

# KENTUCKY IN THE PRESBYTERIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY. EDS. AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.-Gentlemen ;-I send herewith a few lines suggested by the peculiar position of the Presbyterians of Kentucky at this

time. I hope you will find room for them. I have been urged to send them to the -----, but would prefer to see them start from your columns. Yours, very truly,

Land of dead and living CLAY, Spurn the demagogues away, Take a nobler stand this day-Thine are BOONE and BLACKBURN tool

These were not of idle state, They were good, and therefore great, Mark them in this hour of fate, Let them marshall thee aright.

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

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

Bunker Hill is still thine own, Vernon's dead wilt thou disown? 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; Lock above! there's hope and rest; Cling to God and Liberty!

## Coppespondence.

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 importation-Animalcules in the Skin-General description of Fat, and its use in the animal economy-Supplies warmth to the system-How from abrasions. It oils the curves and flexures to grow fut-Cause of diseased livers-Effect of the joints. The fat infant has few excertations 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 moisture of the eye within the lids; and defends in the animal economy. These oil-glands the skin from the irritation of those "salt tears."

#### 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 highlymagnifying 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 will 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 frie-

tion, and aid in keeping it bright and shining? It does more in the body. It protects the skin 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

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBY. TERIAN 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.

Messre. J. W. Benedict, W. E. Dodge and W. R. Griffith were elected by ballot Trustees of the Church Erection Rund.

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER APPOINTED. Dr. Cox moved that it be recommended by this Assembly that a day of Easting 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 ser-

vices, the Assembly at 91 o'clock resumed busi-An invitation was presented the Assembly from Mrs. I. S. Spencer, to meet at her house

this evening at 84 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 ar-

rangements 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 to make the committee consist of five.

Reports from Theological Seminaries were pre-

Dr. Mills read a report concerning Lane Seminary, and the Moderator concerning Auburn Theaı Seminarv.

#### AFTERNOON. A STORE STATE

A long discussion took place concerning the second of the resolutions, which was finally stricken

Rev. W. Frear moved an amendment to the eleventh, and made a statement concerning the need of California, and its dependence for the present on the American Home. Missionary, So- worthy of the occasion, the preacher, and the

Dr. Smith added a few remarks designed to avert fears that any action of this Assembly would cut off the California churches from the support they derive from the Society is the most ser a The amendment failed, and the Resolution was

Rev. A. J. Wylie was presented as the dele-gate from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The hour for adjournment had now passed, and the Assembly adjourned to meet at 81 A. M., to commence business immediately after an opening

ELEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 28, MOBNING. After the usual preliminary business, the gr-ganization of the Home Missionary. Committee was resumed. The question came up on the locality of the

ommittee, its officers, &c. "This had been in the back-ground of all the discussion and action of garded it as defective, because it contained no the Assembly. After much debate and many

of its members to reside there, or in that vicini. favor a nation must be dependent. It was not ty, and five in Philadelphia, or vicinity; fifteen

The Committee were instructed to elect a Gene- mitted to a union of the Church and State, but ral Secretary, to reside in New York, 'an Associ- that they did and do desire that, in a nation so ate Secretary, to reside in Philadelphia, and as many District Secretaries as they might deem ex-pedient. signally favored by Him, and dependent wholly on Him, that His providence should be grate-fully acknowledged, and that this dependence

A decided effort was made to elect the Special Secretary by the Assembly, but it was voted down.

ought to be, to the Committee. ELEVENTH DAY-AFTERNOON SESSION. The Assembly met at two o'clock, and after

prayer, proceeded immediately to business. Several papers from the Committee on the Polity of the Church were taken from the docket and disposed of.

Presbyterian House: John C. Farr, Esq., Charles S. Wurts, M. D., in our land, or that it even seemed to throw Rev. John Jenkins, D. D.; Rev. T. J. Shepherd, over that evil the protection of the national go-The Narrative of the State of Religion in the which in the manner in which it has been treated Churches was read by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey. at the South and the North, lies at the founda-Its principal features were as follows:-The report tion of the calamities which have now come spoke of numerous revivals, of increased expository preaching and use of the Westminstor Cateohism, and of more denominational spirit in the sense of are to be conceded; there are a few things which love for the institutions of the church. Sabbath | may be said in explanation of, if not in extenua-The report on Home Missions was then taken schools also are flourishing, and theological edu-up, under Judge Allison's motion to postpone cation has received an impulse. Presbyterial mis-One is, that the Constitution itself contains sions have received new attention, and the need the most ample provision for its own amendof them has become painfully apparent. In cities, vigorous efforts have been made to reach the neg-cessary to remove the evils which may have been

MR. BARNES' SERMON ON THE LOVE

OF COUNTRY. We give below a few extracts from this ser-mon, although it is difficult to make selections where all is so good. The sermon, preached April 28th, was a prompt and noble deliverance, venerable place in which it was deliverd.

OUR. CONSTITUTION.

After eulogizing our Constitution as "the re sult 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

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 occurred, and which he human sagacity could have anticipated to What is there of human, origin, that is perfect ?

Many of those who lived at the time when the Constitution was formed, as many now do; rerecognition of God as the source of national propositions, it was thus settled: The Committee to be located in New York; ten nation by His laws, and as a Being on whose that they asked for the establishment of a national religion, or that they would have sub-

should have been recognised.

Recent events have shown, also, that there The speech of Judge Allison on this point had may have been a defect in the Constitution in great weight, but this plan would make the As- not providing for the manner in which the Gesembly an electioneering body for ambitious as- neral Government should meet a revolted and pirants to operate upon. The thought was so apparties of the state which should separate it-palling that when there should be four Secretaries self from the great confederacy. The jurisdicto elect, each managing \$100,000 'a' year, that a tion of the government over an individual of dozen aspirants should be taking every commis- fender is perfect; but what under that Constisioner by the butten mole, that the Assembly tution is the nature of the jurisdiction over a starfed back from it and gave the power, where it revolted and rebel State? How shall the act of such 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 isposed of the second s tion in any form to that great evil which exists

now be agitated with the evils which have come upon ns.

THE GOVERNMENT WELL AND FAIRLY ADMI-NISTERED.

## with eminent wisdom, ability, and impartiality. No rights of any one portion of the country have been deliberately and intentionally sacrificed to the interests of any other portion, nor has any

portion of the land such just ground of complaint against the government, as to justify revolution, 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 little 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 s true, thus far, of the present administration. It is true of the government in general. The administration of that government has

never been against the rights of the South, or against its institutions. For a large part of whole, the South has controlled the national

South by the general government.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

What has been true in regard to the general

and extend the institution as a good, as lying | magistrate has entered on his duties, has there at the foundation of the best form of society; been just cause of opposition to the administraand for not anticipating this, they were not and could not be held to be responsible. Had their his dependence on God in the very difficult cirviews and Kopes been accomplished, the evil cumstances in which he was placed; if the tenwould long since have come to an end in this der and touching appeal to his neighbors and land; the *thing itself* would not now be known, as they were careful that the *name* should not member him in their prayers; if his uttered appear in the Constitution. We may lament feelings of kindness to all the inhabitants of the what, they did as an imperfection in the Consti- | land, as one great brotherhood; if his declared detution, but let us not harshly blame its framers. | termination simply to maintain the authority of Had no change of sentiment come over the minds | the laws, and to invade the rights of none; and if of the people where slavery prevailed; had the his eminent patience and forbearance, the calm views and anticipations of the framers of the and reflective manner in which he has entered on Constitution been realized, the nation would not his administration, so free from all appearance of passion, furnish any evidence of a spirit of impar-tiality, and are any index of what this administration is to be, then it is thus far another most signal illustration of the truth to which I am adverting, that the administration of the general government

The government of this country, under that of this nation is wise, and just, and impartial; that Constitution, has been in the main administered it is not against the rights of the South or the rights of the North.

> SERVING GOD IN THE CAMP. BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

"Although I have always loyed my children with a love that only a mother can know, yet when I look at the state of my country I cannot withhold them; and in the name of their God and their mother's God, I bid them go. If I had ten sons, instead of five, I would give them all sooner than have our country rent in fragments. I hope you will provide them each with a Bible, and give them their mother's love and blessing, and tell them our prayers will accompany them and will ascend in their behalf night and day."

So wrote a godly mother lately, when the tidings reached her that her noble army of boys had taken up arms for the cause of God and liberty. Among all the productions of the campaign, none has so touched our fount of tears as this simple outbreak of maternal heroism and Christian love. the time, not less than three-fourths of the That true woman recognises in this struggle no vulgar strife for plunder or conquest, but the hoadministration. This has been secured, partly liest war of principle that modern times have witby the fact that the people of that portion of nessed. She recognises, too, the moral dangers our country devote themselves more to political of the camp, as well as the physical perils of the affairs than those of the North; partly by the battle-field. So her anxieties do not run in the fact, arising from the nature of their institutions, direction of clothing or bodily comfort, but in the that they have more leisure to attend to such direction of spiritual outfit. She trusted the oursuits than the people of the North; partly State to equip them with gun and bayonet; their by the fact that they are united in prosecuting hearts she feels most troubled for, and so she the interests, and extending the area and the orders for them the "whole armor," in the shape influence of that one institution that character- of a mother's Bible, and around them she throws izes that portion of the land, while the many the protection of a mother's prayers "night and

separate and somewhat independent interests of the North have broken up the North into dif-ferent parties, and prevented the creation of any of personal religion before them in the camp. such identity of purpose and of feeling. During all that time, of course, the South could have godly demeanor, by observance of the Sabbath, no cause of complaint against the measures of by temperance, by Christian speech, and by conan administration, which was mainly, if not scientious discipline, but they may do a glorious olly, in their own hands; and if, under the missionary work among their unconverted comadministration of the general government, there | rades. What a field there is for direct religious has been a leaning towards their institutions, effort in such a regiment as Colonel Ellsworth's and the rights which were asserted as growing Zouaves, or among Alderman Wilson's new reout of them, it is to be traced to their own cruits from the docks and the saloons! One energy, their unity, their zeal in their own cause, earnest Christian possessed of Harlan Page's their polical sagacity. But when, as has been fidelity and love of souls, could reap a precious the case, for a portion of the entire period of harvest from such fallow ground. Let not our our national history, the administration of the readers sneer at this suggestion. Let them read government has been in the hands of the North, rather of what Richard Baxter did in the Parliano injustice has been done to the people of the mentary armies of England, and of what Captain None of Hammond did in the British armies of our own their rights have been disregarded. None of day. Let them read the thrilling "Life of Headtheir complaints have been inheard. No need ley Vicins," the gallant captain in the Britsh sure of justice which they have asked has been "Ninety-Seventh." who fell at the siege of Sevasdenied them. No case which they have ever topol. In the very last letter that young Vicars brought before the Supreme Court has been dis- ever wrote, he says: "Tell your father that I have regarded; or has been so decided as to furnish distributed among my brother officers his delighteven a shadow of just complaint that there was ful 'Invitation to United Prayer for the outpourin that august tribunal any disposition to do ing of the Holy Spirit.' and I trust that it may them injustice, or to show partiality to the lead several to turn their thoughts to the contem-North. No law of Congress has been inter- plation of those things that belong to their peace. preted by that tribunal so as to militate against Major Ingram is one of my best friends, and a true the rights of the South, and no law passed by Christian. Douglass M---- is very dear to me. Congress that seemed to favor the South, has He is young and full of high spirits, which might been declared by that tribunal to be unconsti- now and then carry him away, were he not contitutional on that account. At the same time, nually seeking to have more and more of the every act of Congress designed to protect the mind of Christ. In these solemn scenes his asserted rights of the South, has been most thoughts turn often heavenward. Do not cease faithfully executed. In respect to that particu- to pray for him. Yesterday I visited the hospilar law which has been deemed of so much con- tal, and read the twelfth chapter of Hebrews. and sequence to the South, the law respecting the prayed with a poor dying man, who beckoned me rendition of fugitives "from service." nothing to do so when I was at the other end of the ward. could be more faithful than the general govern- He seemed comforted when I spoke to him of ment. In not a single instance, -no, not one, ---- } that blood which cleanseth from all sin, and told has the general government refused to exert all him of the dying love of Jesus. I do hope that its power to execute that law; in not one in- he and I shall meet in heaven, clothed in white stance,-no, not one,-has it been or can it be robes. \* \* \* \* On Wednesday last, Capt. pretended that the general government, or any Craigie of the Engineers, who regularly attended of its marshals or judges, has favored the escape of such a fugitive. At any time, and under any by a shell in the Middle Ravine. I was on picquet form of the administration, the whole power of there on that night, and he was struck only a few the government would have been exerted to se- minutes before I came up with my men. Poor fellow, he was quickly called into eternity, for he fell instantly after being hit; but I feel sure he The administration of that government has never been against the rights of the North, or was ready, and is now safe forever. God bless its institutions. In the long period of our his- you, my own most beloved mother-sister. How delighted I am that you told me the day which is appointed for national prayer. We shall keep it in the camp, too, please God. Jesus is near, and very precious to my heart and soul."

human production when had a later of sh

and tubes resemble those of the perspiratory systhrough the scarf-skin and the true-skin, and ter- go in, as you would to have them. minate in little glands, and are often connected with little bags of fat under the true skin. They culiar functions, it will now be appropriate to are formed in the same manner, and of the same close this chapter with a general description of

Enjoy Life," page 195,) only they are straighter, Fat is formed in the cellular tissue of animals. and of a greater diameter. They are absent in It is this tissue which enlarges so enormously in some parts of the body, as in the palms of the some men as to make them twice and thrice their hands and soles of the feet. How wonderfully original size. The sensible properties of pure fat is the wisdom of the Creator seen in this fact; for | are tasteless and odorless. This substance, as seen what possible good could oil do in the palms of in the infant and in the old person, is very differthe hands, but to grease every thing touched? ent. In the former it is colorless and without while on the face, nose, head, and ears, they are odor. In the latter it is strong, yellow, and firm. very abundant. Undoubtedly, their design is to Between the cells of the adipose tissue, there is protect these parts from injury. In the eye-lid, a net-work of blood-vessels, which furnish fat they have great beauty. In the ear-passages, and water for the cells to secrete. Fat is not they elaborate the wax, which is very useful, when confined to animals. It is also found in yegetanot allowed to become too abundant. Upon the bles, such as grain, seeds, and fruits. Thus, in scaln. these little oil-glands present small clusters, one hundred pounds of Indian corn, or maize, like granes. This unctuous fluid may well be there are nine pounds of fat. In one hundred called "nature's pomatum." pounds of dried hay, there are two pounds of fat.

The formation of this "pomatum" is very cu- Nature resorts to fat in the animal economy to rious. It is produced much in the same way as get caloric or heat. Both light and heat have the scarf skin is formed, differing in the nature been usually gathered from fat or oil. Common of the fluid only. In the scarf-skin, it is mostly | fat contains seventy-seven parts of carbon, eleven water. In the oil-tubes and glands, mixed with of hydrogen, and ten of oxygen. In the combinathe water, we find this oily substance, which, tion of fat, the carbon is converted into carbonic when the cells overflow, is poured out upon the acid, and the hydrogen into water. Thus a great amount of heat is set free or evolved. If we surface.

When the skin is kept healthy, as has been admit a small amount of air, only, to the lamp, formerly pointed out, this unctuous matter is cast the hydrogen burns away and leaves the carbon, off in the form of small scales, and expelled from | and we have a smoking lamp. the tubes in connexion with their fluid contents. A curious question has long perplexed physic

But when the skin is neglected; or, when many logists, to wit-What is the origin of fat in the live near together, as in cities, or lead sedentary human system? Some have supposed it to be lives, or neglect the means necessary to preserve formed wholly from the vegetables taken into the their general health, or think intensely, but neg- system, while others think it is positively made lect physical exercise, the contents are thrown | in the animal organism. In favor of the former out in a mass upon the surface, and form black, proposition it is said, we find it in vegetable subor dark patches, sometimes called mould, upon stances, and can extract it from them; and in bethe skin. The practised eye of the physician, in | half of the latter it has been discovered that the the treatment of these spots, knows their origin | fatty matter in geese, and other animals fed upon in a moment. He knows there has been great corn, has been found to be more than twice as neglect of the physical man-that the liver, the much as could be gathered from the corn alone. skin, yea, all the excretory organs of the body This would seem to prove that there is an appahave been shockingly neglected; and he can say | ratus in the animal economy for elaborating fat. to his patient, as DR. ABERNETHY did to the corpulent merchant: "Are you not an importer?" tion which many would be pleased to have an-"Yes, but what has that to do with my obesity?" swered. The accumulation of this adipose sub-"Did you ever know an excess of importation," stance is modified by the three following items: said the wily Scotch Doctor, "when there was respiration, temperature, and rest. If we breathe not a glut in the market?" This revealed to him | fast, we can never be fat; if we are cold, we can the origin of his trouble. He had imported more | never be fat; and unless we have sleep, we can than he had exported. The remedy was clear- never be fat. Hence, the characteristics of all fat import less, export more.

persons are, to breathe slowly, eat much, and sleep Sometimes the contents of these cells are too long. Or, as we said in a former chapter, to fatten great even for the above course, and instead of a goose, cram it with Indian meal, tie its wings. forming dark patches upon the skin, they collect and put it in the chimney corner. The same in the tube of the gland and extend it enormously, process will fatten a human goose ... We may here and the Doctor is sent for to remove the difficulty. | see the physiological reason of diseased livers in Hundreds of young men, who, while growing, hot climates. The chief function of the liver is required the amount of food which they took, to secrete a fatty substance, known by the name continue the same amount after they have ceased of bile. The principal ingredients of the bile are to grow, and, as a consequence, have their faces | carbon, hydrogen, and sulphur. These are all all covered over with pimples and black spots, combustible. In health, these combustible matelike little worms, which they squeeze out, and rials are all passed off by the process of respiramany suppose they are really grubs, while in tion. But when that is impeded in any way, and fact, they are only the little candles run, and im- these combustible materials are not thus burnt Pacted in these tubes, which they have turned up, by a reflex action they are thrown back upon, into moulds. Sometimes the skin is so much and disease the liver. Hence, the livers of perneglected that animacules, or small animals, form | sons in hot climates, and even in our owb, in a in it. These were discovered first by Dr. Simon, | very hot summer, become diseased, because we a German physician, in 1842. He denominated eat, lie still, and breathe but little well oxygenthem "the living inhabitants of the oil-tubes of ated air, and have but little radiation or evapo-

In the ear, it renders the drum moist, and keeps made concerning Blackburn Seminary, at Carlintem, already described. These tubes extend out insects, so that they would be as unwilling to ville, Ill., by Dr. Mills, and Lind Theological Seminary, Lake Forest, Ill., by Rev. Y. Hickey.

How may people grow fat? This is a ques-

The Moderator appointed Rev. Drs. Kendall, Thompson, Darling, Spear and Rev. Charles Haw-Having spoken of the oil-glands and their peley the Committee to recommend to the Assembly a plan of Systematic Collections. material as the perspiratory tubes, (See "How to fat, and its use in the animal economy.

e 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 ad-

journment arriving. He thought the original plan the best one. 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 be raised.

Rev. Mr. Hovey moved that the discussion be arrested at a quarter to twelve o'clock, and that to report next year. The report was adopted, and 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 committee, and Mr. Robinson of Missouri expressed fear that the plan likely to be adopted by

the Assembly would act unfavorably on Churches in that section which favor this Assembly. The time for taking the vote having arrived Judge Allison's motion to postpone the report of the Special Committee was put, and did not prevail. The report being then taken up, was

amended by striking out the clause providing for | son. appropriations to Presbyteries to be used at their discretion, and was then adopted, article by article, after which the remaining articles were also adopted, and the constitution, which has been acted on, article by article, was adopted with only one or two dissenting votes. 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 sup-

port in whole or in part, the stated preaching of the gospel, and of sending itinerating or resident missionaries to the destitute in our own land. And as it is the design of the General Assembly not 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, the Presbyteries are recommended to appoint Standing Committees on Home Missions to explore their destitutions; 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 cause 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 aud itinerating missionaries, and congregations, it

ministers during the year has been twenty-one. the Committee on Education in reference to the state of Theological Seminaries, which, after slight amendments, was adopted;

Judge Allison, from the Committee to whom in the Committee managing the funds little could was referred an overture concerning a fund for disabled ministers, made a report recommending that the subject be referred to a committee of three

> the same committee was appointed to nominate that committee. The report of the standing committee on Edu-

the plan, (which was published in our columns last week,) article 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 Scholarship Funds.

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

First Class, to serve one year.-Rev. A. 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. F. Stearns, D. D., Rev. C. S. Robinson, Rev. H. Darling, D. D., Oliver Elwood, Hon. Joseph Alli-

Third Class, to serve three years .- Rev. E. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Joseph F. Joy, Hon. E. A. Lambert, J. B. Pinneo. The committee were unanimously chosen. Papers from the Committee on Bills and Overures were presented and disposed of.

Hon. Joseph Allison, Matthew W. Baldwin. Joseph H. Dulles, and Samuel C. Perkins, were appointed the Committee to report to the next Assembly on a fund for Disabled Ministers.

The various standing Committees were called and reported no further business before them, and were then discharged.

The bills of the Assembly were read and ordered paid.

The usual resolutions of thanks were presented by the Rev. Dr. Cox, naming specially the hospitalities of the citizens of Syracuse, the efficiency no word in defence of the system, they made no of the Chairman of the Committée of Arrange-ments, the Pastor of the Church with which the sirable institution, they never expressed a wish Assembly met, and to its choir of singers, and also to the Moderator for his courteous and dignified this, and no one expressed this belief and this and Christian bearing.

concerning this meeting had been more than relized. The character of the Presbyterian Church ad, he believed, been raised in their estimation, and he thought it would be easier to provide for on this point; so anxious that their views should such a meeting another year than it had been this. Should the Assembly ever desire to meet here the word slave in that instrument, nowhere did again, he invited it to do so without consulting in they in express language, or by any fair con-

advance. The people of Syracuse are not unused | struction of language, imply that there could be to Conventions. Many of a most serious and the right of "property" in man. They legis-conservative character are held here as well as those lated with respect to "slaves," for they were of another. It is not then, he would say, because the people of the city are unused to Conventions, that the meeting of the Assembly has excited such as "persons" for whom there might be a repreinterest among them, but because of its high cha- sentation in the Congress of the nation. The racter as a religious body.

The roll was then called, and absentees marked. after which the Moderator declared the Assembly dissolved, and ordered another to convene on the slavery would cease in the land and in the world; einnati.

ing rich blessings to all its members.

The election throughout the land occurred on trophe as if you were informed that the Blue sung in full chorus; prayer was offered by the made provision by which the introduction of curing missionaries, and in obtaining funds for the skin," These animalcules are not found when ration. the very day, and in the very manner, prescribed | Ridge itself would soon totter from its base. And solutely prohi rator. and the pro- slaves from abro the skin is healthy. But in the majority of manthe common treasury. The effect of breathing pure oxygen is to use by the law; the votes were conveyed to the seat ye men of Western Virginia, who occupy the slope They shall keep a faithful record of their pro-ceedings, and make an annual report of all their bited at a given period, (the year 1808,) benounced. kind, especially those who dwell in large cities up the animal machine too fast. Soon after of government in the very manner prescribed by the law, and were counted in that manner; and the law, and were counted in that manner; and lieving that if the foreign trade should cease. and pursue in-door occupations, the skin is tor- oxygen was discovered, it was breathed as a re-A NEW ADVERTISING MEDIUM .- On the first the institution would soon come to an end. A New Advertising Medium.—On the first the institution would soon come to an end. Sabbath of last month, Rev. Mr. Marhoch, of the Justice should be done to those men. They did Middle Kirk, having received a number of notices not do all that we can now see would have been did templated by the Constitution. The world has from, and what do you 'accede' to? Do you look doings to the General Assembly. ART. VI.-On Treasurer-as article V., in prepid. It is more than probable, as an English medy, and the result was, the inspirators were reviewer long since said, that "the delicately nice buoyant, high-spirited, and died laughing for joy. vious report. witnessed few sublimer scenes. A nation was for the current of the Ohio to change and to bring of public meetings which he was requested to read, desirable to have been done. But they were to The third article was also amended by adding excited; but in the capitol, a rival candidate for that high office, whose duty from his official sta-tern rivers? What man in his senses can suppose creature, who can scarcely set foot upon the Art has discovered, however, how more of this "or Secretaries" after General Secretary. All the other articles are as before printed. gave intimation that he was not to stand in the a man opposed to the system, and desired that ground, and who shudders lest the pertinacious vitalizing principle can be mingled with what we pulpit and be made an advertising medium; and it might come to an end. They did not anticifurther intimated that if he received any more notices of the kind; he intended to charge 2s. 6d. to each, and hand over the money to some chari-table institution beggar, covered with filth and rags, that approaches | breathe than is often found in the natural atmos-The hour for adjournment having arrived. her for a penny, should touch her, carries in her person a more gregarious herd than the "small rials are often seviceable in diseased lungs." prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Wisner, and the Assembly took a recess till 3, P. M. ind pairs group that

lected and degraded classes. The cause of tem-perance has declined in The number of deaths of spring from the progress of events? There is not a change in that instrument which it would Rev. H. Smith; D. D., presented a report from be desirable should be made, either from an original defect, or from unforeseen occurrences. which may not be made; not a new provision which it may be desirable to introduce, which may not properly be introduced. The precise manner in which such a change may be made has been specified, and the Constitution itself secures the right of making such a change with no necessary peril, and with the most ample secarity that the change may be peaceably introduced.

Another thing to be said is, that the people cation was taken from the dockct, and after reading of the land have never, as yet, refused to make any such change. Repeatedly the Constitution has been modified to secure rights which it was supposed had not been sufficiently protected, or to avert evils and dangers to liberty which it was feared might spring up under the working of the Constitution, or to adapt it to a state o things which could not have been anticipated. No occasion has yet arisen for throwing away the Constitution, or for any portion of the Republic to separate from the rest, on the ground that a change that would be for the good of the whole, could not, or would not be made. In regard to that great evil which existed in

> the land at the time when the Constitution was formed, and which in its growth has led on to cure the execution of that law. the present calamities, it is to be remarked that it was believed and hoped by the framers of the Constitution that, under the operation of causes which were then existing, and of arrangements tory, no act of this nature can be referred to. introduced into the Constitution itself, the evil The interests of the North have been protected. would come to an end, and would cease in all In every case where an individual had, or supthe States of the Republic. They admitted i posed he had, a just cause against a citizen of to be an evil. They lamented its existence. In another State, so as to make it proper to bring the original draft of the Declaration of Indeit before the Supreme Court; in every case pendence, it was alleged as one of the wrongs where one State had a ground of complaint inflicted on this country by the King of Great. against another State; in every case of a cor-Britain, that he had brought this evil upon us. poration or a trust which could be properly The framers of the Constitution expressed albrought before that court; in every case perways and unanimously the desire, the hope, that taining to a patent right, though a decision, if this evil would come to an end. They uttered carried into execution, would be immeasurably in favor of a citizen of the North, and against apology for it, they never spoke of it as a dethe interests of the South, every such case has been patiently heard and impartially adjudithat it should be perpetuated. All agreed in cated. No individual has been wronged; no

corporation: no State. The interests of comhope with more constancy and firmness than merce and manufactures in the North; the sea-Rev. Dr. Canfield responded on behalf of the Washington. Often did he give utterance to his wish as one of the most cherished and earports, the trade, the tariff, the postal arrangements, the claims of justice, have all been alike nest of his life, that the period might arrive regarded in the acts of the general government. when the whole land would be free. So careful. and the rights springing out of those interests moreover, were the framers of the Constitution have deen defended. In any one case where a decision of the Supreme Court had been in favor never be misinterpreted, that they nowhere used of a Northern citizen, the whole power of the general government would have been exerted to execute. if it were possible, that decree. Whatever supposed ground of complaint there may have been that there was a leaning in the course of the administration towards the South. then held as slaves, not as "slaves"-not as not a single instance can be referred to of a "property," but as "persons held to service;"

> framers of the Constitution evidently hoped and believed that the Constitution would go down to future times and ages-to a period when sertion of the word slave in the Constitution, to all, they adopted a measure which they evidently

endorsed by the Presbytery with which such conwith the mode prescribed in the Constitution. There has been no evidence of bribery or cor-states and people? I know that some of you Moderator, speaking of the peace and love which they approved of the system, or that they antigregation stands connected, or the Committee of had prevailed throughout the Assembly, and wish- cipated that it would be perpetual. To crown Presbytery; and shall take measures to secure the ruption. There was no force employed to pre- and I believe that you all, would be almost as effective co-operation of the Synods, Presbyteries, vent the free expression of the will of the people. much shocked at the announcement of such a catas-The hymn-"Blest be the tie that binds;" was hoped would be decisive on the subject. They and Churches, in the work of exploration, in se-

Six nights after Captain Vicars penned this heavenly letter, the Russians-15,000 strongmade a midnight attack on the allied lines. Captain Vicars was the first to discover them. He ordered his men to lie down until the Russians came within twenty paces; then with the warshout, "Now, 97th, on your pins and charge!" he led on his two hundred brave fellows against two thousand foes. One moment a moonbeam fell on his sword as he flashed it through the air with his last cheer, "This way, 97th!" The next moment that strong arm fell powerless at his side. and his handsome form went down under the Russian bayonets. His men fought their way to their leader's body, and carried it back to the tents. "Cover my face-cover my face," whispered faintly the dying hero, as they bore him through his regiment. With a gold locket and a copy of the Psalms next his heart, he breathed his last; amid the gushing tears of hundreds of loved comrades, they laid the soldier of Christ down to his glorious rest.

N. Y. Independent

#### A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

The agitation created in Western Virginia by the threatened adoption of the secession ordinance. clearly ascertained right, in which the whole however it may be viewed, can hardly have taken power of the government would not have been any intelligent reader by surprise. The probable exerted to defend it. foreshadowed by Mr. Webster in a speech delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the addition to the Capitol, in this city, in 1851. He then

course of the administration in this nation, has spoke as follows: third Thursday of May, 1862, in the city of Cin- and they were evidently unwilling, by the in-"Ye men of the Blue Ridge, many thousands been thus far eminently true of the present adbeing understood that no appropriation shall be ministration. The present chief magistrate was of whom are nearer to this capital than to the seat made to any congregation whose application is not elected in the most exact manner, in conformity of government of your own state, what do you A few affecting words were then said by the make it possible for posterity to infer either that