

South Western Baptist

S. HENDERSON & H. E. TALIAFERRO, EDITORS.

VOL. 7--NO. 43.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION & C.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

JONES, TALIAFERRO & CO.

S. HENDERSON, H. E. TALIAFERRO, Editors.

Terms of Subscription.

Club Rates.

Advertisements.

Letters.

Job Work.

THE SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

For the South Western Baptist.

Evils of Intemperance.

Messrs. Editors: Bear with me a little

while by your aid I once more lift a

warning voice to my dear Master's be-

loved Zion.

While some are discussing the weight-

ier matters of law and judgment, the

Savior says the axis, nut and cumin

are to be tithed, that is while it is im-

portant that our faith and order be cor-

rect, it is none the less important that

our private life correspond with our

public professions, and it is of greatest

moment as religionists to religion itself

that the inside of the cup and platter be

kept in full correspondence therewith.

Is it not? Who will say so?

Then to you, run sucking, whisky

drinking and wine imbibing Christians,

if God's Holy Word will allow me to

address you as Christians, I address you

in the name of Christ Jesus my

Lord, and ask which feature of the

spirit of Christ does the gratifying of

your carnal appetite correspond with?

No doubt you will say, "The Son of

man came eating and drinking and they

(the Pharisees) say he hath a devil."

Yet, "Wisdom is justified of her chil-

dr."

Jesus Christ as God had a perfect

right to do many things which you and

I have no right to do; as God he had

the right to lay down his life and the

right to take it again, yet he has

guaranteed no such right to you or me

and yet preserve our innocence. As

God he had a right to offer his soul a

ransom for many to be testified in due

time, yet to you and me he has granted

no such privilege, but has taught you

and me the direct opposite, that the

suicidal or self-murderer is guilty of a

crime that will bar the gate of heaven

against him, and that by no means can

any man redeem his brother or offer to

God a ransom for his brother. If this

be true, you at once see the reasonableness

of his denunciation against the

evil servant who eats and drinks with

the drunken. Luke 12:45, 46. Matt.

24:49, 50. He not only is destroying

his own soul, body and spirit, but is in-

fluencing others to follow his pernicious

ways. But, say you, that which goeth

into man defileth him not, but that that

cometh out, for out of the heart pro-

ceedeth abomination. Yes, never a

truer saying, "when wine is in wit is

out." The same kind of argument would

justify the man who burned his neigh-

bor's house; it was not I, but the vil-

laneous fire that did the mischief. Dear

friends, let me give you one sentence of

your prayer as shown by your works:

"Our Father who art in heaven, hal-

lowed be thy name, for thou knowest

our weakness, and as Jesus came into

the world to show us the way to heaven,

he made wine and also drank wine and

eat with Publicans and sinners, and as

brandy, rum, gin and whisky furnish a

stronger stimulant and better prepara-

tion for our labor in thy service, pardon

thy servants in this thing. Also we

know not whether it be sin or no (nor

do we trouble ourselves to inquire,) if

it is sin thou art all wisdom and power,

take the appetite from us, yet spare us

the pain it necessarily inflicts for us

to forego the pleasures of the dram shop,

and keep the agitation of this vexed

question out of the church."

And the subject cannot be spoken of

in the church but some old brother or

sister is ready to say if that is the

principle which is to govern us, I am no

longer a member of the church, yet

they will admit that the influence of such

a course is bad and ruinous to the

cause which they profess to love, here is

making clean the outside, but what of

that within? This course of abstemious-

ness will ruin the whole cause, and

again some sober Christians use the

above with the following reason: "I

will not admit in the face of our Peo-

ple brethren that the Baptists are a set

of drunkards." No, brother, I do not

want you nor any other person to think

that I believe that if the Baptist de-

nomination were all killed out, that all

the drunken Christians or professors

would be dead. Far from it. So far as

the regular Baptists are concerned, I

believe them to be the most sober de-

nomination, so far as numbers are con-

cerned, now in the country. This is my

observation in fourteen years of con-

stant traveling, yet while this is the

case there is yet room for amendment,

and it should be no consolation that be-

cause I am going to hell, that I have a

considerable crowd of company. "But,"

say some, "we have progressed well

under the old constitution." That is

granted, yet it does not prove that we

would not have advanced faster under

Bible principles.

Let the Bible and the Bible alone be

our constitution and code, and who will

say that prosperity will not attend the

steps of the churches? No one dare

say it, for God has said that it would.

God has blessed who can curse?

I am acquainted personally with some

four churches that have discarded the

use of spirituous liquors as a beverage,

and who make it a breach of discipline

to use them as a beverage either pub-

licly or privately, and yet any of those

churches would not be ashamed to con-

trast their records with any church in

the land as to matters of dealing or the

additions received, nor would they be

ashamed to contrast the intelligence,

health, prosperity in any light what-

ever, intellectually, physically, pecu-

niarily, or spiritually, or charitably,

these four, besides some eight or ten

scattered over the States of Tennessee,

Georgia, Alabama and Virginia. But

it may be said what are these among so

many? They are what the Baptists

profess to be, the Bible and the Bible

alone is their constitution and their code

of laws, owning Christ as King and

lawgiver, but do others own Christ as

King and lawgiver? Yes, verily in

word they do, but in act they do deny

him.

In conclusion, we give those churches

who think it necessary to hold in fol-

lowship members who are in the habit

of indulging their appetites, a short prayer

that ought often to be used:

Our Father in heaven, hallowed be

thy name, thy kingdom come and thy

will be done on earth as in heaven, (ex-

cept dealing with Col., or Gen., or

Judge —, for drinking with the

drinker, and Dr. —, for dancing, and

Sister —, for sending her children to

the dancing school,) for Lord thou

knowest that we are poor, and our pas-

tor's salary is hard to raise, and these

beloved brethren and sisters pay it, and

the pastor ought to join in the prayer a

hearty amen, for if I miss my salary,

we shall starve, for I distrust thy

promises, O Lord, and to dig I cannot,

and to beg I am ashamed.

I would not thus write if I did not

know, good brethren, pastors who have

not perhaps opened their mouths on this

subject for now going on two years,

who voted as loudly at our anniversaries

and temperance meetings that churches

ought to exclude alcohol from not only

the pulpit and deacon's office, but the

entire church, where are you, dear

brethren? Softly, softly, perhaps still

dreaming. Yes, and if the watchman

see the sword coming, and fail to warn

the people, and any die in their sins,

his blood will I require at the watch-

man's hands. Can you still sleep when

the Apostle tells us to God we must

give the account? "Awake to righteous-

ness and sin not." But if you can

still sit down while hundreds and thou-

sands are dying around us, and we

know it and can consent that the school

room, the bar, the field, or any secular

business shall call you down from the

place appointed you as watchmen for

souls, if you can sleep, I say in the

language of the blessed Savior, "Sleep

on now and take your rest, for the Son

of man is betrayed into the hands of

sinners."

I speak to wise men. Judge ye what

I say.

RUSSELL.

One Hundred Years Ago.

For more than a hundred years fol-

lowing the organization of the first

Baptist church in Providence, in 1639,

the Baptists of America made compar-

atively little progress. Of the New

England Baptist churches of the sev-

enteenth century which survived to the

latter part of the eighteenth, we find

the names of eight only. At the close

of 1755, these churches had increased to

twenty-five, but of this number twelve

had been gathered since 1740—the fruits

of the great revivals which had distin-

guished that period. The Philadelphia

Baptist Association, embracing church-

es from Connecticut to Virginia, com-

prised, at this time, less than thirty

churches (twenty nine in 1762,) and

the Charleston Baptist Association, or-

ganized in 1751, embraced four church-

es only. There were a few unassocia-

ted churches, but so far as any informa-

tion we can gather, authorizes a con-

jecture, it seems safe to say that the year

1755 closed with less than seventy

Baptist churches in all the colonies.—

From this period we date their rapid

rise and growth. The tendency of the

great religious movement in the direc-

tion of Baptist sentiments, has already

exhibited itself in New England, in the

reduplication of their churches within

the last fifteen years;—that movement

is now to be precipitated, from Maine

to Georgia.

The organization of the Baptist

church in Tipton precinct, Middlebor-

ough, Mass., fixes the second epoch of

American Baptist history. In the Sep-

arate (Congregational) church in that

place, the questioning on the subject of

baptism which distinguished the church-

es of that character, commenced in 1749

and resulted in the baptism of several

of the members. Their pastor, Isaac

Backus, subsequently the defender and

the historian of the Baptists, was bap-

tized in 1751, but still attempted the

impracticable work of combining Bap-

tists and Pedobaptists in the same

church. In 1755, the utility of this

measure had been fully proved, and on

the 26th of January, 1756, himself and

his brethren like-minded, were regularly

constituted a Baptist church and on the

23d of July following, he was installed

their pastor. The rise of this church

illustrates the general movement in

the same direction. It rested partly on

a doctrinal basis, and partly on the

awakened religious sensibilities of the

people. For the doctrinal basis, the

Baptists were indebted, under God, to

Jonathan Edwards. The distinctions

which he made between the church and

the world, his urgent pleas for conver-

sion as prerequisite to church privileges,

were accepted by thousands, who, dif-

ferently from their teacher, carried these

principles to their logical and Scriptural

results. "How can we get into the ex-

cellent new house which you have de-

scribed," said one of the Separate Min-

isters to Edwards, "without going out

of the old one, which is in a ruinous

condition?" Edwards admitted, in his

reply, the ruinous condition of the old

house, but insisted that it was better to

THE S. W. BAPTIST.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

THURSDAY MARCH 13, 1856.

OUR TERMS.—Yielding to the wishes of a large majority of our friends, whom we have consulted, we have concluded to pursue a medium course between the cash and credit systems. We shall hereafter retain the names of such of our subscribers as may not promptly pay in advance, or who, and then, if still delinquent, we shall strike them from the list.

In pursuance of this modification in our terms, we hereby inform our readers, that payments made within three months will be recognized as being in advance. But if payment is delayed beyond that period, we shall charge \$2.50.

Agent.

Mr. S. B. GLAZNER is our authorized agent for the South Western Baptist for Alabama, and is authorized to receive and receipt for all outstanding dues.

Elder J. M. Warr, of the house of Stewart, Gray & Co., Columbus, Ga. is authorized to act as agent for the South Western Baptist.

Rev. D. BERNARD has been appointed agent for the Bible Revision Association, to labor in Alabama.

Notice to the Delegates of the Alabama Baptist Convention.

The delegates to the Alabama Baptist Convention will be met at Tuskegee, on the 10th and 11th of April, by brethren prepared with conveyances to take them to the Convention.

By order of the Church.

B. STAMPS, CLK.

LA FAYETTE, ALA.

AGENTS ENGAGED IN BIBLE AND BOOK COLPORTAGE, BY THE "ALA. BAP. BIBLE SOCIETY."

Elijah Shearer, Ala. Association.
Jas. W. M. Colough, Cahaba "
Jno. R. Sartor, Unity "
Jordan Williams, Coosa River "
Thomas M. Harbin, Pine Barren "
Chas. W. Lay, Liberty "
A. B. Conch, Cherokee "
and surrounding Country.
City of Mobile.

All of whom are authorized to solicit aid for the work.

All of the above Colporteurs are authorized to act as agents for the South Western Baptist.

Our brother "Russell" is dealing plainly, on our first page, with the lovers of spiritual liquor. He is a faithful, candid man, "and speaks right on." Read him.

Which is best? God has given the great and the rich the goods of this world, with which to be benevolent; and has counterbalanced these, by giving the poor and wretched the powers of blessing their benefactors.

To hear a little Wren on the back of an Eagle boasting of the altitude and extent of his vision, would be as absurd and amusing, as it is to listen to the spoutings of some modern intellectual pigmies, pouring contempt upon intellectual giants in the vale of the past.

FLORIDA.—We thank our good brother A. Gibson for the efficient service he is rendering us in Florida. As the Convention of that State adopted our paper as their organ, we urge them to do all they can to increase our circulation among them. No State Convention can succeed without a Religious newspaper. We want, and expect a large list of subscribers from that State this year.

The Prospectus of "the Commission." We received it last week, and published it in our advertising columns. We were requested to direct the reader's attention to it, but want of space forbids. As the design of "the Commission" is set forth in the lucid "Prospectus," all that is now necessary is to request the reader to give it an attentive perusal.

Howard College.

We learn that Elder WASHINGTON WILKES, Financial Secretary of Howard College, is succeeding well in his agency. Energy and perseverance will soon place the College where it ought to have been years ago. Our brethren only need to know their duty in this respect, and they are willing to do it. No enterprise of this kind ever has, or perhaps ever will succeed, until it is embodied in a living, active agent, capable of representing it efficiently before the public. And all must acknowledge that brother WILKES is that man. May God give him favor in the sight of his brethren!

"Grace Reigns."

No monarch like grace to Paul, the apostle. As a man of learning he had read of the mighty dynasties of earth; the Pharaohs, the Senacheribs, the Nebuchadnezzars, the Cyrus, the Alexanders, the Ptolemies; the first great Caesars, and his own Davids, but they were not to be compared with Heavens Monarch, Grace. He would glory in none of them. There reign was marked with cruelty, injustice, and garments rolled in blood; but Grace reigns through righteousness unto eternal life. The one gendered to bondage; the other to freedom. The one to death; the other to life. The one to cruelty; the other to mercy. The one was of the earth, and earthly in all its measures; the other from heaven, and celestial in its administration. The one is Hell opened and disgorged on earth; the other is Heaven imbosomed, and its rich treasures emptied upon man.

Church Government.

CHURCH GOVERNMENT IS FAR MORE EFFICIENT IN ACCOMPLISHING ALL THE LEGITIMATE ENDS OF ECCLESIASTICAL POLITY THAN EPISCOPAL GOVERNMENT.

Before entering directly upon the discussion of this proposition, it is necessary to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what is the nature of that power with which Christ has clothed his churches. If this can be ascertained with reasonable certainty, our subject will be greatly simplified, and its proper elucidation rendered quite easy. That our Lord has invested his churches with some kind of power, is admitted by all. But whether it is physical or moral—whether it contemplates the use of the prison, the sword, and the faggot, or whether the simple "teachings," "rebukes" and "admonitions" of those who are more spiritual, and in case of persisting impenitence, excommunication from all the rights and privileges of the Christian fraternity—whether this delegated authority is legislative, executive, or judicial, or all combined;—these are questions which have divided Christendom for more than twelve centuries, and which must be solved before the true genius of the Christian economy can be fairly understood and appreciated.

The establishment of two points, in regard to the ecclesiastical power which our Lord has delegated to his churches, will be sufficient for our present purpose.

First. We maintain that in the enforcement of moral discipline, the churches are wholly restricted to the use of moral power. This is clearly taught in the Savior's solemn rebuke to Peter, when, on the occasion of the betrayal, in a moment of mistaken zeal, he drew a sword "and struck a servant of the High Priest, and smote off his ear." Jesus immediately turned to Peter and said, "Put up thy sword into its place; for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." The whole system of Christianity is addressed to men as moral agents. The principle of individual voluntariness, enters into every service that is acceptable to God. Obedience forced is no obedience at all. The very moment you arm the Gospel with legal pains and penalties, it is shorn of its transforming power. *Catechry* is changed into *Sinai*, and the "sun of righteousness" sustains an awful eclipse.

Secondly. The Scriptures are a sufficient rule of faith and practice. This point once thoroughly established in all its length and breadth throughout Christendom, at once cuts off all appeals to the traditions of the "fathers," the decrees of councils, general assemblies, general conferences, or what not, as sources of evidence to sustain religious truth. If the holy Scriptures are sufficient to "thoroughly furnish the man of God to every good work," then is a recurrence to any other authority both unnecessary and sinful. If it is sinful in the days of Christ for the Scribes and Pharisees to "teach for doctrines the commandments of men," it is no less sinful now. How can we ever know what is pleasing to God, only as He himself has revealed it? All human legislation, then, in respect of faith and conduct, so far as the kingdom of Christ is concerned, is both impious and blasphemous, since it places man in the attitude of judging for God—of determining what will, and what will not be pleasing to him—thus assuming and exercising the very prerogatives of Jehovah—the great characteristic of Anti-Christ of whom Paul has warned us when he says, "Who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that he, as God, sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God."

We conclude, then, that while legal obligations are enforced by legal penalties, *moral duties can only be enforced by moral agencies*. DIVINE TRUTH, faithfully expounded and applied, is the only weapon which the Holy Spirit has placed in the hands of the churches. And we conclude furthermore, that as ecclesiastical judicatories, the churches are endowed only with administrative and executive powers. They have no more legislative authority, than the administrators of the law of our civil government. The Holy College of the Twelve Apostles, presided over by the Great Lawgiver of the universe, gave to the churches the only Constitution and the only code of laws, which ever can be binding. And when a grave and even learned set of divines meet in solemn council to legislate for the churches as to what they shall believe and what they shall do in order to please God, it is one of the saddest sights upon which an angel ever gazed. It is worse than useless to say that they take the Holy Scriptures to guide their deliberations. Every party can say this with equal propriety. And can any sane man suppose, that God's holy word is the author of all the discordant elements which now distract and divide the professedly Christian world? Can it be supposed that the Lutheran, the Calvinist, and the Arminian—the Unitarian and the Trinitarian—the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and the Protestant—the Presbyterian, the Episcopalian, the Methodist, and the

Baptist—nay, every division and subdivision into which Christendom is sundered—can it be supposed, that God's blessed word is the equal heritage and common patron of each and all of these sects? That it arms the Catholic with "firebrands, arrows and death" against those whom he is pleased to call "heretics"? That it lights up the fires of persecution in Protestant England? That it imprisons, whips and banishes Baptists and Quakers from Puritan New England? And that it erects the standard of civil and religious liberty, as an *assylum* for its own victims of *relentless fury*, in the bleak solitudes of Rhode Island? The very supposition is a *libel* upon the Sacred Volume! Moral or mental insanity only can account for it.

We are now prepared to illustrate our proposition, *That Church government is far more efficient in accomplishing all the legitimate ends of ecclesiastical polity, than Episcopal Government.*

This we maintain, in the first place, from the proximity of the power to be used to the proper objects of its exercise. Is the formation of Christian character an object of vital importance to every believer? Church government is far more efficient in this respect, than clerical government, because in the one case priesthood and royalty, i. e. the privilege of direct communion with God without the intervention of ghostly conscience keepers, and the right to assist in the administration of the government, belong to every member; whereas, in the other case, these prerogatives belong directly or indirectly to the clergy. Where the rights and privileges of each member of "the household of faith" are recognized, then the strongest motive is supplied "to provoke one another to love and good works." Where this motive is wanting, and all ecclesiastical power is transferred from the church to her ministry, then the type of piety becomes just such as that ministry may patent from time to time. State Churches throughout the world furnish suggestive illustrations of the complexion of piety which the clergy are accustomed to coin. In these churches we have the practical operations of clerical absolutism. A quaint writer once observed, with too much of truth, that "no man ever got out of an established church who was born in it, until he was hung." And in the reclamation of offenders, church government is by far the more efficient. None are so competent to judge as to when Christian fellowship is forfeited as the immediate members of the church to which the offender belongs. None are so well qualified to "restore such an one in spirit of meekness," as those who, by habitual association, perhaps also by the ties of consanguinity, are most deeply interested in his spiritual welfare. None can more certainly awaken his conscience from its temporary slumber, and fasten convictions of duty upon his mind, as those "who are spiritual" in the immediate circle of his own religious fraternity. Hence the beauty of that divine injunction, "Confess your faults one to another," (NOT TO YOUR PRIESTS OR PREACHERS,) "and pray one for another." James 5:16.

Church government is far more efficient and less liable to abuse than clerical government, in the next place, because it calls into requisition and develops the whole talent and capacity of the membership. This subject is most impressively handled by the Apostle Paul in the 12th chapter of 1st Corinthians, in which he compares the church to a human body, every member of which is expected to fill his place with efficiency. In the close of this chapter he enumerates the more important gifts which God has bestowed upon his churches for their mutual edification and instruction in righteousness: "And God hath set some in the church, first, apostles; secondarily, prophets; thirdly, teachers; after that, miracles; then, gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues," &c. &c. v. 28. In this passage "helps and governments" are expressly mentioned as distinguished from the ministerial office—nay, even from the apostolic office. The apostle supposes that in every Gospel church, there will generally be found, not in its ministers, BUT IN ITS MEMBERS, all the wisdom and skill necessary to the proper administration of its own affairs. Dr. Doddridge, in his paraphrase of this clause, says, "Besides these, he has endowed some with such extraordinary activity and sagacity, as may fit them to be helpers in the management of charities: others are qualified by their prudence to be governments, by whose advice the affairs of societies may be steered and conducted in the safest and happiest manner." But episcopacy affirms that government is the peculiar and sacred prerogative of the ministry, thus flatly contradicting God's word, and utterly ignoring such gifts in the churches.—It is a fact which the history of eighteen centuries will sustain beyond all doubt, that clerical domination has been and now is the most intolerable form of unmitigated despotism that ever cursed our world. No class of the human family have more to dread from the revelation of that solemn day when

"the earth shall disclose her blood, and no more cover her slain," than has that self-constituted priesthood, who have usurped all power upon earth, claiming to "lord it over God's heritage." As power, in order to be efficiently, and judiciously applied to the objects on which it is to be exercised, must always be in close proximity to those objects—and as the governing talent is a gift separate and distinct from that of the ministry, only as such ministry shall expound the law of Christ in the premises, and as church government as already explained only can furnish the occasions for its development and exercise, we claim that our position is fairly made out, to wit: *That Church Government is far more efficient in accomplishing all the legitimate ends of Ecclesiastical Polity than Episcopal Government.*

Southern Baptist Publication Society.

We do hope our brethren who are able to meet the liberal proposition of brother KING, will take the matter into serious and prayerful consideration. Surely a proposition which promises such prompt relief to the society, and that, too, without the expense of agencies, must commend itself to the good sense of all our able brethren, and ought not to fail. Some responses have already been made, and we are looking daily for others. Why should we protract an agony which can just as well be ended in two or three months, as in ten years? What is twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars from a half a million of Baptists? If our brethren desire a creditable religious literature in the South—if they desire the press to lend its power to the interests of religion—if they wish the means of enlightenment thrown broad cast over the land—if they would have their children saved from the influence of fiction and trash, hawked over the land with more zeal than ever sends the leaves of the tree of life to heal the nations—Let them respond at once to this proposition, and place the Southern Baptist Convention in a condition now to meet the crying wants of our country at large, as well as our denomination in particular. Brethren, send in your names as rapidly as possible. We wish to inform brother KING in due time that his proposition has been met, and that the society is relieved of all embarrassment.

We understand that quite a number of shares in the proposition of brother KING have been taken by the brethren in Charleston, and that the prospect is flattering that the amount will be made up. We are glad to see most of our patrons in the South heartily co-operating in the movement, and we trust they will all come up to the rescue, and let us make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together." From the proximity of the "Christian Index" to the Society, and from its uniform tone in regard to this great enterprise, we have been expecting a powerful auxiliary in it in this movement.—What say you, brother MARTIN? Will Georgia, the "Empire State" of the South, and the strongest Baptist State in the Union, do her duty in the premises?

Not Yet.

No; do not execute that threat. Do not discontinue your paper till we speak a word to you.

1. Think of the injury you would sustain in your own soul. Does not our paper nourish your piety, and inform your mind? Does it not stir up your soul to read the "revival intelligence," of souls converted at home and abroad? What are a few dollars compared with the weekly visits of a family newspaper?

2. Reflect upon the injury your children will sustain. You love your children, fond parent. See that son and daughter read that paper in the week and on Sabbath days. They hail its visits; and when it comes, there is a generous struggle, who shall get hold of it first. And will you for a paltry sum deprive them of such a mental and spiritual treat? Will you forbid it to enter your house to save the little sum of two dollars a year? You will not expel your Pastor from your house when he comes to teach your family and pray with them. And the next best instructor in your family to the Bible and a *gaily* Pastor is a good religious newspaper. How can you do such a thing? The editors loss is nothing compared with that of yourself and family.

Mothers, we appeal to you? Reason, entreat, and remonstrate. You love that paper if you are a good sister. It has informed your mind and strengthened your faith in Christ. Use your influence with that husband to prevent him from yielding to that dreadful temptation: to stop his paper.

Friend, brother, instead of giving way to that temptation, rebuke and punish the Tempter, by inducing others to take it, also.

Religion must be our business, then it will be our delight.—J. Mason.

Convention.

The thirty-third anniversary of the Alabama Baptist State Convention will be held in LaFayette, Chambers county, Alabama. Commencing on Friday before the second Sabbath in April.—Apr. 11th, 1856.

Introductory sermon: Wm. Howard M. B. Clement, alternate.
Missionary sermon: D. R. W. Melver P. E. Collins, alternate.
Educational sermon: A. J. Battle, W. Williams, alternate.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Temperance: W. Williams, F. Callaway, J. Faulkner.
On Domestic Missions: W. H. McIntosh, J. Walker, A. B. Goodline.
On Sabbath Schools: W. Wilkes, F. M. Law, A. G. McCraw.
On Southern Baptist Publication Society: J. M. Watt, W. P. Chilton, J. M. Newman.

On state of religion in large Towns and Cities: I. T. Tichnor, A. Williams, A. B. McWhorter.

On Education: M. B. Clement, Wm. Howard, J. C. Brown.

On Foreign Missions: P. H. Lundy, D. Peebles, D. Lee.

The attention of the churches is respectfully invited to the wants of the Beneficiaries in Howard College. The gross amount sent up to the Convention in Montgomery, was not sufficient to pay the expenses of two of the Beneficiaries.

H. TALBIRD, Pres.

A. B. S. C.

That Easy Chair.

Deacon Todd is the only man who has given us any satisfactory answer to our inquiry for that curious piece of furniture. Some of our weeklies responded, but utterly disclaimed possession of the thing, and spoke of it as if it were as hopeless a case as the "perpetual motion." As we do not exchange with our fashionable literary Monthlies, we cannot tell what answer they would give. It might be possible that Harper, if these lines should ever pass before his eyes, who is better versed in Cantology than any of the rest, might enlighten us.

In the meantime we will endeavor to follow the Deacon's directions. If we can but construct the affair it shall be patented, and one editor's fortune will be made. To help us to succeed, we ask our patrons and readers, to furnish us with that somewhat strange article, recommended in the Postscript, called in the Deacon's quaint style, "pay in advance."

Canaan Baptist Association.

Its twenty second session was held with the Rock Creek Church, Jefferson County, Alabama, beginning Saturday, October Sixth, 1855.

It was officiated by H. G. Smith, Moderator, J. F. Waldrop, Clerk.

During the year baptized 71. Whole number 1084. Net increase 22.

This Association is actively engaged in Home Missions within its bounds.—She has much destitution; and they elected that laborious and zealous minister, H. G. Smith, their Moderator, missionary for nine months.

This Association, though not possessing the wealth of others, is doing good service in the cause of God. We wish them abundant success. We regret that there are so few subscribers to the South Western Baptist in that Body.—Brethren, our paper is in your State—help us.

Rev. O. ECHOLS.—On last Monday we had the pleasure of greeting this venerated servant of Christ, who comes to spend the evening of his days with his son, Col. J. W. Echols, of our town.—Some time last year father Echols lost his wife—the dear companion of his joys and sorrows for more than half a century; and now in a good old age, he returns to the scenes of his former ministerial labors, to enjoy that quietude and repose in the society of an affectionate son, and that of many kind brethren and friends, who will esteem it a privilege to shed around his declining years the sun shine of cheerfulness and joy. We bid him welcome to our hearts and homes, and trust that he will here find that "land of Beulah," abounding with richer clusters than ever came from Eschol.

For the South Western Baptist.

Acknowledgement.

I have received from Rev. James Veazy, and have sent it to the Foreign Mission Board at Richmond, \$10, contributed by the Baptist Church at Dardanelle, Ark.

JOS. WALKER.

An article on our first page, "a hundred years ago," will pay the reader something better than dollars and cents.

A mill is excused from grinding if it have no water; but an editor must grind on endlessly ideas or no ideas.

One unquiet, perverse disposition distempers the peace and unity of a whole family or society, as one jarring instrument will spoil a whole concert.

News from the Churches.

Ninth Street Church, Cincinnati.—Four baptized.
Point Pleasant, Va. Seven baptized.
Booth's Creek, Va. Six baptized.
Baltimore, Md. Four baptized.
Providence Church, Mo. Eighteen joined by baptism.

Willstown, Pa. The pastor says, "I baptized six in January and nine last Sabbath. There are several more waiting for baptism."—C. Chron.

Kittanning, Pa. A Pastor writes to the Christian Chronicle thus: "I have baptized during the last three months nine persons in connection with three churches."

Lambertville, N. J. Five baptized and others expected soon.

Salem, N. J. The work is still progressing. Seventeen recently baptized.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Christian Chronicle reports several of the Baptist churches in that City in a good revival state. In the third church six baptized. Monongahalia, Va. Seven baptized two others received for baptism.

Troy, Iowa. Three have been baptized, and thirteen more are now awaiting baptism.

New Bethel, Ky. "Fifteen additions to the church 'by experience.'"

Stilesville Church, Ind. This church has received "thirty seven by baptism and relation including four Campbellites, six Methodists and one Presbyterian."

Liberia, Africa. More than eighty have recently been baptized at the Missionary stations in Liberia.

Eld. I. J. Langdon reports the addition of seventy-two persons to four churches in the Southern part of Ohio. Carlisle, Ill. Nearly two hundred persons have been brought from the darkness of Satan into the light of God. Boston, Mass. Eleven baptized in two of the City churches.

New York. The Examiner of March 6th reports the baptism of fifty persons in the different City churches on Sabbath 3d inst.

Providence, R. I. Thirty-five persons, within the last few months, have been added to the Friendship Street Baptist Church, of whom thirteen were by baptism.

Marietta, Ohio. Fifty three baptized, the result of a series of meetings held in that city.

Baptists in Boston.—A correspondent of the True Union says:

The rapid growth of Baptist churches in the vicinity of Boston has been almost beyond precedent in the history of our country. Since 1840 twenty eight new churches have been formed, and added to the two Boston Associations, nearly as many, I believe, as you number in the whole State of Maryland.

For the South Western Baptist.

BIBLE BOOKS, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Feb. 22d 1856.

Messrs. Editors:—I have just sent through the mails some hundreds of short letters addressed to churches and ministers in Alabama and Georgia. It is possible I may through inadvertence and forgetfulness have written again to some whom I addressed last fall in the same way. If so, I trust that such will pardon my too great importunity in consideration of our exceeding anxiety that they shall at least do something for the Bible cause.

These letters are each accompanied by a circular setting forth briefly the wants and the plans of the Bible Board, and are designed to call the attention of the brethren to the fact that we are greatly in need of funds, and will be very thankful to be remembered in their contributions and prayers. I expect if not providentially hindered to meet with your Convention in April. And I would now in behalf of the Bible Board earnestly entreat the brethren, and in every church that has not done so, to take up a collection for the Bible cause at their next regular meeting, and send their contributions either to us by mail, or to the Alabama Baptist Bible Society or Convention.

What ever funds are sent from Alabama directly to us are reported to the treasurer of your State Bible Society, so that they may appear in his report as well as ours. And all the funds sent up to the Alabama Baptist Bible Society, we regard as contributed to us (as that Society is one of our auxiliaries) and wish that they may as far as practicable appear in our report.

Our object is not to divert your Bible funds away from your own State organization, but to call attention to the importance of sending up more funds to that excellent institution, in order that it may more effectually assist us in the great work of Bible distribution at home and abroad.

We hope therefore, that the brethren will not slight our little message when it comes to ask them for their aid. But that those churches which have not given for this object will at once make their contribution and those which have given will consider if they ought not now to give again.

Your brother in Christ,

A. C. DAYTON, Cor. Sec.

B. B. S. C. Bu.

An Editor's Easy Chair.—Deacon Todd.

The editor of the South Western Baptist wants an easy chair, and not knowing where such an article is to be obtained, he calls upon his exchanges to aid him in the procurement of the proper article.

The Deacon proposes to offer a few suggestions which may perhaps aid the good brother to construct one for himself. And, first, he proposes to offer a few remarks upon a description of easy chairs in which some editors sit against which he would guard the worthy brethren at Tuskegee. The kind to which reference is had is made of nothing else throughout but the worthless article called "a ter to popular sentiment," legs, feet, seat, back, all of the same worthless material, but the chair upon which the Deacon wishes to see our brethren seated, is of a very different character.

Then, dear brother, get the legs of your chair made of some of the soundest old theology of the times of Peter and Paul, and James and John, and be careful in getting them out not to trim and polish too much, care very little for the modern tastes of "turning" and "ribbing down," and polishing; be more concerned, my dear brother, to get the real heart stuff. That's the main point.

In the next place, as regards the seat of your chair, whatever you do do, let it be a "Stool of do nothing," but let it be of the soundest kind of "benevolent operations of the day," and see that they are all dove tailed and mitered into each other, and strapped by several good, broad bands of "consistency" to keep all finally united. The back you had better get made of some good, sound posts of "Strive to do good," or some other material; and for a cushion to lean yourself against, it would be well to have it made of "the promises." I do not know how an editor could want a more comfortable place to lean his weary back, aching back against, than this same article, "the promises." It may be a matter of taste, but the Deacon would suggest that the back be divided into several large, well stuffed rolls, as follows:

Promises to those who lead merry righteousness.

Promises to those who are persecuted for righteousness sake.

Promises to the poor, and—

But all that the good brother can range to his own taste. One thing, however, ought not to be overlooked, that is, the shape of the back; it ought all means to be "upright." So many editors are "one sided," that it ought to be guarded against with great care, unless they sit properly, every body can see it. And then, you know, if you are exactly "upright," the promises will give such a comfortable support to your back and head when you feel overcome and most need it.

You ought to have arms to your chair by all means, and for these I would advise you to put Faith on one side and Hope on the other.

When referring to the seat, I forgot to mention that it ought to have in it a set of the very best kind of springs, and these you had better get made of several coils of Industry, Zeal, Love, Energy, Order and System, all kept in proper position by a good, stout covering of "Universal benevolence," thus making a good and comfortable seat. In addition to the cushion for the back and the spring seat, I would advise you, in order that your chair may be properly luxurious, to put a "Head rest," and this you had better get stuffed very nicely and evenly with "a good conscience," and then if the subscribers would only add as an expression of brotherly regard, a nice anti-macassar or "tidy," made of the article called "Pay in advance," the chair would be a perfect luxury.

I ought to have been a little more particular about the article to be made to stuff the "Head rest," as there is a spurious article by which some have been deceived. Be sure that it be of the kind "conscience void of offence to God and towards men." The spurious article is used by many editors to the injury of themselves and others.

Now, brethren editors, if these hints are of any service to you in getting the right kind of a chair, my heart will rejoice ever more.

Yours in the common cause,

ICHABOD TODD,

Deacon in Toddville.

P. S. On reflection I think it would be better to suggest to the friends of the paper and of the editors while they are about it, to furnish enough of the article "Pay in advance," not only to make a "tidy," but to make a complete drapery. It would not take much more, and would make the editor's chair so much more comfortable.

Too many persons seem to use their religion as a diver does his bell, to venture down into the depths of a worldliness with safety, and there grope for pearls, with just so much of heaven's air as will keep them from suffocating, and no more; and some, alas, as at times is the case with divers are suffocated in the experiment.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE

For the South Western Baptist.

Harsh Words.

BY F. F. HODGES.

Speak not harshly—could we scan,
The secret, inmost soul of man,
Then his bleeding breast would show,
Furrows deep of pain and woe—
How those wounds are warped and wrung,
By an angry, bitter tongue.

Speak not harshly—learn to feel,
Another's woes, another's weal,
Of malice, hate and guile instead,
By friendship's holy bonds be led;
For sorrow is man's heritage,
From early youth, to hoary age.

Speak not harshly—O how dear,
Kind unkindness meets the ear,
When the soul with gloom oppressed,
Lungs for love to cheer the breast,
Rebuke ebbs the glowing flush,
That warmed our hearts with genial glow.

"I Have Nothing to Give."

So said a church member, when called upon for a contribution to missions. "Nothing to give!" And yet he talked of the preciousness of the Gospel to his own soul—of the hopes he entertained of salvation, through the blood-purchased provisions of the Gospel—but he has nothing to give to extend these joys and hopes to those whom he professes to love as himself.

"Nothing to give!" Yet God is constant and munificent in his benefactions. Every day his treasure is opened and fresh blessings freely dispensed. God never answers to the asking of his creatures, "I have nothing to give!"

"Nothing to give!" And he wears decent apparel, lives in a comfortable house, sets a plentiful table, and seems to want for nothing necessary to the comfort of his family.

"Nothing to give!" And he sometimes attends the monthly concert, and prays that God will send the Gospel to the ends of the earth. He said many times, during the year, "Thy kingdom come!" and pretended that it was prayer. If dollars were as cheap as words, the treasury of benevolence would be full. If Christians were as liberal with their purses as with their prayers, there would be no lack of means for sustaining the missionaries of the cross in every land.

"I have nothing to give!" And the heathen are stretching out their hands in imploring petitions for the bread of life, and warm-hearted Christian ministers, and even Christian women, are standing upon the shores of our land, looking across into the darkness, weeping for the means to carry them there, that they may minister to the spiritual necessities of those perishing millions.

"Nothing to give!" That means, "The missionaries may stay at home or starve if they go, and the heathen may go to hell, rather than I will part with any of my money for their relief."

"Nothing to give!" Then you ought specially to labor that you may earn something to give away. "What! work at hard manual labor for the very purpose of devoting the earnings to charity? Does not this savor of fanaticism?"

"Precisely—the fanaticism of Saint Paul: 'Let him labor, working with his own hands, the thing that is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth.'"

Always do What is Right.

The truly great are those who always do what is right. To be withheld from acting wisely and conscientiously, by motives of temporary policy or of justice. A man should think less of what may be said of his conduct at that time, than of the verdict that may be pronounced a few years in advance. It is by neglecting this, by sacrificing principle to expediency, that character is lost; and character lost is with difficulty regained. Besides, the first decline from right leads to others. It is like the start in sliding down hill. But there is a worse feature than even succumbing in baseness, meanness, or wrong. Habit soon drills the moral perception, so that in time men come to perpetuate, without a remorseful pang, acts at which originally they would have been astounded. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" is the indignant exclamation of many a person, who eventually commits the very deed he abhorred. Arnold's treason grew up in his mind by slow degrees, nurtured by extravagance and supposed neglect. Washington, always being rigidly correct, left behind a name, that will never cease to be revered. To say merely that "honesty is the best policy," and thus appeal to the selfish part of nature, is a poor way to educate a man to do right conscientiously. But the nobler and higher ground if that right should be done for the right's sake.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"What's whiskey bringing!" inquired a dealer in that article.

"Bringing men to the gallows," was the reply.

A Fable for strong minded Women

A vine was growing beside a thrifty oak and had reached that high at which it required support.

"Oak," said the vine, "bend your trunk so that you may be support to me."

"My support," replied the oak, "is naturally yours, and you may depend upon my strength to bear you up, but I am too large and too solid to bend—"

Put your arms around me my pretty vine, and I will manfully support you. If you have ambition to climb as high as the clouds, while I thus hold you up, you will ornament my rough trunk with your pretty green leaves and shining berries. They will be as frontlets to my head, as I stand in the forest like a glorious warrior with all his plumes.

We were made by the great Master to grow together, and that by our union the weak may be made strong, and the strong render aid to the weak."

"But I wish to grow independently," said the vine, "why cannot you twin around me, and let me grow up straight, and not be dependent upon you?"

"Nature," answered the oak, "did not design it. It is impossible that you should grow to any high alone; and if you try it, the winds and rains, if not your own weight, will bring you to the ground. Neither is it proper for you to run your arms hither and thither among the trees. The trees will begin to say, it is not my vine—it is a stranger—get thee gone: I will not cherish thee. By this time thou wilt be so entangled among the different branches, that thou canst not get back to the oak; and nobody will admire thee, or pity thee."

"Ah, me!" said the vine, "let me escape from such a destiny;" and woe to this she entwined herself around the oak and both grew and flourished happily together.

Forgive and Forget.

THERE'S magic in the word, Forgive—something which fills the heart with a calm, holy joy. Has thy friend wronged thee? Has he done that which, for a moment, has caused thee to despise almost to scorn him? Turn not away in anger—meditate not upon deep and settled revenge—*ah!* no—bide and strive to forget the wrong, to forget the injury. Be friends again; then you will not feel alone in this deceitful world—as though you had naught to live for—as though it would be but a pleasure to die—to be buried in the damp, dark ground—enclosed in that last winding-sheet—a shroud.

"Tis wrong to wish to die—but when friends, those whom we have loved—those whom we have esteemed as true and faithful—when they prove false—unworthy the confidence which you in your innocent heart have entrusted them with—when they prove at last your bitterest enemy—those who would love most to see you miserable—nay—who would even be the willing instruments to make you thus—Can you forgive such? Can you bury in oblivion's dark veil, their deceit—their treachery, and say truly from your inmost heart, they are forgiven?"

"Tis hard for us, erring mortals that we are, to forgive those that have been thus guilty—but let us strive to do so, and thereby gain the approbation of our friends—our God."

A TOUCHING SCENE.—A correspondent of the Elmira Republican says that in a recent trip over the New York and Erie road, an incident occurred that touched every beholder's heart with pity. A comparatively young lady, dressed in deep mourning, her husband having recently died—was traveling southward, having in her care and keeping a young daughter of some 6 years of age. The little girl was mild-eyed as an autumn sky, and as delicate and transparent as the pearls of Ceylon. Touchingly beautiful was the affection of her mother, whose solicitude for the daughters comfort was unceasingly manifested. Looking ever and anon from the car window she turned to her mother, saying: "Mother, I am weary, when shall we get home?" After a time she fell into a gentle slumber, and awaking suddenly—a radiant smile overspread her features, she exclaimed pointing upwards—"Mother, there is pa!—home at last!" and expired. It was yet many a weary mile to the mother's home, but the angels pitying the little sufferer, gathered her to the Paradise of Innocence.

A WARNING TO YOUTH.—A man named Baker was recently hung in England for murder. A paper, which he was not able to finish, contains these words: "What has brought me here? Pride, subtle prayers, not reading my bible, Sabbath breaking, and all manner of wickedness."

For the Girls.

A WORD ON DRESS.—It is not your neat dress, your expensive shawl, or golden ringed fingers that attract the attention of men of sense. They look beyond these. It is your character they study. If you are trifling and loose in conversation—no matter if you are as beautiful as an angel—you have no attraction for them. It is the true loveliness of your nature that wins and continues to retain the affections of the heart. Young ladies sadly miss it who do not labor to improve their minds. Fools may be won by gewgaws and fashionable, showy dresses, but the wise and substantial are never caught by such traps. Use pleasant and agreeable language, though you may not be courted by the top, the good truly and great, will love to linger in your steps.

I WOULD RATHER BE SCOLDED THAN TELL A LIE.—That was a noble reply which Augustus made, and one which we wish all boys would remember, when one asks them to tell a falsehood. One day, when Augustus was sent to the grocery by his mother, to get some milk in a pitcher, Robert wanted to go in his stead; and when they got into the street he tried to force the pitcher out of his brother's hand. Augustus held the pitcher fast, till at last it was broken to pieces in the scuffle by falling on the ground. Augustus began to cry bitterly. A person who was in the street, and saw how it happened, came up and told him to say, when he got home, that the woman who sold the milk had broken the pitcher. Augustus wiped his eyes, and looking steadily at that person's face, said, "That would be telling a lie; I will tell the truth, then mother will not scold me, but if she should, I would rather be scolded than tell a lie."

ODD AMUSEMENT.—The "ladies of New-Zealand, according to an English missionary, have away of their own to divert themselves:

The chief amusement of the female was, and still is, the *tangi*, or crying. The ladies pride themselves on their doing this in the most affecting way, so that a stranger would be deceived, and not think it possible that it could be a mere mockery of woe, and yet it is nothing more; tears are shed in abundance, the hands are wrung, as if suffering the most poignant grief, whilst the most heart-rending cries excite the sympathy of the company. The ladies have their heads adorned with fillets of leaves, or dog's hair, and so much joy do they experience in this exciting amusement, that they look forward to a good crying with the same desire a young lady in England does to a dance or ball.

MUSICAL ANECDOTE.—Miss Johnson, one of Sir Joshua Reynolds' nieces, was one day dining with Dr. Johnson and some others. The conversation happened to turn upon music, Johnson spoke contemptuously of the art, saying that "no man of talent, or whose mind was capable of better things, ever would or could devote his time and attention to so frivolous a pursuit."

The young lady was very fond of music, and whispering to one who sat near, said, "I wonder what the doctor thinks of King David?"

Johnson overheard her, and with great good humor and complacency, replied, "Madam, I thank you. I stand rebuked before you, and promise that, on one subject at least, you shall never hear me talk nonsense again."

"Madam, I thank you. I stand rebuked before you, and promise that, on one subject at least, you shall never hear me talk nonsense again."

A BAD MARK.—"I've got a boy for you, sir." "Glad of it; who is he?" asked the master workman of a large establishment. The man told the boy's name, and where he lived. "Don't want him," said the master workman, he has got a bad mark. "A bad mark, sir; what?" "I meet him every day with a cigar in his mouth. I don't want smokers."

WINTER ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.—Thin shoes to damp feet; damp feet bring on a cough; a cough may terminate in a coffin.

TUSKEGEE CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE

THE eighth annual session of this institution will be commenced on the first Tuesday in September next. It will be held in two terms of study each, the first term commencing at the opening of the session, will close on the 10th day of February. The spring term will commence on the 15th day of February, and close on the 15th day of June. There will be a vacation from the 15th of December to the 15th of February.

RATES OF TUITION FOR TERM.

For Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, Modern Geography, and the Natural History of Birds and Animals, \$10.00. The foregoing, with English Grammar, Civil History, Latin and Greek Languages, with any of the English branches in the Preparatory, or in the ordinary college course, \$20.00. Tuition fees payable in advance. No deduction or refunding will be made for absence, nor for cases of expulsion, suspension, or dismissal.

COURSE OF STUDY.

While this institution does not claim, or even aspire to the rank of a college, the course of study is extensive, adapted to the condition, and adequate to the wants of those young men, who wish to acquire a liberal education, and to prepare themselves for the various professions, capacities, and useful vocations of life. It is at the same time, designed to afford the highest advantages to those who are preparing for any of the professions of the law, of medicine, of divinity, of agriculture, of commerce, of engineering, of architecture, of civil engineering, of mechanical engineering, of mining, of metallurgy, of chemistry, of physics, of astronomy, of geology, of natural history, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy, of photography, of lithography, of printing, of book-binding, of carpentry, of masonry, of painting, of sculpture, of music, of dancing, of fencing, of riding, of shooting, of sports, of games, of amusements, of recreation, of health, of hygiene, of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, of agriculture, of horticulture, of domestic economy, of book-keeping, of stenography, of telegraphy,