The Assembly met at 9 o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

on Education, read the following report: REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The Standing Committee on Education for the Gospel Ministry report that they have given their attention to the annual report of the Permanent Committee on Education,

which was placed in their hands. They find gratifying evidence of enlargement in both directions—that of means and that of candidates for the ministry. The amount of funds is about the same as last year. The increase in young men is 35 per cent. Though the amount paid to each young man is considerably in advance of foryoung man is considerably in advance of for-mer years, as ordered by the last General Assembly, the Permanent Committee have been enabled to fulfill their engagements. No suitable applicant for aid has been turned away empty. It is believed the importance of the educational cause in successfully carrying forward the Kingdom of Christ is being more generally realized, and a deeper and more permanent state of feeling is being

awakened on the subject. Nevertheless, notwithstanding all that is calculated to cheer our hearts, and encourage the Permanent Committee to go torward in their chosen work, the pressing demands of the Church in this direction have not been met. All our efforts are disproportionate to the calls of Providence. At the present rate of bringing forward young men to the ministry, the vacancies made by the superannuated and the dead are only filled. When it is considered how many are taken from the active duties of the ministry to become Presidents and Professors in our Colleges, instructors in our Theological Seminaries, and secretaries and agents in our benevolent operations (and there seems to be no better way), and the number who turn aside through failure of health, it is not surprising that the demand should outrun the supply, not to mention the wants of the slave States. When we consider the fields that are constantly opening before us in the newer portions of the country, the case is truly alarming: Our excellent Secretary of Home Missions tells us in his report that we have no missionaries in Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Washington and the State of Oregon-not because there are not calls for men, but because the men cannot be found. The reportualso on Foreign Missions speaks of equal want of men for the missionary work abroad. The cry for men, almost francic, from East Tennessee, uttered on this floor, still rings in our ears. The claims of the freedmen also for a preached Gospel cannot be ignored.

Standing as we do at the confluence of the ing the eye from this central position to the North, the West, and the South; viewing the present population and the long lines of emigration, both home and foreign, passing up these mighty rivers and their numerous tributaries; marking the moral forces already at work on this field, the man of sin, as in this city, strongly intrenched with churches schools and institutions for charitable pur poses, and commanding millions of money; the old fanaticism of the early Church revived on the banks of the Rhine in the form of Rationalism and pantheism, now transplanted and made to flourish on American soil: and sons to the ministry. The elders should seek out promising young men, and confer with them on the subject. Pastors should confer with young men recently converted to God, and roll the burden of preaching the Gospel upon their hearts. Presbyterial committees on this subject should be more faithful Scholarships to the amount of \$2500 each should be secured, the interest of which will yield the annual appropriation to one young

The day of fasting and prayer for colleges, seminaries and other institutions of learning should be more generally observed. Collections, not in a few, but in all the churches, should be statedly taken up. The plan of the General Assembly is a good one, and has worked well. It is only needful that Presbyteries and pastors and churches be more faithful in putting it into operation.

The Committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:-Resolved, 1st. That the demand for educated ministers in our country was never greater than at the present time.

Resolved, 2d. That the educational cause should occupy a higher place in the estimation of pastors and the Church.

Resolved, 3d. That the day of fasting and prayer for colleges and other institutions of learning be faithfully observed. That pious. parents consecrate their sons to the work of the ministry; that this subject be annually presented from the pulpit; and that continual prayer beaffered to the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth many more laborers

Resolved, 4th. That the appropriation to young menifor the past year be the same, namely, 33 per cent above what the rule requires, \$160 to a theological, \$130 to a col-

legiate, and \$100 to a preparatory student.
The names of the following persons are presented to fill the vacancy occurring by the expiration of the term of office in the class elected in 1863:—Rev. John J. Owen, Jonathan F. Stearns, Jesse W. Benedict, William

W. Wicks, and Charles Taylor. The following supplementary resolutions in regard to education in East Tennessee

were presented:

Resolved, That the general subject of education, in connection with our Church in East Tennessee be favorably received by our churches, and that what funds may be raised shall be expended, ander the direction of the Presby-teries 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-

Dr. Mills said there never was a greater call for ministers in the Presbyterian Church than at the present time. This Assembly met further West than it had ever done bewho ended his ministerial life at St. Charles, and during his lifetime was called upon to speak on Home Missions. While standing at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi, he can always the Missouri and Mississippi an come three thousand miles from the Rocky Mountains to meat the waters of the Missisof the Mississippi; these two rivers rolled on had in his time raised thirty or forty thou-upon that people unless they are counteract- but should also do something commensurate wield and to enjoy.

EIGHTH DAY.

FRIDAY MORNING, May 25.

[We now give those parts of Friday's proceedings which we were compelled to defer for want of room.]

The Assembly met at 9 o'clock A. M. purslopes of the Alleghenies; and as he stood at without officers, as to accomplish the work of The first hour was spent in devotional exercises, after which Rev. William S. Curtis, D.D., Chairman of the Standing Committee it became the churches to use all their influence in raising the ministers. ence in raising up ministers. The first thing to be done was to get the people of the churches to pray. The churches must perse

Rev. John F. Kendall, Rev. W. H. Smith, Rev. H. B. Smith, D.D., Mr. Edwards, Rev. W. E. Tindall, Rev. Charles D. Mattoon, D.D., Dr. J. M. Paul, and Rev. Mr. Waterbury, all spoke of the need of more men for the ministry, and not only the need of more ministers, but the need of an educated min-

Rev. Mr. Tindall suggested that the report of the committee be adopted with prayer. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Mills,

fter which the report was adopted. The resolutions offered by the Committee on Education were then taken up, when Rev. Thomas Brown, of East Tennessee, proceeded to speak of the need of ministers in that region of country, and also to speak of the institutions of learning. He thought if the

Assembly could adopt any plan to educate

the colored people, they would rejoice very

much. The hour for adjournment having arrived, Dr. Fowler hoped that all the members would relinquish the idea of going home this week, or at least until the work was all done. Dr. Hatfield suggested that the Home Mission Committee had not yet reported, and there was at least three days' work to do yet. Rev. Mr. Starr stated that he had received fifty tickets to the Strawberry Festival at Mercantile Library Hall, which would be given to members, after the adjournment, as ar as they would go. He also extended an invitation to members, as far as they could, to visit the Botanical Gardens of Mr. Henry Shaw at Tower Grove on Saturday or Mon-

Afternoon Session.

The supplementary resolution, offered by

the Committee on Education, was taken up.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

Rev. Mr. Root said the whole region of Tennessee was without educational facilities. In the village of Rogersville there had been an academy, which at one time had been in a lourishing condition, but now there was not a window or a door in it, and the floor was covered with the filth of the stables of rebel cavalry, and by seeing the literature on the walls, it would be perfectly evident to everybody that there was a necessity for school teachers in all those places to exercise their vocation. This academy was once a very fine and flourishing institution and had splendid grounds and buildings all in good order, and had at one time from one hundred and lifty Standing as we do at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri, pouring their flood-tide of waters at our feet to the ocean; turn-two or three professors of music and some twelve or more pianos. The buildings were

now all damaged, and the pianos scattered.

There were also institutions of learning at

Jonesboro', Marysville, and Greenville, all of which were to be sold. All of these points were in need of educational facilities. While in the family of an elder of one of these was for their elevation and evangelization. I churches in that region, he tound a sould have believe that God has dealt in a wonderful sending two of his children some two miles manner with this people, and I believe in the on horseback, simply that they might acquire rotation of human happiness and the rising the art of penmanship, no other branch being of one race and the falling of another—that taught. A returned soldier had taken up the time may come when the Ethiopian race taught. A returned soldier had taken up the time may come when the Ethiopian race the files that he could make a little money may occupy a proud stand among the nations in order that it might be controlled by and for the interest of the Presbyterian Church.

New School. Rev. Mr. Waterbury spoke of the utter desolation of East Tennessee. It had been the field of strife between two great contend-ing armies for four years. To day the Union army had driven the rebel army out, and the next week it would be reversed; then the next week the Union army would occupy it; but between the two armies it had been desolated, and there were spaces for fifty or sixty miles where no houses or fences were to be seen, but where earth-works were thrown up and the graves of the soldiers showed the ravages of war. In some places the carefully selected libraries had been taken to kindle fires. These stockholders in these institutions of learning had forfeited their claims to them, and they were now brought into the Courts and would soon pass under the hammer of the Sheriff. Some of these institutions had cost \$100,000, and they were scattered all over East Tennessee, and would nearly all be sold in a few months. Others were now on the ground to purchase, and would purchase largely. Not long since an institution that had cost \$12,000 had passed into the hands of the Methodist Church for \$1400, and had been deeded by charter and was probably forever gone. The institution at Rogersville was not yet gore; but would soon be sold, and there were a few other institu-tions that were not yet sold, that a few thousand dollars would secure now; but once gone, they were gone forever. The Methodists, Baptists, Old School Presbyterians, and Congregationalists are moving in this matter with earnestness and energy. Our only hold upon the South is through East Tennessee. The young men of that country would unfurl the banner of the cross in the cause of Christ as freely as they had done the banner of their country, and no soldiers of our country had achieved a more glorious record than the soldiers of East Teonessee. It is no more than right that these 50,000 young men of East Tennessee should have an opportunity for instruction, and he would urge upon the pel. I know that you are pressed for time, Assembly the necessity of judicious action in the matter, and that now Chancellor There is much to say that I cannot say, but Duffey had told him that they might draw I wish to say to you in conclusion, that there up just such a charter as they wanted and it are influences at work in the midst of that would be passed by the Legislature, so great | people that unless they are counteracted and imperative was the call for institutions of

Dr. Clarke said he felt a great interest in the people of East Tennessee, and in that portion of the New School Presbyterian Church, and would be most happy to assist them in their great need, but he thought the report should be recommitted. He thought this matter of education in East Tennessee fore. He recalled to his mind an occurrence should be under the guidance of some of the in the experience of Rev. James Gallagher, committees, who should give counsel, and report to the Assembly what has been done in

Mr. Waterbury thought the result of leaving this matter to a committee at this time would only be to show systematically how nothing could be done. These institutions must be secured in two months, and for them, that there are influence at work, aippi that had come 1800 miles, and to mingle two of them must be secured in six weeks; its more turbid waters with the clearer waters then, why go through all this process. He

strumentality, and he expected to go through Northern Illinois and raise money enough to

buy one of these institutions.

Dr. Clarke thought the report might be recommitted and some day named for its further discussion. Dr. Curtis said he whole matter has been before the committee, and the plan has been bringing this war to a successful termination fully presented, and no information, that I know of, would be presented to the com-

mittee Dr. Taylor moved that it be a standing rule that all speakers be restricted to five minutes, and in support of his motion, said that some of the men that the Assembly would most like to hear were the ones that did not often speak, and some that the Assembly were not the most ready to hear, were the ones that were the most ready to speak.

Dr. Taylor's motion was then agreed to. Rev. Mr. Griffes said that so far as the common school system was concerned in East Tennessee, it was simply dead, and dead perhaps forever. The Marysville Colege was not in a condition to receive pupils, but it could soon be put in a good condition. In respect to the young men, he would say that they had been educated by war for the past four years, and instead of seeing smiling faces, they had seen sober faces, and their own faces had been made sober by a drill of three years but all they now wanted was the advantage of educational institutions; but these they could not have unless the people of the North assisted them. They, as young men, did not ask the people of the North to put broadcloth upon their backs. If the schools were only established, they would attend them in the linsey woolsey that their mothers would make for them. The Old School Church, by their action yesterday, were looking toward this field, and he now hoped the New School Church would take some action.

The fifth or supplementary resolution was then adopted. The following are Mr. Miller's remarks on

educating the Freedmen.

Mr. Miller said: Fathers and brothers of the Assembly, permit me, in order that you may not misunderstand me, and in order that I may bring myself as much as possible in sympathy with you, to state that, like you, I rejoice in the emancipation of the slave, and emancipation, evangelization, and for his highest elevation. I thank God that I am permitted here to address you, for I remember well the wealth and the tremendous influence which you represent, and though I am not able to transfer the vivid impressions which rise up to my mind, yet I wish to say to you that my heart throbs with a deep sense of the condition of these freedmen in the South, and my mind rises to the difficul-ties that beset them on every side. Could you behold for yourselves their condition, it would quicken your energies, and call forth the resources of this Church in such a manner that by God's blessing they would be put in a far more favorable condition than it is probable they will be.

I cannot say much that I wish to say, but first ask you in order that the scoffer may be but to shame—in order that you may sustain the wisdom and the humanity of the act of emancipation—in order that the evils may be averted from the freedmen-in order that God may be glorified there in that Southern land among that race—that you will attentively consider their condition and that when you have considered their condition, you wil stopping in East Tennessee, not long since, do all that God has placed in your power to

the white race in a very great degree consists n their being able to read the Word of God. These people of the South stand in a great measure by themselves. Your missionaries and teachers do not reach them, and the great question presented to the Christian Church is, what can be done that we are not

doing in order that we may reach this people? There is a rule in the Methodist Church discipline by which ministers are directed that wherever God opens the door and His Spirit is poured out, there is the place to redouble exertions—that is the place where more ministers should be sent. All means that can be brought to bear should be used to bring that race under the influence of the which they can be reached, in addition to the means that you are now employing, is the establishment of institutions of learning where teachers and preachers of the Gospel can be trained and from which they can be sent forth as soon as it is possible to train them, in order that they may go immediately to the huts and hovels of this race, and teach them the truth as it is in the Lord Jesus Christ, that they may be brought into that freedom wherewith Christ makes His people free. God's spirit moved on the Legislature of North Carolina to remove the deep-seated prejudice, and they have granted a most liberal charter for the establishment of an institution of this and. The charter and preamble acknowledges two important principles. One is, that is necessary that this people should be educated, and the next, that the people should have a ministry of their own.

The charter secures this institute to Presbyterians, and no man can be a trustee who is not a member of some branch of the Presbyterian Church. I believe that an institute of this kind can be managed in such a way as to secure a Calvinistic ministry in the colored Church, to go down there in the midst of that four million people and preach the Gosand I will not occupy your time further. There is much to say that I cannot say, but will seriously mar the prosperity of the peolearing. Now was the time to occupy this ple. And I hope you will not ascribe it to ground, and, if not occupied now, it might the prejudices under which I have been just as well be passed over until the Mille- raised, if I remind you of the words reported to have been uttered by Dr. McCosh in his address to the Old School Presbyterian Assembly, that the Presbyterian Church should take such measures as would secure the elevation of the African race. He confessed that the great question as to whether the black man would be benefited by contact and association with the white man had not been satisfactorily settled by the British Government. He spoke of theories that had been broached, and that were advocated in the South, and that are believed in, with reference to the final destiny of that people; but I tell you as one that has always lived in the midst of that people, and as one that will yield to no other in a deep and true sympathy and many of these influences are clothed with

establishment of an institution by which teachers and preachers may be trained under Presbyterian influences, and sent forth to preach the Gospel of morality and Christianity. I thank you for the honor you have done me, and I hope that you will consider

the subject for yourselves.

Judge Allison. You spoke in reference to you mean by that expression?

Rev. Mr. Miller. Many of them that have been under Baptist influences, by reason of their ignorance and of the ignorance of their country was, in a great measure, due to the teachers, believe honestly that going under the water gives them a good title to go to a large influence towards settling the matter, heaven, and many of those who have been now in controversy upon a proper basis. under Arminian influences believe that religion consists simply in emotion, and that they can get religion and lose it day after

Many of these teachers and religious leaders are licentious men, men in whose hands it is unsafe to trust the freedmen in their ignorant condition. I will relate just one inci-dent here in relation to the freedmen. Rev. Mr. Fisk, of Raleigh, stated to me that there was a colored preacher there that could not read one letter, yet he honestly believed that he was inspired of God to read the Bible, and would get up in the religious exercises and open the Bible and say just whatever occurred to him, and pretend that he was reading from the Bible, and he honestly believed that God had inspired him to read just what he had said.

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.

NINTH DAY. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26.

Met at 8½ o'clock. First half hour spent in devotional exerises.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, Secretary of the American Christian Union, addressed the Assemrejoice in the emancipation of the slave, and that I am unwilling to withhold anything from the freedmen which is necessary for his emancipation, evangelization, and for his his heat clearting I have Countries and the Cold and New School Presbyterian Churchischer C ches, and from these two branches and the Congregationalists it had received about \$60,000, and but little from any other de nomination. There were a great many things connected with the work which it was not proper to publish, or even speak of, before this Assembly. There were many things which gave a great deal of trouble. Two years ago, at an anniversary in Italy, there were some Catholic priests present, who, eight weeks afterwards, published a pamphlet which came back to us, bearing bad reports in regard to the missionary work, throwing prejudice upon that work until it was ascertained from whom the pamphlet manated. A great work has been done in Italy during the past five years; they had sent thorough going Americans and Yankees to that field, who understood the value of money and our mode of doing things. About ten years ago there was no such thing as tolera-tion in Italy; the priests had it all their own way. We now had our American Chapel there; the Scotch Church and the Waldenses have a seminary there, and during the pass year, with the agency of the American Bible Society, we have been able to print and circulate 10,000 copies of the New Testament. There were three colporteurs there and several Bible readers who were laboring for the distribution of the word of God. Altogether there were forty-seven laborers in Italy. Among other things, the government had de work that had been accomplished in South rate process, for duplicity and disorder.

America at Valparaiso, by Mr. Trumbull, Recommendation adopted. who first went there seventeen years ago, in in the service of the American Seamen's Aid Society, and had been fighting the battles for toleration; was first obliged to labor on shipboard, where he could be protected by the American flag. Also gave a brief history

000, with which to build a seminary at Mon terev. The report of the Standing Committee on Gospel. The speediest-instrumentality by Home Missions, which was read to the Assembly yesterday by Dr. Knox, was taken up. Dr. Campbell thought that the simple re commendation that \$120,000 should be raised would not meet the case; that there ought to be a co-ordinate Secretary at the West, instead of at Philadelphia; that more col lecting agents should be put into the field the best men in the Church, to go among the churches. Explained what Rev. Mr. Winnes had accomplished in the establishment of German Presbyterian Churches in Newark and insisted upon the need of Presbyterian publications in the German language.

of the labors and success of Mrs. Rankin, who from Brownsville had penetrated to

Monterey, in Mexico, and was now in this

country in order to procure the sum of \$15,-

Dr. Parsons believed that the General As semblies did not feel the importance of this subject of Home Missions as they should feel it. The time was when we could preach the Gospel in this country to every creature, but we neglected to do the work then as we should have done it, caring more for the roods and acres of these prairie farms than for the souls of men. It was now again possible for us to preach the Gospel to every creature. There were some ministers on the frontier who felt the importance of this matter sufficiently to convince them that they must work and induce others to work. We had given to this object of our abundance, and not of our penury. It was not enough for us to say that we recommend that \$120, 000 be raised for this object during the current year. It was necessary something should be done here which would reach individual members of the churches. Last year they had besought the General Assembly to care for and assist them in Northwest Missouri. The General Secretary and those associated with him had done what they could, but the work had not been done. There were churches to be occupied-numbers of men were wanted. Should they who are placed at the outposts of Zion go home from this Assembly and say that they had an able report on Home Mis sions, which was received with marked interest; that many elaborate speeches were made, and the recommendations of the committee passed, without a dissenting voice to raise \$120,000 this year, and be compelled to stop there? Should they be permitted to

work of Foreign Missions is.

The report was adopted.

Resolved; By this Assembly, that the deadoption of the same in a few remarks, to the effect that the restoration of peace to the Resolution adopted.

Dr. Parsons, of the Committee on Bills

and Overtures, made report as follows:
"Overture. A church member comes before the session makes a voluntary confession of heretical sentiments, acknowledges a breach of covenant and waives the formality of a trial, in view of, and in order to be excommunicated from the Church; can such Church member be excommunicated on such confession and declaration without the actual process prescribed by the book?' The committee find that the question thus

raised was answered substantially by the last Assembly, [see minutes, page 12,] and whilst they recommend that the party asking be referred to that response, also recommend that the Assembly affirm the impropriety of a Church Court reaching and recording such a grave result of discipline as excommunication from the Church, without a strict adherence to these forms of fair impartial trial, by which alone the result may be justified. If an accused person confess judgment the actual process may be shortened, but should not be dispensed with.

Rev. Mr. Kendail thought there was no necessity for a trial when a person pleaded guilty, and asserted his readiness to be ex-

ommunicated. Mr. Fowler said the Assembly should be very careful how it nullifies the decisions of a previous Assembly; advocated following the example of civil courts in this matter, stating that trial was never dispensed with in the civil courts by reason of a plea of guilty. though the testimony might be; that both in the civil and religious courts a fair and impartial trial, in cases of confession, had its advantages, which ought not to be over

looked. Report adopted.

Dr. Parsons reported another
"Overture. From certain members of
Madison Presbytery, who desire to make the

following inquiries:
"A person is under suspension in one of our own churches. He removes and unites on examination with another of our churches, the session of the latter one being wholly ignorant of his former membership, and, of course, of his suspension. The facts are however afterward discovered. Would this discovery of itself vitiate his second member-

ship, and leave him simply a suspended

member of the former church?
"Would unworthiness for church membership, clearly manifested while in the latter hurch and before said discovery, rightfully add efficacy toward producing these results? To the first of the above questions the committee recommend an answer in the

affirmative. To the second, if the question means whether the session of the second church has jurisdiction in the case of unworthiness maniested in the second relation, the committee recommend an answer in the negative; but if the question means whether the unworthiness manifested in the second relation be proper ground of separate process by the ession of the first church, the committee recommend an answer in the affirmative.

They answer, We wish to learn to read that same Word of God that the white race do. They are impressed that the superiority of this country for an education, and with the reasons for it, and to request the was now laboring in Italy; described the said session to proceed against him on sepa-

Rev. John W. Chickering, Jr., delegate from the General Association of Congregational Churches in New Hampshire, was in-

vited to address the Assembly.

He tendered to the Assembly the Christian salutations and congratulations of the Congregational Churches of New Hampshire. Of those who joined the Presbyterian Church it might be said nulla vestigia retrorsum, though the Congregationalists had received from that Church the Rev. Dr. Smith, who was now engaged in reconstructing "Old Dartmouth," and was succeeding most gloriously. There were 188 churches in this association, 6 of them Presbyterian, with a membership of over 20,000, and 177 ministers. He referred to the large accessions to the Presbyterian Church from the Congregationalists of New England; to the revivals of the past year; to the reliance of Congrega-tionalists upon the teachings of the Bible, rather than upon the decisions of any church organization, and the readiness of his constituents to unite with any and all denominations who held to the truth as laid down in the Bible, in efforts to Christianize the world. He concluded by expressing his joy that he was where he could see the old flag over the pulpit; that among this Assembly there had not been even the taint of treason, and that the Assembly had seen fit to utter the noble sentiments of yesterday's session on the state

of the country. The Moderator responded in fitting terms, affirming that a converted Congregationalist, if only thoroughly converted, made a pretty good Presbyterian; that the Assembly were all lovers and friends of New England; that there never was a more senseless babble or disgraceful outery of insignificant politicians than that which was raised in some parts of the West, that New England should be left out in the cold; that that cry of senseless party hacks deserved to be hooted with contempt; that New England had a cold place geographically, but had a warm place in the hearts of all this great people.

Dr. Samuel D. Burchard then read the report of the Standing Committee on Publication, as follows:

REPORT ON PUBLICATION.

The committee having carefully examined

the documents placed in their hands, would respectfully submit the following: That from the time the General Assembly esolved to issue a distinctive literature, bearing its own imprimatur, setting forth and detending its own doctrines, there has been a gradual and growing interest in the work. Doubt and distrust have given way to confidence; funds and facilities of usefulness have steadily increased; so that now there is an go home and say to those who look up to open field, hearty co-operation and the uni-them from the right and left and ask them versal conviction that the publication cause them from the right and to send into their couldn't they find a man to send into their country who will visit thireteen or fourteen counties in that section and only say they hoped and trusted, but couldn't say anything definite about it? It seemed to him that the committed to the Church for her vindication, her spiritual vitality, and her promised and permanent victory. Books issued by her country they should not only the country of collections are both the source and the indication of collections are both the source and the indication of collections and spiritual life. a power hoped and trusted, but couldn't say anything permanent victory. Books issued by her definite about it? It seemed to him that the time had come when they should not only feel decolute the obligations resting monthly only the obligations resting monthly only to be extended until it the name of religion, that will bring woe feel deeply the obligations resting apon them, and a blessing which it is our privilege to

CENERAL ASSEMBLY. together until they were met by the 1000 sand dollars for churches, and he did not ed, and there is no more effectual way by with the demand—when the giving must be Your committee rejoice, therefore, that the miles of the Ohio, that had come from the know of any of it being lost through his inpenury. An utterance from this Assembly experiment and is now to be pushed and prowas needed that should say that this work of secuted with a vigor equal to its importance Home Missions must be prosecuted as the and to the increasing wants of the field we

occupy. The past year is a prophecy of what is to Mr. Foote introduced the following resolu- be. The receipts have been greatly in advance of any previous year, and there has been a consequent increase in the number and certain influences at work which would result liverance on the state of the country be read value of the tracts and books issued and cirdisastrously to the colored race; what did in the several churches on the first Sabbath culated. Still the field is widening; the calls of the month of July; and advocated the are becoming more imperative and universal; the entire South and West are open; the cry comes up from the missionary, in his open yet half occupied field, for books and tracts authorized by the Church wherewith to supplement his labors, and this is met by a whole chorus of voices from the Sabbath-schools of the land pleading for a life-giving and heaven-inspired literature.

God's voice to the Church in this department of service is evidently, "Go forward!"
We cannot afford to pause; we must go up and possess the land.

It is the judgment of your committee that some system of colportage should be inaugurated, under the supervision of the Synods or Presbyteries, securing a more extended circulation to the publications of the committee. The plan suggested is this: Let each Synod or Presbytery employ a colporteur, whose work shall be twofold—the disposal or sale of books, receiving his salary largely from com-missions allowed, and co-operation with pas-tors in attending upon social meetings and aiming to extend a deep religious interest throughout the bounds of the Presbytery or Synod. This would help many a deserving young man in his preparatory course, give a

age and facilitate the pastors in their work. As this arrangement is designed to be only occasional and temporary, your committee suggests that a place of sale be designated in every principal town throughout the land, where the publications of the committee can be obtained after the retiring colporteur shall have sown the seed, awakened an interest and

wide circulation to our literature, and encour-

done his work. Your committee beg leave to call special attention to the Hymn and Tune Book as in their judgment well adapted to the devotional exercises of the lecture-room, prayer-meeting, and even to congregational singing on the Sabbath. The book everywhere will be found a grand aid to worship.

The Presbyterian Monthly is hailed as a

benediction wherever it is taken, and the only regret is that it should not be taken by every Presbyterian within our bounds. The information it contains is needed by every pastor and session, while every family would be greatly enriched by its monthly advent. A large circulation which, by a little effort on the part of pastors and elders might be realized, would make it self-supporting at the low price of fifty cents a year. Your committee would recommend that a copy be sent to every pastor, sine sumptu, in the hope that his church will take a collection during the year for each of the objects represented in this monthly.

in this monthly. While your committee have suggested measures by which the remunerative circulation or sale of the committee's publications may be vastly increased, they are not unmindful of the purely benevolent character of the work. Thousands of pages must be gratuitously circulated in the hope not of pecuniary but of moral returns in the actual good done, and a full reward on the great pay day of the world, when every man shall re-ceive according to his works. With this view, collections are recommended in all our

churches. There is one more item to which your com-mittee would call the attention of the Assembly—the wants of the rapidly increasing German immigration.

The numbers landed monthly on our shores are immense. These are the most inquiring, the most given to reading, of all the people the motley crew of materialism and infidelity of indigenous origin—contemplating all this, the educational course in preparing men for the educational course in preparing men for the education in the interest dependent upon an educated ministry becomes of vital importance, the educational course in the related aspect, and in the interests dependent upon an educated ministry becomes of the proper interests dependent upon an educated ministry to acquire an education. These years of the educational course in preparing men for the educational course in the related aspect, and in the interest had been a blank to these people in detending the many of the earth, and practically we believe in human instrumentality, that God blesses us in its related aspect, and in the intervention of the protestant course in the means which he has placed in the means which he has placed in the intervention of the protestant portion, in their ecclesiastical with the intervention of the protestant portion, in their ecclesiastical with the second church. That trace stands with use the facts are ascertained by the session of this second church, the proper order of protection in their arrival and your teachers. They feel a desire to the wnote manter, the could marry members and the Wall the intervention of the protestant ministers could marry members and the Wall defined the protestant course, without the intervention of the protestant portion, in their ecclesiastical protects. During the past year there had been a blank to these people in hands of his Church. That trace stands with the second church of the means which he has placed in the intervention of the protestant ministers could marry members and the Wall defined the protestant ministers could marry members and the Protestant churches and the Wall defined the protestant ministers could marry members and the Protestant ministers could marry members and the Protestant ministers could marry members and the was the facts are ascertained by the session of the protestant portion, in their us in doctrine and polity, and become an element of strength. They may be easily turned to infidelity, or to a Protestant, and vital Christianity, according to the influences first brought to bear. It is the opinion of your committee that no more hopeful field is now open for the circulation of our religious literature.

In conclusion and in review, the committee would respectfully propose the following

1. That we gratefully acknowledge the favor of God to this cause during the past and previous years.

2. That the Synods or Presbyteries be recommended to appoint students, unemployed ministers, or earnest Christian laymen, as colporteurs, to circulate the books of the Publication Committee, and to co-operate with pastors in every good word and work.

3. That a place of sale be designated in every town, where it shall be known that the committee's publications may be obtained,

and at the lowest retail price.

4. That the "Social Hymn and Tune Book," recently published by the committee, be commended as pre eminently adapted to social and congregational worship. 5. That more vigorous efforts be put forth to introduce the *Presbyterian Monthly* to all

our congregations. 6. That it is recommended that collections be taken to aid in the gratuitous circulation

of the committee's publications. 7. That a special committe of five be appointed, who shall prepare fresh tracts and books, or, if thought desirable, translations, to be published in the German language, in co-operation with the Assembly's Publication Committee, and who shall take into consideration the expediency of publishing a German religious newspaper adapted to the wants of the German population of the country. The following persons are nominated for that committee, viz.; D. W. Poor, D.D., Geo. L. Prentiss, D.D., Rev. Joshua U. Guenther, Rev. J. J. F, Brunow, and Rev. Nelson Millard.

The committee recommend that Rev. Daniel March, D.D., Rev. J. G. Butler, D.D., Wm. F. Judsop, Esq., Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., Hon. William Strong, whose term of service now expire, be re elected for the en-

suing three years. The committee would also recomment that John A. Brown, Esq., M. W. Baldwin, Esq., Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., Rev. Thos. Brainerd, D.D., Rev. Ezra E. Adams, D.D., whose terms of service now expire, be re-elected trustees of the Presbyterian House for the

ensuing three years.
Rev. J. W. Dulles, Secretary of the Permanent Committee on Publications, addressed the Assembly upon the subject of the report alluded to the addition that had been made to the publishing house, an establishment which did not belong to the committee, but to the Church. Called the attention of the Assembly to the publications of the committee, which were to be disposed of by donations and sale; that every one might become A preacher by being instrumental in distributing the tracts of the committee. Collections were needed to defray the expenses of donawas to be found in every family.

(Continued on Page 180.)