

57

{ \$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE ; OR,
{ \$2 50 AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE YEAR.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

Gems for Christian Ministers.

Stir up yourself to the work with sa

Although God honors faithfulness in his servants, he will yet be honored himself, first and chief.—*C. Colton.*

Ordinary callings are not learned without a long apprenticeship, and will the art of governing souls be learned on a sudden?—*Scougal.*

It is said of the late Rev. L. Rick-

mond, that Christ Jesus was the soul of
all his discourses ! every precept, every
promise, derived its force and value
from its bearing and relation to Him.—
Grimshaw.

The question at last will be, not, how many things have you learned? but how much have you taught?—*Bp Jewel.*

Unless you have soul prosperity a

Christians, you will not have pleasure in your work as ministers.

What! shall a Christian minister consume his valuable time in case and indolence! *Massillon*

The chief end of an orator is to persuade; therefore, that preacher, who only flourishes in general notions and does not aim at some particular argu-

ment, is like an unwise fisher, who spreads his net to the empty air, where he cannot expect any success of his labors.—*Bp. Wilkins.*

When Pericles, the Athenian orator

went to address the people, he prayed to the gods that nothing might go out of his mouth but what might be to their purpose. A good example for preachers — *Bradburn*

The jesuits, who study human nature diligently, discover more earnestness in their discourses than other preachers.—*D'Oyley.*

Let earnest prayers for the down

Nothing is so disagreeable as a discourse of a formal, starched air, which speaks, acts, walks, and breathes.

If the good of souls be not before
thy heart, thou canst not expect God's
blessing.—*Crombie.*

The minister purchases his happiness

When once an idea is clearly expressed, every additional stroke will

We should be jealous of the praise and honor which come from men, and seek only the honor and approbation of God.—*A. Reed.*

I love the ministrations of those who are the most searching.—*Dr. Ryland.*

Brethren, it is easier to declaim, like an orator, against a thousand sins in others, than to mortify one sin in our

elves ; to be more industrious in our pulpits, than in our closets ; to preach twenty sermons to our people, than one to our own hearts.—*Flavel.*

Our churches will forgive almost any fault in a minister, rather than dull

Advice to Young Preachers.
Always remember that a few good sermons well studied and well delivered

sermons, well studied and well delivered, will do much more good than many sermons badly conceived and poorly delivered. Be deliberate and distinct in your pronunciation; at the same time

Neither preach nor pray very loud, remembering that bodily exercise profiteth little.

eth little. Take care of your health. To do great good, try to live a great while. Knowledge makes the preacher; therefore improve every opportunity to obtain it.—*Daniel Smith.*

Give me an impressiveness and an excitement that will not allow a hearer to perceive a fault, or, if he does, leaves him in no mind to regard it. And is there nothing, if not to applaud, not to

extenuate, in even a mistake, in endeavoring to raise those who are destitute of thousands advantages, and whose condition is such that they must be sought

But we do not admire their low and grovelling taste, yea, we wish to raise and improve it; but how is this to be done, if we never approach them? Can you take up a child from the ground

without bending? And when kindness makes you stoop, honor crowns the condescension.—*William Jay.*

Aug 21, 1851

For the South Western Baptist.

Malcom's Bible Dictionary.

FREDONIA, ALA., Aug. 4, 1856.

MY EDITORS: Recently my attention was called to a passage inimical to Southern institutions, which may be found in a book that has considerable circulation in the South. It is Malcom's Bible Dictionary, published in Boston, by Gould & Lincoln, 59 Washington Street, 1854. Copyright secured by Gould & Lincoln, 1853, in District Court for the District of Massachusetts. I have seen thus explicit in stating the object, in which the following sentence may be found, as I suppose in another edition, which does not differ in the same. Under the subject of servants, he says: "The New Testament requires servants to be faithful—Eph. 6, 45; Tit. 2, 10; and diligent—Col. 3, 4, 11; (but fails to make the following references—Col. 3, 22, 23; 1 Pet. 2, 18.) They must obey their employers in all things, except what is contrary to morality, or beyond their power, or not according to their engagements. Domestic slavery, as it exists in the United States, is contrary to the entire spirit of the New Testament, and every good citizen should be endeavoring for its speedy extinction."

Then you see, Dr. Malcom has been successful in surreptitiously introducing into the Sunday Schools and homes of Southern people, under the cover of Biblical instruction, sentiments so boldly avowed, and openly antagonistic to Southern institutions.

Sermons, too, coming in a "Sunday School book," and from a "preacher," which are calculated to lead astray the credulous and unsuspecting child, and produce him against an institution that has received the sanction of God himself. He appeals to the goodness of men and their faith in "the spirit of the New Testament," to "extinguish" an institution which is the palladium of our hopes, our very existence as a nation. How long will Southern people be true to the world, by reading such books, their belief in the inferiority of Southern intellect? How long will they stand idly by, and see Southern talents, promising, brilliant and talented, driven from the pen to more lucrative employments to gain a subsistence? Will they look coldly at Southern Publishing Houses exerting every possible effort to keep aloft on the great tide of business, and at Southern High Schools and Colleges languishing for patronage; while Northern authors grow fat, Northern Publication Houses become rich, and Northern Colleges and Professors grow insolent in the midst of Southern patronage? Thus they give their aid to spread, from the pen and intellect of the one, and from the press of the other, broadcast throughout the South, doctrines that tend to disturb the peace of the fairest portion of the Union, and sap the foundation of its being! Oh! that the South could shake off the apathy that has so long, and so heavily rested upon her! May heaven grant, that this infatuation, which binds her to her clandestine enemy may be destroyed, so that she may, in her true condition, and by her independence, compel the North to treat her as an equal.

ABU.

We have no personal acquaintance with the writer of the above; but as it is sensibly written, and introduces to Southern people a subject of importance, we give it to our readers. We have no late edition of the work to refer to, and cannot tell whether the clause inserted has been left out or not. But we suppose it has not; unless it has been done out of deference to the South, and such respect to our views are seldom ever shown us by that section.

The greater part of Northern Literature, Theological literature not excepted, is now polluted with Abolitionism. Like the Jesuits, they seem to know how much of the baneful element to put into each production—how much Southern people in their artlessness will bear. That Bible Dictionary floods the youth—in our Sabbath schools and our libraries, inculcating abolition views into the minds of Southern youth. And then Dr. "Iniquity-meeting" Wayland's Moral Science, with its chapter on slavery, which out sophisticates sophistry itself, is taught in the most of our colleges and schools. The South may write, speak, and rant about Northern innovations, but as long as we buy and circulate their books and periodical literature, polluted with their rabid anti-Southern sentiments, they will flood our country like the "swellings of Jordan." Southern book publishing houses flourish for want of the patronage bestowed upon Northern houses, that publish these firebrands and send them in our midst. The Southern Baptist Publication Society, Charleston, South Carolina, was organized by Southern Baptists for the purpose of publishing such works as were not offensive to Southern institutions, and to keep back in the regions of fanaticism injurious publications. Years have passed away, and that Society, noble and patriotic as was its object, and located in the heart of the South, has not an endowment fund sufficient to publish a tithe of such books as we need, and such works as our section should read and circulate. Book establishments at the North are growing fat upon Southern patronage, while our own are as lean as Pharos's lean kine. The same is true to a great extent of our colleges and schools.

Far be it from us to stir up sectional strife, but degradation and dis-

honor we cannot submit to. If the stand we take as a Southern Watchman against fanaticism and abolitionism causes us to lose subscribers and patronage, let it come; we had rather have a brave soul and a good conscience than a few dollars from Southern traitors.

Eds. V

Domestic Mission Rooms.

Receipts from 6th June to the 4th August, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA.	
Rec'd of Rev. N. Bowen, collected on his field,	\$3 93
ALABAMA.	
Rec'd of E. Morgan 50c.; Rev. Calvin Pomroy \$2; Rev. Z. G. Henderson, collected on his field \$12.50; Saint Francis st. Baptist Church \$125; Bethel Asscn, by draft to Rev. J. Reeves \$50; Shelly King, Treas'r Shelby Ass'n \$30,	220 00
VIRGINIA.	
Rec'd of individuals of the Gen'l Ass'n of Va., by Rev. J. Walker, \$216; E. Kingsford, agt, \$20; Treasurer of Gen'l Ass'n, by Rev. J. Walker, Cor. Sec'y, \$861.55; of C. T. Wortham, by Rev. J. Walker, Cor. Sec'y, \$454 57; by Rev. J. B. Hopkins from: J. Foster, \$5; D. M. Taylor \$5; Mrs Susan Smith, \$5; G. B. Thompson \$1; a widow (New Kent) \$2.50; Deborah Leverett of Gen'l Ass'n, by draft to Rev. Noah Davis, \$37.50; by draft to Rev. G. Brown \$37.50; Rev. R. Ford, collected on his field, \$6; Gen'l Ass'n, by draft to Rev. W. R. McDonald, \$92.50; by draft to Rev. R. Ford \$100,	1,965 12
LOUISIANA.	
Rec'd of W. B. Prothro \$10,	10 00
MARYLAND.	
Rec'd of P. J. F., \$10,	10 00
GEORGIA.	
Rec'd of Friend (Perry, Ga.) \$5; Jas. E. Blich, collected at Rev. J. H. De Votie's, \$10; Rev. W. P. Hill, agent, \$25; Sunbury Ass'n, by draft to Rev. J. W. Turner, \$75; Rev. D. G. Daniel, (subscribed at Conv'n) \$5; Rev. J. O. Scriven, agent, \$325.70,	640 70
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Rec'd of Sabbath School, Pendleton, by Rev. J. H. Luther \$3; B. F. Buckner, Treas'r of Black Swamp Missionary Soc'y, \$30; Baptist State Convention, by Rev. J. H. De Votie, Financial Ag't, \$557.79,	590 79
CALIFORNIA.	
Rec'd by draft to E. J. Willis, on Baptist State Convention, \$125,	125 00
ARKANSAS.	
Rec'd of White River Bapt. State Convention, by draft to Rev. J. M. Cox, \$68.75; draft to Rev. R. Butler \$16.67,	85 42
MISSOURI.	
Rec'd of South Baptist Convention, by draft to Rev. J. G. Rutter, \$62.50; by draft to Rev. H. B. Graves \$75,	137 50
KENTUCKY.	
Rec'd of P. S. Bland, ex'r of the estate of Sally Paxton, by Rev. J. H. De Votie, Financial Agent,	100 00
Rec'd of Rev. J. H. De Votie, Financial Agent,	618 44
W. HORNBUCKLE.	
Treas'r B. D. M. S. B. Convention.	
Brethren will please make the above acknowledgments, and oblige, &c.	
W. HORNBUCKLE.	
Indian Missions.	
MISSISSIPPI.	
Rec'd of Baptist Convention, by Rev. J. H. De Votie, Financial Ag't, \$150; Ponola Ass'n, by Rev. J. H. De Votie, \$150,	\$300 00
ALABAMA.	
Rec'd of Montgomery Baptist Church \$75; Mrs. Morgan 50c.; Rev. Jesse A. Collins, agt, \$100; Rev. Z. G. Henderson, collected on his field, \$8 50; John Word \$33; Mrs. Word \$2; Shelly King/Treas. Shelby Ass. \$30,	219 00
FLORIDA.	
Rec'd of Rich'd and Peter Harris \$5; Gen'l Ass'n, by Rev. J. Walker, \$2 25; M. P. St. J. A. Foster \$5,	240
GEORGIA.	
Rec'd of several persons, by Rev. C. D. Malory, \$10; Rev. W. P. Hill, agt, \$25,	35 00
TEXAS.	
Rec'd of Miss Mary Davis,	5 00
KENTUCKY.	
Rec'd of Providence Baptist Church, by Rev. J. M. Pendleton, \$20 25; Bowling Greene Baptist Ch., by Rev. J. M. Pendleton, \$80 25; Rev. D. R. Campbell \$147,	247 50
TENNESSEE.	
Rec'd of Mt. Sinai Bap. Church, by Messrs. Marks & Graves \$20; C. R. Heyl and D. W. Kimbrough, McMinn County, \$25,	45 00
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Rec'd of G. R. McIver \$10; Miss M. A. Ellerlie \$10; Miss E. A. Ellerlie \$10,	30 00
Rec'd of Rev. J. H. De Votie, Financial Agent,	172 78
\$1,294 28	
W. HORNBUCKLE.	
Treas'r B. D. A. M. S. B. Convention.	
Associational Meetings in Alabama, for 1856.	
TUSKEGEE, Pine Level, near Loachapoka, Friday, September 19th.	
LIBERTY, Wedowee County, Randolph Co., Friday, September 26th.	
BETHLEHEM, Belleville Church, Conecuh Co., Saturday, September 27th.	
UNION, Fellowship Church, Pickens County, Saturday, September 27th.	
SALEM, Hellen, Lowndes County, Saturday, October 18th.	
ALABAMA, Mt. Gilead, near Benton, Lowndes County, Friday, October 19th.	
BETHEL, Pisgah Church, Wilcox County, Saturday, October 19th.	
CAREY, New Salem, 6 miles south of Goldville, Saturday, October 19th.	
EPAPATA, Mt. Zion Church, Macon County, Saturday, October 19th.	
JACKSON, Union Church, Dale County, Saturday, October 19th.	
TENNESSEE RIVER, Centre Point Church, Jackson County, Friday, October 17th.	
PINE BARREN, Allenton Church, Wilcox Co., Saturday, October 18th.	
UNITY, Plantersville, Perry County, Saturday, October 25th.	
SHELBY, Bethesda Church, Shelby County, Saturday, October 11th.	
CANAN, Salem Church, 16 miles north of Elyton, Saturday, October 11th.	
MUSCLE SHOATS, Elm, Lawrence County, Friday, October 3d.	
The list is not complete. We will insert others, if brethren will inform us of the time and place of holding them.	
A CAMP MEETING	
Will be held at Weewoka, to commence Friday afternoon before our first Lord's day in September. The Coosa River Association will hold its session for 1856 with the Camp Meeting.	
Brethren of the ministry, and the community generally, are cordially invited to meet with us.	
O. WELCH.	
WE HAD BUT ONE REPORT from all who use Perry Davis' Vegetable Liner Kuler, and that is that it wonderful power in relieving the most severe pain has never been	

SOUTH

From the True Union.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The recent publication of Mr. Johns' Circular affords me the opportunity of introducing an esteemed friend to the favorable consideration of the public.

With Mr. Edward R. Dickson I have been intimately acquainted for five years past. In 1853 I was engaged in teaching with him in Mariana, Florida. My knowledge of his character warrants me in giving him my most hearty endorsement as a gentleman and a teacher. His attainments, in a scholarly point of view, are of the highest order. I know of no man of his age whose classical scholarship is so extensive, thorough and varied. He has devoted himself especially to the study of the languages. This he has not done, however, to the exclusion of other departments of inquiry. He is an accomplished and critical English scholar. In the sciences he is sufficiently adept to have become a valuable contributor to the *Scientific Register* of the Smithsonian Institute. He is an experienced teacher, has held charge of a large Academy, is a self-made man, a good disciplinarian, and entirely competent to manage any institution in the country.

I have no ulterior design in writing this notice. I appreciate the energy of Mr. Johns. I believe he ought to be sustained. I know he has employed competent men at liberal salaries. I hope to see him succeed, and I desire, simply, to place a valued friend, who comes among us a stranger, in his true position, socially and intellectually and morally.

Your friend,
GEO. W. F. PRICE.

Obituaries.

Died in Tusculum, on Thursday the 12th inst., at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock M., KATE MCINTOSH, the infant daughter of Rev. ARCHAID J. and MARY E. BATTLE, after a painful and lingering illness of two months, aged 15 months and 29 days.

No little sufferer ever exhibited a more quiet, uncomplaining and obedient spirit.

Thus was this tender babe taken from the protecting care of her earthly parents, to dwell with her Father in Heaven. Though the death of this interesting and promising child is most keenly felt by her bereaved parents, yet it is theirs to realize the blessed assurance that their loss is her eternal gain.

DIED, on the 20 day of August, in Marion, Perry and Allen Billingsley, daughter of Isaac and Ann Jane Billingsley, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 20 days.

Since the first fatal act of disobedience which "brought all our race," how often bitterly do we experience the fact that "Death has all seasons for his own." The joyous and sorrowful, the youthful and the aged, the hearty and the weak of body and innocence-skip away by a slide.

When the weary heart, sick of earth's cares and delusive joys, is summoned to a glorious rest on high, we feel it to be but the goodness of a Beneficent Deity that calls the darling child. But for a "bright-winged bird," like our patient Sallie, to fade and perish, to forsake the joys of life, for the dark, gloomy grave—how the thought chills the heart! The too true that the dearest and loveliest perish first. Yet the eye of Faith beholds the darling babe, which is snatched from the cares of doting friends, transported to a fairer, happier clime, "where joy forever dwells," how often fondly would we sympathize with a weeping mother and ached tears with affectionate sisters, has said: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven and though little Sallie is removed from the care and love of earthly parents, she enjoys a larger, holier love, and receives the divine tuition of the Great Teacher.

Died, on the 13th of July, at the residence of her husband, Dr. H. K. Stanford, near Waverly Hill, in Harlan county, Ga. Mrs. LUCISA J. STANFORD, aged 35 years.

The subject of this notice was the youngest daughter of David and Frances Weyer, deceased. She professed faith in her Redeemer in 1844, and united with the Baptist Church at Harmony, Putnam county. For several years she was member of Mount Vernon Church, Talbot county; to which connection she died beloved by the church, and highly esteemed by her friends.

Mrs. S. had been afflicted for years, and more severely for several months past. She bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude. She was devotedly attached to her dear children; no mother, perhaps, ever more so. The thought of being taken away from them was the source of intense distress on her death-bed. She has left a kind husband and four "lovely children," with many relatives and friends, to mourn her loss.

"Thou art gone to thy grave; but we will not depart thee, whose God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide; He gave thee; He took thee; and He will restore thee; And death has no sting—nor the sorrow thy bed." H. K. *****

WAVERLY HILL, GA., Aug. 4th, 1856.

Secular Intelligence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Terrible Storm near New Orleans!—137 Lives Lost!!—Vessels Wrecked! &c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—A terrible storm hurried along the Gulf coast last Sunday and Monday. The Island of—(the name of the Island is omitted)—had every building on it swept away by the inundation. One hundred and thirty-seven lives were lost. The Steamer Star was lost. When last heard from, she had 250 persons clinging to the wreck, awaiting assistance.

Carlton Island is submerged, but no particulars as to the damage done there.

The ships *Bouditch* and *Ellensie*, and brig *Creole*, outward bound (from New Orleans) were wrecked. Steamboats and other crafts were damaged.

The lake and river wharves and bathing houses on the lake (Ponchartraine) coasts were swept away.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The cotton market is unchanged. Sales of the day 500 bales.

Flour market has advanced from six to twelve cents. Wheat from one to two cents.

Sterling Exchange is dull—quoted at 94 to 95

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Gen. JOSEPH LANE has been offered, but declined, the Governorship of Oregon. The Cabinet have not ordered the suspension of the Kansas prosecutions, as was reported.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Advices from Kansas, to the 4th instant, state that the trials had commenced before the United States District Court, and that it was reported that on the strength of a rumor, that Gen. SMITH had sent fifty dragoons to enforce the decrees of the Court, five hundred of LANE's troops were ready to rescue those who might be convicted.

Destructive Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 14.—A fire last night destroyed the freight depot in this city of the Rock Island, Michigan and Southern Railroad, and much other property, involving a loss of \$200,000.

Extra Session of Congress.

A telegraphic dispatch received by us last night from the *Constitutionalist* office, informs us that an extra session of Congress has been called, to convene on Thursday, the 21st inst. The President's proclamation will appear in the Washington papers of to-day.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser* of the 19th inst.

[illegible]

Business Cards.

CHILTON, MORGAN & MEYER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY
Tuskegee, Macon Co., Ala.
Will practice in the United States District Court at Macon, Russell County and Tallapoosa Counties.
March 14-16-17

GUNN & STRANGE,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Equity.
Will practice in the Courts of Macon, Chambers, Russell County and Tallapoosa, and in the Supreme Court of the State, and in 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.
GEORGE W. GUNN,
Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 20, 1894. L. B. STRANGE.

N. W. COCKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office, next to the Telegraph Office.
Feb. 14-17

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, JR.,
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
TUSKEGEE, ALA.
Will practice in the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and Pike and Jefferson Counties.
Office over Porter's Store.

LAW NOTICE.The co-partnership lately existing between Marquis & Battle, in the practice of law, has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Marquis. The undersigned resumes the office of sole professional services to the people of Macon and the surrounding counties, pledging prompt and energetic attention to all business entrusted to him.
CURTIS A. BATTLE
Tuskegee, Dec. 20, mds5

JOSSEPH HENDERSON,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery
Will practice in the various Courts of Wilcox, Moore, Butler, Cowdall, Dallas, Lowndes and Marengo.
His Office at Camden, Wilcox County.
April 8, 1895. 1

ELMORE, YANCEY & NUCKOLLS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
TUSKEGEE, ALA.
Office at Clayton & Jagon's old store, under the Temperance Hall.
Thomas J. Nuckolls,
Sept. 6, mls-ly JOHN A. ELMORE,
Tuskegee, Ala. Wm. L. Yancy,
Montgomery, Ala.

THOMAS S. HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Will give prompt attention to business committed to his care. Office between Brewer's Hotel and the Temperance Hall.
HALL, MOSES & ROBERTS,
(SIGN OF THE PAD LOCK.)
Dealers in Hardware and Iron.
HAVE removed to the new store on Commerce street opposite the Exchange building. They keep constantly on hand a heavy stock of iron, Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Tools, Building Materials, Cutlery &c.
Montgomery, Ala. Dec. 13, 1895. mds2

FAMILY GROCERY.
JOHN B. DUBOISE, Proprietor.
I would most respectfully inform my friends and customers and the community generally, that they have received to the South side of the public square, next door to Mr. Milton Steven's where they will keep constantly on hand a good supply of choice Family Groceries, Canned Goods, Medicines, and some other articles. In the past month, we have had a good supply of choice Family Groceries, Canned Goods, Buckets, Oatmeal, etc. All of which they will sell at low prices for cash and cash only.
JAN. P. DUBOISE, Proprietor.
NEW GROCERY STORE.
BELSHAW & TATUM.
At the Store formerly occupied by R. T. Thom Esq opposite the Exchange Hotel.
Montgomery, Alabama.
HAVE on hand a large and general assortment of goods, and will be receiving additional supplies daily from the best sources in every respect. We solicit the patronage of all those who call the attention of their friends and the public. All goods sold by us will be warranted, and strict attention paid to all orders.
ANDREW CAMERON. JAMES R. BENSON.
Wholesale and Retail.
GROCCERS,
(Commerce Street.)
Montgomery, Ala.
First Grocery Store above Gilmer, Taylor & Co.
C. FOWLER,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints,
Oil, Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy
Articles, &c., &c.
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.
July 5, 1895.

EDWARD H. FLETCHER,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer,
NEW YORK.
BOOKS and Periodicals of all kinds promptly forwarded by mail post paid, upon receipt of the money and no return. Agents furnished with steady and remunerative employment.
May, 1895. 3-ly

AMBROTYPES.
FOR the benefit of those wishing own AMBROTYPES, and as a reward were disappointed in procuring them elsewhere, I beg to say, I would respectfully inform the citizens of Tuskegee, that Mr. THOMAS GWYN has been under way since January between Tuskegee and that I consider him fully competent to take them in the finest style of art. With many thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me during my short visit, I remain
Your old and grateful servant,
A. B. HUTCHINGS.

AMBROTYPES.
THE undersigned having succeeded Mr. HUTCHINGS in the above business in this place, he respectfully offers his services to the public. His Ambrotypes will be taken in the best style in every respect. His rooms are at the well known gallery recently occupied by Mr. Hutchings. He respectfully requests the public to call and examine his specimens, and give him a trial.
june19-17 THOMAS GWYN, Artist.

COACHMAN HOUSE,
BY LANIER & EADY,
Knoxville, Tennessee.
THE UNDERSIGNED having taken charge of this large and commodious House, respectfully announce to the public that it will be kept in the highest style in every respect. The House is furnished in the most thorough and modern style, with a view to convenience and comfort. It is situated in the heart of the city, convenient to all business, and on the principal street. Trunks and baggage will be stored free of charge. Passengers to and from the depot on the arrival and departure of the cars. The Stage for Montvale Springs arrives and departs daily.
The table will be supplied with the best market afford, and no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and satisfied.
JRETV 19, 1895.-12tf
LANIER & EADY.

OLD ESTABLISHED MAIL LINE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they continue the old established Mail Line to Chehaw, and the Tenney Stable business generally, so long and successfully carried on by Mr. GEORGE L. LANE, between Tuskegee and Chehaw. Their Omnibus and Teams are first-rate, and their drivers and attendants are all careful and sober hands, and every attention will be given to the comfort of passengers, and to the care of Stock and Vehicles left at their Stable. Mr. Lane will regularly be in their attendance at Chehaw, to attend to passengers and baggage.
Travelers passing through Tuskegee will be dispatched in any direction, in first rate vehicles, and with speed and dispatch.
NEIL C. SMITH & SONS.
Tuskegee, July 31, 1896. 131f

ALL ABOARD! -NOTICE!
THE subscribers have purchased the LYNN STABLE formerly kept by Long & Ford, in Tuskegee, and will continue to run the same, and will also carry on the Railroad Depot at Chehaw. They will spare no pains or exertion to make the trip between Tuskegee and Chehaw, and to give the public every reasonable accommodation. It will be their object to have good Horses and Omnibuses, and sober, prompt drivers, and to deserve the patronage of the public. Ours is the old regular line, and we are very desirous to retain it.
We shall soon be ready to run Hacks in every direction, and are very desirous to do so.
Our terms are as low as can support a fair, honest business. We hope to command a liberal patronage by making ourselves useful to the public.
THOMAS S. TATE,
J. L. ADAMS,
J. W. VAN CAMPEN
JRETV 19, 1896.-27

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, particularly towards the bottom right corner. The right edge of the page is dark, indicating the binding or gutter of the book. There is no text or other markings on the page.

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

Poetry.

LINES, Written Originally in an Album.

"The fashion of this world passeth away."

'Tis written on the rolling sky,
That holds no settled form;
Its shadowy clouds, its azure dye,
Its rainbow and its storm.
'Tis written on the restless year;
On spring arrayed in flowers,
On summer bright, on autumn scar,
On winter's stormy hours.
'Tis written on the changing earth;
Its valleys clothed with pride,
Its towering hills of ancient birth,
Its fields and forests wide.
'Tis written on the surging sea,
Whose waters will not sleep;
And on the countless streams that flee,
All restless to its deep.
'Tis written on Time's moving show,
That never is the same;
The living dreams that come and go,
Remembered but in name.
'Tis written on thy dying form,
Sweet mistress of this page!
The heart that plays within the warm,
Steel as it gives thine age.

J. W. N.

The Family Circle.

Chinese Cleanings.
The Chinese, as our readers know, are very different from the inhabitants of most other heathen countries. Among the points for which they are remarkable, is the number of their books, with the mixture of wisdom and folly with which they are filled. As specimens we shall now give our readers a few of their proverbs. These will show that, while there is much darkness in their hearts, there is some light also.

"1. Prosperity is a blessing to the good but a curse to the evil.
"2. Better to be upright with poverty, than wicked with plenty.
"3. If you love your son, give him plenty of the cudgel; if you hate him cram him with dainties.
"4. A word once spoken, a coach with four horses cannot overtake it and bring it back.
"5. They who respect themselves will be honored; but they who do not care about their character, will be despised.

"6. Here one side, and you will be in the dark; here both sides and all will be clear.
"7. It is foolish to borrow trouble from to-morrow.
"8. To do good and wish people to know it, is not true goodness.
"9. When doing what is right, the heart is easy and becomes better every day, but when practicing deceit, the mind labors and every day gets worse.
"10. Those who touch vermilion become red, and those who touch ink become black; so people take their character from their stupid companions.
"11. A gem uncut is of no use; so a man untaught is stupid.
"12. He who labors with the mind, governs others; he who labors with the body, is governed by others."

Our readers will not fail to see how nearly some of the proverbs now quoted agree with Scripture truth. These, we have no doubt, have been preserved from very ancient times.

When the Chinese want to describe a person who pretends to be very brave, and makes a great parade in order to show his courage, they say that "he is cutting off a hen's head with a battle ax."

A coward who boasts of his courage they call a paper tiger.

They compare a person who pretends to be what he is not, to a fox who tries to look as noble and strong as a tiger.

If a person is ignorant of books, they say, "Turn him upside down, but not a drop of ink will come out of him."

They describe an unstable man who does not know which way to take or how to act, as one who "fears ghosts at the front door, and thieves at the back."

It is common saying, that "a greedy man is a serpent who pretends to swallow an elephant."

He who chatters to no purpose, "climbs a tree to catch a fish."

Those who learn little from what they see, are like the "dogs of Shih barking at the sun."—*Jug. Miss. May.*

THE CHILD WHO DIED IN A PASSION.
"I was lately taking a journey from home," says one, "and happened one day to be taking tea with a clergyman, who said that he had just had a very awful death in his parish. I thought it was some drunkard, or swearer, or Sabbath breaker, who had been cut off in his sins, and I never for a moment supposed that it could have been a little child. But how was I shocked when he told me the story! A very little child, about three years old, had her naughty will crossed by her mother, and flew into a violent passion. She screamed and cried, and stamped her feet on the ground, and was like a mad creature with rage. And oh! dreadful to relate, it pleased God to strike her dead in the midst of her passion, whether she broke a blood vessel with rage, or how it was, I do not know—but she died in the midst of her passion and is gone to the world of spirits."

Mary and the Old Woman.

A happy, bright little girl is Mary Parsons, and I believe it is because she is always trying to do some one kind-ness. I went one day to see a poor woman eighty-six years old, who lives by herself in a dark basement-room, and who depends entirely upon charity for her support. On my return, I was relating an account of my visit to Mary's mother. The little girl listened with great interest, and then said, "Oh mother, please let me carry her over some breakfast and dinner every day; we have so much left, much more than she could eat." The child had the matter so much at heart that her mother consented; and now you can see this little girl, after breakfast and after dinner each day, filling a basket with good and wholesome food for old Mrs. Gordon. Many a fine apple, peach, plum, and pear, are slipped into the basket to refresh the poor woman's feeble appetite.

No matter how eager her little sisters are for Mary to play with them, no matter how hot the sun, or how heavily the rain pours down, little Mary never gets tired, and never forgets to provide the breakfast and dinner for the poor woman. Sometimes she takes the Bible and reads her some beautiful chapters, for the poor old woman is almost blind, and it comforts her much to hear the blessed word of life. Sometimes Mary takes her doll's frocks and sits down by her side, and sews a while, and chats away merrily to amuse her.

"She brings a ray of sunshine in her every time she comes," said the poor woman with tears in her eyes, "which brightens up my dark room after she has gone. She is one of Christ's own flock, I am sure."

Mary is but eight years old. Some of you have perhaps thought that you were not old enough yet to do anything for Christ and his poor. Is there no poor woman or hungry child to whom you can take the food which would never be missed from your plentiful store?—*Child's Paper.*

What Makes Old Men shake their Heads?

Why, to see the boys on a swell. To see young blood intrude his wisdom on the experience of age, with a peculiar air of self-importance.

To see a young buck from the country, who goes to the village and puffs an Havana without knowing which end to light or how to hold it in his mouth.

To see young aspirants becoming exceedingly familiar and devout before election time, shaking hands with every body and going to church every where.

To see swells who pretend to be men of business, lounging about corners and loitering along the streets any and every hour in the day.

To see Misses promenading the streets or up the aisle of a church rustling in silks and laces, while cotton is only 8 cents.

To see the clouds, in time of a drouth, break right and left, and hear the thunder roar in the distance.

To see a "swell" hanging round our Sal with lots of fine clothes, and a peculiar red nose.

To see "our Sal" and ma in close contact about the latest fashions, and that "love of a bonnet."

To see persons ever ready to attend to other people's business, in preference to their own.

To see pompousness enter the church during service and strut down the aisle, like who but I.

To see frequent duns in a paper that have not been paid for.

To see that none appropriate a hint—as being always intended for a different person.

To see the men afraid to do that which they know to be right, when it is a little against self.

To tell our own secrets is generally folly, but that folly is without guilt.—To communicate those with which we are intrusted, is always treachery, and treachery for the most part combined with folly.

The use of knowledge is to make us happier. The mind may be compared to the beautiful statue of Love, by Praxiteles—when its eyes were bandaged, the countenance seemed grave and sad; but the moment you remove the bandage, the most serene and enchanting smile diffused itself over the whole face.

How to converse.—The thread of conversation is sustained among several persons by each knowing when to take a stitch in time.

There are persons who speak a moment before they have thought, there are others with whom you have to undergo in conversation all the labor of their minds—they talk correctly and wearisomely.

Conquer with Kindness.

I once had a neighbor—a clever man—who came to me one day, and said, "Esquire White, I want you to come and get your geese away."

"Why," says I, "what are my geese doing?"

"They pick my pigs' ears when they are eating, and drive them away; and I will not have it."

"What can I do?" said I.

"You must yoke them."

That I have not time to do now," said I. "I do not see but they must run."

"If you do not take care of them, I shall," said the shoemaker in anger.—"What do you say, Esquire White?"

"I cannot take care of them now, but I will pay for all damages."

"Well," said he, "you will find that a hard thing, I guess."

So off he went, and I heard a terrible squalling among the geese. The next news was, that three of them were missing. My children went and found them terribly mangled and dead, and thrown into the bushes. "Now," said I, "all keep still and let me punish him."

In a few days, the shoemaker's hogs broke into my corn. I saw them but let them remain a long time. At last, I drove them all out, picked up the corn which they had torn down, and fed them with it in the road; by this time the shoemaker came up in great haste after them.

"Have you seen anything of my hogs," said he.

"Yes, sir you will find them yonder, eating some corn which they tore down in my field."

"In your field?"

Yes, sir," said I, "hogs love corn, you know, they were made to eat it."

"How much mischief have they done?"

"O, not much," said I. Well, off he went to look, and estimated the damage to be equal to a bushel and a half of corn.

"O, no," said I, "it can't be."

"Yes," said the shoemaker, "and I will pay you every cent of the damage."

The shoemaker blushed and went home. The next winter, when we came to settle, the shoemaker determined to pay me for my corn.

No," said I, "I shall take nothing."

After some talk, we parted; but in a few days I met him on the road, and we fell into conversation in the most friendly manner. But when I started on he seemed loth to move, and paused. For a moment, both of us were silent. At last he said,

"I have something laboring on my mind."

"Well, what is it?"

Those geese. I killed three of your geese, and I shall never rest until you know how I feel; I am very sorry."

And the tears came into his eyes.

"O, well," said I, "never mind; I suppose my geese were provoking."

I never took any thing from him for it; but when my cattle broke into his fields after this, he seemed glad, because he could show how patient he could be.

"Now," said I to my children, "conquer yourselves, and you can conquer with kindness, where you can conquer in no other way."

This is my Home.
"This is my home," cried a little one, a treasured boy of four summers, as fresh and rosy, he came in from school at the close of a short winter afternoon.

"Indeed, little Willie," said his mother's visitor, how is it? Suppose, now, you go out on the side-walk, and try the next door. Suppose you step into the entry, throw off your little sack, as you have done here, and proceed to the parlor, wouldn't that be your home?"

"No, indeed," said Willie, "that wouldn't be it."

"But tell me, why not?"

Willie had never thought of this.—He paused for a moment, then directing his eyes to the sofa, where his mother sat quietly sewing, he replied with an earnest gesture, "she lives here."

Yes, dear Willie, wisely have you spoken; she, the embodiment of your idea of a constant loving presence, is here, and that makes home.—Make as free as you will, young monarch, of the manifold privilege in this little world, you have based your claim firmly; because she lives here, therefore are you sure of a constant flow of gentle and protecting love. But your infant wisdom has awakened other thoughts, which we would fain indulge.—Watchman and Reflector.

Addison has remarked that contentment produces, in some measure, all the effects which the alchemist usually ascribes to what he calls the philosopher's stone; and if it does not bring riches, it does the same, by banishing the desire for them.

The Sailor and the Widow, or Nothing Lost by Kindness.

Nearly half a century ago. When a coach run daily between Glasgow and Greenock, by Paisley, one forenoon, when a little past Bishopston, a lady in the coach noticed a boy walking bare-footed, seemingly tired and struggling with tender feet. She desired the coachman to take him up and give him a seat, and she would pay for it.

When they arrived at the inn in Greenock she inquired of the boy what was his object in coming up there. He said he wished to be a sailor and hoped some of the captains would engage him. She gave him a half crown, wished him success, and charged him to be have well.

Twenty years after this, the coach was returning to Glasgow in the afternoon, on the same road. When near Bishopston, a sea captain observed an old widow lady on the road, walking very slowly, fatigued and weary. He ordered the coachman to put her in the coach, as there was an empty seat, and he would pay for her. Immediately after, when changing horses at Bishopston, the passengers were sauntering about, except the captain and the old lady, who remained in the coach. The lady thanked him for his kindly feeling toward her, as she was now unable to pay for a seat. He said he always had sympathy for weary pedestrians, since he himself was in that state when a boy, twenty years ago near this very place, when a tender hearted lady ordered the coachman to take him up, and paid for his seat.

"Well do I remember that incident," said she. I am that lady, but my lot in life is changed. I was then independent. Now I am reduced to poverty by the doings of a prodigal son."

"How happy am I," said the captain, "that I have been successful in my enterprise, and am returning to live on my fortune; and from this day I shall bind myself and heirs to supply you with twenty-five pounds per annum till your death."—*Brit. Workman.*

POETS LOVE PLAIN WOMEN.—A poet, who writes in the Golden Era of San Francisco, says:

We like homely women. We have all lovely women. We do not carry the peculiarity far enough to include the hideous or positively ugly; for since beauty and money are the only capital the world will recognize in women they are more to be pitied than admired; but we have a chivalric, enthusiastic regard for plain women. We never saw one who was not modest, unassuming, and sweet tempered, and seldom came across one who was not virtuous, and had not a good heart. Made aware early in life of their want of beauty by the slighted attentions of the opposite sex, vanity and affectation never take root in their hearts; and in the hope of supplying attractions which a capricious nature has denied, they cultivate the graces of the heart instead of the person, and give to the mind those accomplishments which the world so rarely appreciates in a woman, but which are more lasting, and in the eyes of men of sense, more highly prized than all personal beauty. See them in the street, at home, or in the church, and they are always the same; and the smile which ever lives upon the face is not forced there to fascinate, but as the spontaneous sunshine reflected from a kind heart—a flower which takes root in the soul and blooms upon the lips, inspiring respect instead of passion, emotions of admiration instead of feelings of sensual regard. Plain women make good wives, good mothers, cheerful homes, and happy husbands, and we never see one but we thank Heaven that it has kindly created women of sense as well as beauty, for it is indeed seldom a female is found possessing both. To homely women we therefore lift our "title" in respect; the world will extend the same courtesy to beauty. San Francisco has but few plain women, but all such we intend to make life-subscribers to the Golden Era, in view of their worth to society.

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