

American Presbyterian

GENESEE EVANGELIST.—Whole No. 786.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1861.

VOL. V.—NO. 41.—Whole No. 258.

KENTUCKY IN THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Bro. AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.—Gentlemen:—I send herewith a few lines suggested by the peculiar position of the Presbyteries of Kentucky at this time. I hope you will find room for them. I have been urged to send them to you, but would prefer to see them start from your columns.

Yours, very truly,
Land of dead and living CLAY,
Sunk the demagogue away,
Take a noble stand this day—
These are Boons and Blackburn too!

These were not of idle state,
They were good, and therefore great,
Mark them in this hour of fate,
Let them march these eight.

Shall the laurels thus last worn,
By this blast from hell be torn,
Thou, Virginia's eldest born,
Think of them and Japheth true!

Thine the mingled love and shame,
Present from the past must claim;
Glad the mantle of thy fame,
On thy fallen parent now!

Banker Hill is still there own,
Yerzon's dead will thou discern?
Thou must bear this cross alone,
But the crown is also thine!

South or North, from East or West,
Angry taunts but reach thy breast;
Look above: there's hope and rest;
Cling to God and Liberty!

Correspondence.

For the American Presbyterian.

HOW TO ENJOY LIFE—OR PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HYGIENE.

ADDITIONAL CHAPTERS—CHAPTER XII.

BY WM. M. CORNELL, M. D.

Oil Glands and Fat—Description of the Oil Glands—Uses of the Oil—Black patches on the Skin—Pimples on the face—Excess of impurities—Animals in the Skin—General description of Fat, and its use in the animal economy—Supplies warmth to the system—How to grow fat—Cause of diseased livers—Effect of breathing pure oxygen.

We have formerly spoken pretty fully of the skin. But it yet remains to refer to some of its appendages. This chapter will be devoted to the oil-glands and tubes of the skin, and to the use of fat in the animal economy. These oil-glands and tubes resemble those of the respiratory system, already described. These tubes extend through the scarf-skin and the true skin, and terminate in little glands, and are often connected with little bags of fat under the true skin. They are formed in the same manner, and of the same material as the respiratory tubes, (See "How to Enjoy Life," page 195), only they are straighter, and of a greater diameter. They are absent in some parts of the body, as in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. How wonderfully is the wisdom of the Creator seen in this fact; for what possible good could oil do in the palms of the hands, but to grease every thing touched? while on the face, nose, head, and ears, they are very abundant. Undoubtedly, their design is to protect these parts from injury. In the eye-lid, they have great beauty. In the ear-passages, they elaborate the wax, which is very useful, when not allowed to become too abundant. Upon the scalp, these little oil-glands present small clusters, like grapes. This unctuous fluid may well be called "nature's pomatum."

The formation of this "pomatum" is very curious. It is produced much in the same way as the scarf-skin is formed, differing in the nature of the fluid only. In the scarf-skin, it is mostly water. In the oil-tubes and glands, mixed with the water, we find this oily substance, which, when the cells overflow, is poured out upon the surface.

When the skin is kept healthy, as has been formerly pointed out, this unctuous matter is cast off in the form of small scales, and expelled from the tubes in connection with their fluid contents. But when the skin is neglected; or, when many live near together, as in cities, or lead sedentary lives, or neglect the means necessary to preserve their general health, or think intemperately, but neglect physical exercise, the contents are thrown out in a mass upon the surface, and form black, or dark patches, sometimes called *moult*, upon the skin. The practiced eye of the physician, in the treatment of these spots, knows their origin in a moment. He knows, there has been great neglect of the physical man—that the liver, the skin, yes, all the secretory organs of the body have been shockingly neglected; and he can say to his patient, as Dr. ANASTASZOFF did to the corpulent merchant: "Are you not an importer?" "Yes, but what has that to do with my obesity?" "Did you ever know an excess of importation," said the wily Scotch Doctor, "when there is not a glut in the market?" This revealed to him the origin of his trouble. He had imported more than he had exported. The remedy was clear—import less, export more.

Sometimes the contents of these cells are too great even for the above course, and instead of forming dark patches upon the skin, they collect in the tube of the gland and extend it enormously, and the Doctor is sent for to remove the difficulty. Hundreds of young men, who, while growing, required the amount of food which they took, continue the same amount after they have ceased to grow, and, as a consequence, have their faces all covered over with pimples and black spots, like little worms, which they squeeze out, and many suppose they are really grubs, while in fact, they are only the little *candides* run, and impeded in these tubes, which they have turned into *moult*. Sometimes the skin is so much neglected that animalcules, or small animals, form in it. These were discovered first by Dr. SIMON, a German physician, in 1842. He denominated them "the living inhabitants of the oil-tubes of the skin." These animalcules are not found when the skin is healthy. But in the majority of mankind, especially those who dwell in large cities and pursue in-door occupations, the skin is torpid. It is more than probable, as an English reviewer long since said, that "the delicately nice creature, who can scarcely set foot upon the ground, and who shudders lest the pernicious miasma, covered with filth and rage, that approaches her for a penny, should touch her, carries in her person a more gregarious herd than the small

deer" that nestle in his matted hair and tattered garments."

It is true, these animalcules cannot be seen with the naked eye. But with the large and highly-magnifying microscope they are clearly visible and measurable. They have been found to be a quarter of a line in length; forty-five of them, placed end to end, would make an inch. In form, they resemble caterpillars. They have a distinct head, feelers, a chest, four pairs of legs, and a long tail. Their bodies are transparent, and their heads are always directed inwards. Verily, "there are more things in heaven and earth, (and in some bodies), than are dreamed of in some men's philosophy."

When formerly, we spoke of the skin, and at length of the means of purifying it, and keeping it in a healthy condition, these facts were all before our mind. "We speak that we know, and testify that we have seen;" and yet, we fear, many do not profit by "our testimony." Do you say, "Don't tell us such horrible tales; you make us shudder at ourselves." I wish I could make many shudder more at themselves, and less at water. A man came home from California, to see a physician for a disease of the skin, which arose wholly from the want of soap and water. A man once said to a physician, "All this talk about bathing and scrubbing the body is all folly. I never bathed ten times in my life, and was never sick." Though this man inherited a constitution with which he ought to have lived a hundred, yet he died of paralysis before he had seen fifty years.

Nature always has some design to answer by all her works. What, then, was the design of this unctuous fluid in the human body, and what use does fat answer in the animal economy? As we have so much to do with it, and as fat men are so anxious to get rid of it, and lean ones to get it, these questions deserve an answer.

Fat, then, in the human body answers all the purposes, and more, that oil does in machinery. Does it make that run smoothly, and prevent friction, and aid in keeping it bright and shining? It does more in the body. It protects the skin from abrasions. It oils the curves and flexures of the joints. The fat infant has few excoriations and sores from lying still.

This unctuous fluid, through the medium of the oil-glands, removes noxious particles from the blood. In the eye-lid, it confines the tears and moisture of the eye within the lids, and defends the skin from the irritation of those "salt tears." In the ear, it renders the drum moist, and keeps out insects, so that they would be as unwilling to go in, as you would to have them.

Having spoken of the oil-glands and their peculiar functions, it will now be appropriate to discuss this chapter with a general description of fat, and its use in the animal economy. Fat is formed in the cellular tissue of animals. It is this tissue which enlarges so enormously in some men, so to make them twice and thrice their original size. The sensible properties of pure fat are tasteless and odorless. This substance, as seen in the infant and in the old person, is very different. In the former it is colorless and without odor. In the latter it is strong, yellow, and firm. Between the cells of the adipose tissue, there is a network of blood-vessels, which furnish fat and water for the cells to secrete. Fat is not confined to animals. It is also found in vegetables, such as grain, seeds, and fruits. Thus, in one hundred pounds of Indian corn, or maize, there are nine pounds of fat. In one hundred pounds of dried hay, there are two pounds of fat. Nature resorts to fat in the animal economy to get caloric or heat. Both light and heat have been usually gathered from fat or oil. Common fat contains seventy-seven parts of carbon, eleven parts of hydrogen, and ten of oxygen. In the combination of fat, the carbon is converted into carbonic acid, and the hydrogen into water. Thus a great amount of heat is set free or evolved. If we admit a small amount of air, only, to the lamp, the hydrogen burns away and leaves the carbon, and we have a smoking lamp.

A curious question has long perplexed physiologists, to wit—What is the origin of fat in the human system? Some have supposed it to be formed wholly from the vegetables taken into the system, while others think it is positively made in the animal organism. In favor of the former proposition it is said, we find it in vegetable substances, and can extract it from them; and in behalf of the latter it has been discovered that fatty matter in genes, and other animals fed upon corn, has been found to be more than twice as much as could be gathered from the corn alone. This would seem to prove that there is an apparatus in the animal economy for elaborating fat.

How many people grow fat? This is a question which many would be pleased to have answered. The accumulation of this adipose substance is modified by the three following items: respiration, temperature, and rest. If we breathe fast, we can never be fat; if we are cold, we can never be fat; and unless we have sleep, we can never be fat. Hence, the characteristics of all fat persons are, to breathe slowly, to eat much, and sleep long. Or, as we said in a former chapter, to fatten a goose, cram it with Indian meal, tie its wings, and put it in the chimney corner. The same process will fatten a human goose. We may here see the physiological reason of diseased livers in hot climates. The chief function of the liver is to secrete a fatty substance, known by the name of *bile*. The principal ingredients of the bile are carbon, hydrogen, and sulphur. These are all combustible. In health, these combustible materials are all passed off by the process of respiration. But when that is impeded in any way, and these combustible materials are not thus burnt up, by a reflex action they are thrown back upon, and disease the liver. Hence, the livers of persons in hot climates, and even in our own, in a very hot summer, become diseased, because we eat, lie still, and breathe but little well oxygenated air, and have but little radiation or evaporation.

The effect of breathing pure oxygen is to use up the animal machine too fast. Soon after oxygen was discovered, it was breathed as a remedy, and the result was, the inspirators were buoyant, high-spirited, and died laughing for joy. A.T. has discovered, however, how more of this vitalizing principle can be mingled with what we breathe than is often found in the natural atmosphere, and hence, inhalations of medicinal materials are often serviceable in diseased lungs.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NEW SCHOOL).

NINTH DAY—SATURDAY—MAY 25—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Syracuse, May 25th, 1861.

After prayer, the Assembly took up the Records of Synods, all of which, with the exception of three, on which reports were not submitted, were approved.

The Report of the Committee on Publication was next taken up, and after a little discussion was adopted, the portion relating to the approval of works by a portion of the Publishing Committee being stricken out.

A report concerning Ingham University was presented and adopted. Dr. Cox returned his thanks for this action.

Messrs. J. W. Benedict, W. E. Dodge and W. R. Griffith were elected by ballot Trustees of the Church Extension Fund.

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER APPOINTED.

Dr. Cox moved that it be recommended by this Assembly that a day of Fasting and prayer be observed for the nation in its present condition of civil war.

The resolution was adopted, and Friday, the 28th day of June, was appointed.

The Assembly then adjourned, with prayer by the Moderator.

TENTH DAY—MONDAY—MORNING.

After passing a half hour in devotional exercises, the Assembly at 9 o'clock resumed business.

An invitation was presented the Assembly from Mrs. I. S. Spencer, to meet at her house this evening at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Cox moved the acceptance of the invitation, and spoke in the highest terms of the indebtedness of the Assembly to Judge Spencer for the arrangements made for the entertainment of its members.

Dr. Canfield asked permission to say that if any merit had been ascribed to him as one of the committee of arrangements, it was all due to his having associated Judge Spencer with himself upon it.

The invitation was unanimously accepted, and the clerk instructed to express the thanks of the Assembly.

An overture from the Committee on Bills and Overtures was presented, recommending the appointment of a special committee to consider the best method of securing systematic contributions from the churches, and report to the next Assembly. After some slight amendments the report was adopted, and it was voted that the committee consist of five.

Reports from Theological Seminaries were presented, and read by Rev. J. H. Hickey.

Dr. Mills read a report concerning Lane Seminary, and the Moderator concerning Auburn Theological Seminary. Brief statements were also made concerning Blackburn Seminary, at Carleville, Ill., by Dr. Mills, and Lind Theological Seminary, Lake Forest, Ill., by Rev. Y. Hickey.

The Moderator appointed Rev. Drs. Kendall, Thompson, Darling, Spear and Rev. Charles Hawley the Committee to recommend to the Assembly a plan of Systematic Collections.

The report on Home Missions was then taken up, under Judge Allison's motion to postpone the report of the special committee, to substitute Rev. Mr. Hickey's paper for it.

Rev. Glen Wood continued his remarks, which were interrupted on Saturday by the hour of adjournment arriving.

It is thought that original sin bestows "in his opinion Western men little appreciate the difficulty of collecting funds. A hundred thousand dollars will probably be needed the coming year, and the receipts of the last year had been only thirty thousand. Without full confidence in the committee managing the funds little could be raised.

Rev. Mr. Hovey moved that the discussion be arrested at a quarter to twelve o'clock, and that all speeches be limited to five minutes.

A number of speeches followed.

Rev. Messrs. Gray, Towler, Jones, Wood and Rice spoke in favor of the report as originally presented by the committee.

Rev. Messrs. Johnson and Trowbridge favored the paper presented by Mr. Hickey.

Drs. Mills and Lambert made explanations concerning the action both of the original and special committees, and Mr. Robinson of Missouri expressed his belief that the plan likely to be adopted by the Assembly would act unfavorably on Churches in that section which favor this Assembly.

The following are Articles IV. and V. of the Constitution for the Home Missionary Committee, as finally adopted by the Assembly:

ART. IV.—They shall undertake the work of aiding such congregations as are unable to support in whole or in part, the stated preaching of the gospel, and of sending itinerant or resident missionaries to the destitute in our own land.

And as it is the design of the General Assembly to supersede the different ecclesiastical bodies connected with it, but to encourage and give unity and efficiency to their action, so as to bring out the full adaptation and force of the Presbyterian system in Home Missions, we therefore are recommended to appoint Standing Committees on Home Missions to explore their destinations; to select, and, if they think expedient, to nominate missionaries for their own field; to recommend the amount of their compensation; to secure an annual contribution to the same from each of their own churches; to be a medium of communication between the Presbytery and the Assembly's Committee; and to furnish annually to this Committee, on or before the 15th of April, a detailed statement of the Home Missionary work within their bounds.

ART. V.—The committee shall appoint and commission the missionaries taking care to appoint no one unacceptable to the Presbytery within whose bounds he is to labor; they shall give them all needful instruction as to the place and character of their labors, securing, as far as practicable, and regarding, the advice and endorsement of the Presbytery, as to the selection and location of laborers and their remuneration; they shall make the necessary appropriations to agents, exploring and itinerating missionaries, and congregations; they are understood that no appropriation shall be made to any congregation whose application is not endorsed by the Presbytery with which such congregation stands connected; or the Committee of Presbytery; and shall take measures to secure the effective co-operation of the Synods, Presbyteries, and Churches, in the work of exploration, in securing missionaries, and in obtaining funds for the common treasury.

They shall keep a faithful record of their proceedings, and make an annual report of all their doings to the General Assembly.

ART. VI.—On Treasurer—as article V. in previous report.

The third article was also amended by adding "or Secretaries."

All the other articles were before printed.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Wainwright, and the Assembly took a recess till 3 P. M.

MR. BARNES' SERMON ON THE LOVE OF COUNTRY.

We give below a few extracts from the sermon, although it is difficult to make selections where all is so good. The sermon, preached April 28th, was a prompt and noble deliverance, worthy of the occasion, the preacher, and the venerable place in which it was delivered.

OUR CONSTITUTION.

After eulogizing our Constitution as "the result of the accumulated wisdom of all ages," the preacher proceeds to consider and explain those defects in it which were to be expected in any human production.

It may be admitted that the Constitution is not perfect. It may be admitted that there are defects in it, which were seen by many of our countrymen at the time of its formation; that there are things in which it has shown that it is not well adapted to circumstances and events which have since occurred, which it might have anticipated. What is the human origin, that is perfect?

Many of those who lived at the time when the Constitution was formed, as many now do, regarded it as defective, because it contained no recognition of God as the source of national blessing; having the right to control the nation by His laws, and as being on whose favor a nation must be dependent. It was not that they asked for the establishment of a national religion; or that they would have submitted to a union of the Church and State, but that they did not desire that, in a nation so great, and so important, and so wholly dependent on Him, that His Providence should be gratefully acknowledged; and that this dependence should have been recognized.

Recent events have shown, also, that there may have been a defect in the Constitution in not providing, for the manner in which the Government should meet, a reformed and re-organized State, which should separate itself from the great confederacy. The jurisdiction of the Government over an individual offender is perfect; but what under that Constitution is the nature of the jurisdiction over a revolted and rebel State? How shall the act of a State be punished? How shall it be retained in the confederacy? What would be its relations to the government, if it should be subdued by arms?

To very many of our countrymen at the time that the Constitution was formed, and to increasing numbers since, it has been regarded as a defect in the Constitution that it left its sanction to that great evil which exists in our own land, or that it even seemed to throw over it the protection of the national government,—that evil so gigantic in itself, and which in the manner in which it has been treated on the South and the North, lies at the foundation of the calamities which have now come upon our country.

Yet while these defects in the Constitution are to be conceded, there are a few things which may be said in explanation of it, if not in extenuation of its defects.

One is, that the Constitution itself contains the most ample provision for its own amendment, which has been made in two instances, and has received new attention; and the need of them has become painfully apparent. In cities, vigorous efforts have been made to reach the neglected and degraded classes. The cause of temperance has declined. The number of deaths of children has increased. The number of paupers has increased. The number of criminals has increased. The number of suicides has increased. The number of suicides has increased. The number of suicides has increased.

Rev. H. Smith, D. D., presented a report from the Committee on Education in reference to the state of Theological Seminaries, which, after slight amendments, was adopted.

Dr. Allison, from the Committee to whom was referred an overture concerning a fund for disabled ministers, made a report recommending that the subject be referred to a committee of three to report next year. The report was adopted, and the same committee was appointed to nominate that committee.

The report of the standing committee on Education was taken from the docket, and after reading the plan, which was published in our columns last week, by article, it was adopted without change. A change was made in the third rule for granting aid to students, so as to call all funds School Funds.

The following persons were nominated to constitute the Committee on Home Missions:

First Class, to serve one year.—Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., Rev. Thos. Hastings, Rev. B. J. Wallace, D. D., J. Milton Smith, John A. Brown.

Second Class, to serve two years.—Rev. J. E. Stearns, D. D., Rev. D. S. Johnson, Rev. Thos. Darling, D. D., Oliver Elwood, Hon. Joseph Allison.

Third Class, to serve three years.—Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Joseph F. Boy, Hon. E. A. Lambert, J. B. Pinneo.

The names of the members of the Executive Board were presented and approved.

The following persons were nominated to constitute the Committee on Home Missions:

First Class, to serve one year.—Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., Rev. Thos. Hastings, Rev. B. J. Wallace, D. D., J. Milton Smith, John A. Brown.

Second Class, to serve two years.—Rev. J. E. Stearns, D. D., Rev. D. S. Johnson, Rev. Thos. Darling, D. D., Oliver Elwood, Hon. Joseph Allison.

Third Class, to serve three years.—Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Joseph F. Boy, Hon. E. A. Lambert, J. B. Pinneo.

The names of the members of the Executive Board were presented and approved.

The following persons were nominated to constitute the Committee on Home Missions:

First Class, to serve one year.—Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., Rev. Thos. Hastings, Rev. B. J. Wallace, D. D., J. Milton Smith, John A. Brown.

Second Class, to serve two years.—Rev. J. E. Stearns, D. D., Rev. D. S. Johnson, Rev. Thos. Darling, D. D., Oliver Elwood, Hon. Joseph Allison.

Third Class, to serve three years.—Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Joseph F. Boy, Hon. E. A. Lambert, J. B. Pinneo.

The names of the members of the Executive Board were presented and approved.

The following persons were nominated to constitute the Committee on Home Missions:

First Class, to serve one year.—Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., Rev. Thos. Hastings, Rev. B. J. Wallace, D. D., J. Milton Smith, John A. Brown.

Second Class, to serve two years.—Rev. J. E. Stearns, D. D., Rev. D. S. Johnson, Rev. Thos. Darling, D. D., Oliver Elwood, Hon. Joseph Allison.

Third Class, to serve three years.—Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Joseph F. Boy, Hon. E. A. Lambert, J. B. Pinneo.

The names of the members of the Executive Board were presented and approved.

The following persons were nominated to constitute the Committee on Home Missions:

After eulogizing our Constitution as "the result of the accumulated wisdom of all ages," the preacher proceeds to consider and explain those defects in it which were to be expected in any human production.

It may be admitted that the Constitution is not perfect. It may be admitted that there are defects in it, which were seen by many of our countrymen at the time of its formation; that there are things in which it has shown that it is not well adapted to circumstances and events which have since occurred, which it might have anticipated. What is the human origin, that is perfect?

Many of those who lived at the time when the Constitution was formed, as many now do, regarded it as defective, because it contained no recognition of God as the source of national blessing; having the right to control the nation by His laws, and as being on whose favor a nation must be dependent. It was not that they asked for the establishment of a national religion; or that they would have submitted to a union of the Church and State, but that they did not desire that, in a nation so great, and so important, and so wholly dependent on Him, that His Providence should be gratefully acknowledged; and that this dependence should have been recognized.

Recent events have shown, also, that there may have been a defect in the Constitution in not providing, for the manner in which the Government should meet, a reformed and re-organized State, which should separate itself from the great confederacy. The jurisdiction of the Government over an individual offender is perfect; but what under that Constitution is the nature of the jurisdiction over a revolted and rebel State? How shall the act of a State be punished? How shall it be retained in the confederacy? What would be its relations to the government, if it should be subdued by arms?

To very many of our countrymen at the time that the Constitution was formed, and to increasing numbers since, it has been regarded as a defect in the Constitution that it left its sanction to that great evil which exists in our own land, or that it even seemed to throw over it the protection of the national government,—that evil so gigantic in itself, and which in the manner in which it has been treated on the South and the North, lies at the foundation of the calamities which have now come upon our country.

Yet while these defects in the Constitution are to be conceded, there are a few things which may be said in explanation of it, if not in extenuation of its defects.

One is, that the Constitution itself contains the most ample provision for its own amendment, which has been made in two instances, and has received new attention; and the need of them has become painfully apparent. In cities, vigorous efforts have been made to reach the neglected and degraded classes. The cause of temperance has declined. The number of deaths of children has increased. The number of paupers has increased. The number of criminals has increased. The number of suicides has increased. The number of suicides has increased. The number of suicides has increased.

Rev. H. Smith, D. D., presented a report from the Committee on Education in reference to the state of Theological Seminaries, which, after slight amendments, was adopted.

Dr. Allison, from the Committee to whom was referred an overture concerning a fund for disabled ministers, made a report recommending that the subject be referred to a committee of three to report next year. The report was adopted, and the same committee was appointed to nominate that committee.

The report of the standing committee on Education was taken from the docket, and after reading the plan, which was published in our columns last week, by article, it was adopted without change. A change was made in the third rule for granting aid to students, so as to call all funds School Funds.

The following persons were nominated to constitute the Committee on Home Missions:

First Class, to serve one year.—Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., Rev. Thos. Hastings, Rev. B. J. Wallace, D. D., J. Milton Smith, John A. Brown.

Second Class, to serve two years.—Rev. J. E. Stearns, D. D., Rev. D. S. Johnson, Rev. Thos. Darling, D. D., Oliver Elwood, Hon. Joseph Allison.

Third Class, to serve three years.—Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Joseph F. Boy, Hon. E. A. Lambert, J. B. Pinneo.

The names of the members of the Executive Board were presented and approved.

The following persons were nominated to constitute the Committee on Home Missions:

First Class, to serve one year.—Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., Rev. Thos. Hastings, Rev. B. J. Wallace, D. D., J. Milton Smith, John A. Brown.

Second Class, to serve two years.—Rev. J. E. Stearns, D. D., Rev. D. S. Johnson, Rev. Thos. Darling, D. D., Oliver Elwood, Hon. Joseph Allison.

Third Class, to serve three years.—Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Joseph F. Boy, Hon. E. A. Lambert, J. B. Pinneo.

The names of the members of the Executive Board were presented and approved.

The following persons were nominated to constitute the Committee on Home Missions:

First Class, to serve one year.—Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., Rev. Thos. Hastings, Rev. B. J. Wallace, D. D., J. Milton Smith, John A. Brown.

Second Class, to serve two years.—Rev. J. E. Stearns, D. D., Rev. D. S. Johnson, Rev. Thos. Darling, D. D., Oliver Elwood, Hon. Joseph Allison.

Third Class, to serve three years.—Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Joseph F. Boy, Hon. E. A. Lambert, J. B. Pinneo.

The names of the members of the Executive Board were presented and approved.

The following persons were nominated to constitute the Committee on Home Missions:

First Class, to serve one year.—Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., Rev. Thos. Hastings, Rev. B. J. Wallace, D. D., J. Milton Smith, John A. Brown.

Second Class, to serve two years.—Rev. J. E. Stearns, D. D., Rev. D. S. Johnson, Rev. Thos. Darling, D. D., Oliver Elwood, Hon. Joseph Allison.

Third Class, to serve three years.—Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Joseph F. Boy, Hon. E. A. Lambert, J. B. Pinneo.

The names of the members of the Executive Board were presented and approved.

The following persons were nominated to constitute the Committee on Home Missions:

First Class, to serve one year.—Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., Rev. Thos. Hastings, Rev. B. J. Wallace, D. D., J. Milton Smith, John A. Brown.

Second Class, to serve two years.—Rev. J. E. Stearns, D. D., Rev. D. S. Johnson, Rev. Thos. Darling, D. D., Oliver Elwood, Hon. Joseph Allison.

Third Class, to serve three years.—Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Joseph F. Boy, Hon. E. A. Lambert, J. B. Pinneo.

and extend the institution as a good, as lying at the foundation of the best form of society; and for not anticipating this, they were not and could not be held to be responsible. "Had their views and hopes been accomplished, the evil would long since have come to an end in this land; the thing itself would now be known, as they were careful that the name should not appear in the Constitution. We may lament what, they did as an imperfection in the Constitution, but let us not harshly blame its framers. Had no change of sentiment come over the minds of the people, where slavery prevailed; had the facts and feelings of the framers of the Constitution been realized, the nation would not now be agitated with the evils which have come upon us."

THE GOVERNMENT WELL AND FAIRLY ADMINISTERED.

The government of this country, under that Constitution, has been in the main administered with eminent wisdom, ability, and impartiality. "No rights of any one portion of the country have been sacrificed to the interests of another; nor has any portion of the land such just ground of complaint against the government, as to justify rebellion, or an appeal to arms. It may be asserted without any fear of contradiction, that no government on the face of the earth has ever been administered with such wisdom, ability, and impartiality, or has furnished as much ground of just complaint, for the same period of time, as the government of the United States, since the inauguration of the first President, in 1789, or with so constant a regard to the rights of all the citizens."

"This is true of the government in general; it is true, thus far, of the present administration. It is true of