they were bound to go forward and sell the house over the head of that little church and let it pass into the hands of others, even if it might be infidels.

Dr. Clark did not want the charge of repudiation thrown out in such a loose way.

Judge Allison said he did not wish to impugn

the motives of any Church or of the Board of Trustees, he spoke of the plan as it now existed and the effect of it when carried out. The vote was then postponed, on motion, to 12 M., and the speeches limited to three min-

Dr. Knox said he would have been one to have attended the whole report to its funeral and have seen it buried in the Mississippi river. I was of great importance to maintain our character as a Church, and if we did not it would be like Biddy, who came one morning to get her char ac ter from the lady of the house where she had served last, and when she did not get it she was forced to go somewhere else, or to some other neighborhood. Whatever is done to carry forward the work of Church Erection must be in the shape of donation and

not of loan.

Rev. Mr. Wimer—We of the West don't want loans to press us down to the earth; we want funds to help us build our churches. If you do anything for us give us means but don't

give us loans.

Rev. Mr. True, of Illinois—I only wish to echo the sentiments of the last speaker. The ministers West of the Mississippi don't want loans to build churches.

A minister from Minnesota, also agreed in the opinion that the Western churches did not want loans.
Mr. Tindall inquired what was the question

before the Assembly?
Mr. Moderator—The amendment of Dr Clark.

Mr. Tindall looked upon Dr. Clark's amendment as a proposition to divide the fund.
Dr. Clark, in support of his proposition said it was designed to lend the churches money on

the most liberal terms.

Mr. Ranny thought if the plan proposed by

the Committee was rejected, we would be thrown back to were we were before, and that was a position which was not satisfactory, and never would be satisfacty. He hoped, therefore, the report would be adopted.

Rev. Mr. Whittaker said he was a laborer in the Western field, and at his present field of

labor in Jefferson City, there was no church. He had examined the report and plan of the Committee, and as a Western man he was prepared to say that the report and plan before the Assembly would meet the wants of Western

Judge Allison hoped that the amendment offered by Dr. Clerk would be voted down by the Assembly. Yesterday Dr. Clark had met the question in a direct way; now it was an indirect way, but would result in the same end. He wanted now to come to a vote, and if the Assembly say gift, then iet us go on and change our articles in accordance with that principle. But he knew the Presdyterian Church could not But he knew the Presdyterian Church could not build churches by loans, but if they thought they could then say so by a direct vote. In his opinion, the time for building churches by loans was past. It might have been done a few years ago, but we must now adapt ourselves to the new exigencies, or, as had been said, we would not only become fossilized, but a dead fossil.

Mr. Moderator—The time has arrived for taking the vote (12 M.)

Dr. Clark—I call for my amendment.

Mr. Tindall—We did not move the previous

Mr. Tindall-We did not move the previous Mr. Moderator—The motion was to come to a vote at 12 o'clock, on the report of the Com-

Several members-Does that cut off amend-

Mr. Moderator-It cuts off voting on amend-

Mr. Scarrett—Upon what are we to vote?
Mr. Moderator—Upon the report of the Standing Committee.

Judge Williams—If the adopt the report of the Committee, it is not adopting the plan?

Mr. Moderator-The general principle involved is to do away with the system of loans,

and to adopt the general plan of donations.

The roll of members was then, after various motions, ordered called, and the report of the Standing Committee on Church Erection was adopted by a vote of ayes 180, noes 9, absent 26. The plan prepared by the Commi then made for the special order for the afternoon session, and a vote ordered at half past 4

Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Rev. J. G. Butler, D.D., Chairman of Special Committee on Manses and Ministerial Libraries, made the following report;

That in the autumn of last year a circular of inquiry was forwarded and sent to 700 pastors,

and stated supplies, and also published in our religious journals. To these circulars 100 replies have been received. From these replies, it appears that one fifth of the churches have manses, and one tenth have libraries for the use of ministers. These replies convey a strong impression of

the great importance of the subject matter of the circular, and express the hope that the General Assembly will use every means in its power to bring the subject before, and urge it upon the attention and practical regard of the churches. They also suggest the idea of creating a general fund for the erection of manses.

Without expressing any opinion upon the exithout expressing any opinion upon the ex

pediency of the latter suggestion, your committee deem it both advisable and practicable to bring the matter definitely before the churches through the action of the Presbyteries. They therefore recommend the adoption of

the following resolutions: Resolved, 1. That this General Assembly direct its Presbyteries to send to the churches under their care a pastoral letter of inquiry, and suggestions with reference to the provision of a dence of each member. manse and a library for the use of the pastor in charge of each congregation.

2. That the Presbyteries be requested to embody in a report to the next General Assembly any information that may be obtained in the answers to the proposed inquiry, with their judgment concerning the creation of a Manse Fund, and also any practical suggestions appertaining to the subject matter of manses and ministerial libraries.

All of which is respectfully submitted, GLESTWORTH BUILER, Z. M. Humphrey.

The report of the committee was adopted. A communication was read from Professor Wyman, of the City University, inviting mem-bers of the Assembly to visit the University at

81 A. M., when convenient. Rev. Henry Fowler presented and read the report of the Standing Committee on Sabbathschools, which was adopted. [It will appear

A motion was made to reconsider the excursion to Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, but after some debate it was voted down. The plan of the Committee on Church Erec-

tiod was then taken up, and was discussed during the remainder of the afternoon. It was finally passed in the following amended form, by ayes 172, noes 20:

The Plan Adopted for the Custody, Care and Management of the Church Erection Fund.

ARTICLE I.

This fund having been committed to the Gene ral Assembly as a special trust, no part of it as now established, nor any additions which may hereafter be made to it, shall ever be used for hereatter be made to it, shall ever be used for any other purpose than that of aiding feeble congregations in connection with the General Assembly in erecting houses of worship; except so much as may be absolutely necessary to epit so much as may be absolutely necessary to each other than the committee shall sign a certificate addressed to the Board, stating a certificate addressed to the Board, and the certificate addre Assembly in erecting houses of worship; except so much as may be absolutely necessary to defray the expenses incident to the adminitration of this plan. ARTICLE II.

The custody, care and management of this fund, and of all securities of every kind, belonging to it, or growing out of it, together with all leaves the security of the securi claims, dues and property that may at any time thereof in due form, the Board shall, as soon pertain to it, and all additions that may here as practicable, if the application is granted,

Trustees, to be called "The Trustees of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." The Board shall consist of nine members, four of them being ministers and five members, four of them being ministers and five elders, in connection with some Presbytery or Church under the care of the General Assembly, who shall reside in the city of New York, or its immediate vicinity, and whom the General Assembly shall elect by ballot, on a nomination to be made at least one day before such election. The Trustees shall continue in office until the election and induction of their successors. The certificate of the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly shall be necessary to entitle a trustee to take his seat as a member of the Board, which certificate it shall be his duty to furnish as soon as practicable after the

The trustees first elected shall arrange them-The trustees first elected shall arrange themselves into three equal classes. The term of office of the first class shall expire in one year from their election; that of the second class in two years, and that of the third class in three years. After the first election the General Assembly shall annually elect three trustees, to supply the place of the class whose term is about to expire, to hold their office for three years, the same persons being always re-eligible; and each General Assembly shall also by election supply any vacancy in the Board caused by death, resignation or otherwise. If any trustee shall, during the term for which is lected, cease to be connected with a Presbytery or Church under the care of the General Assembly, he shall thereby cease to be a member of the Board; and the vacancy shall be reported to the next General Assembly.

ARTICLE III.

The first meeting of the Board shall be held on the second Tuesday of June next, in the city of New York, at such place and hour as the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly may appoint, who shall preside until the Board is organized by the choice of its President.

ARTICLE IV.

The Board shall make their own by-laws. They shall annually, at their first meeting after the adjournment of the General Assembly, elect one of their number President of the Board; and shall appoint a Secretary, and a Treasurer who shall give security to the Board for the faithful performance of his duties. They shall been expected backs of security. which shall be recorded all their proceedings, and the true state at all times of all matters relating to this fund; which records and accounts or any part of them, shall at all times be open to the inspection of any committee appointed by the General Assembly for this purpose. They shall also keep full and correct copies and files of all the correspondence which may be conducted or received by them, or in their name; and shall annually present to the General Assembly not later than the third day of its sessions, a full written report of their proceedings and of the state of the fund, together with any suggestions or recommendations which they may deem necessary or suitable. The General Assembly shall annually appoint a committee of three to audit the accounts and to examine the securities of the Board, and to report at the next General Assembly.

ARTICLE V.

The Board are hereby directed, either by procuring a special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, or in accordance with the existing statutes of said State, to incorporate themselves and their successors in office, always to be elected as aforesaid, into a body corporate and politic, invested with all such legal powers as may be necessary to enable them to hold and administer this fund, in conformity with the provisions of this plan.

ARTICLE VI.

The Board is directed to invest and to keep at interest on sufficient security the fund as now established, and as the same shall hereafter be increased by gift, bequest, or otherwise. ARTICLE VII.

The accruing interest of the fund thus established shall be apportioned by the Board among the Synods as their exigencies may require, and be distributed by said Board at their discretion to such congregations as make application therefor, on the conditions and subject to the limitations hereinafter prescribed. ARTICLE VIII.

The Board shall prepare blank forms of all such legal and other papers as may be required in the proper distribution and management of the fund and accraing interests; and they shall furnish a sufficient quantity of such forms to the Committee of Church Erection of each Synod; the forms so prepared and furnished, and none others, shall be used in all matters and transactions relating to the fund, to which they may be applicable. They shall designate such legal advisers within the bounds of each Synod, as by a correspondence with the Church Erection Committee of the Synods may be found desirable, to examine all certificates of title, and all conveyances and other documents connected with the donation of any part of the accruing interest, including a careful investiga-tion in regard to the legal incorporation of the Board of Trustees of the congregations concerned; and they shall further have power to appoint an agent in each Synod, and to require that all payments of money that may become due to this fund shall be made to such agent.

ARTICLE IX. In order to be entitled to the use of any por-tion of the accruing interest, each Synod con-nected with the General Assembly shall an-nually elect a Committee on Church Erection, consisting of at least five members. The States Clerk of the Synod shall, immediately after the election of the said committee, transmit to the President or Secretary of the Board his certificate of such election, giving the name and resi-

ARTICLE X. All applications for aid from the accruing nterest shall be made, in the first instance, to the Committee on Church Erection of the Synod to which the applicants belong, or within whose bounds they are situated. Every such application shall be in writing, and shall par-ticularly state: The location of the house or site for its erection; the number of families or persons attached to the congregation, or that propose to unite in building a house of worship; he description of the house which they propos to build, with its estimated and probable cost, or the description and cost of the house and lot owned by the congregation; the amount of reliable subscriptions which have been obtained, and how much has been paid thereon; the amount of available means possessed by the congregation if any; whether the congregation is in debt, and if so, to what amount, and when the same becomes due; and also any other facts which may aid the committee of the Synod in judging of the application. The application shall be accompanied by the certificate of one of the legal advisers of the Board, that the title to the lot on which the house is built, or to be built, is vested in said congregation, and is free from all legal incumbrances and liability.

ARTICLE XI. If the committee of the Syncd, to whom ap plication for aid has been made as above provided, shall, after a careful examination into the condition and prospects of the congrega-tion so applying, be satisfied that such congregation have done all that should reasonably be expected of them, and that, with the aid which can be afforded from the accruing interest and the voluntary contributions hereinafter menthe application, and that they have examine and approved of it; and also stating the amount which it is proper to donate to the congregation. The certificate, together with the application made to the committee of the Synod, shall be transmitted to the Board. On the receipt thereof in due form, the Board shall, as soon On the receipt

reasurer of the trustees of the congregation, or any other person duly appointed by them for this purpose, to draw on the treasurer of the Board for the amount thus applied for and donated.

ARTICLE XII.

The Board shall not in any case donate any portion of the accruing interest to any congreation, unless such congregation own, in fee simple and free from all legal incumbrance, the lot on which their house of worship is situ ated, or on which they propose to build; nor shall any donation be made for the payment of any debt, except that which may have been contracted within one year previous in erecting

The sum donated to any congregatio thall never be more than one-half of the amo? Offintributed and secured by them for the for that or thed

The condition of all donations is source shall be, that, in case the church Thorgregation shall cease to be connected with the General Assembly, or their corporate existence shall cease, or their house be alienated except for the building or purchase of a better house of worship, they shall refund to the Board the amount which they have so received, with interest from the time of receiving it.

The fulfillment of the above condition shall, in all cases, be secured by the bond of the trustees of the congregation, and a mortgage on their house and lot, made in favor of the Board; which bond and mortgage duly executed and recorded, shall always be placed in the possession of the Board, before any money is paid over to the congregation.

ARTICLE XIII.

In accepting this trust and adopting this plan, the General Assembly hereby declares that the first article shall admit of no alteration or mendment, and that no change shall be made in any other part of the plan by any future General Assembly, except by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members whose names have been entered upon the roll.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE.

As supplementary to this plan, and in order o enable the Board to fully meet the reasona ble demands of feeble congregations for aid in erecting houses of public worship, the General Assembly earnestly recommends to all the congregations within its bounds to take up annual collections and transmit them to the Treasurer of the Board, to be appropriated by said Board and distributed by gift for the object contemplated in the plan, and on the conditions and limitations prescribed therein.

And the better to secure this end, it shall be

the duty of the Board to present, with their annual report, an estimate of the amount probable needed for the ensuing year, together with the facts and reasons upon which such estimate is based, in order that the Assembly may determine the amount it will recommend the churches to raise by voluntary contribution. This plan shall, as thus amended, take effect from and after the first day of August, 1866.

Dr. Nelson, from Committee of Arrangements, gave notice that members of the Assembly must, in order to be returned free of charge on the railroad, procure a certificate from the clerk for each road over which they had travel ed and paid full fare, which certificate would be good on all roads except the Ohio and Mississippi, the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, and the Chicago and Alton. On these latter roads the certificates must be taken to the ticket offices under the Planter's House, and there exchanged for tickets. The Terre Haute road had volunteered to do even more than had been asked of them. They had, in addition to carrying members on return free, agreed to carry their wives and daughters free also. This last announcement was greeted by the

members with applause.

Members coming by boats were requested to give the name of the boat on which they came, and to exchange the certificates at the offices of

the packet companies for tickets. SABBATH-SCHOOLS. Rev. Henry Fowler, from the Standing Committee on Sabbath Schools, presented a report,

recommending the creation of a Permanent lommittee on Sabbath schools, having in charge the following duties: To supervise the Sabbath-school literature of the Church, in co-operation with the Permanent Committee on Publication. Their

recommendation will promote the circulation of the many good books; their disapproval will eliminate the few not good books; their suggestions will open new classes of subjects upon which books may be written; and even their silence will discourage the use of weak and wordy trash. 2. To issue circulars which may help the

cause, and use other appropriate methods of the press. 3. To collect data, and from facts to work out practical theses, which may assist pastors, superintendents, and teachers in the Sabbath-

school work. 4. To promote the establishment of Sabbath-schools in localities needing them, within the bounds of the Assembly, among the treedmen of the South and the Germans of the West, in co-operation with the Permanent Committee o

Missions. 5. To promote the Sabbath-school cause in heathen lands in co-operation with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mis-

6. To promote the establishment of Sabbathschools in Mexico, Central America, France, Italy, and Germany, in co-operation with the American and Foreign Christian Union.
7. To promote the increase of the Ministry

through influence brought to bear upon the Sabbath-schools, and thus prove an auxiliary of the Education Committee.

The report was adopted, and the committee

appointed as follows—Rochester, N. Y. being the central point:—James B. Shaw, D.D., Grosvenor W. Heac ick, D.D., Charles Hawley, D.D., William E. Knox, D.D., Samuel M. Campbell, D.D., Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. William A. Niles, Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, Rev. Charles E. Knox, Ralph Wells, E. F. Huntington, George W. Parsons, Josiah P. Bailey, Truman P. Handy, Samuel Field.

To-morrow having been fixed upon for the excursion to the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, the Assembly adjoured over until Friday.

The Two Assemblies in Communion. On Wednesday evening the mutual arrange ment of the Assemblies of the Old and Nev School Churches, now sitting in this city, for a oint sacramental communion, was carried out. The service was held in the large church (Dr. Nelson's) occupied by the N. S. Assembly. The Moderator of the latter body was detained by illness from attendance. E. F. Hatfield, D.D., N. S., took the general direction of the exercises. Rev. Dr. Stanton, of Ohio, Moderator of the C. Assembly performed the rator of the O. S. Assembly, performed the opening exercises. Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D.D., of Chicago, N. S. made an address. Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D.D., of Danville, Ky., O. S., the control of the contro E. P. Humphrey, D.D., of Danville, Ky., O. S., brother of the last named, offered prayer and distributed the bread. Rev. G. F. Wiswell, of Wilmington, Del., gave the cup. Rev. N. West, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., O. S., made the closing remarks, and the final prayer was offered by Prof. McCosh, of the Free Church of Cost. It was astimated that 1200 or more Scotland. It was estimated that 1200 or more members were participants in the communion.

EIGHTH DAY.

FRIDAY, May 26. The report of the Standing Committee on Education was presented by Dr. Wm. S. Curtis. We give the supplementary resolutions and nust defer the report and discussion to our

The committee are gratified to see so much interest manifested on the subject of education, and express the hope that all these institutions may be retained in the service of the Church. Resolved, That the general subject of educa-tion, in connection with our Church in East l'ennessee be favorably received by our churches, and that what funds may be raised shall be expended under the direction of the Presbyteries of East Tennessee until the Synod of East Tennessee shall have taken the whole subject

under its care. Resolved, That this Assembly recommend the Rev. Lucius I. Root as an agent to raise funds for this object, according to the above resolu-

These resolutions were adopted. Rev. Mr. Niles moved that the sum of \$35,000 be raised for the support of feeble churches, and that the third Sabbath in December be set apart for taking up collections in all the churches, and that the Chairman of the Committee on Church Erection be instructed to issue a circular address, to be published in the religious papers of the Church, which was agreed to. Rev. Mr. Niles asked that the Committee on

agreed to. Rev. Mr. Miller, of North Carolina, was introduced to the Assembly, and invited to speak on the subject of education in connection with the motion just before the body in relation to East Tennessee.

Church Erection be discharged, which was

The Moderator stated, in explanation of Mr. Miller's remarks, that he was laboring to establish a Manual Labor Institution, for the education of colored preachers and teachers, and that it was proposed to purchase a farm of 500 acres, and that, by devoting a portion of the day to raising corn and cotton, they expect to maintain the institution. It was proposed to locate it somewhere near Wilmington, N. C.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. Rev. H. B. Smith, D.D., read the following eport of the Special Committee appointed on he State of the Country: The Committee on the State of the Country

propose to the Assembly the following Declara-The Assembly records its devout gratitude to Almighty God, that he has delivered us from the calamities and horrors of civil war, and re-

stored peace throughout our borders. That he has so far quelled the spirit of secession that the supreme and rightful authority of our beneficent National Government is now re-stored in all our States and Territories, and we remain, as we were intended to be, one Nation,

with one Constitution, and one destiny. That he has so overruled the progress and results of this unparalled conflict as to make it manifest that our republican institutions are as well fitted to bear the stress and shock of war as to give prosperity and increase in times of

That, by His wise and constraining Providence, guiding us in ways we know not, He has caused the passions and wrath of men to inure to the welfare of humanity, so that a whole race has been emancipated from an unjust and cruel system of bondage and advanced to the rights and dignity of freemen; so that now involuntary servitude, except for crime, is llegal and unconstitutional wherever our ational authority extends.

That He gave to our people such a spontane ous, impassioned, and unbought loyalty—s loyalty that can neither be forced nor feigned such resolute and abiding faith, and such a su-preme consciousness of our National unity, that we were able in the darkest hours to bear with cheerful patriotism our heavy burdens and our costly sacrifices, so that our very sacrifices have knit us more closely together, and made us love our country more.

That He has purged and enlightened our

National conscience in respect to our National sins, especially the sin of slavery; and has also made us recognize more fully than before the reality of Divine Providence, the sureness and justice of retribution for National guilt, and the grand fact that a nation can be exalted and safe only as it yields obedience to His righteous

That He bestowed such grace upon our churches and ministry, that with singular unanimity and zeal they upheld our rightful Government by their unwavering testimony and effectual supplications, identifying the success of the nation with the welfare of the Church.

That above all these things He has, according to His gracious promise, watched over His Church and kept it safe during these troublous times: so that not only has our American Christianity been vindicated, our taith and order maintained intact, and our Christian benevolence enhanced, but our purpose and plans for the future have been also enlarged in some proportion to the needs and growth of our country; while, to crown all these favors with His special benediction, He has also, in these latter days, rained down spiritual bless-ings in abundant measure upon so many churches all over the land.

This Assembly, while humbly recognizing hese judgements and mercies in the past and the present, also bears testimony in respect to our urgent needs and duties as a nation in view of the new era mon which we are now enter-

ing, as follows, viz:-1. Our most solemn National trust concerns that patient race, so long held in unrighteous bondage. Only as we are just to them can we live in peace and safety. Freed by the National army they must be protected in all their civil rights by the National power. And, as promo-ting this end, which far transcends any mere political or party object, we rejoice that the active functions of the Freedmen's Bureau are still continued, and especially that the Civil Rights bill has become the law of the land. In respect to the concession of the rights of suffrage to the colored race, this Assembly adhere

to the resolution passed by our Assembly of 1863 (Minutes, p. 42): 'That the colored man should in this country enjoy the right of suffrage, in connection with all other men, is in the examples of Christ and his apostles. but a simple dictate of justice. The Assembly cannot perceive any good reason why he should be deprived of this right on the ground of his solor or his race." Even if suffrage may not be universal, let it at least be impartial.

2. In case such impartial suffrage is not concolor or his race."

ceded, that we may still reap the legitimate fruits of our National victory over secession and slavery, and that treason and rebellion may not inure to the direct political advantage of the guilty, we judge it to be a simple act of justice that the constitutional basis of representation in Congress should be so far altered as to meet the exigencies growing out of the abolition of slavery; and we likewise hold it to be the solemn duty of our National Executive and Congress to adopt only such methods of reconstruction as shall effectually protect all loyal persons in the States lately in revolt.

3. As loyalty is the highest civic virtue, and better than heretofore what we have need to do and what we are able to do; that which remain for the due vindication and satisfaction of National justice, that the chief fomenters and representatives of the rebellion should, by due course and process of law, be visited with con-

4. The Christian religion being the underlyassembled; for the Judges in our National Courts; for those that bear rule in our army and navy, and for all persons entrusted with authority; that they may be endowed with heavenly wisdom, and rule in the fear of the Lord, and so administer their high trusts, withnoru, and so administer their high trusts, without self-seeking and partiality, that this great Republic, being delivered from its enemies, may renew its youth, and put forth all its strength in the ways of truth and righteousness, for the good of our own land and the welfare of mankind.

And we further exhaute and additionally in the second and the self-second and the second and the

in relation to other institutions of learning in aims and low ambitions, and to do their full East Tennessee. duty as Christian freemen; to the end that our Christian and Protestant civilization may maintain its legitimate ascendancy, and that we become not the prey of any form of infidelity, or subject to any foreign priestly domination; that the sacred interests of civil and religious freedom, of human rights and justice to all, of national loyalty and national unity, may be enlarged and perpetuated, making our Christian Commonwealth a praise among the nations of the earth, exemplifying and speeding the pro-gress of the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour esus Christ.

N. S. S. BEMAN.

Dr. Fowler moved that the report be made the special order for Monday evening, in order that it might be printed, and that they might have an opportunity of examining it, and know-

ing what they were voting on.

Rev. Thomas Brown opposed the motion, on the ground that on Monday evening many of the members would be on their way home, and it was necessary that the report should be adopted by a full Assembly.

Mr. Gibson moved that the article which re-

lated to politics be stricken out. He thought politicians understood that branch better than dergymen. He therefore moved that the article relating to condign punishment be stricken Judge Williams hoped that some time would

be fixed to take up this report for consideration. It was an important matter and ought not to be assed hastily. If Monday evening was too late a day to answer the convenience of the Assembly, he wanted them to fix an earlier Mr. Sheely, of Detroit, thought that a post-

ponement would only be to give time to gentlemen to prepare themselves to make speeches. The Assembly could get it no cleaner and no plainer than it was now. He, therefore, op-posed any postponement for the purpose of had talked and each made a speech three hours

long.

The motion to postpone was lost, also the notion to strike out a portion. The report was then put upon its passage and

was adopted almost unanimously. Its adoption was greeted with clapping of hands and demon trations of gratification. It was then ordered by the Assembly that engrossed copies be sent to the President, Secre-

tary of State, Speaker of the House of Repre-sentatives, and the President of the Senate. Rev. W. E. Knox read the following report from the Standing Committee on

HOME MISSIONS.

The Standing Committee on Home Missions in making their report would suggest that there are three things in which the Assembly is greed, viz: That the work before us is great perond conception and competition, that the Church is the proper agency for doing it, and now the favoring time, admitting no postpone-

Love of adventure, lust of gain, the march of enterprise, the great tidal movement westward of the nations, and, finally, but not less providentially, sedition and war have been busy clearing and widening the home field for the Church occupancy. Within the months just Church occupancy. Within the months just past the Holy Spirit has arisen, and most earnestly invited to the cultivation of the ground, and in many instances to the gathering of already rich harvests. The Church could not be heedless of these signs without ignoring her manifest mission and destiny in this land. She as heeded them, and hence the marvels that have occupied her way, as in the ancient journeying from Goshen to Canaan. "God has been in the midst of her; he has helped her, and that right early." Is her mission therefore fulfilled? Do we not know on the contrary that the land to be possessed is more than the territory already subdued?

From Maine to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific wave, from the great lakes to the Southern Gulf, how wide the field stretches out; its needs even in the older States, East, Middle, and South now numerous; in the States and Territories West and Northwest how immense and stupendous.

The question of opportunity being settled by Divine Providence, that of the ways and means of fulfilling both press heavily on our hearts. than emphasize the suggestions of the report

already submitted. We need, of course, to this end, a great increase of the Christian ministry. We say increase, because its actually effective portion is already employed up to the full measure of its capability. If the West has not an adequate supply of ministers, it is because the East can-not spare them. Those whom she can spare as well as not, are such as the West do not want, and those she knows not how to spare have al-ready been drawn upon beyond her means. The weakening of an Eastern church by withand money necessary to its sustenance, and it is allowable only under the plea of some pecu-liar and dominant necessity. We can, therefore. meet the demand for ministers only by an increase of candidates for the ministry. And to accomplish this, the piety of the Church must be deepened, and its channels opened and widened in this direction. The attention of our youth must be summoned to this claim on their talents, as a reason why they should

Christ. Parents must be made to feel the duty of training and yielding their children to a work o inviting and remunerating.

Ministers and elders must take this matter into their special charge; seeking to gain our young men, not by worldly considerations, whether of a literary or pecuniary sort, but by pointing them to the grand opportunities here

anew, or for the first time, consecrate

Next to the provisions of preachers is that of preaching places. By this is not meant congregations which already exist in greater numbers that we can supply, but houses of worship for these congregations. We have cause to understand that there can be no progressive and permanent church edification without a church edifice. It is as much needed for ministers and people as houses to live in are needed for them. The attention of the Assembly has been so thoroughy called to this subject the present session that we need not enlarge upon What we have most required is a settled

policy that should not be constantly discusse and revised, but that should be put into instant and persistent operation. It is to be hoped from action just taken by the Assembly, that we have now reached that point. We is to do it. The chief discouraging hindrance of a debated plan being removed, let us arise and build. Let the gift fund be swelled as the loan fund never was. The wants of the Grea West have become measurably appreciate this convocation on the right bank of the Mis sissippi, and let us return to our congregation to report what our eyes have seen and our ears heard, and thus prepare our people for new and more liberal benefactions to this object, at some not remote day to be agreed upon for a united effort. In this way we shall best silence the voice of complaint issuing from so many promising missionary centres, and telling how the word of God is stayed for lack of houses of word of God is stayed for land of houses of worship. The next report at our General Assembly will be that of gratitude for the unhindred upbuilding of Zion's waste places.

The money question, however, does not per ain to the Church erection fund only, but to all departments of the missionary wark. That demands new discussion is evident from t As supplementary to their report, the comaintee report that they have examined the mittee report that they have examined the Memorial of Union Presbytery to the General Memorial of Union Presbytery to the General Assembly in relation to the Maryville College; 22 Assembly in relation to the Maryville College; 22 Assembly in relation to the Maryville College; 23 Assembly in relation to the Maryville College; 24 Assembly in relation to the Maryville College; 25 Assembly in relation to the Maryville College; 25 Assembly in relation to the Maryville College; 26 Assembly in relation to the Maryville College; 27 Assembly in relation to the Maryville College; 28 Assembly in relation to the Maryville College; 29 Assembly in relation to the Maryville College; 20 Assembly in relation to the Maryv reasurer's statistics. One of these discloses the

their trust, and did what was exacted of them, after be made to it by donations, bequests or torward the necessary papers, to be executed and also have listened to remarks from brethren nation, to set aside all partisan and sectional years, it is clear there is still wide room for im they were bound to go forward and sell the otherwise shall be committed to a Board of by the trustees of the congregation, and to be in relation to other institutions of learning in aims and low ambitions, and to do their full provement. It needs but a glange at the original and also have listened to remarks from brethren nation, to set aside all partisan and sectional years, it is clear there is still wide room for im aims and low ambitions, and to do their full provement. provement. It needs but a glance at the greatness of our work to reveal the inadequacy of our efforts. It needs but another glance at the vastness of our resources to expose an exceed-

ing parsimony in their disposal.

One important suggestion the committee would offer in this connection. It relates to Christians giving as a duty, to be enforced on every church not only, but on every individual. It is not enough that contributions should be taken in the Sabbath congregation; but in addition to this, or instead of it, by collectors passing through the congregation, and calling upon each family and person. A general observance of this plan would, it is believed, immediately increase our total receipts 75 or 100 per cent. The committee recommend that an effort be made to realize an average contribution of at least one dollar per member the pre-sent year. This would insure a total collection of \$120,000, and would require a marked ad-vance in our wealthy as well as feeble churches.

Meanwhile the home missionary work enlarges upon our hands, and calls for an immediate increase of faith, labor, and prayer. There is no real source of discouragement but in the narrowness of our own hearts. There is no department of effort into which we have en-tered with any vigor upon which God has not shed his approving and inspired favor. Witness to this the blessing attending our special effort in behalf of East Tennessee, in a discouraged and distracted church reinspired, dispersed congegrations regathered, in pastors settled over long vacated parishes, and the revival of religion experienced in unprecedented power. Witness the story told by delegates from all parts of the land of the descending and quickening Spirit. Even the labors employed on behalf of our foreign population, usually regarded as far from hopeful access, have not been without significant results. The Presbytery of Newark, after a sixteen years experimentamong the Germans, have now as its fruits. allowing gentlemen to show their oratory. The Assembly, in his opinion, understood the report just as well then as they would after they with settled pastors, good congregations, a lead tolled and cook made and the settled pastors, good congregations, a vigorous, prospective growth and an healthful, positive influence going out upon the surround-ing population in behalf of Sabbath observance, temperance, social order, and every moral and spiritual interest. The example thus set us by Newark Presbytery, and already emulated by Philadelphia and Cincinnati, should rebuke the prevailing skepticism on this subject. There is a grave responsibility laid upon us here, and we may not shirk it. Let us re-member that while the Irish immigration is fed by a home supply of six and a half millions, the German springs from a fountain of forty millions. Not to care for this industrious, enterprising and acceptable people, is to take very poor care of our own interests.

Our labors for the native freedman, so far as we have prosecuted them, have been reasonably successful. Here again it is our straightened faith that produced our limited efficiency. If the millions of China and Caffraria are to be evangelized, how much more those multitudes at our own doors. While slavery has depress-ed the adult negro population too low for even Christianity easily to elevate them, it is to be noted that 1,150,000 of this race are between the ages of five and fifteen, and thus as impressible as any class of our white population by edu cating and evangelizing influences. This, with the almost equally needed work to be done for the poorer whites of the South, is a labor suffi-

cient of itself to tax our utmost energies.

Truly God has everywhere set before us an open door throughout this broad and free land, and that which we need is the strength of Christian faith, love and patience to press in and ac-

cept the goodly heritage.

The following persons are recommended for re-election in the place of those members of the present committee, whose term of service expires with this Assembly, viz:—Jonathan F. Steans, D.D., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, Howard Crosby, D.D., A. C. Post, M.D., and Geo.

ard Crosny, L...,
Lockwood, Esq.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
W. H. Knox, Chairman.

Mr. Hotckin moved that the rule dimiting debate to five minutes be suspended during the discussion of this report, which was agreed to. Dr. Kendall stated that there was a necessity of more money to carry on the work of Home Missions, or they would soon be bankrupt. During the past year fifteen thousand dollars more had been spent than had been collected. They needed about \$10,000 per month. There were now on the list three hundred and eighty six missionaries, and seventeen more had been appointed whose names were not in the list. These were young men that were sent West. Missionary work in East Tennessee and Missouri was more expensive than it was in Illinois, and a great deal more so than it was in New

York. There were seventy missionaries in New York, and their whole expense was not \$3000. The question was: Shall we cut down our expenses or bring up our contributions? or shall we do both! We must do one or the other, or we The weakening of an Eastern church by what drawing an efficient pastor is simply at the cost of the Western by cutting off supplies of men of September next. The members of the Board should have to borrow money. These brethren would go home with a sense that there was a great work to do.

Last year we had \$15,000 to begin, and this year there was but \$68 to begin on. The great State of Michigan did not pay its own expenses yet. The great State of Ohio, the second or third state in resources does not pay its missionary expenses. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, these four older States do not begin to pay their missionary expenses.

Dr. Kendall then proceeded to speak of the

great need of more men and money to carry on the missionary work in Missouri, East Tennessee, Minnesota and the great West, and urged upon ministers and elders to get to work at once and raise money not only to pay the ministers at present employed, but to pay others and increase missionary efforts.

The report was further discussed by Mr.
Scarritt, Dr. Campbell and others.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, it

was resolved that the exercises commence at at half past 8 o'clock instead of 9. Rev. George F. Wiswell, from Committee on Devotional Exercises, read a report as to services on Sabbath.

Dr. Hatfield gave notice that there would be a joint meeting of the elders of the New and Old School Presbyterian Churches at the church corner of Fifth and Walnut, Saturday evening,

The following committee to confir with Rev. Mr. Miller, from North Carolina, was appoint-Rev. Dr. Clarke, Rev. Dr. Taylor, and Asa

D. Lord. The Assembly then adjourned to 82 o'clock A. M., Saturday morning, May 26.

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