluded his remarks by the hope that in going away from these scenes, they would do so with the determination of devoting themselves more fully to the cause.

Rev. A. L. Stone, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, churches and families, would say only that they regretted that they could not enlarge their borders for greater hospitality. As the home of the Board, they bid these strangers, brothers, welcome! The guests in our homes had given more than they had taken—pleasant friendship, prayer and praise together mingled, to be renewed above. With mingling of penitential joy, let us go forward, and if we were to bring in this glorious future, stay not back this work. We cannot pause, and however they might have appeared to differ, they all agreed in the command to go on, and in consecration to the work of Christ.

The hymn commencing—

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love;
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above,"

was then sung.

The closing prayer and benediction was by Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, Ct.

At 12½ o'clock the meeting closed.

THE JUBILLE MEETING.

The above is an excellent and reliable report of the proceedings of the Jubilee Meeting of the American Board. We feel quite confident that our readers will be gratified to have this report, entire, in their hands, at such an early period, even though it interferes with the usual variety of the paper. The letter of G. D., Jr., which we publish in part on the third page, and will conclude in our next, furnishes a vivid picture of, and commentary on, these proceedings. May our hearts be stirred up to greater zeal and liberality, and may the noble resolve of the Board to GO FORWARD be nobly met and sustained by the churches.

American Presbyterian
AND
Genesee Evangelist.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1860.

JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR.
ASSOCIATED WITH
ALBERT BARNES, THOMAS BRAINERD, HENRY DARLING, GEORGE DUFFIELD Jr., JOHN JENKINS, THOMAS J. SHEPHERD

THE SYNOD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The session of this body opens to-morrow at Harrisburg. The day of the week named, is unfavourable; but we trust it will not prevent members from considering the great importance of a full meeting in that city and region of country where representative gatherings of our body are infrequent, and where little is known of the character and strength of our Synod. The brethren in Harrisburg are deeply solicitous on the subject, as we happen to know. A full representation, an animated and successful meeting, they feel, would be an invaluable aid to them in their work of building up our branch of the Church in their city and Presbytery. They have a new church edifice in which to welcome us,—one of the handsomest and most commodious belonging to our body,—and their hearts and homes will be thrown open to us with the utmost cordiality. Let us go in such force as to gladden the hearts of the venerable and genial patriarch of our Church in this section, of his associate, Mr. Robinson, and of their waiting people. Let us leave an impression for our Church and the cause of our Redeemer that we shall hereafter recall with feelings of unmingled gratification.

ACTION ON PUBLICATION BY THE SYNOD OF GENESEE.

Extract from the minutes of the Synod of Genesee, at Rochester, September, 1860.

The Committee to whom was referred the action of our General Assembly on the Publication cause, would respectfully report, that Synod heartily concur in this action, and accordingly endorse their recommendations to the Churches. The society should have at least $25,000 as a working capital, and the employment of Mr. Chester on this field as an agent of this cause, we consider as a wise act of the Committee, and cordially recommend him.

A large number of the churches in the Synod have as yet done nothing for the cause, and we would earnestly recommend that it have a place in their annual contributions.

It is highly essential that we have a literature of our denomination—a distinctive press that shall express our doctrinal views, and defend us against the false charges of those who may differ from us. We are but imperfectly awakened to our weakness in this regard, and should take earnest measures to supply the deficiency.

The Committee would call especial attention to the arrangement by which each church is allowed to receive one half of its contributions in publications of the committee, and would recommend that we avail ourselves of this privilege, and that by a union of these sums a depot of these books be made in some central place in each Presbytery, and kept for sale; the funds received therefrom, being re-invested for the continuance of a full supply of the publications.

Attest TIMOTHY STILLMAN.

THE CHURCH OF DOWNINGTOWN.

RESOLUTIONS OF THIRD PRESBYTERY, OCT. 3, '60.

Presbytery having listened to statements from Mr. Gustavus Hains, ruling-elder in the church of Downingtown, respecting the progress made in the erection of a house of worship, and the present need of assistance in the enterprise, expresses its great satisfaction with the energy manifested by the said church, and rejoices with them in the prospect of its perseverance and usefulness.

In view of the peculiar circumstances of the field, it was

Resolved, That the Presbytery heartily commends the enterprise to the liberality of its churches, in the hope that they will promptly contribute such an amount as will place the enterprise within the provisions of the Church Erection Fund.

Resolved, That Presbytery heartily commends the church to the Church Erection Committee for such further aid as may be required for the completion of the enterprise.

INSTALLATION OF REV. ARTHUR SWAZEY IN CHICAGO.

Rev. Arthur Swazey was installed Pastor of the 3rd Church, Chicago, on the 25th of last month. One of the daily papers of that city gives the following account of the exercises.

Rev. Charles Little of Waukegan, Moderator of the Presbytery, read selections of Scripture followed by the Invocation by Rev. J. A. Wight of the Olivet Presbyterian Church.

An impressive, excellent and practical discourse was delivered by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, of the First Presbyterian Church from Psalm 73d, 28th verse. The Constitutional Questions were then read to the Pastor and people by the Moderator of the Presbytery, followed by the Installing Prayer by Rev. Dr. A. D. Eddy.

Rev. Mr. Spencer of Westminster Church made an exceedingly appropriate and practical charge to the Pastor, choosing for his theme the independence of the Pastor. Rev. Dr. Patterson of the Second Presbyterian Church, then delivered the charge to the people, a plain forcible reference to their duties. The hymn was then sung:

"We bid thee welcome in thy name,"

when the exercises were closed by the Benediction by the Pastor.

Rev. Mr. Swazey has some time since been accepted, not only by his flock, but by our entire religious community, as a most valuable accession to the pulpit talent of our city. A native of Maine, a graduate of Bowdoin and Bangor, he has been for thirteen years in the ministerial office, and has filled the pastorate of a church in Massachusetts, and later in Galena in this State, whence after four years of successful labor, as shown by a prosperous and flourishing society, he was called to assume his present responsible position in connection with a society that is now firmly and broadly based among the homes of the West Side, with whom he has remained since April last, with a marked increase since that time in the numbers and interest of his large congregation, some fifty persons having been added to the church since that time.

FIRST CHURCH, KENSINGTON.

PASTOR ELECTED.

Rev. Wm. T. Eva, of Newark, N. J., was unanimously elected pastor of the First Church, Kensington, (made vacant by the death of Rev. George Chandler,) on Wednesday evening, October 3d. We are gratified to learn that this large and important church has been enabled to settle with such unanimity upon a successor to their first and only pastor. Many circumstances combine to make this church an interesting and inviting field to one who will throw himself zealously into the work, as we have every reason to believe Rev. Mr. Eva will do, should he accept the call.