

# South Western Baptist.

ELDER SAMUEL HENDERSON, EDITOR.

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## ORIGINAL.

For the South Western Baptist.

**Bro. Henderson:**  
The following Circular Letter is taken from the Minutes of the Ebenezer Association, held with the Ramah Church, Wilkinson Co., Ga., from the 9th to the 12th of September, 1820. As thirty-five years have not extracted any of the argument and good sense contained in it, I forward it to you for a place in columns of the Baptist, provided you think it worthy of such distinction.

Yours, &c., C. A. STANTON.

### Circular Letter.

The Ebenezer Association to the churches we represent send Christian love and affection.

**BELOVED BRETHREN.**—Through the goodness of God we have been suffered to meet once more in our annual association. We attended to the business that came before us with calmness and deliberation, and our decision you will see in our Minutes.

According to custom, we once more address you by way of a circular letter. And as it appears from your letters that coldness and languor still prevail in the churches generally, we are led to believe that some special cause still remains that produces that sad effect. This cause we are at a loss fully to know, but we will give it as our opinion, that neglecting the gospel (we mean the preachers thereof) is as likely to be the prevailing cause as anything we can think of at this time. We are aware that this is a delicate subject to touch upon, but nevertheless we conceive that truth ought not to offend the most nice feelings. If God hath made it the duty of his ministers to preach the gospel, he hath made it the duty of those to whom it is preached to contribute to those that preach it. This we shall prove from a few plain Scriptures relevant to the point. The blessed Saviour hath said the laborer is worthy of his hire.—Luke 10:7. The Apostle Paul said that God hath ordained that they which preach the gospel shall live of the gospel.—1st Cor. 9:14. The Apostle hath moreover in that same chapter argued the just claims that the preachers have to a support from divers kinds of laws which are as follows:

From the law of nations—who goeth a warfare any time at his own charges. From the law of vine-dressers—who planteth a vineyard and eateth not of the fruit thereof? From the law of herdmen—who feedeth a flock and eateth not of the milk of the flock? From the Mosaic law—thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn. From the law of plowmen—that he that ploweth shall plow in hope. From the law of threshers—and that he that thresheth in hope shall be partaker of his hope. From the Levitical law—do ye not know that they which minister about holy things live of the things of the temple, and they that wait at the altar are partakers with the altar? But after all the Apostle's cogent reasoning on the subject he saith, but I have used none of these things neither have I written these things that it should be done unto me, for it were better for me to die than that any man should make my glorying void. For though I preach the gospel, I have nothing to glory of, for necessity is laid upon me, yea we are unto me if I preach not the gospel. No doubt but there are many of the Lord's preachers in our day that are in some degree possessed of the spirit the great Apostle was, who have undergone many privations for the gospel's sake and for the church's sake, and that have inured themselves to those privations and sufferings for want as long as they can well bear up under it, or as long at least as the Lord intends they shall bear it, and therefore he restrains his preachers and keeps them from visiting us as usual.

The present moment is pretty much like it was in Nehemiah's time, "and I perceived that the portions of the Levites had not been given them, for the Levites and Singers that did the work were fled every one to his field." If you think these remarks are not to the point, ask yourselves how many times you have been visited by traveling preachers the last year? Ask again what is the cause? Perhaps you may think it is for want of zeal in the preachers, which may in part be the case, but we rather judge it is for want of your liberality, for how can you, as reasonable men, expect the poor servants of the Lord to leave their homes and all their domestic concerns for several days or weeks together, and preach to different churches and congregations every day without the least compensation? But that no doubt has often been the case. Does this look like you think the laborer worthy of his hire. Or where is the fruit that abounds to your account as stated.—Phil. 4:17. But perhaps you will reply, the times are hard and we have nothing to spare, our will is good to help the preachers, but we lack the means. Perhaps you are under a mistake. It is not required according to that a man hath not, but according to that he hath first be a willing mind.—2d Cor. 8:12. But we will here ask the question whether many of you have not found money to spare for the

bare looking at some animals, the natives of some foreign clime, or a few wretched figures made in the likeness of some great men as they are called?—But when the servant of the Lord exhibits to you the Lion of the tribe of Judah who overcome all your enemies, or that all-atoning Priest who made complete atonement for you, you have nothing to spare to him, but your request: well, brother, when will you come again? How does such conduct accord with that Scripture in 1st Cor. 9:11,—if we have sown unto you in spiritual things is it a great thing that we shall reap your carnal things? Again: The Apostle saith: let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things.

We will now attend a little to the consequences that follow on the neglect of those incumbent duties. In the first place, the preachers become embarrassed and have but little time to read the Sacred Scriptures, and less time to go and dispense the gospel among their brethren; or if they do, by making extraordinary exertions, gain a little time to go and preach the word of life, and are wholly neglected and do not receive any of your temporal things, have they not reason to doubt that they have not been profitable unto you, as you have not given those evidences that you have been taught by their words. And therefore they withdraw from you and leave you in the enjoyment of your stuff, and return to their domestic business in order to procure a support for themselves and their necessitous families. But no doubt the poor preachers go burdened from day to day with the weight of the gospel, and the weight of their families, and often, like Issachar, are crouching down between two burdens. Brethren, while these things are so, how can you expect better times?

Before we close our letter we will endeavor to correct a mistake that we suspect many of the brethren are under. Perhaps they think whatever they bestow towards the support of the gospel should be considered as a deed of charity. In this they are mistaken; for they ought to consider it as a debt they owe to God who claims it as his just due, for a proof of which we refer you to Mal. 3:10.—Bring ye all the tithes into the store-house, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me here-with, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room to receive it. From this passage and many other Scriptures agreeing therewith, we draw the conclusion that were you, from proper motives, to open your hands more liberally to the support of the gospel, you would not only be more blessed with spiritual blessings, but also in temporal things.

We will wind up by enjoining it on you to duly weigh the remarks we have made in an even balance, and if you think them consonant with the Scriptures of truth, endeavor to profit thereby; but if you should think that we have in any degree erred, impute it to an error of the head, and not of the heart, for we think our heart's desire and prayer to God for you, that you may be taught to do his will here in this life and to enjoy him in his beatific vision world without end. Amen.

VINCENT A. THARP, Moderator.  
EZEKIEL TAYLOR, Clerk.

For the South Western Baptist.

### The Obituary Gazette.

The subscriber, finding the press generally opposed to long obituaries, and individuals being often hindered from writing all they wish to write about the virtues of their dear deceased friends, proposes to supply the want of the public by establishing at some one of the large cities in the South, a monthly paper of imperial size. The columns of which will be devoted to the publication of all the obituary notices that may be furnished, however long, and of whatever character, there being no limitation to writers, provided they enclose in their letters a dollar for every hundred words. The price of the paper will be one dollar a year, always in advance. The publication to commence as soon as a thousand subscribers can be obtained.

Every newspaper that will publish this prospectus one month, shall be entitled to a copy one year, gratis.—Agents allowed twenty-five cents for every subscriber. Address the subscriber at BURLINGAME, HINTER.

July 2, 1855.

For the South Western Baptist.

### Keep off of the Platform.

This warning painted over the doors of cars on all the railroads, cannot be heeded with too much care. Although we have traveled upon the cars thousands of miles; yet but accident has occurred and only one life has been lost while we have been on board. While going once from Augusta to Charleston, a culvert gave way, and the cars were tumbled off the track. A lad who was standing upon the platform between two cars was instantly killed, while all the rest on board escaped.—

The circumstance occurring under our own observation made a deep impression upon our mind, and has caused us to avoid the danger ever since.

The following estimate, taken from one of our exchanges, calls that circumstance to mind; and also enforces the warning very strongly.

"Out of more than twelve millions of passengers who were carried during the last year over sixteen of the principal railroads in the State of New York, only twelve were killed, and of that number eleven were standing on the platform when they met their death." J. M. W.

For the South Western Baptist.

WETUMPKA, June 20, 1855.

### Bro. Henderson:

The improvement of our ministry is, in my view, so completely interwoven with the promotion of their piety under ardent devotion in their appropriate work, that they cannot be separated in the light of the New Testament. The early ministers of the Saviour were by his teachings constantly receiving new tests of their growing piety, in connection with increasing labor, and only instructed to look for true knowledge of his doctrine, by a faithful devotion to his commandments. He gave them many private and public lessons, but it is clear that their study and labor went hand in hand. I hope I will be understood to admit the many advantages of a thorough, scientific and literary education, notwithstanding I have objected to the impure, heathen and infidel authors used in our schools. And I wish it further known, I place no light estimate upon a comprehensive understanding of the sublime system of gospel truth, although I deny the fitness of Theological schools. And I am perfectly free to grant, that in all ages and countries to the end of time, ripe scholars and divines will be needed in the propagation and transfer of the gospel. This is not the point of controversy. Neither will I deny that God has made use of men from these schools in the work both of furnishing pastors and heathen teachers. But I do deny that "under Messiah's reign," these schools are the "instrumental supply," either of the one or the other. The proof presently. I argue that such is the power of God in his gospel proclaimed, he will secure triumph to it, when and where and by whomsoever preached. But this does not disprove his places, times and instrumentalities. Some preach Christ through envy; some through strife, and yet the great Apostle to the Gentiles could rejoice that Christ was preached: for men can do nothing against, but for the truth. But to the proof: Under Messiah's reign, the churches themselves are a preparatory school. For all come in disciples. The fields of labor (as in all other branches of high graduation,) are the gospel colleges. The experienced and advanced Elders of the churches, the President and Faculty. Read again your Testament to see whether or not I am right. Where did the Holy Spirit go for its first great missionaries, but to the church at Antioch? an active, teaching, fasting, praying church, one of strong spiritual constitution, and consequently of full born and healthy gifts. And where were they sent to study Theology? I heard of a D. D., while at the head of a Baptist College, once contended that Paul went to a Theological school in Arabia. But not in this first lesson, my brother. This time they studied and labored in Seleucia and Cyprus, and several other places, but not in Arabia. They had that ripe gospel scholar, the beloved John, for their President a good part of the time, but as they were very apt pupils, he left them at Perga, in Pamphylia and returned himself to Jerusalem.—Acts, chap. 13, from 1st to 13th verses. Had we now our tree America dotted over with just such churches, I doubt very much whether such a report as our good brethren of the committee had to make, would be needed. Bear me out—I have no quarrel either with our churches or ministry, whether learned or unlearned. I have no charge to make against one or the other, either of pride or ignorance. I think we are all too proud and each too ignorant. Have we not, however, got up wrong standards, and applied improper tests of ministerial improvement and character? When Paul was compelled to contrast his ministerial character, he gave as its superior qualifications his more abundant labors and sufferings. When in defence of true apostolic character and usefulness, he shows their reproaches, poverty and physical, as well as gospel labor, and also their meek spiritual submission to all. On success, points to churches they had established. But never once intimates that human wisdom or eloquence ever made a single gospel triumph. So far from it, he devotes chapters to the fallacy of the very thought. He crucifies all to Christ; as Christ crucified, was the wisdom of God, in the gospel, to faith, and gazing with rapture, he exclaims, "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. All in him was lost, for the excellen-

cy of the knowledge of Christ Jesus the Lord."

The one great object of preaching is, to carry home to the sinner's conscience the truth, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, so as to make him believe it, and live by it. And the highest state of ministerial improvement is, in the exercise of this faith, most fully to understand the heavenly relation of Christ crucified for sinners, with the glory of God and final good of man, and to proclaim it, so as best to demonstrate the love of God in his exhibition of mercy in redemption, through the blood of the cross. This opens a vast field for deep investigation. But all has to be learned within the sacred precincts of revelation.—Human art, science and literature may as flickering stars reflect some of the light from this great central orb, but impart none. These are the beauty and force of Paul's declaration: "For after that the world by his wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preferring to save them that believed. More anon."

J. D. WILLIAMS.

## SELECTIONS.

### The Character of Paul.

BY J. T. HEADLEY.

Paul, in his natural character before his conversion, resembled Bonaparte more than any other man—I mean both in his intellectual developments and energy of will. He had the same inflexibility of purpose, the same utter indifference to human suffering, when he had once determined on his course; the same tireless, unconquerable resolution—the same fearlessness both of man's power and opinion, and that calm self-reliance and mysterious control over others. But the point of greatest resemblance is the union of strong, correct judgment with rapidity of thought and sudden impulse. They thought quicker, yet better than other men. The power, too, which both possessed, was all practical power. There are many men of strong minds whose forces nevertheless, are in reflection, or in theories for others to act upon.—Thought may work out into language, but not into action. They will plan better than they can perform. But these men not only thought better, but they could work better, than all other men.

The same self-control and perfect subjection of his emotions—even terror itself—to the mandates of his will, are exhibited in his conduct when suited to the earth, and blinded by the light and voice from heaven. John when arrested by the same voice on the Isle of Patmos, fell on his face as a dead man, and dared not speak or stir, till encouraged by the language—"Fear not." But Paul (or Saul) although a persecutor and a violent man, showed no symptoms of alarm or terror. The voice, the blow, the light, the glory, the darkness that followed, were sufficient to upset the strongest mind; but master of himself and his emotions, instead of giving way to exclamations of terror, he simply said, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" With his reason and judgment as steady and as strong as ever, he knew at once that something was wanted of him and ever ready to act, he asked what it was.

From this time on his track can be distinguished by the commotions about it, and the light above it. Straight back to Jerusalem, from whence he had so recently come with letters to legalize his persecutions, he went to cast his lot with those he had followed with violence and slaughter. His strong heart never beat one quicker pulsation through fear, as the lofty turrets of the proud city flashed upon his vision. Neither did he steal away to the dark alleys and streets, where the disciples were concealed, and tell them secretly his faith in the son of God. He strode into the synagogues, and before the astonished priests, preached Christ and him crucified. He thundered at the door of the Sanhedrin itself, and shaking Jerusalem like an earthquake, awoke a tempest of rage and fury on himself. With assassins dogging his footsteps, he at length left the city. But instead of going to places where his feelings would be less tried, started for his native city, his father's house, the home of boyhood, for his kindred friends. To entreaties, tears, scorn and violence, he was alike impervious. To Antioch and Cyprus, along the coast of Syria and Rome, over the known world he went like a blazing comet, waking up the nations of the earth. From the top of Mar's Hill, with the gorgeous city at his feet, and the Acropolis and Pantheon behind him, on the interval of the crash of billows, in the gloomy walls of a prison, on the borders of the eternal kingdom, he speaks in the same calm and determined tone. Deterred by no danger, awed by no presence, and shrinking from no responsibility, he moves before us like some grand embodiment of power. The nations heave around him, and kings turn pale in his presence. Bands of con-

spirators swear never to drink till they have slain him and people stone him; yet over the din of conflict and the storm of violence his voice rises as clear and distinct as trumpet call, as he still preaches Christ and him crucified. The whip is laid on his back till blood starts with every blow, and then his mangled body is thrown into a dungeon; but at midnight you hear that same calm, strong voice which has shaken the world, poured forth in a hymn of praise to God, and lo! an earthquake shakes the prison to its foundations, the manacles fall from the hands of the captives, the bolts withdraw of themselves, and the massive doors swing back on their hinges.

One cannot point a single spot in his career where he faltered a moment, or gave way to discouragement or fear. Through all his perilous life, he exhibited the same intrepidity of character and lofty spirit. With his eye fixed on regions beyond the ken of ordinary mortals, and kindling on glories it was not permitted to reveal, he pressed forward to an incorruptible crown, a fadeless kingdom. And then his death, how indescribably sublime! Napoleon dying in the midst of a midnight storm, with the last words that fell from his lips, a battle cry, and his passing spirit watching in its delirium the torn heads of his mighty columns, as they disappeared in the smoke of the conflict, is a sight that awes and startles us. But behold Paul a war-worn veteran, battered with many a scar, though in a Spiritual warfare, looking back, not with alarm but with transport, gazing not on earth, but on heaven. Hear his calm, serene voice ringing over the storms and commotions of life: "I am now ready to be offered and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course—there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness." No shouts of fœmen, or smoke or carnage of battle surrounded his Spirit struggling to be free; but troops of shining angels, the smile of God and the songs of the redeemed—these guarded and welcomed him home.

### Are you a Lady?

The term lady is an abbreviation of the Saxon word "Leofdy," which means bread giver. The "lady of the manor" was accustomed once a week to move among the poor as an almsgiver, enriching their tables, and bearing away the poor man's smile. She moved in queenly beauty, and to her queenly robe clung the children of the lowly, looking at her as if their little eyes could never be satisfied with seeing.

Their little hearts could never utter, How well they loved her bread and butter. But they loved her smiling face more. They needed not that any tell them how priceless is a smile. It was May-day with them whenever she came among them with smile, and bread, and it was always May-day with her, for the smiling poor loved her, and crowned her queen of all the year.

Reader, are you a lady? Are you a queen among the poor? Do the children of the poor put a crown on your head? Do they make your hair gleam with gems, or is it burning with diamonds that the fingers of the poor never set there? Do the poor man's children cling to your gown, and find a protecting shadow in its folds?

Do you wear a robe that "dirty little fingers" have never touched? Or is it pure and snowy with the touch of unwashed poverty? Oh! there are garments, that in the eye of God are very white, because the soiled, tear-stained cheeks of crying, starving children have pressed them. There are pocket handkerchiefs that in the eye of God are of great price. The practiced eye of the woman of the world says they cost neither ten nor a hundred dollars, and are not fit for a lady to carry, but God says they adorn the hands that carry them—they are a precious ornament, and fit for the hand of a queen on her throne, because they have wiped away the tears of those who sigh and cry in the home of want.

Let me ask every lady: Do you carry such a pocket handkerchief? Do you wear a dress that in the eye of God is a robe of light, because the weary, aching little heads of hungry children have leaned against it?

Are your jewels the grateful hearts of the poor? If they are, then they will never lose their lustre, but shine brighter and brighter the longer you wear them. I would rather have one grateful tear from a famished child I had fed, than all the jewels that glisten on a queen's brow. I would rather carry light and joy to one desolate home, than call all the kingdoms of the world my own.

They are all God's poor—they are my poor. Let me turn aside from the crowded paths of the world, where only the rich and the gay, and the pleasure seekers walk, and let me take the dark and unalluring path that leads to the poor man's home.

It is a cold winter. Warm fires, warm dinners, and warm hearts must protect us all from the snow and the cold. The

poor are shivering over their last stick—weeping over their last crust—sighing for one warm heart to give them a blessing. Woman, sitting in a rich house—on a rich carpet—in a rich chair—by a rich coal grate—sitting there luxuriously dressed—clothed in the "purple and fine linen" of life, let a thought of God's suffering poor start you.

The richest gifts of life warm your heart and adorn your body. God has given you a bright cup to drink. 'Tis well—drink it—'you may.

But let the poor man's children gather round—let them press their lips to the cup—let them share with your life's sweet draughts.

God is good to you, and you must say—

As sweetly falls his love on me,  
I let it fall on all.

You are sitting by your warm fire, and I see you are looking with a taste illumined eye at a bouquet of house plant flowers, standing on your sideboard. It's a dollar bouquet. You paid that for it yesterday. It's all right enough.—God made the flowers.—He gave you your love for them.—He gave you your money, and you may buy them, but oh! buy something for the poor. Whenever you spend a dollar for yourself, spend one for the poor, and children shall gather round a bright fire, and laugh merrily over their warm clothes, and meal. If you have a woman's heart in you, it will make your heart thrill with joy to know that the pangs of hunger are quelled—that wet eyes are dry again—that sad little faces smile again—that pale, thin cheeks are rosy again with health.

But give something more than your money—give yourself, and God will love you, and his poor will love you. You are sitting in your downy chair, close to your bright, warm fire—the air is full of snow, and the wind blows cold. It's a long way to that suffering house—if you go, you must walk. How can you? Your snug parlor is so pleasant—the pleasant heat of your fire steals upon you so deliciously, and then the sky is so cloudy, and the wind is so cold.

Oh! it's a keen winter—how can you go? You can. Let the love of the poor, and the poor man's God sustain you.

Draw away from your fire—get up—put on your over-shoes—draw on the long over-stockings—wrap around you the ample and well wadded cloak—pin snugly around you that warm hood—put on your first—take off that heavy gold bracelet (it may be lost in the snow) and hang on your arm a basket of delicacies for the sick, and palatable food for the hungry. With a woman's heart—a woman's energy—and a woman's will, make your way through the snow. Your cheek shall have a ruddier tint—your eye shall have a brighter light—your heart shall have a brighter blessing.—N. Y. Evangelist.

### How Baptists are Made.

For many years I have studied the sacred oracles, and I trust upon the whole with profit. By their instrumentality I have been led to the knowledge of that salvation which justifies the soul and sanctifies the character.—The word of God has delivered me from the power and influence of a system to which I shall not now more particularly refer. It has taught me in opposition to that system that I am not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of Christ as of a Lamb, without blemish and without spot, in a word, my whole hope of salvation rests, and exclusively upon the blood, the righteousness and the oneness of the Lord Jesus; and yet I have found that a man may for years read the Scriptures and pass over an important duty; but if we are humble disciples God will in time make known to us all his revealed will—all that is necessary for us to know.

I was asked by a Christian friend to witness the baptism of some adults by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel in his chapel: I attended accordingly. Mr. Noel delivered on the occasion a short address: in the course of that address he referred to the commission given to the Apostles, Matthew xxviii. 19, 20. I was forcibly struck with the observations he made as to the arrangement of the words to disciple the nations, to baptize the disciples, and to teach the disciples to observe all that Christ commanded. Since I heard this lecture I have read over those verses several times, and I am surprised how any man or body of men, should have altered this arrangement, or have adopted any other mode of proceeding. The apostles acted precisely in accordance with this commission. On the day of Pentecost, Peter preached, he baptized, he baptized the disciples; and the epistles contain all that the disciples are to observe. "If any man think himself to be a prophet, or spiritual, let him acknowledge that the things I write unto you are the commandments of the Lord."—1 Cor. xiv. 37. As to the import of the word "baptism," Paul has fixed its meaning, that is if he understood the language in which he wrote; and that he understood it bet-

ter than the advocates for sprinkling, none will deny. What is his language? "Buried with him by (through) baptism."—"buried with him in baptism." Rom. vi. 4; Col. ii. 12. Let us read those expressions according to the mode of interpretation adopted by others, by substituting their definition or translation, "buried with him by sprinkling." This is not sense. Paul was a sensible man, and this could not be his meaning. "Buried with him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen." Immersion and rising, what can represent this but christian baptism? Where can we find any analogy between this burial and rising but in that ordinance to which the apostles were continually attending, and which was uppermost in their minds? Immersion in water, and coming up out of water. Hence, the conclusion is evident: disciple the nations, immerse the disciples, and teach them.

Not conferring with flesh and blood, I observed the command as soon as circumstances permitted.—Lon. Baptist Magazine.

### Bad Habit.

"O, mother, I am tired to death!" said Jane Mills, as she threw herself into a chair, on her return from school. "Tired to death!" repeated her mother, slowly.

"Yes, mother, I am; almost, I mean," she added.

"No, my daughter, not even almost," said Mrs. Mills.

"Well, at any rate," continued Jane, "I would not walk from here to school again, to-day, for anything in the world!"

"O, yes, you would, my dear," said her mother, gently.

"No, mother, I am sure I would not; I am certain nothing would tempt me!"

"But I am nearly certain you could be induced to go without any urging," answered her mother.

"Well, mother, try me, and see if any thing could make me willing to go."

"Suppose," said Mrs. Mills, "I should offer to take you to the panorama this afternoon? I expect to visit it."

"Do you, mother?" said Jane, with great animation. "May I go? You promised to take me when you went."

"I intended to have done so," replied her mother; "but the place where it is exhibited is a very long way beyond your school."

"But I am quite rested now, dear mother," said Jane. "I would not fail of going for all the world! Why do you smile, mother?"

"To think what an inconsistent little daughter I have."

"What do you mean by inconsistent, mother?"

"Why, when a little girl says, one minute that she would not walk a particular distance 'for anything in the world,' and in the next minute says, 'she would not fail of walking still farther 'for all the world,' she not only talks inconsistently or extravagantly, but foolishly. It is a very bad habit to use such expressions."

"Yesterday when you came home from school, you said you were almost frightened out of your life, and when I inquired as to the cause of your alarm you replied that you had met as many as a thousand cross dogs on your way home from school. Now, my daughter, I wish you to break yourself of this bad habit. When you are tired or hungry, or frightened, use the simple words that express your meaning. For instance, you may be tired, very tired; or exceedingly tired; or you may be alarmed, or frightened, or terrified."

"From this time let your lips speak the thing you mean. The Bible says, 'Let your yea be yea, and your nay may; and adds that 'whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.' Will you try to remember what I have been saying, and strive to correct this fault, my dear child?" said Mrs. Mills.

"Yes, dear mother," replied Jane; "for I know it is wrong, and I feel ashamed and sorry for it."

"Well, my dear," added her mother, "improve! And now you may get ready to go with me to see the panorama."—Teacher's Offering.

SCRIPTURE WELL APPLIED.—It is stated that Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, is strongly opposed to temperance. A short time since, Rev. Mr. Perkins, of the same denomination, and a member of the order of the "Sons," dined with the bishop, who, pouring out a glass of wine, desired the reverend gentleman to drink with him, whereupon he replied:

"Can't do it, bishop; wine is a mocker."

"Take a glass of brandy, then," said the distinguished ecclesiastic.

"Can't do it, bishop; 'strong drink is raging.'"

By this time, the bishop, becoming somewhat restive and excited, said to Mr. Perkins:

"No, bishop, I can't do that—'woe unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips.'"

What was the peculiar mental condition, or moral state of the bishop at this stage of the proceeding, our informant did not state.



THE S. W. BAPTIST.  
TUSKEGEE, ALA.

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## Our Discussion.

Bro. HAMILL has notified us that in consequence of engagements requiring his absence for a short time, it will be out of his power to resume, for a few weeks, the discussion which we have been carrying on. It will, however, be resumed, and we sincerely hope, will result in good in the vindication of truth, and in arousing our brethren of the Methodist denomination to strive for a church government more compatible with the genius of our republican institutions. We have some rich matter in store, and shall be greatly mistaken, if the most sophisticated will be able to parry its effect. But we shall see. We have not despaired of convincing brother HAMILL, himself, that all the great statesmen who have written upon the subject, Washington, Jefferson, Madison and a host of other worthies, really were right in maintaining that all power is inherent in the people—that the great principle of popular representation, (which the Methodist polity entirely overlooks) underlies the very frame-work of our republican government.

We hear that there are some in the community who are wont to condemn this discussion, and who are remarkably sensitive upon the subject. They think it wrong to be disturbing the peace of the community, by thus attacking the government of one of the most numerous denominations of Christians in the United States. To such we reply, if Peace reposes upon error, the sooner she is waked up the better, lest her couch like the baleful shade of the Upas tree should make her slumbers fatal. It is the truth we are seeking for, and discussion is one of the best modes of educating it. It is the truth that is to make us whole. God is truth, and he who hates truth, or who will not search for it as for hidden treasure—who lets his prejudice and foregone conclusions intervene between him and the truth, may well condemn those who are struggling to attain it. No; every subject that is worthy of discussion, should be sifted to the very bottom, and whatever is wrong in connection with it, should be abandoned. We desire not the peace which error affords. It is like the calm that precedes the death struggle. Away then with these sickly complaints that the peace of the community will be disturbed. We shall not disturb peace, but we shall disturb error if we can, and we have enlisted for the war. If we are wrong, why we hope and pray we shall be set right. But if right, we must and will prevail. In this discussion, we have been influenced by no unchristian feelings—we have indulged in no expressions calculated to wound, and conscious of the right of our cause, we shall continue to exhibit what we really feel, a kind and christian temper.

## False Report.

We are mortified to learn that a report is in circulation, doubtless designed to injure the East Alabama Female College, that the price of tuition has been greatly increased, and that the Trustees have given up the control of the Institution to the President of the Faculty and now have nothing to do with it. As to the price of tuition, we need only refer to the printed Catalogue, and ask a comparison with those of former years for its refutation. Some slight changes have been made for the equalization of classes, but no increase in the College Course is thereby effected. When we hear men—full grown men, seizing hold of such small matters and doling them out to the prejudice of an Institution founded by the enlarged benevolence of a host of liberal hearted friends and struggling to shed its blessings broad cast over the land, we can but think they are engaged in a small business.

As to the Trustees surrendering the control of the Institution, there is not a word of truth in it. They have the same control now they have ever had. With a view to greater efficiency, and to avoid delay consequent upon getting the Board together, the Trustees have invested the President of the Faculty with the power of employing teachers, as will appear in the Catalogue; but the Board have ample power and control over all the officers of the College, extending to the right to remove every member of the Faculty from the President down. We do hope our friends in the country, will not suffer themselves to be affected by such silly reports, nor deprive their daughters of the advantages afforded by the Institution, in consequence of any such foolish gossip.

The Institution ought to have at least two hundred and fifty pupils the next Session. It deserves them and more. Send them up, and our word for it, you will not regret it.

## The Presidency of the Alabama University.

It seems yet to be a problem hard to solve, who will be the successor to Dr. Manly in the Presidency of our State University. Various names have been suggested in different quarters. Among others, we find two different writers in the Tuscaloosa Monitor suggesting names. One suggests the name of Ex-Governor Collier, who we learn through the writer, is not dead as was reported; but is improving in health. The other writer suggests the name of Hon. Wm. P. Chilton, of this place, and the proprietor of this paper. We cannot of course speak for him in this matter, but we have no idea that any indignant could tempt him to leave the bench he occupies in full that station.

RAIN, RAIN.—For the last three or four days we have had a bountiful supply of rain. It continued two days and nights with little intermission and fell just right to give the earth a thorough soaking which it has needed for months. We consider early corn to be safe and the crops are very flattering. Doubtless the streams will be navigable now and we hope the severe pressure under which the country has been groaning for months will pass away, and all will be easy again.

A report started lately that Geo. Baxcomb, the historian, had joined the Catholic Church, is contradicted by the Boston Transcript.

## East Alabama Female College.

We had the pleasure of attending the examination of the pupils of this Institution upon the occasion of the fourth commencement exercises, and we believe we express not only our own, but the opinion of its numerous patrons and friends who were in attendance, when we say, that the progress of the pupils reflected much credit upon them, and the highest honor upon the learned and energetic faculty who have charge of the Institution.

We publish in another place, the report of the examining committee, which but speaks the common sentiments of all present, and renders it unnecessary for us to add anything further, as respects the examination. We can assure the country that there is no school, either North or South, where a more thorough education is imparted—none more deserving of their patronage. For particulars, we refer to the catalogue, which has just been published.

The addresses of the graduating class, exhibited a strength of intellect, a depth and maturity of thought, as well as a beauty of expression which clearly proved that each member of the class was well entitled to the honor conferred upon her by the faculty and trustees in awarding a diploma.

The Commencement address, by Professor Battle, was just such as the audience had reason to expect from him—chaste and pure in style, highly practical, rich in deep thought, and alternately containing bursts of thrilling eloquence and touching pathos, it left its impress for good, not only upon the minds and hearts of the pupils, but upon all who heard it.

The whole of the exercises passed off most delightfully; and notwithstanding the immense concourse of people, and the large number of pupils, not the first incident occurred to mar the peace and joy of the occasion. We have never before seen so large a number of pupils under such thorough training. All praise is due to the gifted and energetic President of the College, than whom, we are bold to say, the broad extent of our country does not furnish a superior, and to the efficient members of the faculty associated with him, for the manner in which they have discharged their duties to the pupils placed under their care and tuition.

Again we say to those who desire to give their daughters a thorough education, send them here, where no pains have been spared in providing appliances for their obtaining a highly finished education. This education is sanctified too, by the impress of religious truth, not in the peculiarities of sect, but in the great fundamental truths of the Christian religion. We were forcibly struck with a remark of the President in delivering diplomas to the graduating class. He told this class that he congratulated them, not as much upon the honor they had attained in enrolling themselves by their good deportment and assiduity in their studies, to diplomas; but upon the fact that each one of them was a pious, consistent member of the Christian Church. It cannot be said of either of them—

"Your learning, like the lunar beam, affords Light, but not heat; it leaves you undevout, Frozen at heart, while speculation shines."

On the contrary, they have been early taught the value of that truth so well expressed by the same poet—

"How empty learning, and how vain is art, But as it tends the life and guides the heart."

In conclusion, we congratulate the Trustees, the Faculty, the pupils and patrons upon this incontestable demonstration of the entire success of the East Alabama Female College. Future generations will rise up and call them blessed.

## Life Insurance for Ministers.

The following abstract from the proceedings of the Cherokee Presbytery, being on a subject of general interest to the clerical profession, we reproduce it with the editorial remarks of the Southern Presbyterian:

"The special committee appointed at the last Session of Presbytery to devise and report a plan to secure some support to the destitute families of deceased ministers, presented a report which was adopted, and is as follows:

"That they have had the subject before their minds, and by correspondence, conversation and enquiry, have come to the following conclusion: That the effort to raise a fund whose annual interest should be applied to aid the families of deceased ministers would prove a failure," because "the amount to be raised in order to afford efficient aid must be from 15 to 25,000 dollars," and the smallness and poverty of our churches renders it idle to expect that such an amount, or any thing like it, can be raised within our bounds."

"The committee therefore, are of opinion that the most feasible plan to meet the case, the one most easily carried out, and the one which will become most easily available, is that of Life Insurance. To any one who examines the subject, there can be no reasonable objection to it. It is no more tempting or distrusting Providence, as some have said, than the securing our dwellings from lightning, by the lightning conductor.

There is one corporation in this country whose operations are confined to the insurance of the lives of ministers alone." "It is called the corporation for the relief of poor and distressed ministers, and the poor and distressed widows and children of Presbyterian ministers." "It was chartered by the Provisional Government of Pennsylvania in the year 1759, to secure easy and certain terms to the ministers of the gospel, separated by their profession from secular pursuits, of providing a competency for their own old age or of securing their families from want, in the event of their death."

"In the Southern Mutual Insurance Company the rates are about the same. The annual premium is a little varied by the dividends, the company being mutual, and the insured living entitled to a share in the profits.

"After a careful view of the whole subject, the committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Presbytery of Cherokee do most earnestly recommend to the churches, and private benevolent individuals, to adopt some measure to insure the lives of their pastors, and thus remove a heavy burden of anxiety, and render them more extensively useful "while living, and secure some sufficient support for their families after their death."

On this report the editor of the Southern Presbyterian makes the following remarks:

"It has been known to us that the brethren of the Cherokee Presbytery have, for some time past been engaged in examining with much care the several schemes which have been proposed for securing a support to the families of deceased ministers. The result of their inquiries may be seen in the proceedings of a late meeting of

that body published in another column. We call attention to it as comprising a lucid exhibition of facts which all our churches should carefully weigh."

## Our National Anniversary.

With what profound feelings of gratitude the Christians of the United States should welcome the annual return of this auspicious day! Nearly four score years have passed away since the signers of the Declaration of Independence pledged their all to maintain the freedom of the States against the oppressions of Great Britain. Appealing to God for his aid, and an enlightened world for its vindication, they entered upon the Revolutionary struggle determined to be free. God heard the prayers of the faithful, guided the armies, and supervised the affairs of the infant power; until every fetter of despotism was broken, and this beloved country, was hailed as "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Guided and protected by the same unerring hand, America has increased in strength until her shores are washed by both the great oceans, and the stars and stripes wave in honor in every breeze and upon every sea. Throughout her widely extended domain, liberty of conscience is enjoyed, and every one is allowed to sit under his own vine and fig tree and there are none to molest him or make him afraid. The praise of God ascends from millions of devout hearts; and every where the blessings of religion abound.

With a government the best on the globe, a freedom unequalled among the other nations of the earth, and an intelligence surpassed by no people under heaven, the American people ought to be the most fruitful in every good work. The nations of the earth should enjoy the fruits of their benevolence, and the benighted heathen should be constrained to rise up and call them blessed. Every returning Anniversary of American Independence should impart new energy to the institutions and enlarge the field of usefulness for the nation. Long may peace, union and prosperity be enjoyed, and as age increases upon the country, may it increase in greatness and goodness, and ever be the glory of the nations and the foremost in every great and good cause. July 4th.

## The Examiner or N. Y. Recorder and Register.

Quite a change has taken place with our old friend, the New York Recorder and Register. Messrs. L. F. Beecher and A. Ten Brook have sold out their interest to Messrs. Edward Bright, Jr., and Sewall S. Cutting who are to be its future editors and proprietors. The name has been changed to the above, the word "Examiner" standing at the head, in handsome German capitals. Besides all this, it has been changed back to the common newspaper form, and is now printed upon a large handsome sheet, with elegant new type. The first number is before us, and judging it to be a fair sample of what the paper will continue to be, we hail it as one of our best Northern exchanges. Price \$2 50 per annum, or \$2 when paid in advance.

SOUTHERN METHODISTS IN CALIFORNIA.—Bishop Andrew, writing to the N. O. Christian Advocate under date of May 28, fully advocates the necessity of the Southern organization. The Conference was a pleasant one. "Seven or eight preachers were admitted into the Conference; six were received by transfer; three had returned to the Atlantic States during the year, and they had lost a probationer by death, giving to the Conference a net gain of some nine or ten preachers. The membership amounts to some nine hundred and forty—an increase of about two hundred during the last year. The Missionary collections of the year amounted to some eight or nine hundred dollars." Bishop Andrew thinks that the Methodists in California have done well, all things considered.

THE LA FAYETTE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Annual Examination of this institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, 11th and 12th of this month, instead of the last Thursday of June as was published in our columns a short time ago. It would afford us pleasure to attend if other duties did not forbid.

## Rev. J. B. Jeter, of Richmond, Va., and the Bible Revision Association.

At the late meeting of the Bible Revision Association, held at St. Louis, Mo., Dr. Jeter was appointed one of the Vice Presidents, he not being in attendance. He has written a letter and published it in the Religious Herald, declining to accept the office tendered him. He fully endorses the sentiment that "the Scriptures should be fully and accurately translated into all languages." "It is a principle," he says, "which I have never heard controverted." And while he admits that he would be in favor of the revision cause if it stood alone, yet he cannot give it his support as it is. The following are his reasons:

"The Revision Association is affiliated with the American Bible Union—is auxiliary to it, in fact, if not in form. The American Bible Union is not merely a Revision, but a Bible Society—antagonistic whether intentionally, or unintentionally, to the American and Foreign Bible Society—organized, not simply to do what the American and Foreign Bible Society declined to do, but to do the very work which this Society was doing, doing well and doing precisely according to the counsels of the leaders of the Revision enterprise. The organization of the Bible Union as a Bible Society to occupy the field cultivated by an existing Society, I deem, and I still deem, most unfortunate. I do not, however, propose to discuss this point. I will merely say, that the Baptists of the South withdrew from the American and Foreign Bible Society, to secure harmony among themselves, while they bore explicit and unanimous testimony to its fidelity and efficiency. Now, I am not willing to be associated with another Bible Society, through the Revision Association, for which, to say the least, I have no higher regard than for that from which we separated. We owe it to our own Bible Board to keep clear of such an alliance. But I repeat, if the Bible Union will, by a change of its constitution, restrict its operations to the Revision of the English and other received versions of the Scriptures—a restriction in my view due alike to the harmony and efficiency of our denomination—it shall have my aid. In these views I do not stand alone. Most of the brethren with whom I have conversed in the State, and in other Southern States, fully concur in them—if not in regard to the importance of Revision, at least in regard to the expediency of any affiliation with this new Bible Society. Permit me to say, in conclusion, that I do not intend to reflect on those who support the Revision Association. Every man has a right to his opinions on this, as on other subjects. I have thought it proper to state briefly my reasons for declining the honor conferred on me by that body.

J. B. JETER.

## Report of the Board of Examiners, to the Trustees of the East Alabama Female College.

The Board of Examiners appointed by the Trustees of the East Alabama Female College for the purpose of attending the examination of the pupils, and reporting upon the result of the same, would state that they are happy in being able to express with all candor, not only their entire satisfaction with the exercises which have just passed in review before them, but also their decided and hearty approbation.

The examination, from beginning to end, has been fair, impartial and rigid. The mode of examining adopted, has been such as to convince every one who has witnessed the exercises, that no deception of any kind has been practiced by the teachers before the audience. The scholars were called upon to recite indiscriminately—the subject being assigned, and the person determined by lot; and also, questions were freely propounded by the Board and others in attendance. The Board cannot mention all the classes who have acquitted themselves creditably and reflected honor upon their teachers. They feel constrained, however, to express their unqualified admiration of the performances of the Primaries; especially the recitations in Spelling, Defining and Reading; in Geography, Grammar, and Mental Arithmetic. The Board have no hesitation in saying, that in distinctness of articulation, in correctness of emphasis and clearness of enunciation, they have never heard the primary reading class surpassed by those of their years. We would mention also the nice order and correct discipline which has marked the exercises of all these classes in a very peculiar manner. We must also be permitted to mention as calling forth our united praise and admiration, the recitations of the classes in Botany, Physiology and Algebra, of the Sophomores in Geometry and Natural Philosophy; of the Juniors in Chemistry, Trigonometry and Evidence of Christianity; but especially must they particularize Miss Cunniff's Class in Latin, and the Seniors in Geology and Moral Science. The expression is by no means overwrought to affirm, that they were truly splendid recitations, and are unanimously attested by all who heard them. We do not intimate that the classes which we have not mentioned did not do well; this can be truly affirmed of all, but we specify these as having called forth more peculiarly our approbation. We have heard with delight the performances in music, both vocal and instrumental, between the recitations and at the concerts. They were not selected with reference to mere display but to show the proficiency of the young ladies in music. We have looked too, with much pleasure at the beautiful specimens of Ornamental Needle-work and Embroidery which adorn so profusely the embroidery room.

The eloquent compositions of the Junior and Graduating Classes were listened to with deep interest by all the audience, and while they reflect honor and credit upon the young ladies who wrote them, they at the same time show that much attention has been bestowed by the teachers upon this very important exercise. But while it is evident from the performances in the Ornamental Departments, that much care and effort upon the part of the teachers have been expended to secure so great a proficiency, still we are glad to state that it has not been done to the exclusion of the more solid and useful branches. It is evident that the attention of the pupils has been mainly directed to these. They show that they have not been taught merely to memorize, but also to think and investigate—the most important objects to be accomplished in all scholastic education. We conclude then that all branches receive their due share of attention. The useful are not made to give way to the ornamental, nor the ornamental to absorb the useful, but they are in our opinion happily combined. From what the Board have seen and know concerning the progress of the pupils in all the various branches and admirable skill and discipline employed by the Faculty, to secure the greatest amount of effort and study upon the part of the scholar, they feel secure in the statement that the East Alabama Female College is surpassed by no Institution of the South in the facilities which it affords to young ladies of acquiring that most valuable of all earthly possessions—A THOROUGH EDUCATION.

The report is respectfully submitted.

J. H. DEVOTIE,  
I. T. TICHENOR,  
THOS. P. GARY,  
D. W. HOLMAN.

A PLAN TO INCREASE THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST OF OUR PAPER.—An excellent brother and useful pastor in Middle Alabama, sent us a list of several subscribers, which he raised upon the following plan. We regard the plan as an excellent one, and commend it to the pastors and churches throughout the State. May we not hope to hear from many of our ministers upon this or some other plan of their own adoption?

Plan.

1. "Let every pastor lay before his church or churches, the claims and importance of the South Western Baptist.

2. Let the churches be induced to enter these claims, &c., on their church books as a standing item in Conference to be brought up Semi-Annually.

3. Let the pastor receive and forward names, money, &c.

4. When the subscription year has nearly passed, let the pastor apprise subscribers, renew subscriptions, &c.

5. Let churches that are able, make up subscriptions to furnish the paper to any poor members among them who are not able to pay for it.

If you think proper you may publish this plan. I will gladly do any thing I can to sustain and build up our paper. The plan here suggested works in my own churches most admirably. It ought to do so in others." W. W.

For the South Western Baptist.

## Rev. J. D. Williams' Corrections.

Bro. Henderson:

I find in the second sentence of my lamentation on the evils of the present course of education, which commences, "Unsatisfied ambition," &c., intended, if I omitted it, to have added to the word cross, "are too manifest." I suppose however, you published as I sent it. I wish your readers to supply these three words, and for "do" read "does," just after; as thus corrected the sense will be plain: "Unsatisfied ambition, pride and irreverence to aged parents; and disrelish for the humbling, self-denying doctrines of the cross are too manifest; and the heart-stirring music of Zion's heaven-born songs does not suit their now listless ears." &c., &c.

J. D. W.

Intelligence has reached Washington that LE VERRIER, the distinguished French astronomer has discovered a new comet.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the South Western Baptist.

## "Convention Fragments."

Mr. Editor:—What do you think? An old

friend in the form of the good South Western Baptist greeted me this morning, here in "Old Kentucky." Inside, too, were the editor's strictures on "Convention Fragments." Well, first, as the preachers say, I stand corrected as to the majority on the question of inviting Pseudo-baptists to seats in Baptist Conventions; it was "99 to 43." This would be a fair majority for politicians, but too small a majority with which to wound the consciences of Baptists for the sake of trying to please Pseudo-baptists; at least I should think so. The question, I think, is forever settled. But Bro. H., since I have no "spice" at hand and my "pepper" is exhausted, and I cannot have access to the honey of the editor on account of its distance from me; I have no materials with which to continue this controversy. My views with reference to the action of the Convention, are unchanged. I think it would have been generous if not politic, to have given one evening to "Revision" matters; but that is past, and I am content. The world, I expect, will continue to turn round, and the Bible will be translated, though the Baptists wage against it an inglorious opposition. I hope things are right side up in Alabama on all benevolent enterprises. I shall be absent several months on important business, but take a deep interest in her religious prosperity. W.

For the South Western Baptist.

## Indian Missions.

On the 21st of June in the city of Louisville, Ky., the Missions and all pertaining unto them were in accordance to the proceedings of the Southern Baptist Convention and the American Indian Mission Association, transferred from the Board of the latter to the Domestic Mission Board of the former. The Indian Mission Association was found to be greatly in debt, and the means to pay these debts must come promptly from the churches. All monies heretofore sent for Indian Missions, ought to be sent to WILLIAM HORNBUCKLE, Marion, Perry County, Ala. J. S. WALKER, Cor. Sec. Louisville, Ky. June 22, 1855.

For the South Western Baptist.

## Biographical Sketch of Elder Lewis Towers.

Departed this life, on Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855, at his residence in Milltown, Ala. Elder LEWIS TOWERS in the 51st year of his age, after a painful illness of 23 days.

By the numerous friends and acquaintances of Bro. Towers a short biographical sketch of his life will perhaps be read with interest, and to those entering the ministry it will perhaps be useful.

The deceased was born in the year 1804, in Pendleton District, S. C., and at the age of 12 emigrated with his parents to Georgia, where he was principally raised. At the age of 24, while attending a Presbyterian camp meeting near Chattahoochee river, he professed a hope in Christ, and soon after made an open profession by baptism at Cool Spring Baptist Church, De Kalb county, Ga.

No sooner than he became a Baptist, did he begin to give evidences of a zeal in religion and a yearning for the salvation of souls, which soon became the absorbing subject of his mind. To use his own language these thoughts suggested themselves to his mind: "Am I willing to embark in that great cause with the stock of knowledge which I now possess? Yes. No. Am I then willing to persevere in open rebellion against the known will of God? No." Having resolved to give up the whole matter to the God whom he loved and who was his only hope of salvation, this was his conclusion: If I sacrifice my feelings for God I shall lose nothing; for he who has done so much for me will do right, and am I not willing to trust him? He will provide, therefore I am the Lord's.

Speedy preparations were made for his embarking for some institution of learning, and knowing then of no Baptist institution in the South, he entered the South Western Theological Seminary, East Tennessee, under the control of the Presbyterian denomination, Dr. Isaac Anderson, President. It was here he became the hard student and the devoted Christian. He remained five years in the institution, and while there he received a license to preach the gospel from the Six Mile Baptist Church, East Tennessee. At this place he labored both by preaching and as a teacher in the weekly Sabbath-school, and was instrumental in doing a great deal of good.

Having received a liberal education he returned to Decatur, Ga., and at once entered upon the work of the ministry. His ordination being called for by Indian Creek Baptist Church on the 23d day of September, 1842, he underwent the imposition of hands, Elders H. Posey, Luke Robinson and Geo. Daniel forming the Presbytery.

With zeal and diligence he met the task assigned him and he soon raised the standard of piety in that section of country, which at that time needed very much an energetic ministry.

His labors were eminently blessed. He established new churches and built up former congregations, and had the satisfaction to see hundreds under his ministry flocking to the standard of Christ. His labors were principally confined to Middle Georgia, where he remained until 1853, when from feeble health he emigrated to East Alabama, and took the chair of Principal of the Milltown Male and Female Seminary, being no longer able to stand up so arduous a task, the pastorate of four churches and a school.

In this new situation he labored assiduously and profitably, dispensing literary as well as religious knowledge. The year previous he became pastor of the Milltown Baptist Church, and had the pleasure of seeing many take up their cross under his administration. He ever seemed desirous of encouraging and promoting the interests of young ministers, several of whom were raised up under his instruction and patronage. Among whom we may mention Bro. Buckner, Missionary to the Creek Indians, Bro. Corley, who is now stationed at Forsyth, Ga., Bro. Bartlett, now dead, but who was an active and acceptable minister, and at Milltown we may mention Brethren Harbin, Cumbe and Grier.

Bro. Towers' means were limited, but out of his support he could a ways find a will and con-

sequently a way to help a young minister to acquire a suitable knowledge preparatory to the work of the ministry. With that class of men he made it a rule to divide his mite, and to the three young ministers under his charge, before his disease, he acquired the property of using diligence in the acquisition of a full store of useful knowledge. But few ministers have been more useful. Plain and unostentatious in his manners, he was generally beloved. In addition to great uprightness of character, he combined a deep-tended piety and an abounding in almost every good work.

The cross, the scenes of Calvary were his theme, and his soul seemed to feast upon the bright anticipations of the joys reserved in heaven for the truly righteous. The king of terrors did not stagger his faith. On being asked again and again how stood the case with him, he would answer that all was clear—no clouds darkened his mind—no doubts obscured his vision from the crown of glory laid up for him above. And when the moment drew nigh and his soul was about quitting its tenement of clay, he said that, "the waves of Jordan are rough—rough—rough—but that he was now over, the debt was paid;" and he said he saw a group of saints descending to escort his soul to the Paradise of God. To the many friends and relations who gathered about his dying bed, he gave many admonitions of piety and energy in doing good; and the young ministers he exhorted that they should be diligent and zealous in the work before them. Soon after these admonitions were given, he fell into a partial insensibility, and in a few moments more he breathed his last, and his soul took its flight to the realms of eternal bliss, and is now, I have no doubt, basking in an endless sunshine of joy.

The Christian Index will please copy.

For the South Western Baptist.

## Elder K. Hawthorn's Labors.

NAVY YARD, WEST FLORIDA, June 26th, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER HENDERSON:

It has fallen to my lot in the Providence of God, to labor hereabouts, since last January; and though my trials and sacrifices have been greater than I have experienced for the same length of time since I have been engaged in the ministry, I thank God for the evidences that I have not labored in vain. I have baptized at this place, since the commencement of my labors here, thirteen willing converts in the name of the Adorable Godhead; one standing over for next Sabbath, and the prospect pretty good for more soon, if the proper means could be continued to be used among them. But I have sacrificed as much of my own means as I think it my duty to do at present. One of the number baptized was a Mexican Indian, who was brought here a little boy, at the close of the war with Mexico. He was remarkably clear in detailing the methods of God's grace on his heart. It was easy to shed a joyful tear on that occasion. I hope that my feeble efforts here will open the way for some good Baptist minister (that the Board of Domestic Missions will support), to be stationed here; for it is a very important point, and should be occupied by the Baptists if possible.

I have just returned from a two weeks' tour in the Southern portion of Baldwin county, Alabama. My object in visiting that section was to ascertain the extent of the destitution in that region, and to preach to as many persons as possible. I took stage at Pensacola, and went to Blakely, then by going to Mobile I got a boat that took me to the eastern shore of the Mobile Bay, to a place called Hollywood. There I found in the person of Maj. Lewis Stark, a gentleman and kind friend, in whose kind family I was hospitably entertained for two nights and a day. Then the Major took me down in his buggy, to the mouth of Fish River, fifteen miles. Thence I sailed across the Bone Secure Bay, and met with Bro. Thomas Nelson, at his stated appointment. I remained in that region one week, preached five times, and can truly say that I was much pleased with the brethren and friends in that section. I then, in company with Elder T. Nelson, was conveyed back to the neighborhood of Maj. Stark, where we had preaching on Saturday night and twice on Sunday. Brother Nelson is a man I am highly pleased with; he is a man of sound mind, about 61 years of age, eminently pious and of limited means, and has a very large family; but he has been very useful as a minister in the bounds of his labors. I send you the names of three new subscribers and the money.

I should have obtained several more subscribers, but for the want of a convenient post office. I shall visit that section again in August if the Lord will, and I will do what I can for you. I shall charge you nothing but my reading—pray for me my brother.

Yours in the Kingdom of Christ,

K. HAWTHORN.

For the South Western Baptist.

## Domestic Mission Rooms.

Receipts for and on account of Indian Missions from the 18th of May to the 28th of June, 1855.

May 18, Rec'd of Coosa Association, Georgia, to sustain a native preacher among the Cherokees, by Jesse M. Wood, \$100 00  
Rec'd of Allenton Church, Wilcox Co., Ala., by Rev. P. E. Collins, 12 00  
Rec'd of the Southern Baptist Convention, by Rev. H. Talbird, 708 10  
Rec'd of Mrs. Figh, Ala., 1 25  
Rec'd of Treasurer of the Alabama Baptist State Convention, on Rev. C. F. Sturgis, draft to Rev. H. F. Buckner, per Rev. J. H. De Votie, 100 00

\$921 35

W. HORNBUCKLE,

Treas. B. D. M. S. B. Convention.

BEHAVIOUR IN CHURCH.—Recent people never misbehave in the house of God. But unfortunately, there are some in almost every community, who do not seem to deserve such a title; who go to church only "to see and be seen;" and in accomplishing their purposes, outrange every principle of decency and propriety. Here is the way the celebrated Lorenzo Dow got rid of such folks. At a certain church which he attended in one of the Northern States, there was an immense congregation, and the presiding minister found it impossible to get some of them to seat themselves and submit to the order of the meeting, observing which, Dow arose and settled them in the following adroit, though odd manner: Said he, "I have traveled a great deal in my life-time, in England and Ireland, as well as America; and I have remarked that every assembly is made up of three descriptions of characters. The first is the gentleman; he behaves well for his honor's sake. The second is the Christian; he behaves

well for Christ's sake. The third class I will

denominate "Tag, Rag and Bobtail;" these are

neither behave well for God nor for the world's

Now if you want to advertise yourself as being

belonging to this class, begin with your clothes."

From the New York Chronicle.

## Sanctification.

Sanctification is a progressive work; it brings us into a nearer, and still nearer, resemblance to the soul with more clearness and distinction by others. Hence, the impressive figures used to show the nature and the necessity of this process, but they are to leave their infancy and pass on to manhood—it would be a shame for persons to die infants. The grace or principle of sanctification in the beginning, is a little heaven-born seed, it is a grain of mustard seed, but it is to grow and till it is a tree, with its green and shady branches. It is the thread of the moon's mantle, and it is to swell out into full moon's beauty.

Still, the more an individual possesses of the Holy Spirit's illuminating influence, the more knowledge he has of



will help, assist and advise all or any of his  
Holiness' agents in any place where I shall  
be, in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or in any  
other country or kingdom I shall come to; and  
by my utmost to extirpate the heretical Pro-  
testants' doctrine, and to destroy the pretended  
powers, legal or otherwise."

I have delayed this letter longer than I have  
anticipated, waiting to make myself better ac-  
quainted with the English language, so as to be  
able to meet your objections to my opinions  
against the error of Popery;—and I now  
promise that I shall return back to the church;  
if, not, I shall, by the help of God, live and die  
a true Protestant.

I am yours, respectfully,  
SPOCHINSKY.

#### Professor Mims.

We regret to learn that Elder Jas. S. Mims,  
Professor of Theology in Furman University,  
died in Greenville, the place of his residence a  
short time since.

The following notice of his death, we take  
from the Southern Patriot:

"This learned gentleman and distinguished  
divine, departed this life last week, after an ill-  
ness of some weeks. His disease was an affec-  
tion of the heart. He was at the head of the  
Theological Department of the Furman Uni-  
versity. His loss is a serious calamity to that  
institution, and it will be difficult to supply his  
place. He was a man of most estimable char-  
acter, a ripe scholar and a profound theologian.  
His virtues, his piety, and the characteristics of  
his mind, were admirably sketched by Professor  
Furman at his funeral. When only ten years  
old he desired to attach himself to the church,  
but was restrained by his father till he arrived  
at the age of twelve. At that early age he  
made a public profession of religion, and be-  
came a member of the Baptist Church. Soon  
afterwards he desired to preach the gospel of  
Christ, and was again restrained by his parents.  
At last his father yielded, on hearing him speak  
in public, and said it must be the will of God!

He was entered as a student of Chapel Hill  
University, but in consequence of feeble health  
he had to return to his father's house before  
graduating. He then went to the city of  
Washington and there finished his studies.  
After this, he became an inmate in the family  
of Professor Furman, and a student of his.  
He then went to Newton, in Massachusetts, and  
there finished his theological course of studies.  
On his return to South Carolina he attached  
himself to the Furman University, and has re-  
mained ever since, at the head of its theological  
department. Wherever Professor Mims was  
present, his tutors and preceptors. In his mind, char-  
acter and manners, there was perfect frankness  
and simplicity. He disdained nothing, con-  
sidered nothing as too low, and in all things  
behaved himself as a true and sincere Christian.  
With perfect resignation he met death,  
and died like a Christian. The touching and  
beautiful incidents of his last sickness, and  
death-bed conversations, as related by Professor  
Furman, drew tears from the whole audience.  
Like Plato, embodying and recording the wis-  
dom of Socrates, as revealed to his disciples  
before his untimely death, Professor Furman  
treasured up, and gave, in his funeral discourse  
over the dead body of his friend, the remark-  
able piety and wisdom which characterized all  
the conversations of his last illness to his fam-  
ily, friends and pupils.

WHAT IS BAPTISM?—Had the Greek word *Bap-  
tizo*, which denotes the principal action in this  
ordinance, been translated, in the English version  
of the New Testament, there would probably  
have been, among English readers, no dispute  
concerning its import. Had either of the En-  
glish words, *wash*, or *sprinkle*, or *immerse*, been  
substituted for the Greek word, an English reader  
would instantly conceive an appropriate mean-  
ing. But UNFORTUNATELY our translators have retained  
the original word, and contented themselves  
with merely changing its termination. By this  
means an English reader is deprived of his usual  
guide. There are no other applications of the  
word in his own language, from which he can  
learn its import. The only expedient, therefore,  
of which he can avail himself, is to ascertain the  
import of the original word.—*Adoniram Judson*,  
Sept. 27, 1812.

#### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

##### Our New Advertisements.

The attention of our readers is called to the  
new advertisements of J. S. PARKS, of Au-  
burn; SHELTON LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN, of  
New York; D. F. MAY, of this County; Dr.  
H. A. HOWARD, of Tuskegee; and those wish-  
ing a desirable residence in Tuskegee will please  
notice WILLIAM B. BROWN'S advertisement. SMITH  
& WHILDEN's new advertisement "The Mirror,"  
is also commended to the attention of our  
readers.

FOWLER & GARY's new advertisements this  
week are also worthy of attention.

#### LETTERS RECEIVED.—VOL. 7, No. 9.

Letters received and business attended to:

Mrs. S. A. Everett.

Letters received containing remittances:

Martin Richards, D. B. Sullivan.

Letters received containing remittances for  
others:

L. K. Lamb for John S. Reed, J. D. Darby  
for self and F. J. Harrison, W. F. Crumpton  
for Mrs. M. A. Crumpton, E. H. Arnold for  
Rev. H. Adams, Rev. K. Hawthorn for L.  
Starke, R. N. Bishop and R. Lawrence, M. N.  
Eley for A. Lisenby.

#### RECEIPT LIST.

Persons making payment for Subscription or  
mailing us the amount, and not receiving their  
papers or seeing the amounts acknowledged in  
the time, are requested to inform us.

Paid.	To	No.	Am't
Martin Richards,	8	10	2 00
D. B. Sullivan,	8	13	2 00
John S. Reed,	8	7	2 00
Wm. M. Hart,	8	12	2 00
W. T. Covington,	8	2	2 00
Dr. P. Wynn,	7	32	2 00
Rev. A. Van Hoose,	8	7	2 00
James D. Darby,	8	11	2 00
Frederick J. Harrison,	8	7	2 00
Mrs. M. A. Crumpton,	8	2	2 00
R. S. Adams,	8	7	2 00
Rev. H. Adams,	8	6	2 00
Lewis Starke,	8	8	2 00
R. N. Bishop,	8	8	2 00
R. P. Lawrence,	8	8	2 00
N. P. Turner,	5	50	1 25
A. B. Callaway,	8	8	2 00
A. B. Pool,	7	33	1 00
Allen Brasili,	8	8	2 00
Aaron Lisenby,	8	8	2 00

#### GENERAL NEWS.

##### LATER FROM EUROPE.

###### Arrival of the U. S. Mail.



###### BALTIC.

The Baltic left Liverpool on the 16th June  
and arrived at New York on the 28th.

Cotton closed dull at Liverpool with a down-  
ward tendency. The sales during the week were  
39,000 bales. Wheat had declined 4d. per  
70 lbs.; Corn 1s. per 480 lbs.; and Flour 2s.  
per bbl. Consols closed at 91 1/2.

The firms of Strahan, Pauls & Bates, bank-  
ers, and Harford & Co., Navy and Prize Agents,  
have failed.

There is not much of importance from Sebas-  
topol.

###### Progress of the War.

In storming the Mamelon and White tower  
works 5,000 lives were lost. The French took  
62 guns and 500 prisoners. Their new position  
enables them to shell the shipping in the harbor  
of Sebastopol.

The English have also captured rifle pits in  
quarries, losing, however, 500 in killed.

Since the late desperate conflicts the firing of  
the Allies has been slack.

The fleets have burnt the Russian stores at  
Tagaur, Maranople and Ginkhe. The Allies  
are about fitting out an expedition against  
Perokop.

The Russians are reported to have evacuated  
Anapa.

There is no news from Tcheningra or the Bal-  
tic.

The latest news from Sebastopol is unimpor-  
tant.

NEW YORK, June 27. The British Consul  
in this city has been held to bail for enlisting  
troops for the Crimea.

CHANGE IN THE MAIL ROUTE.—On the 1st  
the Great Southern Mail passed for the first  
time from Augusta, Ga. to Opelika, Ala., by  
way of Miller, Macon, and Columbus, instead  
of going by Atlanta and West Point as hereto-  
fore.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have frequent calls  
for back numbers containing the discussion be-  
tween Rev. E. J. HAMIL and the Editor.—  
We have supplied them as far as we could; but  
they are now exhausted. We would thank any  
of our subscribers who may have no further use  
for theirs, to return them to us by mail or other-  
wise.

ALABAMA POLITICS.—As the election in this  
State will take place on the first Monday in Au-  
gust, the different candidates are warmly en-  
gaged in endeavoring to secure their election.  
Governor Winston and Judge Shortridge are  
traversing various portions of the State and  
discussing subjects of interest. The former  
representing the Democratic Party, the latter,  
though a Democrat, is the candidate of the  
American Party.

MESSRS. T. H. WATTS of Montgomery, and  
J. P. DOWELL of Chambers County, are can-  
vassing this District. The former the Ameri-  
can candidate, the latter the Democratic. We  
had the pleasure of hearing a part of their dis-  
cussion at this place last week. They are both  
men of ability, and we doubt not either of them  
will represent the District with honor.

In the other Districts of the State candidates  
are also active. It is impossible for us yet to  
tell whether Alabama will continue to adhere to  
the Democratic Policy or adopt the Native  
American, the approaching election being the  
first test upon the principles involved. For the  
next few months politics will be the absorbing  
subject throughout the country.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. OVERBY.—We under-  
stand that the nomination of Judge Andrews,  
for Governor, by the Know-Nothing Conven-  
tion, is regarded as highly acceptable to the  
Temperance Party, and that Mr. Overby, the  
candidate of that party, will withdraw from the  
canvass in favor of the former.—*Sav. News 26th*,  
Sept. 27, 1812.

#### ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE.—Alabama.

Kansas Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas,  
hold their elections on the first Monday in Au-  
gust; Tennessee on the first Thursday, and North  
Carolina on the second Thursday, of the same  
month. On the second Monday in September  
the election in Maine occurs, that of Vermont  
on the first Tuesday of the same month, and  
that of Georgia on the first Monday in October.  
In Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Texas, and  
North Carolina and Tennessee, members of  
Congress are to be elected. In the other States  
mentioned, they were elected last year.

THE CANDIDATES OF THIS COUNTY.—Judge  
Mason and Maj. White have withdrawn from  
the canvass. Messrs. Payne, Flournoy and  
Howard, Gachet, Cunningham and E. F. Ma-  
honey, are candidates. We have heard of no  
others offering for the Legislature yet. What  
will be the issues between these candidates we  
cannot tell, as we have not ascertained.

The American Party is requested to meet in  
this place on Saturday, 7th, for the purpose of  
filling up the vacancies caused by the withdraw-  
al of Messrs. Mason and White.

WE are advised, says the Washington  
Union, that postmasters should make no record  
or marks upon registered letters by which the  
fact of their containing money or other valu-  
ables may be suspected or made known. It has  
been ascertained that, in some instances, post-  
masters are in the habit of marking the word  
"registered" on the outside of such letters, to-  
gether with the amount enclosed. The practice  
is unauthorized and impolitic, and is forbidden  
by the department.

It was stated recently that the informal  
but well understood compact entered into on  
the opening of the Eastern war, between all the  
powers, belligerent and non-belligerent, by which  
the protection of honest trade was guaranteed  
and all neutral ships conveying goods not con-  
traband of war deemed sacred, had been invaded  
by some pioneers of the British fleet in the  
Baltic. The matter, it appears, has been taken  
up with promptitude by our American Minister  
at Paris, who, it is stated, has written to this  
government for instructions.

#### HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Wm. M. REED, wishing to go to  
Florida, offers for sale his house  
situated near the public square, convenient to  
the three churches, midway between the Baptist  
and Methodist Colleges, and is near enough to  
the Male Institute. The lot is well improved,  
having on it a good dwelling and other buildings,  
besides a large, convenient, and comfortable ac-  
cademy—which could easily be converted into a  
dwelling house—the lot is sufficiently large for  
two settlements. Persons wishing to locate in  
this place to educate their sons and daughters,  
would do well to call very soon and examine the  
premises. July 5, 1855-2m.

Mr. H. G. FARRELL'S  
(CELEBRATED ARABIAN LINIMENT.)  
TRIUMPHANT OVER DYSPEPSIA.

H. G. FARRELL'S GENUINE ARABIAN  
LINIMENT is a most extraordinary medicine, the  
truth of which is placed beyond doubt by the  
vast sales of the article and the many cures being  
daily performed by it, which previously had re-  
sisted all other medicines and the skill of the  
best physicians in the world. It is composed of  
valuable and pure ingredients, and is a true  
possession, in a concentrated form, all their stimu-  
lating, anodyne, penetrating, and restorative  
properties, and the same which, ages ago,  
were used by the "Sons of the Desert," with  
such marvellous success, in curing the diseases  
of both man and beast.

Read the following remarkable cure, which  
should of itself place H. G. Farrell's Arabian  
Liniment far beyond any similar remedy.  
Mr. H. G. Farrell, Dear Sir:—Accused by a  
sense of gratefulness, I submit the following as  
an instance of the utility of your great medicine.  
My child, three years old, was suddenly attacked  
with a terrible disease, which in less than six  
hours prostrated it to total helplessness. The  
limbs became so rigid that not a joint could be  
moved; the flesh turned black and cold and en-  
tirely deprived of feeling; the eyes fixed, par-  
tially closed and altogether blind, following this  
was death in a few weeks he lay in a cold  
grave, and so curved that when lying on its back  
the head and heels only touched. Indeed, the  
child presented every appearance of being dead.  
Immediately on the attack, the family physician  
was called in, and for three weeks he labored to  
restore it to feeling, but all in vain, although it  
was blistered a dozen times and various rubefi-  
cients applied. A consultation of physicians  
was then held, but to no purpose, the child  
remained in the same state, before the Medical So-  
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not already been done, and the doctor then told  
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## POETRY.

## Only Waiting.

A very aged man, in an almshouse, was asked what he was doing now. His reply was, "Only waiting."

Only waiting till the shadows  
Are a little longer grown,  
Only waiting till the glimmer  
Of the day's last beam is flown;  
Till the night of earth is faded  
From the heart once full of day,  
Till the stars of heaven are breaking  
Through the twilight soft and gray.  
Only waiting till the reapers  
Have the last sheaf gathered home,  
For the summer time is faded  
And the autumn winds have come.  
Quickly, reapers, gather quickly  
The last ripe hours of my heart,  
For the bloom of life is withered  
And I hasten to depart.

Only waiting till the angels  
Open wide the mystic gate,  
At whose feet I long have lingered,  
Weary, poor and desolate.  
Even now I hear their footsteps  
And their voices far away;  
If they call me I am waiting,  
Only waiting to obey.

Only waiting till the shadows  
Are a little longer grown,  
Only waiting till the glimmer  
Of the day's last beam is flown.  
Then from out the gathering darkness  
Holy, deathless stars shall rise,  
By whose light my soul shall gladly  
Tread its pathway to the skies.

## Wonderful Results of Missions.

At the last Anniversary of the British Bible Society, Rev. W. Gill of Rarotonga detailed the history of the Rarotonga Bible, the second edition of which is completed, and of Christian efforts in relation to the Hervey Group, of which Rarotonga is the chief island. In 1823 the inhabitants were most degraded savages. In that year a native teacher was landed; that teacher was born a heathen and educated an idolater. "Notwithstanding the fact of the great danger which any one ran of being brutally murdered by the cannibals of Rarotonga, this young man was resolved to attempt the work of evangelizing its degraded inhabitants. He was accordingly taken out with a number of others, to the island; but so fearful was the character of its barbarous people that every one of the ship's company feared to land. The young man referred to, however, said, 'Live or die, put me on shore.' [Hear, hear.] He just gathered a few clothes together, and in his handkerchief bound up a few extracts from the pages of Scripture: portions of the gospel of St. Mark, St. Peter, and other parts of the New Testament, and descended the side of the little boat that was to put him as near to the shore as it was thought prudent to go. He then leaped into the surf and landed amid seven or eight thousand savages, and was the first man to tell of the true God and the only Saviour. At that time the people had no idea whatever of letters, characters or signs, to signify the sounds of their spoken language, and the devoted man had no means of instructing them in the art of writing. He was, however, so exceedingly anxious to communicate the knowledge of letters, that he devised the plan of strewing sand upon a board and writing thereon with a twig the words Jehovah, Jesus Christ, and the like."

And not the visit of navigators and of scientific men, was the origin of a written language of civilization and christianity. The first edition of the Scriptures was taken out in 1852; and said Mr. Gill, "I shall never forget the landing of the first entire edition of the Holy Scriptures on those islands. There are six islands in that group; and as the boxes of the Bibles were landed, the people were most enthusiastic in their desires to have them opened. A box after box was taken into each of the chapels in the settlement, and opened there, amidst the praises and the prayers of the people, and it was my honor last year to bring home to your Committee £250, the amount of money received in nine months from these islands; and they are how, I believe, sending home in our missionary ship, which we expect next month, some two or three hundred pounds more, to encourage this Society to go on with its work."

With reference to Tahiti and its group, Mr. Gill said it was his honor to take out the first copy of the entire Scriptures seventeen years since. The second edition was received with great joy in 1847, the wives of Popery and the tyranny of the French "protectorate" notwithstanding; and a recent application has been received from them for a third edition, with the request that the marginal references might be given, that, having no missionaries, they might compare Scripture with Scripture. Mr. Gill also gave information respecting other groups of the islands, of the Samoan group, to which native teachers went twenty years since. The Samoans have now the entire Bible. Of the New Hebrides, "on the very island where Williams and Harris shed their blood in attempts to land native teachers; there our native teachers from Rarotonga and Samoa went, about six or seven years ago; and so great has been the power of the Spirit through the simple and faithful preaching of the doctrines contained in that Book printed by this Society, that now you find there the Sabbath observed, and schools instituted; and the man that murdered Williams is being taught to read the Word of God by a native from Rarotonga, whose father was among the first men to receive that man that landed there thirty years ago. My lord, I have near my side a son of

that native that landed at Rarotonga; and he, with the whole of his generation from about eight years of age, have to be told what heathenism and idolatry are, as much as you have in this country. He had to come to this country to see an idol in the missionary museum.—Independent.

## MISCELLANY.

## Bonaparte's Opinion of Russia.

The Memoirs of the Emperor Napoleon, by Las Cases, contains some paragraphs of the sayings of this great General, which are exceedingly apropos to the present time. Speaking of his expedition to Moscow, he says: "If I die here, the Emperor of Russia will be my real heir in Europe. I alone was able to stop him with his deluge of Tartars. The crisis is great, and will have lasting effects upon the Continent of Europe, especially upon Constantinople; he was solicitous with me for the possession of it. I have had much coaxing upon this subject; but I constantly turned a deaf ear to it. It was necessary that that Empire, shattered as it appeared, should constantly remain a point of separation from between us; it was the marsh that prevented my right from being turned."

On another occasion the Emperor said, "I might have shared with Russia the possession of the Turkish Empire. We had often than once contemplated the idea, but Constantinople was always the obstacle that opposed its execution. The Turkish capital was the grand stumbling-block between us, Russia wanted it, and I could not resign it. Constantinople is worth an empire itself. It is the real keystone of power; for he who possesses it may rule the world."

The Emperor conversed a great deal about the interior of Russia, of the prosperity of which, he said, we had no idea.

The Emperor next adverted to what he called the admirable situation of Russia against the rest of Europe, to the immense mass she possessed for invasion. He represented that power as seated beneath the pole, and backed by eternal bulwarks of ice, which, in case of need, would render her inaccessible. Russia, he said, could only be attacked during one third or fourth of the year; while, on the contrary, she had the whole year, the whole twelve months to act against us, her assailants would encounter the rigors and privations of a frigid climate and a barren soil, while her troops pouring down upon us, would enjoy the fertility and charms of southern regions.

To these physical circumstances, continued the Emperor, may be added the advantage of an immense population, brave, hardy, devoted and passive, including those numerous uncivilized hordes, to whom privation and wandering are the natural state of existence. "Who can avoid shuddering said he, 'at the thought of such a vast mass, unassailable either on the flanks or in the rear, descending upon us with impunity; if triumphant, overwhelming everything in its course, or, if defeated, retiring amidst the cold and desolation, that may be called its reserve in case of defeat; and possessing every facility for issuing forth again at a future opportunity. Is not this the head of the Hydra, the Anteus of fable, which can only be subdued by grappling it bodily, and stifling it in one's arm? But where is the Hercules to be found? France alone could think of such an achievement, and it must be confessed we made but an awkward attempt at it."

The Emperor was of opinion that, in the new political combination of Europe, the fate of that portion of the world depended entirely on the capacity and disposition of a single man. "Should there arise," said he, an "Emperor of Russia, valiant, impetuous, and intelligent, in a word, a Czar with a beard on his chin, [this he pronounced very emphatically,] Europe is his own. He may commence his operations on the German territory, one hundred leagues from the two capitals, Berlin and Vienna, whose sovereigns are his only obstacles. He secures the alliance of one by force, and with his aid subdues the other, at a single stroke. He then finds himself in the heart of Germany, amidst the Princes of the second rank, most of whom are either his relations or dependents. Meanwhile, he may, should he think it necessary, throw a few fire brands on the Alps, on the soil of Italy, ripe for explosion, and he may then march triumphantly to Paris to proclaim himself the new liberator. I know if I were in such a situation, I would undertake to reach Calais in a given time, and by regular marching stations, there to become the master and arbiter of Europe."

Then after a few moments silence, he added: "Perhaps, my dear Las Cases, you may be tempted to say, as the minister of Pyrrhus said to his master, and after all, to what purpose? My answer is to establish a new state of society, and to avert great misfortunes. This is a blessing Europe expects and solicits. The old system is ended and the new one is not consolidated, and will not be so until after long and furious convulsions."

The Emperor was again silent, and after measuring with his compasses the distance on the map, observed that Constantinople was, from its situation, calculated to be the centre and seat of universal dominion.

The day of judgment is always nearer the day of promise than it seems.

THE DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE.—Blackwood's Magazine gives the following account of the theory of human life, recently promulgated by an eminent French physiologist. The first ten years of life are infancy, properly so called; the second ten is the period of boyhood; from twenty to thirty is the first youth; from thirty to forty the second; the first manhood is from forty to fifty-five; the second from fifty-five to seventy. This period of manhood is the age of strength, the manly period of human life. From seventy to eighty-five is the first period of old age, and at eighty-five the second old age begins. The writer remarks that "the limits thus assigned by Flourens to the several periods of life are not wholly arbitrary like those we generally talk of; on the contrary, a more or less sound physiological reason is assigned for each. Infancy proper ceases at ten years, because then the second tooth is completed; boyhood at twenty, because then the bones cease to increase in length; and youth extends to forty, because at that time the body ceases to increase in size. Enlargement of bulk after that period consists chiefly in the accumulation of fat. The real development of the parts of the body has already ceased. Instead of increasing the strength and activity this later growth weakens the body and retards its motions. Then when growth has ceased the body rests, rallies and becomes invigorated. Like a fortress with all its works complete, its garrison in full numbers and threatened with an early siege, it repairs, arranges, disposes everything within itself. The new stores it daily receives are employed in fully equipping, in strengthening, in rebuilding and in maintaining every part in the greatest perfection and efficiency. This period of internal invigoration lasts fifteen years, (that of the first manhood,) and it maintains itself for ten or fifteen years more, when old age begins."—N. Y. Chron.

EYES AND COLD WATER.—The aquatic furor has become so general, that for the simple reason that cold water is a pure, natural product, it is claimed to be a universal and beneficial application. Arsenic is a pure, natural and simple product; so is prussic acid, as obtained from a peach kernel. A single drop of tobacco oil will kill a cat or dog in five minutes.

Many persons are daily ruining their eyes by opening them in cold water of mornings. Cold water will harden or roughen the hands, and much more will it do so to the many-fold more delicate covering of the eye, or the eye will, in self-defense, become sealy in the manner of a fish; that is, the coats of the eye will thicken, constituting a species of cataract which must impair the sight. That water, cold and harsh as it is, should be applied to the eye for curative purposes, in place of that soft, warm lubricating fluid, which nature manufactures for just such purposes, indicates great thoughtlessness or great mental obliquity. Nothing stronger than lukewarm water should ever be applied to the eye, except by special medical advice, and under special medical supervision; for we have only one pair to lose. Even warm water should be applied only by closing the eye and flapping it against the lid with the hand, patiently, scarcely letting the fingers touch the lid. This cools the eye more rapidly than cold water does, and without the shock, while its soothing effect is delightful, dissolving or washing out the yellow or other matter which may have accumulated over night, in half the time required by cold water.—Journal of Health.

"I DID AS THE REST DID."—This tame, yielding spirit—this doing "as the rest did"—has ruined thousands. A young man is invited by vicious companions to visit the theatre, or the gambling room, or other haunts of licentiousness. He becomes dissipated, spends his time, loses his credit, squanders his property, and at last sinks into an untimely grave. What ruined him? Simply "doing what the rest did."

A father has a family of sons. He is wealthy. Other children in the same situation of life do so and so, are indulged in this thing and that. He indulges his own in the same way. They grow up idlers, triflers and fops. The father wonders why his children do not succeed better. He has spent so much money on their education, has given them great advantages; but alas! they are only a source of vexation and trouble. Poor man, he is just paying the penalty of "doing as the rest did."

This poor mother strives hard to bring up her daughters genteelly. They learn what others do, to paint, to sing, to play, to dance, and several useful matters. In time they marry; their husbands are unable to support their extravagance, and they are soon reduced to poverty and wretchedness. The good woman is astonished. "Truly," she says, "I did as the rest did."

The sinner, following the example of others, puts off repentance, and neglects to prepare for death. He passes along through life, till, unawares, death strikes the fatal blow. He has no time left now to prepare. And he goes down to destruction, because he was so foolish as "to do as others did."

## Golden Rule.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—A surveyor's chain is four poles or 66 feet, divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches. A square chain is sixteen square poles; and ten square chain make an acre.

Four rods are an acre, each containing 1210 square yards, or 34,785 yards, or 34 yards 28 inches each side. Forty poles of 30.25 square yards

each is a rod. And a pole is 5 yards and a half each way.

An acre is 4840 square yards, or 69 yards, 1 foot, 8 1/2 inches each way; or 2 acres, or 8680 square yards are 98 yards, 1 foot, 2 inches each way, and 3 acres are 120 yards and a half each way.

A square mile, 1760 yards each way, is 640 acres; half a mile, or 880 yards each way, is 160 acres; a quarter of a mile or 440 yards each way, is a park or farm of forty acres; and a furlong, or 220 yards each way is about ten acres.

Sides whose multiple makes 3097600 square yards is a square mile.

Of course, any length or breadth in yards which multiplied make 4840, is an acre. So any which makes 1210 is a rod; and any 30.25 is a pole.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**BERNER & MAYES.**  
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.  
TUSKEGEE, ALA.  
Will practice in the various Courts of Macon County.

**Office over the Jewelry Shop.**  
JAMES E. BERNER, ROBT. L. MAYES,  
Montgomery, Ala. Tuskegee, Ala.  
JOEL ELAM, Proprietor.

**ELAM, STAMPS & ROBERTS.**  
TALLADEGA HOTEL.  
JOEL ELAM PROPRIETOR.  
Brick Fire-proof Livery Stables,  
HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES AND HACKS.

**At the Shortest Notice,**  
In connection with the Talladega Hotel.  
Wm. F. Roberts, one mile East from the Court House, is prepared with lots for drovers of every description. Corn, Fodder, Oats and Hay always on hand. He has also engaged at the Talladega Hotel, a lot for sampling and exhibition free of charge.  
March 1, 1855. n41-ly

**MORGAN, MARTIN & CHILTON,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.  
SELMA, ALABAMA.  
JOHN T. MORGAN, JAMES R. MARTIN,  
THOMAS G. CHILTON, Talladega, Ala.  
March 1, 1855. n41-ly

**THOMAS S. HOWARD,**  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery:  
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.  
Will give prompt attention to business committed to his care.  
Office next door to Drs. HOBBS & HOWARD.

**MARQUIS & BATTLE,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
WILL practice in the various Courts of Macon, Montgomery, Pike, Barbour, Russell, and Tallapoosa counties, in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and the United States District Court at Montgomery.  
Office in the brick building, over Marton and Stevens' Store.  
Tuskegee, Ala., August 17, 1854.—ly.

**GEORGE W. GUNN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
and Solicitor in Equity.  
WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Chambers, Russell, and Tallapoosa, and in the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District Court at Montgomery. Particular attention will be given to securing bad and doubtful demands.  
Office over Adams & Gunn's Shoe Store.  
Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 20, 1854.

**HENDERSON & McGEHEE.**  
HAVING this day associated themselves in the practice of the Law, will attend to all business entrusted to their care, in the counties comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit; also, in St. Clair, Shelby and Coosa. They will also practice in the Supreme Court at Montgomery. Office in Talladega Alabama.  
January 25, 1855.

**DR. HODNET & NICKOLLS.**  
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and its collateral branches, would respectfully offer their services to the citizens of Tuskegee and vicinity. Pledging the most prompt and faithful attendance upon all cases submitted to their care, they solicit a share of the public patronage.  
Office in the building on the corner of Main street opposite to Brewer's Hotel.  
Tuskegee, March 29, 1855. —n45-ly.

**J. J. STEWART, CYRUS PHILLIPS, W. B. FARIES**  
**STEWART, PHILLIPS & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
GROCERS,  
Montgomery, Ala.  
October 5, 1854.—ly.

**DR. PURYEAR & SIMMONS,**  
Surgeon Dentists:  
Office above stairs over the Post-office.  
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 one to a full set, and feel no doubt of giving entire satisfaction. Work warranted to stand. Give us a trial.  
Tuskegee, Ala., July 26, 1854.

**DR. H. A. HOWARD,**  
TUSKEGEE, ALA.  
Office north corner of the public square.  
February 8, 1855. [n39-ly]

**W. C. GRAY, J. D. SEMMES, W. A. BEECHER, J. D. STEWART**  
**STEWART, GRAY & CO.,**  
WAREHOUSE, GROCERY & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
COLUMBUS, GA.  
Liberal advances made on Cotton, either in store or for shipment. Particular attention paid to filling orders for goods, and to the forwarding business. [n41-ly]

**PORTER, ISBELL & CO'S**  
LARGE and ELEGANT stock continues to be replenished by receipts of mountain goods. It is their object to keep such an assortment, sell at such prices and do business on such principles as will merit unqualified public favor.  
May 17, 1855. n2-34

**SAWYER, ANDERSON & ROBERTS.**  
DENTISTS.  
And Manufacturers of Incomparable TEETH.  
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Macon and adjoining counties that they have opened an office in Tuskegee, Ala., where they are fully prepared to execute all work pertaining to Mechanical Dentistry.  
Having been engaged for a number of years in an extensive practice and being thoroughly acquainted with all the latest and most scientific improvements in the manufacture and construction of full and partial sets of teeth, we can with confidence say to those in need of Dental services, that we will be executed in any desired style in the neatest and most durable manner, and at the shortest notice, and in adaptation, beauty and finish we guarantee ample satisfaction as can be obtained of any Dentist north or south.

**WILSON SAWYER,**  
TUSKEGEE, ALA.  
ANDERSON & ROBERTS,  
TALLADOGA, GA.  
(Tl. dec. 1)

February 8, 1855.  
I take this occasion to return thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed during the past four years. And I will add in behalf of my present associates, Drs. ANDERSON & ROBERTS, that an extensive practice has been maintained in every department of the business has won for them an enviable reputation as practical and skillful workmen, and can now guarantee with safety that all operations performed by us in point of finish, adaptation and DURABILITY shall be inferior to none.

**TUSKEGEE 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 31st 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  
The above with Modern Geography, the fundamental Rules of written Arithmetic, and the Natural History of Birds and Quadrupeds, ..... 15 00  
The foregoing with English Grammar and Civil History, ..... 20 00  
The Latin and Greek languages, with any of the English branches in the ordinary College course, ..... 25 00  
Students will be charged by the term. There will be no deduction for absence, nor in cases of expulsion or dismissal. Tuition fees payable in advance.

**General Regulations.**  
In this age of steam, electric telegraphs, clairvoyance, and spiritual communications, it may be expected that we will present some new and wonderful method of instruction, by which in a few weeks, or months, tyros are metamorphosed into learned men and profound philosophers. But, alas! we have to repeat the old story; for we know of "no royal (rail) road to science;" we know of neither magic nor machinery by which with little labor, or in a short time, boys may be made scholars. And we must say to those who are unwilling to exercise patience and industry, that the Tuskegee Classical and Scientific Institute is not the place for them. But to those who are willing to "pay the price," we guarantee "the purchase," and most cordially tender our every aid. We can point the way, but each individual must ascend the mount by his own effort, or grope in darkness or dim twilight amid the drift wood and reptiles at its base.

The discipline will be considered as under the immediate control of the teachers, and as pledged to unconditional obedience to all the rules and regulations of the institution.  
The discipline and rules of conduct will be such as are recognized and taught in the Sacred Scriptures; such as comport with reason and propriety; and such as are approved by experience and common sense. In short, every pupil will be required to do right or suffer such penalty, as the teachers may deem expedient.  
Students will be required to study a reasonable length of time every night; and to devote the forenoon of each Saturday to exercises in composition and declamation either as members of a literary society, or under the supervision of one of the teachers.

Repeated absence, except for necessary causes, or of intention, to be sufficient reason for dismissing a pupil at any time. Absence from room after night, without the consent of the teachers, parents or guardian will be treated as a misdemeanor.  
The decided co-operation of parents and guardians will be expected; a want of it will be sufficient reason for dismissing a pupil at any time.

Each student will be expected to attend the church and Sabbath school of the choice of his parent or guardian. Students from abroad will be expected to occupy rooms at the Institute; unless they have relatives or friends in the community, who will take their guardianship, and be responsible for their conduct and conformity to all the rules and regulations of the institution.

Any one from another institution, making application for membership in this, will be required to present a certificate from his late teacher, of his moral and student-like deportment. No one who has been expelled from another institution, or has left under censure, need apply.

The Institute is pleasantly situated one mile south east of the Court House; sufficiently remote to be free from the noise and temptations incident to places of public resort, and at the same time, sufficiently near to enjoy all the advantages of a street locality.  
The buildings have been newly and neatly fitted up, and are well calculated to afford so that nothing in the out-fitting will be wanting for convenience and comfort.

The boarding department will be under the control of Mrs. Lewis Alexander and lady, with whom boarding, including lodging, washing, and fuel, is provided at twelve dollars per month. Students, who board in the Institute, may be assured that they will have a pleasant home with friends, who will be attentive to their interests and studies of their comfort.

As a place of health and pleasantness, Tuskegee is pre-eminently and needs no comment. Being but a few miles from the Montgomery and West Point rail-road, with which it has regular communication by Stage and Omnibus, it is easy of access, and yet exempt from the contagion and alarms, common to places immediately on the great thoroughfares.

Mr. George W. Thomas, Rector of the Brandon Academy, has been engaged as associate Principal and Instructor in the Latin and Greek languages. Mr. T. is a lady education and profession a teacher, and has been selected because of his excellence as a scholar and his great moral worth. We have no space to insert his numerous testimonials. It is sufficient to say, that they are of high authority.

For particulars relative to the internal regulations of the Institute, and its practical operations, we say to all—come and see, or enquire of us. We are Principal and Proprietor.  
Tuskegee, Ala., July 1854.

**PORTER, ISBELL & CO.**  
RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of  
**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**  
which in all respects AFFECTING THE INTERESTS OF THE community, will be found decidedly more than ordinarily attractive.  
April 12, —ly.

**PORTER, ISBELL & CO.**  
HAVE just received a beautiful lot of Exotic Habits, Chemises, Shirts, Collars, &c., &c. Also some superb French wrought Handkerchiefs.  
May 17, 1855. n2-34

**Baptist Male High School,**  
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA.

THE Annual Session of this Institution begins on the first Monday in September next. Its object is to afford the youth of our country the best advantages for obtaining a sound and thorough education.

The healthfulness of Talladega, the means of easy access, together with the superior educational advantages it possesses, present great inducements for the patronage of the public. Prof. JOHN WILSON, (late of the Dallas Academy at Selma) has accepted the charge of the Institution and will be aided by able and accomplished teachers. Students will be prepared for any class in College, or taught an extended English course. Constant care will be made of the apparatus during the recitations in Natural Science, and familiar Lectures will be delivered steadily before all the pupils. While no Sectarian tenets are inculcated or efforts made to bias the religious belief of the pupil, the Bible is our Text Book, and daily use is made of it to impress on the mind and conscience its sublime lessons of Wisdom, Virtue and Truth.

The system of instruction adopted includes not only the cultivation of habits of abstraction, and minute searching analysis, but the reduction of theory to practice—it requires the why and wherefore of every operation, nor will any student be suffered to advance until he has mastered first principles.

We ask the co-operation and patronage of the friends of Education in our efforts to build up a permanent institution of high grade, and assure them that no effort on our part shall be lacking to make the school all that can be desired.  
Board can be obtained at from \$8 to \$10 per month.

**TERMS FOR FIVE MONTHS.**  
Spelling, Reading, Writing and first Lessons in Arithmetic, ..... \$10 00  
Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, ..... 15 00  
The Ancient Languages, higher Mathematics and Sciences, ..... 20 00  
French and Spanish (extra) each, ..... 10 00  
Incidental expenses, ..... 1 00

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
JAS. HEADEN, Pres't. W. CURRY, J. M. ROBERTS, R. H. KENNEDY, J. A. ANDERSON, W. W. MATTHEWSON, REV. O. WELCH, REV. S. G. JENKINS, M. TURNER, L. W. LAWLER, W. R. STONE, J. L. M. CURRY, Sec'y. R. M. MYATT, Treas'r.  
July 20, 1854.—ly.

**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 University.

Secondly, the special education of those who do not contemplate so extensive a 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 attention 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.

Able and experienced teachers are employed in the different departments of instruction. The Institution has been supplied with ample apparatus for illustration in the various branches of the physical and experimental Sciences; and a well selected cabinet of minerals, rocks and fossils. A commodious Laboratory has also been fitted up and furnished with every facility for teaching experimental and Agricultural Chemistry thoroughly and practically. In Surveying, Levelling, Engineering, &c., students have the use of excellent instruments and receive instruction in the field as well as the recitation room.

**CALENDAR.**  
The scholastic year consists of nine months, and is divided into two terms of unequal length, as follows:  
Fall Term.—Commences on the first Wednesday in September, and closes on the last Thursday in November.  
Spring Term.—Commences on the second Wednesday in January, and closes on the last Thursday in June.

Every student is required to sustain a thorough examination at the close of each term, and to perform such other exercises as may be assigned him.

**EXPENSES.**  
The regular charge for Board and Tuition is \$175 00 per annum, (Chemistry and French extra), and is made by the term, as follows:  
Board (including lodging and washing) ..... \$42 00  
Tuition ..... 17 00  
French extra, ..... 8 00

**Spring Term.**  
Board, including Lodging and Washing, ..... \$34 00  
Tuition, ..... 17 00  
Chemistry, (including Chemicals, &c., extra), ..... 15 00  
French, ..... 15 00  
Students furnish their own lights and towels and during the winter months a small additional charge for fuel.

Payment is required for each term, in advance.  
In case of protracted absence, a pro rata deduction is made from the charge for board, but tuition must be paid to the close of the term.  
S. S. SHELTON, Principal and Proprietor.  
Brownwood Aug., 1854. n18

**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.**  
PORTER, ISBELL & CO'S  
have been greeted with such great success, as to make it impossible to indicate by unprejudiced large sales—that the proprietors desire in this public man to express their warmest thanks to an appreciative public, especially to those true connoisseurs in Dress, their lady friends, are their infinitely obliged.  
Tuskegee, Ala., April 12, 1855.—ly.

**THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW**  
THIS valuable Quarterly of the Baptist denomination in the United States, is published by COLBY & BALLARD, 122 Nassau street, New York. This work is now admitted to be ably and judiciously conducted. It holds a high rank among the best Reviews of the age, and what is still more gratifying, its value is being appreciated by the denomination, and its patrons are rapidly increasing. It is the purpose of the proprietors to make it, both in its religious and literary character, what the interest of our churches and the whole country require. Each number contains one hundred and sixty pages of original matter is furnished by many of our best writers from all parts of the Union.  
Terms, Three Dollars a year, in advance. All who prepay will receive their numbers free of postage. New subscribers to those already on the list, please send the name and address to COLBY & BALLARD, 122 Nassau street, New York.  
March 25, 1855. n2-34

**Just Received and for Sale the NEW MUSIC BOOK THE CASINO SACRED MELODIES.**

THE CASINO, which has been already published, is now in press, will be published on January, 1855. A large amount of new Music has been secured, making it complete and valuable book of Sacred Melodies, published by eminent European and American Composers, selected from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Rossini, Beethoven, and other celebrated Masters, arranged and adapted by G. O. ROBERTS, (Tuskegee, Ala.) assisted by I. B. WOODBURY, New York.

The prominent and general features of the Casinet are as follows:  
I.—The Elements of Vocal Music, so arranged as to render the principles of Music plain and at the same time to impart to the student at once comprehensive and practical knowledge of the art. The lessons are progressive, one stage of advancement preparing for another, and affording an easy and natural series of exercises, and illustrating the principles of the more mysterious of this pleasant science.

II.—PSALMS and HYMN TUNES, so arranged as to render the principles of Music plain and at the same time to impart to the student at once comprehensive and practical knowledge of the art. The lessons are progressive, one stage of advancement preparing for another, and affording an easy and natural series of exercises, and illustrating the principles of the more mysterious of this pleasant science.

III.—ANTHEMS and SACRED MELODIES, containing a greater number than can be found in any similar work. They are adapted to Public Ordination, Thanksgiving, Baptism, Anniversary Meetings, opening and closing of the year, and every occasion of public worship, which music is called in to lend its cheering influence. Their high artistic execution, and their melodious strains will charm the ear and move the heart of the devoted Christian.

Also, Beautiful Selections for Christmas, New Year, and other Festivals, and a complete collection of Hymns and music, adapted to meet the wants of the church and the private family.

Under this head is grouped a full collection of Melodies, old and new, suited to revival and social meetings.  
The two last are especially pleasing, and will render the book more generally useful and acceptable.

The Casinet will contain about 300 pages, priced per doz., \$10. A sample copy will be sent by mail, post-paid, to each Teacher, Conductor of the Sabbath School, or to the pastor of the church, on the receipt of 25 or 50 postage stamps.  
Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society. G. PARKS & CO. Agents, Charleston, S. C.

**Auburn Water Cure.**  
THE Establishment, located in the place being the Montgomery