

TEMPERANCE.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—At the last session of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance which commenced at St. Johns, New Brunswick, several important changes were made in the working of the order, which, to our temperance friends may be interesting.

1. A charter has been granted to institute the National Division of Great Britain and Ireland, with the understanding that the pledge is to remain unaltered; visiting cards are to be recognized by both jurisdictions, but the passwords to be furnished by the National Division of North America.

2. Young men of sixteen years of age, are eligible to membership, but are not to receive degrees, vote or hold office before arriving at the age of eighteen years.

3. Females also, over the age of sixteen, may be admitted by proposition, reference and ballot, to be simply obligated in accordance with a form which will be furnished Divisions by their several Grand Divisions.

4. A member having served two terms in subordinate offices, may be elected W. P., without serving the term of W. A.

5. Divisions are at liberty to omit any part of the new Ritual, except the obligation but are not permitted to add anything thereto.

6. Degrees will be instituted with signs of recognition, and every member in good standing will be eligible to receive them on payment of a small fee, to defray expenses, &c.

Such are some of the most important amendments adopted, and which it is expected will give a new impetus to the order.

The next session of the National Division is to be held at Charleston, S. C., in June, 1855, after which time it is expected that some central place will be selected for the permanent location of the National Division where its future sessions will be held. In advance of any action by the Grand Division of our own State in the premises, we are for St. Louis, Missouri, or some other prominent and accessible western location.—*Temperance Times.*

GEORGIA REM LAW ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—A correspondent has kindly sent us the following:

"I have just finished the perusal of 'White's Historical Collections of Georgia.' The following extracts from the minutes of the Trustees appointed under the charter, will satisfy your readers that our fathers had an eye to the evils of Intemperance, and further, that they proposed a more stringent remedy than the so-called Maine Law:

August 11, 1733. At a meeting of the Trustees, read a letter from Mr. Oglethorpe, with an account of the death of several persons in Georgia, which he attributed to the drinking of rum. Resolved, that the drinking of rum in Georgia be absolutely prohibited, and that all which shall be brought there be stored.

July 27, 1737. The Town Courts of Savannah and Frederica to be courts of law, for trying offences against the act for preventing the importation and use of rum.

May 3, 1738. Committee of Correspondence ordered to prepare an act to enable the Trustees to appoint Commissioners for the more effectual execution in a summary way of the act to prevent the importation and use of rum and brandies in Georgia.

[Am. Rep. Memorial.]

MISCELLANY.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE THOMAS.—Our esteemed fellow citizen Judge Thomas, died at the residence of Rev. Charles Stewart, in this county, at eight minutes past eleven o'clock, on Monday night, the 17th inst., in the 54th year of his age.

Judge Thomas was born in Kentucky, in the year 1800. He came to Tusculooa about the year 1818, and to this county in 1835. In 1832 he was converted to the Christian religion, and joined the Baptist Church at Bucksville, Ala. He began to preach the gospel of Christ very soon after he professed a hope, and ever since he has been a zealous, faithful minister.

In 1848 he was elected clerk of the county court of Pickens, and in 1850 he was elected Probate Judge, which office he held at the time of his death. He was remarkable for industry in the discharge of his duty, and if he erred in his decisions, (and none are infallible,) he did so from the head and not from the heart. He has left a large family to mourn his death. May they imitate his virtues.—*Carrollton West Alabama.*

ANECDOTE OF HON. HARRISON GRAY OTIS.—We find the following anecdote of this gentleman in the biographical sketch of the late Judge John Lowell, in the History of Newburyport, just published. Among those who studied law with Mr. Lowell, were Judge Thomas Dawes, Governor Christopher Gore, and Mr. Otis. The latter, who was later advanced in life, when he commenced his legal studies, than the others, gave to Mr. Gore this reason for studying law:

"That he first studied divinity and commenced preaching, and that, having on one occasion supplied a vacant pulpit in the neighborhood of Boston, preaching twice upon the Sabbath, he was waited upon on Monday morning by a deacon of the church, who asked him what he should pay him for his services. 'O, I don't know,' replied Mr. Otis. 'Give me what they are worth.' The deacon gravely handed him a bushel. Thinking, if two sermons were worth but that, he had

better turn to some other profession, he abandoned theology, and turned his attention to law.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.—The following summary of the results of the Russian campaign cannot fail to be interesting: it is from the Paris Press:

"The retreat of the Russians beyond the Pruth henceforth takes away a great part of their importance from their feats of war, of which the Danube is said to have been the theatre up to the 23rd of June. But it is not without interest to point out the conclusion, evident to us, that if the Emperor of Russia retires, it is not in obedience to any diplomatic consideration, but because his position was no longer tenable, and that he found himself on the eve of having neither soldiers nor generals in the Principality. Every one knows the checks which that army of invasion, whose passage of the Pruth produced such an impression throughout Europe, has met with during the last 8 months. Turkey was not prepared, and her open frontiers did not appear to promise any resistance. The affair of Oltenitz first opened the eyes of Europe. Since that event, every step in advance of Russia has shown her real weakness in presence of the patriotism of the Turks. Her occupation of Lesser Wallachia was checked before Kalafat, to afterwards meet with the disaster of the defeats of Citate, of Karsak, and of the Tormu. Her entrance into the Dobruja has cost her thousands of soldiers, and has made her find a burial place, where, in 1829, she sought for a road to Constantinople. Now, after a four-month's siege—after bridges thrown over the Danube, marches and counter-marches, reinforcements of troops and of generals, all she has obtained is an enormous loss, the real amount of which will never be known, and the putting *hors de combat* by disease, or the enemy's cannon, of all the men on whom she relied for the accomplishment of her work of conquest—Luders, Schiller, Gortschakoff, Karamzine, Orloff, and Prince Paskiewitch. This siege of Silistria alone, which has excited so much admiration and sympathy in Europe, will remain as a striking testimony of all that is humiliating for the Czar in this forced evacuation. A fortified place of the fourth rank, defended by 12,000 men, has defied during three months his finest army, and his most illustrious generals. Each of the twenty assaults which it had to undergo was the occasion of a fresh triumph, and sowed death and alarm in the crowded ranks of those who hoped to reduce it. After the affair of the 13th, which cost the Russians 3,400 killed, the siege was *de facto* suspended by the discouragement and demoralization of the besiegers, before being so by an imperial order from St. Petersburg. It is under the impression of this discouragement that the Czar has evidently acted. His position was no longer tenable; anarchy prevailed among his generals, and his army was at its last gasp. The devastated country could no longer supply provisions; fever, famine, and the enemy's guns filled the fields with dead bodies, and the hospitals with wounded. The Turkish cannon left the Russians neither trace nor hope. They were attacked night and day, from Nicopolis to Rassewa, by sorties, or passages of the river. Exasperated Wallachia threatened to rise en masse, and the allied troops to destroy them in a single battle. The Czar took alarm, and fled before the perspective of a last and crowning disaster."

Such is the strong language, at this juncture, of a journal which is known never to speak "without book."

AGRICULTURE, &c.

From the American Cotton Planter.

Measure for Corn Gills.

Dr. CLOUD—Dear Sir: The July number of your very welcome Agricultural monthly, the *American Cotton Planter*, reached me to-day, and to my regret I am reminded that I have been a delinquent thus far in the present year. I can plead no other excuse than neglect, unintentional, however, and therefore palatable. To express my satisfaction for your patience, I herewith enclose you a subscription amount sufficient to secure me the *Planter* till January, 1855; and also a few lines, by way of a communication, which if you feel pleased to publish, may not be devoid of interest to some of your numerous readers.

First, then, as all planters should know how to calculate the contents in bushels of their Crib, I give you probably a familiar, but certainly a very easy method of doing so. Multiply the length, breadth and height of the Crib together, and this product by eight, then cut off the right hand figure, the remainder will be the number of bushels. The reason of this result is obvious. The product of the three dimensions gives the contents in cubic feet. Now a bushel contains 2150 cubic inches, and a cubic foot 1728 cubic inches. A bushel, therefore, is just one-fifth and eight cubic inches greater than a cubic foot; but one-fifth is equal to two-tenths, which if deducted from unity, leaves eight-tenths; hence we multiply the number of cubic feet by eight-tenths, because one cubic foot is only equal to eight-tenths of a bushel. Cutting off the right hand figure is the same as dividing by 10. This measure gives, as is seen above, eight inches too little in every bushel; therefore if very accurate measurement is required, one bushel should be added in every 200, because 8 times 200 gives almost exactly one bushel. Another method is, after you have found your dimensions in cubic feet, deduct one-fifth of that number from

itself. A bushel being one-fifth larger, lacking eight inches, than a cubic foot, it will of course require only four-fifths as many bushels as feet to fill a crib. The extra bushel in 200, is to be remembered in this case also.

Secondly, this measurement holds good in measuring wagon bodies, and deserves, therefore, to be impressed upon all farmers, because by the number of loads is the corn crop generally counted. A body 12 feet long, 3 1/2 feet wide, 2 1/2 feet deep, contains 105 cubic feet, or one-fifth off, and we have 84 bushels. This is the number of bushels of clean shelled corn it will contain; hence, if the corn be on the cob, one half must be allowed for the cob, or 42 bushels will be a load; if in the rough shuck, the shuck will occupy as much space as the corn and cob together, hence only one fourth will be in this load or 21 bushels. It is laughable to hear farmers speaking of the crop in large crops of corn, measuring the crop by the number of wagon loads, and asserting that each load was 35 or 40, or even 50 bushels of clean corn.

Thirdly, the capacity of any vessel depends upon its shape; if it be a half bushel, and is cylindrical, with its sides perpendicular to the base, measure across the mouth and multiply this distance by 3.1416, which gives the distance around the top; this product into one fourth the distance across the mouth gives the number of square inches of the top, which if multiplied by the depth, will give the cubic inches in the half bushel. Should the vessel be smaller at the bottom than the top, it then becomes the frustum of a cone, and its contents are found as follows: find by the above rule the area of the top and bottom, and of a mean proportional between them; add these three results together, and multiply their sum by one third the depth of the vessel; this gives the contents in cubic inches.

Fourthly, 125 picked cars, or 130 common cars of corn, will make a bushel of shelled corn. "One hundred cars to the bushel" is more than we can do. In the lower part of this State 200 cars are considered a bushel.

Fifthly, to lay off a square acre, let each side be 60 yards, 1 foot 10 inches in length; this will be sufficiently accurate, except where a legal division of land is required.

Sixthly, to lay off three quarters of an acre in a square, let each side be 60 yards and one foot. To lay off a square half acre, let each side measure 49 yards and 9 inches.

Seventhly, and you will doubtless say erroneously, to prevent hill sides from washing, do not enclose them with horizontal ditches, but plow them deep, very deep, and lay off the rows horizontally. In sandy lands experience tells me this is preferable to running hill side ditches.

Lastly, Mr. Editor, please allow me to ask a single question for information; after the manner is made, what is the best time, and the easiest method of getting it from the lots on the farm, where only two horses and plows are at work, and 30 acres to be matured? I observed that Thos. Ap. C. Jones, in his premium essay published in the "American Farmer" (Baltimore) last March, says that a man had better sell his team than attempt to haul out his manure in the Spring. This essay I have had presumption enough to consider defective in this very particular. He enriched a poor farm, made his manure, spread it on his lands, ridicules the idea of hauling so many loads, because permanently injuring the land passed over by the wagon, and withal does not say a word about how he got the manure on the land.

Respectfully, PANOLA.

"3.1416 is the proportion between the diameter and circumference of a circle; thus the diameter being 1 foot, the circumference will be 3.1416 feet."

From the American Baptist Memorial.

Matagorda County, Texas.

BY DR. S. PILKINGTON.

Last year a church was organized here by the name of the Trespaculus Baptist Church, and we have this year erected a good house for public worship, which was dedicated on Sunday the 28th of May. A protracted meeting was held on the occasion, continuing through four days. The ministers present, and labouring in this glorious work, were the Rev. Noah Hill, Pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Kimball, and the Rev. Mr. Calloway. A large congregation for this sparsely populated region was present, many coming from a distance; and I doubt not that the seed thus sown, will, through the grace of Him who first loved us, bring forth fruit to his praise.

This is the fifth original church organized through the labors of Brother Hill, in this field. The first was organized in the City of Matagorda, in 1847, seven years previous to the dedication of the Trespaculus church. It numbered eleven members. The second was organized at Wharton, a short time after. The third on Cedar Lake, T. e fourth on Old Caney, and the fifth at Trespaculus; there is also a sixth church in this field, formed I believe, by a withdrawal of a part of the members from the Wharton church. There are now three good houses for public worship and about four hundred members. Thus has it pleased our Heavenly Father, through the instrumentality of one faithful minister, to extend the gospel of his Son Jesus Christ over a large extent of country, distant from any other Baptist minister at least 80 or 90 miles. We will go on trusting in God.

The day of judgment is always near the day of promise that it seems.

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Business Cards.

W. C. P. RYAN, [C. L. SHERMAN, DRS. PURYEAR & SIMMONS, Surgeon Dentists]

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of Dental Surgery, and from their long experience in the profession, they can execute work with dispatch and in a neat and durable manner. They are prepared to mount teeth on plate from a single tooth to a full set, and feel no doubt of giving entire satisfaction. Work warranted to stand. Give us a trial. Tusculooa, Ala., July 26, 1854.

SEALS & CO.

Attorneys at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery. Will practice in the counties of Chertsey, Pike, Mason, and Russell, and in the Supreme Court. D. M. SEALS, [MORTIMER COX, Tusculooa, Ala., April 18, 1854.]

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PRACTISE in the various Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Shelby, Coffee, Tallapoosa, Macon, Russell, Sumner, and Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery. 20-Striet and prompt attention paid to the collection of claims. October 7, 1853. [ly]

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DENTAL LABORATORY.

DR. COBB & McELHANY, have associated themselves together in the practice of their Profession. Their office is opposite the "Drug Store," where they have every facility for extracting with neatness and dispatch teeth, from one to a full set. They manufacture Black Teeth of any shade or color, to suit patients. They are also prepared to get up in the very best manner, the celebrated *Conxvex Glass* on plate, and plates, and are called to their improved style of fitting teeth. A large supply of newly invented instruments, enables them to extract teeth without subjecting the patient to half the pain inflicted by the old mode of operations. 20-They would announce to the citizens of Tusculooa, and surrounding country, that their services may be obtained by application through the mail. G. S. COBB, [P. G. McELHANY, Auburn, Ala., Feb. 19, 1854.—41-ly.

A. C. McINTYRE, DAGUERREAN GALLERY, Of Montgomery, Ala.

BEGS leave to announce to the citizens of Tusculooa, and vicinity, that he is fitting up a SKY LIGHT GALLERY, over the store of Messrs. GESS & ANNA, where in a few days he will be prepared to furnish the daguerreotype pictures in the most beautiful style of the ART. A beautiful assortment of frames and cases of land and every style, also a fine assortment of Jewels for daguerreotypes, Lockets, Brooches, Studs, Rings, &c. The public are invited to examine specimens. April 6, 1854.

Carriage Making and Repairing.

THE BROWNWOOD INSTITUTE, NEAR LA GRANGE, GA.

THE course of study in this Institution is arranged with direct reference to two leading objects:

First, the adequate and thorough preparation of young men for the higher classes of College; and

Secondly, the special education of those who do not contemplate an extensive course of mental training, for business and professional avocations.

In addition to the Ancient Languages (in which students are carried through the Freshman and Sophomore years, much time is paid to Mathematics and the Physical Sciences, to the application of scientific principles to Arts and Industries, and to the study of the English Language and Literature.

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EXPENSES PER TERM.

Board (including lodging and washing), \$60 00

Tuition, 25 00

Chemistry and Agricultural do. (including apparatus), 10 00

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Students furnish their own lights and towels, and during the winter months an additional charge for fuel.

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S. S. SHERMAN, Principal. Brownwood Feb. 1854. 43

WANTED,

A Gentleman and Lady to take charge of the Southern Female Institute, who can bring good moral relations, and are well qualified to teach all the branches usually required in such an Institution.

The building is new and commodious, and contains a good Library for the use of the pupils. W. F. FULTON, [W. G. MYERS, Trustees, Sumterville, Ala., July 20, 1854.]

PIANOS!!

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Tusculooa Classical and Scientific INSTITUTE.

THE Seventh Annual Session of this Institution, will commence on the first Monday in September next, and close on Thursday, the 21st of June 1855. The session will be divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. The first will close on the 1st of January, and the second, on the 21st of June. There will be a vacation of two weeks at Christmas.

Rates of Tuition per Term.

For Spelling, Reading, Writing and Mental Arithmetic, \$12 50