# THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, THURSDAY; JUNE 1, 1865.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 171.]

EXPENDITURES To missionaries and secretaries, \$75,226 03 including travelling expenses, 3,577 75 Other expenses, 14,673 88 Balance,

Total

\$93,477 66 Dr. E. E. Adams suggested the need of a periodical to disseminate the spirit which these statements excited. He felt like giving up his church and going into the missionary field, and he would be glad to do so for one half the year. It would be a good thing if the fathers could leave the cities and villages of the East, where people are preached to death, and go to the field.

Mr. Copeland believed the cause could be better served in the papers than in a periodi-

A motion was made and carried to refer the recommendation for a periodical to the Committee on Publications.

An earnest discussion ensued on the proper way to arouse feeble churches. Rev. Mr. Adair believed that a great deal

could be done by the Presbyteries in which the feeble churches were situated. The cler-gy could do much if they would. Let doctors of distinction go down directly to the points of labor, and throw the influence of their high positions over the feeble churches and show them that they are cared for, and under God that they can live. If this could be done it would be found that these very feeble churches would sena up to us some young men for the great work before us. At this point, on the suggestion of the

Moderator, the Assembly rose and sang :-"Ye Christian heralds, go proclaim

Salvation through Emanuel's name,

To distant climes the tidings bear, And plant the rose of Sharon there."

Mr. Mears, of Philadelphia, thought that the Assembly would do well to resolve itself into a committee of the whole on Home Missions, nay, the church itself would do well to become a Committee of the whole on Home Missions. If we could get an adequate impression of this work, and carry it back to our people, we would do a greater work than any General Assembly ever had an opportunity to do. We ought to ask our people for \$250,000 and 200 men this year: to ask our pastors to come to the field them-selves as they did for the army. He was glad the committee made no distinction in the color of those with whom it would la-bor: yet the greatness of the work among the freedmen demanded that it should be made a separate work. It would be financially an advantage, and would bring forth more men for the specific work. The other branch of the Church have an efficient department for freedmen. The N. S. has no specific agencies, and the contributions of its members go to these other agencies. We should take a distinct mission. He would not suggest that it be taken from the Permanent Committee. He wished to contribute his mite in swe ling the impression of the grandeur of the work God help us to rise to the comprehension of the work in its true magnitude!

Rev. Mr. Thompson (colored) said that he had remained quiet heretofore because he felt that so young a member of the Assembly would do better to listen than to speak, but on the suggestion of Mr. Adams he had a word to say. In the providence of God a great field was opened before us, and he be-lieved that that section of it which embraced the freedmen was especially opened for our Church. The record of this Church brings us into peculiar relations to the freedmen. We can do more for them than any other Church, but we are slow to move toward the work. The Old School are organized and working efficiently, but they have not occupied

The motion of Mr. Noble was amended to ead that that part of the report on Home Missions which referred to the freedmen, be teterred back to the Committee on Home Missions for a special report on the subject, nd that Mr. Reeve, of Philadelphia, be added o that committee. read that that part of the report on Home Missions which referred to the freedmen, be referred back to the Committee on Home Missions for a special report on the subject, and that Mr. Reeve, of Philadelphia, be added think of doing—he went a fishing. (Laugh-ter.) That is, when he found he couldn't

acquiesece in some plan of itinerancy by

ad accepted just such preaching material.

Assembly.

In reply to a question put to him, the Rev. Charles H. Thompson, colored, of New-ark, said that in the establishment of churches in the South it was better to organget a support by preaching, he turned around to his own business and got it, and the Lord blessed him abundantly. For his own part, he did not see why, if some pastors went on ize them of colored people only, for when colored men became mixed up in white conexcursions to Europe, others should not go gregations they became of little use, as they seemed to lose all their individuality. Rev. Mr. Sawyer, of Tennessee, by invita-tion, gave some of his experiences as Superina-fishing or a farming. Now our young men are educated to believe that they must give up their whole life to the ministry, and so they lose all their vitality; but I say we must

tendent of Freedmen, showing the manhood, independence, and self-reliance of the colored He believed that President Johnson men. would like to have an out-spoken declaration from the various deliberative bodies on the subject of giving the negro the franchise, which would strengthen him, the President, in carrying that matter right through.

to that committee.

Rev. Samuel H. Hall, recently returned from New Orleans, as representative of the American Bible Society, offered a few re-marks regarding the slow progress which must necessarily be made in the work of their profession, and be employed less than half their time. The speaker believed that our weak and vacant churches would gladly Home Missions among the whites in the which the vacant ministers might be sent by the year under the authority of Presbytery to South, in consequence of the strong prejudi-ces which exist there. There is no change in the masses of the people in New Orleans on the question of secession and rebellion. Gen. Hurlbut had told him (the speaker) that remethods of ministerial training were defec-tive. He had two boys whom he was educabellion existed strongest in the religious circles of the South. The intellect of the colored two years old, rose from his bed one morn-ing, and beheld, for the first time, the ground covered with snow. In his night-clothes, and with bare feet, he went out and tramped people, the speaker believed, had been greatly underrated, and, in concluding, he expressed his belief that that der bed race would yet become must become the dominant race of the South. Adjourned until 3 P. M.

around the house. Coming back and seek-ing admission at the door where his father (Mr. Patch) and a brother minister were Before the Assembly adjourned Mr. Cuyler asked them to step to the front of the church and be photographed, and the Secretary read "What do you mean by allowing the child thus to expose itself?" "Don't you under-stand," says the father, "I am training him for the ministry! (Roars of laughter.) I am training him to go horafoot and in the York, to every member to call and get.his photograph taken, gratis.

We introduce the following note, not hav ing time at present to test its historical accu-racy. It is from the Brooklyn Union, which carefully reported the proceedings of the Assembly.

#### The First Colored Delegate.

To the Editor of the Union :- Allow me t correct a statement made a few days ago to the effect that Rev. J. B. Reeve, of Philadelphia, colored delegate to the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church now held in this city, was the first ever admitted to that body of the Christian Church. The Rev. John Glouces-ter, Sen., late of Philadelphia, founder of the cessfully struggled with these difficulties and surpassed us on these fields was that they Presbyterian Church among colored persons in America, who had four sons, ministers in this body of the Christian church, three of We of the Presbyterian Church must have helpers. Our feeble churches never will be full unless we follow to a certain extent the example of the Methodists, and form the vawhom graduated with honor from our several institutions, was a delegate from Philadelphia Presbytery to the General Assembly, over thirty years past, and although it has been a long period since the act has been repeated. cant churches into circuits and appoint preachchurches would die out if some such course was not pursued. The argument of the speaker was full of peculiar and forcible et it must be said in honor and in justice to the Presbyterian Church that this recent act has not been the first to admit to her supreme councils a Christian brother who has a col-ored skin. J. N. E.

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 24-AFTERNOON.

The report of the Standing Committee on Home Missions being still before the Assem-

Rev. Dr. Parsons, of St. Joseph, Mo., re the work before them, but God would make their resources sufficient. The material would not be wanting. But the demand was such that they could not wait till the laborers verted to the spiritual destitution of Northwestern Missouri, and made a powerful appeal for men to labor there. They must have men, were prepared. The question was, how was the work to be done? The first thing to be done was to rightly understand their and they must have them as soon as possible They could not offer them any of what had been called the luxuries of missionary life there, but they could offer them plenty of la-bor, plenty of self-denial and self-sacrifice. Presbyterial responsibilities, to go and visit these vacant fields, and to regard the weak They could offer them the work of laying the churches as just as truly under our care as foundations of the Church there, of winning crowns of victory in the matter of loyalty to the Government and loyalty to God. They could offer them good dinners, and a little if we were actually in pastoral relations to them. and fulfil the obligation to furnish ministers to the vacant churches. money. In all that great territory there were A hymn was then sung. The Rev. Mr. Dickson continued the dicusthe position that this Church has, and have only five churches and a membership of 130. not its influence. They are just coming If they could not have college men, let them around to a point where we have been for have the men they could get. If they could the churches. There were many which were Staten Island, and many objects of interest. four years. The Methodists and the Roman Catholics are proselytizing among us; but to the negroes a Roman Catholic means an He quoted an example of the feeling in sinking He quoted an example of the feeling in Westminster, one of the towns in his section, by a dialogue between two females-the one representing the conservative pro-slavery class, and the other the radical pro-slavery class-showing the intolerance of these people. His church was thirty-five members strong, and was gradually increasing, but they were almost discouraged by the want of sympathy and enconragement showed by those around and about them. He asked whether the General Assembly would refuse to send men to them because they had no educated men ready? They would like to have liberally educated men if they could get them, but if they could not they wanted the next best class of men. They wanted men and they wanted money. They were bound to build their church, and if the fathers and mothers refused them, then they would turn to the chil-dren. The children had built the "Morning Star" to carry the Word into distant places, and why should they not be able to build Western star to twinkle in the Western sky? Dr. E. E. Adams, from the Committee on Home Missions, then read the following amendment, with the recommendation that Permanent Committee on Home Missions appoint an agent or agents to visit the South ern States, for the purpose of organizing churches among the freedmen, and, if possible, of finding and employing ministers of their own race to labor among them in word and doctrine, and to do all that the necessities of the case in connection with the great subject demand. And we invite our churches to offer special contributions to the committee for this branch of their work. The Rev. Mr. Patch then addressed the Assembly. He said it was all very well to speak and pass resolutions, but the great necessity of the hour was action. Resolutions were all very well, and it resolutions would have done it this continent would long since have been Christianized. A single day's expen-

weight of the responsibilities on the churches, the Assembly recommend that the pastors and elders of the various Presbyteries meet to pray over and consider the solemn ques-tions of the hour, and that the Home Misionary Committee furnish them with suita-

warmest applause.

heads.

loved each other and loved each other still.

choicest blessings might descend on their

denominations in outward forms was such

pediency to urge organic union. The kingdom

of Christ might be harmed rather than bene-

ment that the word "license," ordered to be stricken out in the morning, be restored to make use of men who perhaps haven't been so well educated, but can reach the hearts of men. The great number of unemployed minishe report.

The Rev. Mr. Jewell moved that the word commissioned" be substituted in the place ters on our rolls was here referred to, and the question how to put them into effective serof the word licensed, and this amendment vice considered by the speaker, with many was carried. homely and keen thrusts. They must, he thought, be willing to labor with their hands rather than fall back upon the dignity of

the Assembly adjourned. The illness of Dr. Thornton A. Mills, alluded to yesterday, has proved only tempo-rary, and he was present in the Assembly, nearly free from any effects of his indisposition—so much so as to have been able to write a note giving this information.

fill their pulpits. The speaker thought our o'clock, and, after the usual devotional exer-cise, proceeded to transact such business as Church, and their devotion to the Cross. Ic ting for the ministry, and he began with them when a year old. One of them, when the limited time previous to their departure was the heart's desire of the New School that God might prosper the other branch as beon the excursion would admit of. fore, and it was the speaker's prayer that the

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the Rev. Mr. Hovey moved the adoption of the report of the Standing Committee on' Education, and the same was adopted.

The Moderator then stated that the Rev. B. J. Relyea, Delegate from the Association of Connecticut, was present, and desired to address the Assembly. Permission having been unanimously accorded, Mr. R. proceeded to make a brief address, expressive of the cordial feeling existing among the Associated Churches of Connecticut, and their unity of sentiment with the General Assembly now in. ession. There were 285 Congregational churches in Connecticut, 61 of which were on an independent basis, but all were duly rep-

In response to the address, the Moderator eloquently and briefly expressed the senti-

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

Whereas, Through the wise and timely action in the new age now opening upon the

Society has thus been enabled by Divine blessillustrations, which caused great amusement ing to render to the cause of Christian learnas well as made a deep impression on the ing at the West, deserves a grateful recogin-

> Overtures on the subject of a memorial in re-lation to the freedmen of the South, was made the the order of the day for Saturday

Pennsylvania, Cincinnati, Missouri, Pennsylnia, Albany, Indiana, were approved. Ad-journed to meet at half past three P. M.

were furnished a delightful excursion around sion. He said there was a want of energy in fleet, Blackwell's and Randal's Islands,

them and make them one people. The Moderator in response said th

and it would be seen, to the joy of the faith-ful, that the Presbyterian Church was one in organization as it was in spirit. They must organization as it was in spirit. They must not, however, be too much in a hurry, for if they were they would fail. They were living in wondrous times. This fair land had been the theatre of the most gigantic contest the world ever saw, but he believed that it was a means of prenaration for a batter and robler means of preparation for a better and nobler was of the same mind as the brother of the other denomination who spoke before, and These addresses were received with the looked for the union of the churches before long. He believed the Assemblies were get-

The Moderator said that the presence of the two delegates was doubly welcome, coming as they did with such words. The two as they did with such words. The two strated that two lines could be always coming branches of the Presbyterian Church had nearer and yet never meet, he believed that the two Presbyterian straight lines must in-Rocked in the same cradle, they have the evitably meet. He had another message, and this was from the Evangelical Missionary Society of France, whose objects and needs Mr. Monod eloquently advocated, and closed his address with a expression of his confidence that suitable action would be taken.

The Moderator responded in an appropriate speech. He concluded by offering the right hand of fellowship to M. Monod, which he said was the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church shaking hands with the

Church across the ocean. Dr. Adams then offered a preamble expressing the gratification of the Assembly at the greeting of the French Churches, and the following resolution : -

Resolved, That this Assembly commend Rev. T. Monod, and the object he represents, to the confidence and care of the churches. The preamble and resolution were adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, of the Reformed Dutch Church, was the next speaker. He The Assembly adjourned till S 30 next mornopened with a tribute to the late Mr. Seeley, ng. hose alternate he was, but who had been

In the evening, according to appointment, the administering of the sacrament was observed. The Moderator officiated, assisted by several cut off in the prime of manhood and usefulness. All those who had read the prayer of Christ that all the churches might be one must know the blessings which unity would members of the Assembly. The church was crowded with a full congregation. bring. He would like to see all abstract ques-tions left and all denominations joined in a

FRIDAY, MAY 26-MORNING.

unity which the world must confess, and DELEGATES FROM CORRESPONDING BODIES. heaven too. The closeness of some of the

After devotional exercises these were heard. Rev. Mr. Kimball delegate from the General Association of Massachusetts was the first to speak, and an interchange of fraternal feelng between him and the Moderator, as the representative of the General Assembly, then took place.

of Christ might be harmed rather than bene-fitted thereby. He did not believe that his Church would merge the stream of her his-tory in any other. He gave statistics of the Reformed Dutch Church, showing that during the past year \$30,000 more had been raised than during any previous year. But after all, much verning to be done. He blessed God Rev. Dr. Buddington representative of the American Union Commission, next addressed a few remarks to the Assembly, in explanation of the objects of the Society in affording relief to the destitute Union freedmen much remained to be done. He blessed God for the spirit which permeated the two branches of the Presbyterian Church. These discussions on minor questions should not be and refugees of the South, and in reorganizing society in the desolated portions of it upon a Union basis. They were also engaged in the allowed to interfere with the work. In the words of Robert Hall, "While time was lost in settling differences, the tlovely fruits of peace and righteousness perish." In his establishment of common schools. At Nashville 2,500 colored children may be seen in the streets going to school, and to day, the speaker said, it is better to be the son of a black man than the son of a white man in the opinion, the union of the two branches was com-South. plete. Not only the people but the churches

Communications were read from the churches of Vermont and Maine, conveying required denominations. Dr. E., referred to the easy mode in which transitions were made from our own to his branch of the Church their Christian salutations to the Assembly from our own to his branch of the Church and back again by ministers. What was con-sidered perfetly orthodox, old style, in one branch of the Church, when a charge of rela-tion had been made, was equally acceptable and assuring it that they were shoulder to shoulder with the Presbyterian Church in the evangelization of the world.

On motion, all the future addresses made during the session were limited to a period of ten minutes

#### CHURCH ERECTION.

The report of the standing Committee on Church Erection was read by the Rev. Dr. Pratt, chairman of the committee. The committee strongly recommended that no alteration be made in the employment of the funds at the disposal of the trustees as at present instituted, and that it be strictly employed for the purpose of loans, and never in any case for donations.

which God had planted, and which must grow till it filled the whole earth. The prayer In submitting the report for the discussion of the Assembly, he took occasion to enter into a somewhat minute explanation of the plan which was recommended by the report. Careful investigation had satisfied him that jects sought to be attained. In conclusion he cordially commended the report to the acceptance of the Assembly. Rev. Mr. Brownlee, of Kansas, spoke to the report and objected to the plan as inimical to the Church in his State, and he hoped that a reservation would be made in favor of Kansas, urging that the peculiar circum-stances rendered it right and proper to do so. Some special action, he thought, should be

ble topics for prayer and discussion. The Moderator was of opinion that the amendment ought to form a separate resolu-

tion, and the suggestion was acted upon. The Rev. Mr. Patch offered as an amend-

The report was then adopted; after which

same history, they were twin sisters. In re-ference to organic union, the New School stood where it had always stood; its position was known. It might be, while the two remained distinct bodies, that the Old School might sur-pass them in schools, in seminaries, in colleges, in literary institutions, in seminaries, in coneges, in literary institutions, in the outward signs of prosperity; but the New School was deter-mined on one thing, that the Old School should not surpass them in love, in the up-holding the doctrines of the Calvinistic Church and their devicing to the Calvinistic

THURSDAY, MAY 25-MORNING.

The Assembly convened this morning at 8

that it was almost impossible to distinguish a difference, yet he thought it of doubtful ex-

ters would be found among the returning sol-diers. There were among them individuals who had gathered in the three or four years resented in the Association.

am training him to go barefoot and in the snow, that he may be ready for the hardhips of the calling."

which they had been in the army a knowledge

of human nature and a fund of illustration which would qualify them better than four ments of the Assembly towards their worthy brethren of Connecticut. years of closet study for the ministry of the Gospel. One reason why the Methodist Church and the Baptist Church had so suc-

agency of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, and which had its origin in the darkest portion of our educational history in the new States, so many of our institutions of learning have been aided in their infancy, and not a few of them saved from absolute ruin, or raised from a state of feebleness or peril to one of strength and of readiness for efficient

nation: Therefore. Resolved. That the great services which the

tion by this Assembly. The report of the Committe on Bills and The Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Cleveland, Ohio, was the next speaker. They were, he said, just beginning to find out the magnitude of

morning. The records of the Synods of Western

THE EXCURSION.

By the courtesy of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church Brooklyn, Rev. C. S. Robinson pastor, the Assembly and their friends, to the number of about five hundred, the entire bay, as far as Fort Lafayette, giving them a view of the city, shipping, vessels of war, the ironclad Roanoke, the French

and was considered new style in the other

branch, and vice versa. And he would say confidentially, that the brethren passing from

one style to the other, did not burn their ser-

mons. [Great Laughter.] It seemed that Princeton, New Haven, and Auburn had be-

No one denomination might glory in one

man, for the great men belonged to them all. In this spirit the Dutch Church sent her

cordial congratulations here. She viewed them as a distinct branch of the great tree

of the Dutch Church was, that the blessing of Jacob might be theirs-God Almighty bless

come convertible terms.

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SESSION OF 1865.

Irishman, and our people are not necessarily Methodists. Methodism does not elevate; it really degrades our neople, not on account of its own nature, but on account of theirs. It acts on their sensibilities and they do not want to have these acted upon. I find that-black men are better as Presbyterians than as Methodists or as Baptists, and this is one of many reasons why we should push out operations among the freedmen.

Mr. Noble, of Minnesota, renewed the motion to refer the work among the freedmen to a special committee. The question of what shall be done among these 4,000,000 free men was a distinct topic, worthy of a special com-mittee. He believed the admission of our colored brothers was a step which would gain the benediction of God, but there was more to do. The children of Mr. Reeves, from Philadelphia, can not attend the schools of that city; he cannot ride in the cars.

Mr. Mears, of Philadelphia, reminded the brother that Judge Allison had declared the legality of the right of the negro to ride in the cars.

Rev. Mr. Reeve (colored), of Philadelphia, urged upon the New School Presbyterian Church to enter with energy and warm hearts into the wide field open in the South, to open churches there just the same as it did among white Americans. For we are Americans, are bound to the country, and mean to stay here. (Applause.) Some of the best members I have in my church are refugees. Some of them are going home, and they will want loyal men to preach to them. Another thing; sympathy in the North for colored people is a good thing, but what we want is even-handed justice-to be treated as other people are. We do not want them treated when they are organized in Sunday-school, as we saw them treated yesterday-placed in the rear where they were subjected to ridicule, while more recently established schools preceded them, so that they finally left the procession. (Applause.) I want you to preach to our people just in the same way as you do to your own, and not to lay such stress upon 'you people' and ''you,'' as if they were so differ-ent to the white people. Treat us as sinners when you pleach to us, but not as black sin-daries set to this work, and boundaries that ners. Colored people have often as great a should not cramp the laborers. To give, in prejudice against white preachers as white order to fill ariver, was a useless undertaking; people often have against unite presenters as unite people often have against us, for they feel that the preacher is likely to insult them before he gets through. I believe that you need us here just as much as we need you. think that men with white skins and men with black skins can live together on this continent and help to establish the Redeemer's kingdom not only here, but in all parts of the earth. (Applause.)

Our people, are not naturally Methodists or Baptists; they are, in all essential points, Calvinists. The only thing that had kept them alive during the years of terrible oppression was the belief in the eternal purpose of God. They were as much Calvinists as their Presbyterian masters, only one believed God had one purpose, and the other believed he had an entirely different one. He believed that the blacks had a work here just as much as the whites, and that was the reason why he had sternly opposed all schemes of colonization.

Mr. Reeve proceeded at some length, with great fervor and force, producing a we can't follow Paul, why then John, who striking effect on the Assembly,

daries set to this work, and boundaries that but to fill a lake, however large, was felt to be practicable, and was likely to be undertaken with courage and spirit. He referred to the

case of the Morning Star, the missionary ship built by Sabbath-school children some years since, as an evidence that when a definite, properly limited object is presented, there will be no difficulty in arousing the ne-cessary interest to accomplish it. Now let us put a limit to the Home Missionary work, but let it be in this wise :-- "We will send a minister into every Southern pulpit, and then we will send a minister into every place where there ought to be a pulpit." By this means we shall give ample scope for all the talent

that would otherwise shrink back. Mr. Patch proceeded to speak of the great want of ministers in our church, and regarded our standate of qualification too high. Said he: "Now I know that Paul is considered to have held the doctrines of the Presbyterian

Church, and so he is taken as an example of what Christ's minister should be; and where was an elegant literary gentleman, a scholar,

gradually for some one to care for Dodworth's fine band, and several excellent them. He insisted on the necessity of the pastor being identified with the church, and giving his whole time to it instead of only oc-that could be wished. The way ther was everything that could be wished. upying the desk on Sabbaths. The Rev. Mr. Dunham said the course

The other thing, was to understand

which had been advised was the course which had been pursued in his Presbytery for the last three years, but they had only been en-abled thereby to keep a feeble life in the weaker churches. They were kept alive, but they were growing weaker all the time. They had therefore abandoned it and engaged a Presbyterian missionany. What manual the Presbyterian missionary. What was wanted was some one that would be on hand in each church to see to its interests, and become acquainted with the people. And they also wanted the pastor to come in personal contact with the people-to visit the families, and go from house to house. Laymen, also, who feel inclined to the ministry, should have means provided to fit them for the work of gathering the harvest of souls

Dr. Hamilton said that the Methodists and Baptists had won the ground west of the Hudson from them, and had won it fairly, refusing to license competent men who had

not enjoyed a liberal education. They had failed for the want of raising up and calling the right kind of men. He was in favor of educated men, and they wanted all they could get of them, but they could not get enough. The fact was that they wanted to manufacture Christianity here and send it out west like other articles, but they could not do so. But let them accept the services of those zealous and earnest men who offered themselves, for they could not do without them.

The Rev. Mr. Ricord did not wish to imitate the denominations mentioned in their manner of raising churches or in the sort of churches which they raised. He had seen many of those churches which had been started and which soon fell to pieces. The work which was done by this sort of brethren was of a transient nature, and would not stand the test of time. But the work done by properly educated ministers would withstand the assaults of Atheism, and would endure. He was against putting these men in the churches unless they were under the supervision of properly-trained ministers. He was for stickng by the old land-marks, and then the work would stand.

The Rev. Mr. Jewell, of Albany, wished to call the attention of the Assembly to the one thing, which he believed ought to be taken nto consideration by the Commissioners of the Church. He believed what they wanted was more of Divine power in their ministry. The religion in the feeble churches was not of the kind which pushed here and pushed there like the goat in Scripture, but was of a kind that had to be pulled this way and pulled that way. Let their religion become of an aggressive character and they would, instead of licensing men to preach it, find it hard to keep them still. They were not alone

in their troubles in this matter. Other branches suffered, too. They all had religion as a dispensation of grace, but they should pray for it to come to them in a dispensation of power. They needed more prayer. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Bloomington,

was in favor of looking for young men of zeal and supporting them till their studies were

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was general and great, and the Assembly returned fresh and elastic to their work. One of the Brooklyn papers which is re-

porting the proceedings of the body, thus characterizes the personal appearance of the members :---

"They are quite a study, the members of this same General Assembly, as they pass along Lafayette Avenue in the direction of Montague Street, at the foot of which the steamer lies. Sunburnt men there are, like Jacob Patch of Saint Joseph—from the prairies of Missouri and Illinois; tall, grim, intelligent; able to wield an axe or the Bible with equal effect; men from desolated Tennessee and Kansas, stamped, every one of them, with the lineaments of sadness and long suffering-witness Thomas J. Lamar, of Union Presbytery, Tennessee. Specimens of another class are also to be found here, who are so well known, in these favored regions of

New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, that it is unnecessary to do more than allude too. The Presbyterians had lost the ground that it is unnecessary to do more than allude by their own folly, and by the fact of their to them. Their strictly clerical attire is spotless; perfect in its neatness and precision, and they carry about them an air of refined comfort which no other residents of any community can ever hope to acquire. Your par-don, brothers John B. Reeve, of Philadelphia, and Charles H. Thompson, of Newark, New Jersey, types of the new era, but your telling speeches in the Assembly the other day should have entitled you to rank first on this list."

THURSDAY MAY 25-AFTERNOON. 'MINISTERIAL RELIEF.

The Committee on the Ministerial Relief Fund reported resolutions to the effect that the attention of church members should be directed to the straitened circumstances of many of the faithful ministers who have toiled for many years on small salaries, now left in the decline of life without proper sup-port; and that every Presbytery be directed o appoint a standing committee, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the necessities of disabled ministers, and of their widows and orphans, and bring their cases to the notice of the Executive Committee of the Relief Fund. The Presbyteries are earnestly re-qested to make annual collections in aid of the fund.

#### RECEPTION OF DELEGATES.

Rev. Dr. Hickok, of Scranton, represented the Assembly that met in Newark in 1864. Report of his speech hereafter.

said that while his denomination rejoiced in the success and progress of all God's people, they rejoiced especially in the success of our own denomination. The day was not far distant when the two denominations will be one. They had the same discipline, the same forms of words. They subscribed to the same words and the same confession of faith. They both hold firmly to the confession with the allowance of diverse interpretation, as they both hold the Bible with diversity of interpretation.

land, reclaimed from the sea, was like the Church reclaimed from the world. The dykes and bulwarks which guarded Holland were like the guards and bulwarks with which the

Word of God was defended. The Church of Holland typified constancy-not Dutch obsti-nacy, but Christian constancy. As it was in the beginning, so be trusted might it be to the end.

The Rev. Theodore Monod, from the Union of Evangelical churches in France, next adiressed the Assembly. He supposed that the most of those present were acquainted with the Evangelical Union, but for the information of those who were not acquainted with the Union, he gave a brief sketch of its origin in 1849, since which time their churches had increased from three to thirty-two, and they were still making progress, and their principles were meeting with favor. The great body of men in France were looking for the time when there would be a separation of Church and State in France, and then there would be a large increase in the number of free churches.

He wished to offer the congratulations of the Union to them, but before doing so he wished to know in what spirit the congratulations would be received. It might be that the American people would feel like the Western man, who, having been engaged in a hard struggle with a bear, his wife meanwhile standing by and rendering no assistance, did not, after overcoming Bruin, feel very much affected by the congratulations of his better half. (Laughter.) The American which prevailed here, that the French people were against the North in the great struggle through which the nation had just passed. the press for instance. The paper there which had the largest circulation, La Siecle, was on our side, and had always been so. The Journal des Debats, which circulated chieffy among the educated classes, was our friend: also the Revue des Deux Mondes, the Revue Nationale, and many others which the speaker enumerated. All these had been so from the beginning. Of course there had been acts of the Government which seemed unfriendly, but they did not speak the sentiments of the people, who had nothing to do with the Government, except now and then to turn it over. (Laughter.) Not only most of the people, but most of the reading people, had been on our side. (Applause.) Even among our-

selves, the speaker maintained, were papers in sympathy with rebellion, and he believed the New York News still existed. In all the free churches, not one man; woman, or child could be found in five hundred who was not in favor of the North. They had been praying for us all the time in their churches and in their families; and now they congratulated the Americans. They thanked God that we had gained such a victory. The strength and stability of a democratic form of government had been demonstrated. America had shown that she could make war and win; that she could nominate and elect a President in the hold the Bible with diverses were not so great as they used to be. The pastors exchange pulpits with great facility, and the people did not know any difference in doctrine. Many of the min-isters of the New School were from the schools and seminaries of the Old School. The polity should with a thunderbolt, and many were in tears. Should with a thunderbolt, and many were in tears. was in favor of looking for young men of zeal isters of the New School were from the schools in the news of Mr. Lincoln's death in France. The Turning of the Leaf; and supporting them till their studies were and seminaries of the Old School. The polity finished. The Moderator suggested that the discuss i they not then be one? Should they not have integrate they have been and seminaries of the Old School. The polity is the news of Mr. Lincoln's death in France. The Turning of the Leaf; with a thunderbolt, and many were in tears. Forest, No. VI; Abraha They loved Mr. Lincoln for the principles he Round the Evening Lamp.

taken in reference to that State. Rev. Mr. Johnson spoke to the same effect. and declared that the administration of the

fund was oppressive and injurious. Rev. Mr. Copeland complained that the fund was too much tied up and surrounded with conditions and preliminaries, that subverted the purpose for which it was founded. Rev. Dr. Eldridge concurred in the views expressed by the brother from Kansas. He had quite generally heard the same feeling expressed throughout the Western country. He was of the opinion that the present mode of disbursing the fund militated against the work of the Church in those localities where we should most desire to extend it. He did

not believe the contributors of the fund desired to have it accumulate at the expense of the oppression of any chuch.

Rev. Mr. Bishop, of Indiana, said that in his Synod no difficulty had ever been experienced, although the fund had been largely availed of. He believed that the working of the fund under the present plan of management had a good effect, as it taught the churches to do business in a business way. people might say that the congratulations of churches to do business in a business way. France were very well, and that was all. But It was a mistake to regard this fund as simthe speaker wished to controvert an opinion ply a benevolence. As a strictly business transaction he found it to work well, and could find no fault with it.

Mr. J. C. Benedict, the Treasurer of the But let them look into the matter. Take fund, made an extended explanation of the manner in which the fund was administered. Rev. Dr. Spear spoke with great earnestness in defence of the report and the plan re-commended in it. He had had a long and familiar acquaintance with the subject from the beginning. And if the brothers from the West supposed that it was any part of the business of that committee to oppress them, they were greatly mistaken. The remarks that had been made by some of the delegates attacked the fund as much or more than its administration; this he considered wrong. A good many of the complaints were such because they have not complied with the conditions which the use of that fund imposed. Mr. Walter S. Griffith, Rev. Mr. Pike, of Minnesota, Rev. Mr. Wyckoff, of Illinois, and others spoke on the subject, and pending the discussion the Assembly adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

(Conclusion next week.) + - +

OUR YOUNG FOLKS; An Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls. Contents for the June number :- Among the Lions; The Robin; Three Days at Camp Douglas, No. III; Lessons in

# Elder Charlton Henry, from the same body,