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cerned with the office, must be addressed, post paid,
to the Editors, South Western Baptist, Tuskegee,
Alabama.

CHINA.
SPECIAL REPORT OF ELDER L. J. ROBERTS.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 31st, 1853.

This is the last day of the year 1853.

It has long been my habit to make an
annual report as to progress at the end
of each year.

In becoming a missionary, the writer's
object was to do the most extensive good,
both in China and at home; hence he
now writes this report for the promotion
of that object, and hopes to continue to
do so annually unto the end. While
connected with no Mission Board in
particular, he would become debtor to
all saints, Christians, friends that
might pursue him to more faith,
zeal and zealous efforts in behalf
of China. The items of most importance
which we shall refer, concern more
general interest than the particular
labors of the writer; yet he would grate-
fully acknowledge the manifold good-
ness of God—answering our prayers, in
granting us health, pecuniary support
and happiness; and the spontaneous gen-
erosity, in answer to our appeal, of our
kind friends and brethren in China,
England and the United States.

FINANCIAL.—The whole amount re-
ceived during the year in donations and
otherwise, \$1573 57

Total amount expended,
mission, printing, charity
and current expenses, 1451 37

Total residue on hand, \$122 20

Of the amount received, I have the
pleasure of acknowledging \$440 through
agents, Col. F. C. McCalla, George-
town, Ky. Of which \$100 were from
the Bible Board at Nashville. Thank
you brethren, for this appropriation;
though it you will be, I presume, the
Bible Society or Board in the field
of London? Also, through our agent,
J. Smith, Esq., 101, Wall Street, N.
Y., \$195 85. Of which \$103 came
through Rev. J. B. Taylor, for Mrs. R.
of the East Hickman Church—just
informed by the agent of its receipt
and \$100 from the Am. Tr. Society
for Tract distribution. Thank you,
brethren, for this appropriation. It will
do me much pleasure to introduce your
Bible Society and its excellent pub-
lications among the first, if the Lord will,
in Nanking! \$30, also, came from Lou-
isiana through the American Board, Bos-
ton. Many thanks to the donors and
the Board. One hundred pounds, sterling
have been received from England,
\$60 from the "Chinese Evangelization
Society," London; and £50 from the
"Scriptural Knowledge Institution,"
London. Many thanks to these Societies
and the donors. Those appropriations
added very timely support. I know
how I should have done without them.
The residue has been collected
in China—donations, tuition, etc. Ma-
ny many most grateful thanks to the
Lord for fulfilling during this year his
good promise: "Verily thou shalt be
blessed." Ps. 37:3.

We commenced the year with very
few dollars on hand; have had no regu-
lar supplies; yet we looked to the Lord
and trusted his word. "I
will not leave thee nor forsake thee"—
and thanks to his name we have not
been disappointed; he has put it into
the hearts of our brethren and sisters,
and Societies too to supply our needs!
The Lord reward them many fold.

As we yet connected with any
Board, we have no salary, tuition, nor regu-
lar supplies from any quarter; and our
band for current expenses with
nothing to commence the year is only
\$10. The residue on hand is for print-
ing. We still hope in God that we
shall be able to "sow seed." Though, from our in-
creased family our expenses are so in-
creased that we suppose not less than
\$1000 dollars during the year, will
be required for current requirements. Our
prayer is for our needs.

BOOK DISTRIBUTION.—We have pro-
cured copies of the Scriptures and relig-
ious tracts by purchase and otherwise
for distribution, amounting to 6920 cop-
ies, 178,590 pages, the chief of which
have been distributed.

PREACHING.—From the 1st of Jan'y
until the last of June we preached in the
Uet-tung Chapel, Canton and vicinity,
131 times. But having received a letter
or two in which the former relations be-
tween Hung Son-tuen and the writer,
were referred to; the desire expressed
that he would come to Nanking, and as-
sist in learning the people the gospel,
and baptize, (immerse) them. I felt con-
strained to go. How much this was like
the Apostle's invitation: "Come over
into Macedonia (Nanking) and help us!"

Act. 16:9. Missionaries at Hong Kong
and Shanghai wrote to me advising and
persuading me to go; a merchant in Can-
ton offered me a free passage to go; a
society in England sent me \$100 special-
ly helping me to go; I was deeply im-
pressed with the duty to go; and ulti-
mately, after due and prayerful consid-
eration and consultation, I resolved, the Lord
helping me, that I would go! After hav-
ing comfortably arranged for my family
at Hong Kong, I left Canton on the 5th
of July in the Ariel Capt Ayers, arrived
at Shanghai on the 30th, and immediately
proceeded up the Yang Tse Kiang with
Dr. Taylor to Chin Kiang-foo where our
progress was impeded by the imperial
fleet, and we had to return to Shanghai,
where I met Mrs. R. from Hong Kong
on the 23rd of August. We have con-
tinued here ever since, having had no
opportunity of proceeding to Nanking;
and neither the will nor the pecuniary
means to return! Nor have I had any
opportunities of preaching here, conse-
quently I have been literally "standing
still to see the salvation of the Lord."

BAPTISM.—I am happy to say that I
have been instrumental in the pro-
fession and baptism of one Chinese
gentleman, a promising young man,
since we arrived at Shanghai, one that
came with me from Canton.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES IN CANTON.—
I regret to have to say that both the
Baptist Churches in Canton have died a
natural death. The "first" some years
ago; without being broken up or the
Church books burned either, as has been
reported, which, however, was a griev-
ous slander! And he that made it and
those that circulated it did me great
wrong. The other, "The Uet-tung Baptist
Church," after much nursing and
attention, came to its end last summer.
This seemed to be an indication of Pro-
vidence that the pastor should leave and
accept the higher call of usefulness at
Nanking, which had been offered him.
This unpromising termination of his
labors at Canton did not discourage,
nor leave him without hope that he had
been instrumental during his sixteen
years labor in China of saving a few
souls at the South, both native and for-
eign; but he hopes to be instrumental
in the salvation of many more at the
Capital; and hence he is now waiting
with prayerful anxiety for an opportu-
nity to proceed thither and enter upon
his work with both hands. Never were
our prospects for usefulness, with God's
blessing, brighter—they almost dazzle!

OUR FIRST BORN.—On the 30th of No-
vember, 1853, our little son was born.
The mother and child have been doing
well, for which we would humbly lift up
our hearts in grateful thanks to the Lord,
to whom, like Samuel, we dedicate him
from his birth; praying that he may be-
come a Christian, a minister and a mis-
sionary to the heathen, the highest priv-
ilege, the highest honor conferred on man!
We call him ISSACHAR DOUGLASS
ROBERTS.

HUNG POW-TSUE.—The history of
this man, who is now called Taping-
Wang, becomes more and more inter-
esting as we approximate the point
where all nations will acknowledge him
and his court the Defacto government
of China. Many at a distance, ay, and
some in China too, when writing about
this man, his rise and progress, make
some grand mistakes. Now, as this af-
fair is to be posted up in history, is it
not quite desirable that the truth, the
whole truth, and nothing but the truth
should appear; that the more glory
may be ascribed to Him who rules over
all? I hope that those who have writ-
ten erroneously will esteem correction a
favor. None will suppose it was their
intention. We have witnesses with us,
and speak and correct advisedly.

One writer from China calls him "a
native of Kwangsi." This was a mis-
take; he is a native of Kwang-tung,
born about thirty or forty miles North-
west of Canton, in a district called Fa-
uen, where his ancestors had lived and
died for several generations. One edit-
or at home says: "Son-tuen became
somewhat interested in the Christian re-
ligion several years ago, from reading
a tract given him by Mr. Gutzlaff."—
This is a mistake; the tract was neither
written nor given him by Mr. Gutzlaff,
but a native convert. Another in Chi-
na says: "To the broad-cast seed of the
protestant missionary is the world in-
debted for the religious zeal, which in-
fusing a perfect newness of life, in all
their conduct more than any other feel-
ing has so wonderfully aided the patri-
ots in their onward progress. To the
teachings of the late Dr. Morrison in
the first place, and to those of Mr.
Roberts, at the time that he was con-
ducting the Canton Branch of Dr. Gutz-
laff's Chinese Union in the second, (ac-
cording to the admission of the man
himself) are all the knowledge of Chris-
tianity professed by the leader of the
Nanking army, to be ascribed." Two
mistakes here. As to this man having
been taught "in the first place by Dr.
Morrison," he never was taught by him
"first" nor last, for Dr. Morrison had
been dead more than ten years before
Hung Son-tuen was ever introduced to
any foreigner as an inquirer! And as to
"Dr. Gutzlaff's Chinese Union in the
second," having anything to do with his
instruction, that is entirely a mis-
take! Nor was Mr. Roberts at all con-
ducting the Canton Branch of the Chi-
nese Union at the time he taught Taping-
Wang the Scriptures.

But justice to the memory of both
Morrison and Gutzlaff, requires that I
should say, that Dr. Morrison taught
the man who compiled the tract that be-
came instrumental in the work. And
Dr. Gutzlaff's version of the Scrip-
tures was used by the writer when he
taught him, and is now used by Taping-
Wang for circulation. A copy of Mat-
thew and Genesis have just come to
hand from Nanking, printed and pub-
lished under his own directions without
note or comment; and approved for cir-
culation by the stamp of his own seal
on the first page! Several hundred
block cutters and printers are said to
be engaged by him in this good work.—
I am very happy to be able to re-
port that the word he uses for baptism
—immerse, is the right word ac-
cording to the judgment of Messrs.
Gutzlaff, Goddard and Roberts! I hope
he will persevere in using it unto the
end. For God he uses both the terms
& God— which have been so
much contended about. In this I think
he is more than half right and hope he
will persevere. Though I learn myself
in preference to the latter term for
daily preaching purposes, yet I think the
former may sometimes be used with
great propriety, especially when we al-
lude to God as Supreme Ruler!

I must not pass the favorable oppor-
tunity here of alluding to the simple
but beautiful assemblage of united in-
strumentalities which it has pleased the
Lord to use in the commencement of
this work, which now promises so much.
"Not by might nor by power but by my
spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts" Zec.
4:6. Whoever may have been the di-
rect instruments, it must be acknowl-
edged that the power is of God and
that he exercises that in answer to
prayer. "The effectual, fervent, pray-
er of a righteous man availeth much,"
hence as many of the righteous as have
prayed thus for China may have been
honored instruments with God in this
work. But the direct visible instru-
ments—a native writer and colporteur,
a religious tract, and a foreign mis-
sionary—were beautifully united and made
efficient in this one instance which prom-
ises results more than equivalent to all
the money and missionary labor that
have hitherto been expended by all na-
tions and all denominations on China!
The Lord's name be praised! And
this three fold instrumentality—for-
eign missionaries, native assistants and
Christian books (each indispensable) uni-
ted, will ultimately, with the blessing
of God, consummate the work.

China will be revolutionized, Chris-
tianized and a great multitude saved
through these means. Let Christians
new of all nations with a mighty effort

come up to the help of the Lord in this
great work. The harvest is great, the
laborers few!

IN THE CLOSE.—We feel in duty
bound to acknowledge the kindness and
hospitality that have been shown us by
the missionaries at Shanghai of all de-
nominations since we arrived, especial-
ly the kind and considerate attention of
the ladies to Mrs. R. in her confinement,
and more especially the skillful, valu-
able and gratuitous services of Dr. Legk-
hart. "May the Lord reward them
severally according to his promise."—
Matthew 10:42

AN EARNEST APPEAL.—I must not close
without appealing to Christendom in be-
half of China.

Dear brethren and sisters in the Lord,
language is too poor to express the in-
tense importance of improving the pre-
sent crisis for the salvation of this na-
tion. What can be said that will move
your hearts to send up your prayers and
alms before God in this behalf, and bring
your persons here to labor in the work.
Can the wallings of a million of perish-
ing souls per month move your sympa-
thies—your heart?

This nation presents that sad specta-
cle! Come and help us stop their dire
career. Can opening prospects of use-
fulness, beyond, perhaps, any thing ever
known before, move and excite your ac-
tion? Then we have them in this relig-
ious movement in China; thousands are
reported now as believing and seen only
awaiting the arrival of missionaries
to gather the harvest! Several thousand
persons, men and women, in Kwang-si,
where this movement commenced, are
said to have cast away their idols and
have believed in the Lord Jesus. Thus
the witness with me testifies; he has
been there. But they need shepherds
to gather them into folds! Who will
come and gather them? But above all,
that which caps the climax—Taping-
Wang himself, his kings, counsellors,
generals and adherents to the number
of several hundred thousand, perhaps a
million of men and women, have cast off
idols, profess to believe in the one living
and true God, Father, Son and Holy
Spirit who made heaven and earth, and
daily worship him! Is not this the mo-
ral, religious sublime? It will be
marked in history as one of the wonders
of the world! But more, they have
written and circulated religious tracts,
are now printing and circulating our
Holy Scriptures without note or com-
ment; and are endeavoring to merge out
of darkness into light! Who will
hold up for them the lamp of life,
point them to the Lamb of God that tak-
eth away the sin of the world; and teach
them "the way of God more perfectly?"
Dear brethren in the ministry, in Eng-
land, America and Germany, think of
China; "Come over and help us!"

L. J. ROBERTS.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.—The
rebellion had made little progress before
the commencement of this year; it had
been struggling for life, and few believed
it would live out the storm of Imperial
wrath. But the insurgents took Nan-
king, the Southern Capital, in March,
and Chin Kiang-foo another very im-
portant city at the mouth of the grand
canal, and sixty miles below Nanking;
these they fortified and have kept them
ever since. This caused an inquiring
spirit among foreigners and opened their
eyes to the importance of the movement.
For the purpose of acquiring something
more than report as to the merits of the
matter, the British steamer "Hermes,"
visited Nanking in April, and brought
back authentic information, as to the
religious character of their movements,
their friendliness towards foreigners,
calling them "brethren;" (they frequ-
ently spoke of Lo How-tsun who taught
their master in Canton;) with quite a
number of their religious and political
books and tracts. Since then our ex-
pectations have been raised high in re-
ference to this movement, nor can we
esteem the insurgents less than patriots,
reformers and benefactors, to their
country. Again, in December inst., the
French steamer "Cassini" went up to
Nanking and brought back corroborat-
ing evidence of like facts. And some
cheering news brightening the prospect
of Taping Wang's speedy success, of a
large reinforcement just gone on to his
Northern army, which had been sent
some months ago towards Peking, taking
many large cities en route. The last
news brought the report of Tien-tsin, the

seaport of the capital, about 60 or 70
miles off, having fallen into their hands,
and little doubt remains but Peking will
soon be taken.

While this general movement has been
strengthening and going on to consum-
mation under the directions of Taping-
Wang, other sectional rebellions, on
their own hook have taken place. A-
moy was taken by insurgents on the 19th
of May and retaken by the imperialists
on the 11th of Nov. following. Shang-
hai was taken by insurgents on the 7th
of September and a siege commenced by
the imperialists on the 29th of the same
month to retake the city, which has con-
tinued ever since. And there have been
some fighting and rebellious movements
in other quarters; but these amount to
little except as a preparation for the
people's bowing submission to Taping-
Wang's requisitions of casting away
idols and opium! The hope, however,
of the nation's renovation depends most-
ly, under God, we think upon the suc-
cess of his own revolutionary move-
ments. The writer cheerfully confesses
his solicitude for Taping Wang's suc-
cess. This is not only from personal
friendship and as his teacher in Chris-
tianity, but on a wide and more general
scale, because he believes it will be for
the good of the nation, religiously, com-
mercially, politically and socially, and
may the God of nations grant him suc-
cess. Amen.

I. J. R.

WE hope, from the generous sup-
plies of 1853 received, our friends and
brethren will not require us this year,
(1854) to appeal to their sympathies and
liberality for the supply of our neces-
sities. Our Financial report above given
will show our needs. But will remem-
ber the words of the Lord Jesus, how he
said, "It is more blessed to give than to
receive." Acts 2:35. While we must
content ourselves for the present, with
the lesser blessings of receiving; we have
no objections to be the means or objects
of our friends and brethren enjoying the
greater of giving!

Having changed our location, we beg
that our friends and correspondents, in
addressing us, will observe the follow-
ing directions: nothing more than:

By overland, via Southampton.

Rev. I. J. ROBERTS,

Care of
Messrs. Russell & Co.,
Shanghai.

By Ship.
Rev. I. J. ROBERTS,

Care of
J. T. Smith, Esq.,
101, Wall St., N. York.

NOTE.—The overland direction is
more certain, and quicker, finding us in
two and a half to three months. By
ship, costs less postage but is more like-
ly to get lost and finds us, if at all, in
five or six months. The postage on both
have to be pre-paid—overland, through
by ship, to New York. We desire let-
ters, periodicals, annual reports and pa-
pers, sent by overland however without
being pre-paid they stop in the London
office, and having no agent there, we
never got them. We have several there
now.

Mercies of Rumselling.

A poor sick woman sent her husband
for some medicine. That the errand
might be the more surely performed,
she called her little son, a young lad, and
said, "Here Jimmy, you go with your
father, and now do hasten back, for I
am in great pain." They started and
walked some distance to a grocery.
While there, an old companion meeting
them, said to the man, "Let's take some-
thing to drink." "No," said Jimmy,
"we had better go home faster. Mother
is waiting."

They took a glass, and very soon anoth-
er, Jimmy all the time urging him to go
home, but without avail. Glass after
glass until twelve o'clock, when the shop
closed, and they started for home, first
taking care, however, to have the jug
filled. The night was as cold and unrel-
enting as the rum-seller's heart. The
wind moaned through the boughs of the
leafless trees, as if conscious of the fear-
ful scene about to be enacted. Hour
after hour the sick wife anxiously a-
waited their return, but they came not.
Morning dawned; still no husband or
son made their appearance. Finally,
she sent for a neighbor, who went in
search of them. About a mile from the
house, he found the man lying upon the
ground, a stiffened corpse, his jug by his
side.

Near him stood Jimmy, his elbows
resting on the fence, and his head upon
his hands. The tears which had flowed
from his now glazed eyes, were congeal-
ed upon his cheeks. He, too, was a frozen
corpse.—Temperance Journal.

The Jews, their Position & Influence

The existence of the Jews is the liv-
ing miracle of the world. Even their
infidelity, as well as the triumph of
Christianity, is in confirmation of Holy
Writ. They are scattered and down-
trodden, and yet, according to the most
accurate statistics, are as numerous as
they were when they left the land of
Egypt, the returns made to Bonaparte
giving about three millions. Expatriated,
they become citizens of the world; and
whenever tolerated, they commence
traffic and become thrifty. Everywhere
are they at home. They may be banish-
ed, but cannot be expelled; be trodden
down, yet cannot be crushed. Only in
the United States, France, Holland and
Prussia, are they fully citizens; but in
spite of British statutes, the Russian
ukase, and the Turkish curse, they pros-
per still. The great nations of antiquity,
the Egyptians and Assyrians, the
Romans and Saracens, as well as the
modern Turks and Christians, have at-
tempted to destroy them, but in vain;
while penal laws and cruel tortures
have only served to increase their num-
ber and reinforce their indomitable ob-
stinacy.

But the Jews exist not only as a mon-
ument and a miracle; Jewish mind has
exercised a powerful influence on the
world. Favored by Napoleon, the He-
brew race at once developed power
which had never been suspected. Soul,
Ney and Massena, who thus altered his
name from Mammessah, to escape the
odium of being an Israelite, were all
marshals of France under the eye of
the greatest warrior of his age. In
politics the Jews have Metternich in
Austria, D'Israeli in England, a con-
vert to the Christian faith, while the
Autocrat of Russia has had a Jew for
his confidential counsellor, and Spain a
prime minister of the same race, and
Russia her minister of finance. In the
United States, Jews begin to figure in
our national councils; Mr. Yulee, late
member of the House, and Mr. Soule,
Senator from Louisiana, being of the
Hebrew stock. Mr. Cremieux, one of
the most eminent lawyers of France,
was what we should call Attorney Gen-
eral upon the flight of Louis Philippe.

In money power the Jews hold in
their hands the destiny of kingdoms
and empires, whose governments be-
come bankrupt, and their sovereigns
turn beggars at a Hebrew's nod. Half
a dozen Jews can do more to preserve
the peace of Europe by sitting behind
their desks and persistently saying No!
to the royal applicants for money, than
all the Peace Congresses and Conven-
tions in Christendom. The Rothschilds,
the Barings, and Sir John Montefiore,
are all Jews, and with their banking
establishments scattered over Europe
and Asia, wield a sceptre more powerful
than monarchs hold.

Coming to the literary professions,
and inquiring into the lineage of many
of the most distinguished scholars and
men of science, we find the Jews prom-
inent here as well as in active life.

The most renowned in Astronomy have
been Jews, as the Herschells in England,
and Arago in France, the astronomer
royal under Louis Philippe, and who
has filled the world with his fame.

Those German works which are delug-
ing the world are for the most part the
productions of Christianized Jews, as
those of Hengstenberg, Tholuck,
Schleiermacher, Krummacker, Gesenius,
Neander, Niebuhr, and others, whose
learned treatises, Biblical criticism, di-
dactic theology, and general sacred lit-
erature are found in the library of every
Theological Seminary and in the hands
of every theological student. Spinoza,
the famous infidel, who did so much to
corrupt Europe in the past age, was a
Jew, and so are Ronge and Czerski,
who took the lead of a new religious
reformation in Germany in our day,
which has already fallen through.

Such have been and are the Jews.—
Mysterious nation! Inexplicable enig-
ma! A living, perpetually omnipres-
ent miracle! A race so indomitable, so
imperishable, must have been raised up
and preserved for some grand purpose,
and if a monument of divine wrath, is
yet the pledge of the world's redemp-
tion. Every effort should be made for
their conversion; the middle wall of
partition should be broken down; il-
liberal and persecuting statutes should
be abolished; prejudice and suspicion,
distance and distrust on the part of
Christians, should give way to free in-
tercourse and affectionate confidence
and hope; for all Israel is as sure to be
saved as the fullness of the Gentiles to
be brought in.—Con Journal.

RECIPE FOR SODA CAKE.—Two tea-
cups of sweet cream, four eggs, one tea-
spoonful of super-carbonate of soda,
two of cream tartar, a little salt, and
stir in flour to the consistency of batter
cakes. Made with white sugar, it is a
delicate looking cake and very health-
ful. Baked in thin cakes, with jelly
between the layers, it is a delicious jelly-
cake.—Am. Cotton Planter.

WORLD.—What is hung upon nothing
(i. e. this world,) may serve to set our
feet upon and bear the weight of our bod-
ies; but it will never serve to set our
hearts upon, nor bear the weight of our
souls.

From the Watchman and Reflector.
The Erring and Fallen.

"Weep not for the frail that err, the weak that fall,
Have thine own faith, but hope and pray for all."

Poor human nature is now weak and
frail and erring. It is but a wreck of
its primitive dignity and holiness.—
The crown has fallen from its brow.—
In many cases it does not distinguish
clearly between good and evil, and
where it does it oftentimes lacks moral
power to follow the right. It falls into
sin and reaps the sad consequences.—
It walks in darkness and falls into the
pitfalls. It is surrounded by tempta-
tions and almost irresistible influences
to sin. How then shall we deal with err-
ing? Deal gently.

"Weep for the frail that err," rather
than chide harshly. Let love and
pity be manifested in all our dealings
with them. Doth a kind and tender
parent, who seeing his little one stag-
ger and fall, chide and punish? Will
he not rather raise and console the fal-
len, weak one, whose tender and inex-
perienced feet are yet unused to the
rough path? We may have more
strength, be better acquainted with the
way, and for these reasons may step
more confidently; yet we are frail, and
if we think westward should take heed
lest we fall.

"Weep for the frail that err," for it
is the easiest and surest way to reclaim
them. Is it a weakness? Then it is a
divine weakness, for "Jesus wept," and
we need not fear to do likewise. How
often has a mother's tears reclaimed her
erring son. Commands and threaten-
ings might have driven him deeper into
sin, but a mother's sympathy and love
expressed by tears could not be with-
stood; in them is magic that melts and
subdues even the heart of cruelty it-
self.

"Weep for the frail that err," would
you impress upon the erring sinner the
true situation of his soul, and set before
him death, judgment and eternity, be
earnest, and affectionate, and drive not
back the tear that presses forward to
corroborate his belief in your sincerity.
There is a language in tears, expres-
sive and impressive. Are you at the
throne of grace beseeching God in be-
half of some erring one, as for an an-
xious soul? You remember the worm-
wood and the gall. You know where,
and how they are, for you have been
there, if you are a child of the Redeem-
er. You weep for yourself—your soul
so dry that a few tears cannot be
given for others?

"Weep for the frail that err," They
are travelling a rough road, their feet
are tender, and there are many flinty,
sharp stones. Their feet are bleeding;
weep for them. In secret let tears fall
for them, and thank God with deepest
gratitude for your own preservation.—
Think of the misery and wretchedness
of this guilty world, while reposing at
night. Think of the frail and erring,
and fear not to dampen thy pillow.

"Did Christ o'er sinners weep
And shall our cheeks be dry?
Let floods of penitential grief
Burst forth from every eye!"

O. P. F.

From the Watchman and Reflector.
It is Pleasant Floating.

Several years since three students of
a college in M— placed themselves,
one pleasant sunny day, upon the sur-
face of a beautiful river, and floated
downward toward a waterfall some dis-
tance below. At length two of them
made for the shore, and to their alarm
found that the current was much stron-
ger than they had supposed. They im-
mediately hailed the other, and urged
him to seek the shore. But he smiled
at their fears, and floated on. It was
pleasant floating, and he seemed to en-
joy it much. Soon several more were
gathered on the bank of the river, and
being alarmed for him in that stream,
they cried earnestly, "Make for the
shore, sir, or you will go over." But
he still floated on, laughing at their
fears. Soon, however, he saw his dan-
ger, and exerted his energies to gain
the shore. But it was too late! The
current was now so strong, that he
cried in agony for help, but no help
could reach him. His mind was filled
with anguish, and just as he reached
the fearful precipice, he threw himself
up, with arms extended, and gave an
unearthly shriek, then was plunged into
the boiling abyss below.

How striking an illustration is here
furnished of the conduct and final ruin
of thousands of immortals who are
floating on the stream of life toward
the place of despair. They are warn-
ed with tears of their danger, by alarm-
ed and faithful friends. But still they
float on, mocking the fears of those who
love them most, till when too late, they
see their danger. Oh, the agony of the
moment when they see just beneath
them the gulf of eternal ruin!

Stop, poor sinner, stop and think,
Before you further go;
Lest you sport upon the brink
Of everlasting woe.

The discipline of Baptist churches
rests in the hands of the whole and not
a few, and in order to secure harmonious
and efficient action at all times, each
member should well understand the
nature and object of church government.

