





## Alabama Baptist.

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THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1877.

## The Teacher of Teachers.

REMINISCENCES OF FRIEDRICH FROEBEL, BY BARONESS B. VON MARENHOLZ-BLON. Translated by Mrs. Horace Mann. With a sketch of the life of Froebel, by Emily Shirreff. Boston, Lee & Shepard.

We give a cordial welcome to this appreciative tribute to the greatest of modern educators. It is inspiring to read the record of such a life, and thus to come into intimate acquaintance with a man who devoted to the elevation of his race the wisdom of a sage, and the enthusiasm of an apostle.

Froebel is the real leader, not always, indeed, recognized, of the revolution which is now going on in the educational systems of all enlightened countries. None felt more painfully than he the defects of the established method of teaching, which begins with abstractions, builds the young mind with empty words which it cannot understand; estimates the value of knowledge by its difficulties and distastes; confines nature in a straight-jacket of conventional prejudices and unnatural laws, and crams so much in it that all originality is stifled. The injury done to young minds and hearts in this way is simply incalculable. The education becomes superficial, and so does the character also, when vague notions are made, as they generally are, the foundation of the intellectual and moral development. A correct education begins with the concrete, which the child can see and handle. It takes place by and with things themselves. As one of the leading disciples of Froebel observes: "The young creature must be at home in its surroundings, learn to live, seek to understand outer and visible things, and to exercise its own creative faculty, before it is introduced to the inner world of thought, to symbols and abstractions, and made to grasp the fruit of other men's experience."

Another principle also must be guided: The soul does not grow creation, as a stone does. It is educated, when all sorts of knowledge are crowded and piled upon it, a living organism, which grows, as the body does, by the action of its own laws, the unfolding of its powers. And education assists growth, supplies the young nature with food which it can assimilate, and helps it to lay hold of what is needed for spiritual enlargement and strength and pleasure. Education does not simply impart knowledge to the receptive faculties; it also encourages the activity of the observing, the inventive and the creative faculties. It develops the whole nature into harmony with the outer world.

Thus we have indicated two of the leading ideas in Froebel's system—ideas, which we ourselves have advocated, before hearing of the philosophy and the practical experiments of the German educator. We are not familiar with the details of the Kindergarten system; but the principles upon which it rests are of vital importance. We believe that with their general acceptance a new educational era will be inaugurated. Froebel's plans for the education of children, under the direction of women, originated in his conviction of the supreme importance of early education. The faculties of most of the children who are sent to school are undeveloped or misdirected; it is necessary to begin the work of education in the family circle, where the wife and mother is the presiding spirit.

We hope that what we have said will draw to the book whose name heads this article, the favorable attention of our readers. The subject claims the earnest consideration of parents and teachers.

## Official Plunder.

In commenting on the case of Robt. Small's colored Republican Congressman from South Carolina, who has just been convicted of bribe taking, the *N. Y. Sun* thus describes the party by whom the Southern States have so long been humiliated and despoiled.

"The black thieves, bribe-takers and corruptors are certainly entitled to no more indulgence than the white scoundrels who taught them these practices, and by successful example showed how loyalty and religion might be converted into articles of merchandise, how votes could be sold in the name of 'the cause,' and how cunning ruses and professional rogues were made Speakers and

Chairmen of great committees, through whose stained hands millions on millions of the people's money had to pass." The language is plain, but it would have selected; but it is true as all honest observers here candidly, and as not a few of us know too well from our personal experience of wrongs for which there was, and still is, no redress. When the writer of this notice was laboring and contributing to the utmost of his ability to the relief of sick Federal prisoners in Charleston, the Federal officials in Savannah were taking charge of his rents in the latter city, nor is there any prospect that the grasping plunder will be surrendered, before the day of the Restoration of all things.

There were many otherwise good men at the North who winked at these iniquities. Forgetting that our Government was established by a successful rebellion, a hundred years ago, they had persuaded themselves that what they called the "Southern Rebellion" was a crime for which there should be no punishment too great. But this iniquitous policy can not be maintained. The necessities of government, and the inexorable law of Providence demand that wrongdoers shall be punished. And now, alas, we are witnessing the enforcement of that law. Those who planned our people in the name of loyalty and religion, like that haughty king who took his pleasure draughts out of the sacred vessels of the Temple, now behold the Hand upon the Wall. "They have fattened their hearts in a day of slaughter."

## Sowing Wild Oats.

Discipline is of more importance in a college or university than even the culture of the mind. For discipline belongs to the highest department of education. Unless the character and manners be trained, as well as the intellect, an institution may be a source of untold evils to the community. And the larger the institution characterized by this defect, the more pernicious the influence it exerts. For it not only deals with larger numbers of those who must take a prominent part in society hereafter; but it also imparts to the young men a false sense of their own importance, and a false estimate of the value of knowledge. It takes place by and with things themselves. As one of the leading disciples of Froebel observes: "The young creature must be at home in its surroundings, learn to live, seek to understand outer and visible things, and to exercise its own creative faculty, before it is introduced to the inner world of thought, to symbols and abstractions, and made to grasp the fruit of other men's experience."

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## Field Notes.

The S. E. Alabama Gen'l Association met at Newton, Dale county, on the 17th inst. Rev. P. M. Callaway, Moderator, and Bro. P. G. Wood, Clerk. The association was opened by prayer by Rev. H. E. Brooks of Troy. The session was an animated one. The association agreed to co-operate with the Eufaula Association in putting a missionary into the field, who shall report to them and to the State Board. On Saturday night, Rev. Dr. Martin of Abbeville, Henry county, preached an excellent sermon before the S. E. General Association. Rev. T. M. Bailey preached the missionary sermon on Sunday morning, and at the request of the brethren delivered an address on the ground of undue influence by a Catholic nurse and priest during her last days of imbecility. Mr.

Becher "baptized" two infants at Plymouth Church on Sunday morning. As the choir were concluding the chant, "Suffer little children," with the usual "amen," one of the babes broke out into a loud "a-a-m-m-m" that sent a murmur of laughter over the crowded house. During the session of the Western Baptist Convention of Canada, which was held at Toronto in the latter part of October, the President of the convention, David Buchanan, esq., died suddenly of paralysis. A son, Dr. H. E. Buchanan, was chosen president for this year. "A gentleman not connected with any church, who was present at the Bethel Association, gave fifty five dollars for State Missions." Said gentleman pledged five dollars. We hear that Bro. B. F. Riley has removed from Carlowville to Snow Hill, Ala. Correspondents will hereafter address him at the latter place. Rev. W. C. Curry, missionary of the State Board, has removed from Kempville to Monroe, Monroe Co., Ala. Correspondents will take note of this, and govern themselves accordingly. We are indebted to Gen. Jno. T. Morgan, our distinguished Alabama Senator, for the printed report of the Monetary Commission in regard to the specie question. Judge J. F. Bailey, of Marion, has left in our office "Special Report No. 1" and "Special Reports No. 2," from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, 1877. No. 1 is an interesting statement showing the condition and prospects of the sugar cane industry in the United States. No. 2 is a report upon the condition of crops; also a statement of the international wheat supply, and our wheat exports, together with foreign crops and prices. We trust that the Judge will give our readers some notes from his own pen on the sugar cane question in Alabama.

## The School of Affliction.

"Afflictions though they seem severe, Are oft in mercy sent. They stop the prodigal's career, And caused him to repent."

David began active life as a shepherd boy, and yet arose to be the king of Israel, and to leave on record a sublime history. The life of Moses is beautifully divided into three portions. Saved in his infancy by the special providence of God, the first forty years of his life were spent at the court of Egypt with the most enchanting earthly surroundings; the second forty were in exile as a herdsman in the wild land of Midian. What a humiliating descent was this for one so learned and attractive! From the lofty position of courtiers and royal companions, down to the attitude of a refugee from home and a fugitive from justice and to the vocation of a keeper of cattle! But from this he arose to the exalted mission of the deliverer of Israel, the warrior, the orator, the law giver, the poet, the preacher, and a very prince among men, and finally with a funeral under the service of angels; and this ended the third forty years of his wonderful career.

Far back of this the history of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, taught the same instructive lesson. Abraham was called out from his father's house into the untrodden and forbidding world, not knowing whether he went, and untold trials followed in rapid succession. Jacob for his treachery fled from home before the wrath of his infuriated brother, and for long years in exile and disappointment he served as a herdsman. What thrilling lessons of this character are found in the history of Joseph, and yet how he rose to great place and power.

The history of the prophets is equally full of this instruction. Think of Daniel and Jeremiah. Think also of the man of Uz. Job was a man of great distinction, in fortune, in affluence among men, in happy family, and withal a righteous man. And yet, in the strange providence of God he was smitten down; lost his children at a single blow; lost his vast fortune; then was reduced to squalid poverty; then was afflicted with a most loathsome disease, forsaken by his friends and scorned upon by his wife. Yet he was not simply restored, but to double the position he held before his sorrow.

"Try not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust him for his grace; Behind a frowning providence, He hides a smiling face."

"If thine appear to veil his face, And clouds surround his throne; He hides the purpose of his grace, To make it better known."

The history of the church of God in all ages is charmingly studded with bright stars, which only shine the brighter because they come out from behind some dark cloud. And one star differs from another star in glory, with the ratio of burning which it has received in the school of affliction. We now think of one of the most distinguished of living ministers, who was once a poor beggar boy, yet new his fame is world wide. Most of God's best preachers came up from poverty and came through affliction, and left a record rich with fruitage in the world's re-

formation. The same is true of the men who have left their impress on the secular world. The great statesmen, great lawyers, great physicians, great heroes, poets and philosophers, scholars and scientists, men of wealth and men of fame, did not all start life in affluence, "were not all born with silver spoons in their mouths," nor did they reach their elevation on a flowery bed of ease. Webster did not outstrip Clay nor master Calhoun, although his advantages were quite superior to theirs. Several of the presidents of the United States came up from lowly position, and but few of them were men of fortune or men of real scholarship. No statesman in Washington to-day is the master of Alex. H. Stephens, and while he had early advantages and is a scholar, in the beginning it was the work of benevolence, and he has fought his way through disease and great bodily weakness—always dying and never dead.

What does all this teach—and we might mention scores of other illustrations in all the relations of life? It teaches many lessons. The attitude of true wisdom and real manhood, is never to fight the providence of God, but accept the situation and make the most possible of it. When we fight the fist of Jehovah, we make battle at a fearful disadvantage. The odds are all against us in such an unequal contest. "Let the potsherd strike with the potsherd of the earth, but let not man strive with his Maker."

How infinitely better to harmonize with the will of God and devoutly look up to him with the resignation of our Savior. "If it be possible let this cup pass, nevertheless not my will but thine be done." "I was dumb and opened not my mouth, because thou didst it." God responds, "I have chosen thee in the furnace of affliction." "And it shall come to pass at evening time that there shall be light."

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon says, "I am not ashamed of the denomination to which I belong, sprung, as we are, direct from the loins of Christ, having never passed through the turbulent stream of Romanism, and having an origin apart from all dissent or Protestantism, because we have existed before all other sects." Sermons, vol. vii, p. 95.

In this great London Baptist preacher expresses what we had supposed to be the views of all Baptists, and within the last dozen years we have found that there is a new class of Doctors, who deny almost every sentiment in this extract. In our early reading of denominational literature, we read most of the works put forth by our most distinguished Baptist authors, and we do not remember to have ever met with a sentiment in one of them at variance with what Mr. Spurgeon says in the above quotation. Now we have brethren of great celebrity who, if we understand them, assume that our Fathers were all mistaken, and claim that the Baptists did originate in dissent—in Protestantism, and that they are Protestants in the same sense which attaches to protestant Pedobaptists, and that we had no existence before other sects except in the sense that the first Christians were Baptists. They nearly admit that there were no Baptists among the Waldenses, that the Ana-baptists were not Baptists, and that there were no Baptists for ages before the Reformation of the sixteenth century.

Now where did these brethren get their learning? Have they convinced any body that they are better versed in church history than were those who wrote for us fifty or twenty five years ago? The secret of their difficulty lodges in the fact that they read Ecclesiastical history just as a Pedobaptist reads it; that is, they take the history of Romanism for about twelve hundred years as the history of Christianity; and through all that period it would seem, from their showing, that Christ had no church on the earth except such as was locked up in the bosom of Rome; or at most if he had any church it was not Baptist in principle or practice. Their arguments are identical with those of Pedobaptists against our claims to antiquity. It is true that they maintain that the Baptists have the New Testament origin of things; but then all those passages of God's word which promise the perpetuity of the church are explained away by them precisely as Pedobaptists do it. In this they remind us of a celebrated lawyer, who says he has been in the Methodist church off and on all his life. He says he was raised right—that he was "trained up in the way he should go," and that "when he is old he will not depart from it;" says that he is not "old" yet and therefore is at liberty to "depart" from the way, but that when he gets older he will keep the way, and that is just what the passage means. Our latitudinarian brethren seem to think that Christ started his church after the Baptist fashion when he said the gates of hell should not prevail against it; that is, that "off and on,"

it should be a Baptist church, more off than on however, until it gets old as it now is; now it restores the Baptist fashion and is not going to "depart from it." But if their sentiments prevail we are as certain to depart from the way as that things have a logical tendency. But their sentiments will not prevail. Christ will maintain the word of this promise.

Dear Baptist: Do not regard me as lukewarm in your cause because I have written so little. When I begin I will make amends for the past. With a church and a congregation of over twelve hundred persons to visit, and a large extent of country lying around our city to care for, I have but little time to attend to other matters.

A distinguished gentleman, connected with our State government, said to me a few days since, "If the Baptists do not take Montgomery, it will not be for the lack of an opportunity." Surely no church ever had a better chance to accomplish a grand work. I ask every reader of the ALABAMA BAPTIST to pray for us. May God lead us in the conflict and give us the victory for the sake of his own glory.

Literary Notices. EISENHARTEN REVIEW for October. Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St., N. Y.

The War in the East lends a special interest to the leading and the concluding article. The former relates to the Russian invasion of Turkey, and the latter shows how unprovoked was the Russian invasion of Turkey and what damage its conduct has inflicted upon the prestige of the Czar. Two surprising statements are made by the essayist—that the Christians in Turkey enjoy an ease and opulence of which the Muscovite peasants have no conception; and that Turkey is now the third naval power in the world. The criticism on the philosophy of Choo-Foo-Tze throws light upon the vexed question of the proper name of God in Chinese, which has given so much trouble to the Christian missionaries to that country. The biographical-historical articles relate to Ulfilas the Gothic apostle; Prince Hardeberg; the Countess Agolotti; and Col. Meadows Taylor.

Lytle's Eton College illustrates educational abuses and progress in England. "The Order of the Coif" signifies the Sergeants at Law. Mr. Anthony Trollope's Novels suggest the question: how could such an infatigable laborer ever have become a literary celebrity?

The November number of THE COMPLETE PRACER, Religious Newspaper Agency, New York, contains the following discourses: "The Christian's Royal Survey of His Immasurable Possession," Theodore Christlieb, D. D., Ph. D.; "The Creative Energy in Nature and in Grace," Phoebe C. Church, D. D.; "The Reformation of the Family," Pere Hyacinthe; "Lazarus at the Table," Archibald C. Brown; "Worship—Its Value in its Use," M. C. Julian. The address by Pere Hyacinthe is the second of the series lately delivered in Paris by the permission of the Government, and which has created great interest in France; it is a timely and eloquent indication of the sacredness of the family. The sermon by Dr. Christlieb is a masterly production, and will be welcomed by the many admirers in this country of this distinguished German preacher. Archibald Brown is, perhaps, next to Spurgeon, the most popular preacher in London. The present number of this Monthly is a very valuable one. Price 25 cents, \$2.00 per year.

FORUM SCIENCE MONTHLY for December, D. Appleton & Co., 549 Broadway, N. Y.

The illustrated articles are: The Growth of the Steam Engine, by Prof. Thurston; The Laryngoscope and Rhinoscope, by Dr. Seeger; The Theory of Heat, by Porter Painter; The Tides, by Prof. Schneider; and Sketch of Prof. Rankine. There are two lectures: the first by Prof. Bain on Language and the Civil Service (acute and discriminating); the second, by Prof. Draper, on Education, was delivered before a Unitarian Minister's Institute in Mass., and, curiously enough, ends in a fervid exhortation pointed with Scripture! Is Saul also among the prophets? Prof. Proctor on Star or Star-mist, admits that the Nebular Hypothesis of La Place is exploded. The articles on the Bengal Cyclone, and our six-foot Rivals (the ants) are interesting; while that of Dr. Niemeyer on Open Air and Health is important.

THE GALAXY for December. Sheldon & Co., N. Y.

In the leading article, Mr. Porter shows that the industrial interests whose depression produced the great strike were the coal and iron, which the trade unions have controlled, above all other branches of industry. The remedy he proposes is the elevation of labor, the freedom of apprenticeships and the opening of foreign markets. Secretary Welles furnishes a concluding article on Lincoln's Administration. The youth of Charles Sumner is described by a lady ad-

mirer. Henry James saunters gracefully through the suburbs of London. Richard Grant White gives the story of Othello. F. S. M. relates the succession of frauds and outrages on the part of the Government Agents which led to the Nez Perce war. The matter ought to be sternly investigated. The stories and poetry of the present number are good.

THE BEREAN QUESTION BOOK (International Series) for 1878. New York, Nelson & Phillips, pp. 135. This little volume is a valuable aid to the study of the Word of God. Each lesson covers two pages. On the left is the passage from Scripture with illustrative references, a list of Home Readings and a brief hymn. On the right is the outline, with an appropriate symbol, and the Golden Text; followed by an introduction, questions, and practical lessons. The work is a complete and excellent manual.

THE NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, with December, closes a very successful year. During the last six months, it has been very much improved. The number of helps it contains for teachers and superintendents is simply too numerous to mention. In the December number, there are two things which superintendents will find very desirable. They are the "Quarterly Review Exercise," which is better than a Concert Exercise, and just as interesting, and a "Programme for the Annual Review," which is capitally conceived. The expositions of the lessons, as usual, are full, able, and exceedingly helpful. It has two little companions that are worthy of notice. The first is *The Scholar's Weekly*, one of the most full, complete, and cheapest of the lesson papers published, and the other is the beautifully illustrated *Little Folks*, for infant classes. The three periodicals go well together. Chicago: Adams, Blackner & Lyon Pub. Co.

WIDE AWAKE for 1878. The popular estimation of *Wide Awake* is well summed up in what a distinguished literary gentleman said: "The other magazines lie on the table fresh and clean, while *Wide Awake* is read to tatters." That *Wide Awake* will continue to be "read to tatters," the following announcements for 1878 are good guarantees:

1. "True Blue." By Mrs. Lucia Chase Bell. A Serial Story for the Girls of Life in the great Northwest. 2. A General Misunderstanding. By Chas. R. Talbot. A splendid and humorous Serial Story for the boys. 3. The Story of English Literature for Young People. By Lucy Cecil White (Mrs. Lillie). Eighteen illustrated papers. 4. Aunt Dolly's School-room Papers. For Little Folks. By Mrs. Wm. E. Bryant. 5. The Child Toilers of Boston Streets. Twelve illustrated papers. By Emma E. Brown. 6. Little Miss Muslim of Quintilian Square. Her Fortunes and Misfortunes. By John Brownjohn. Drawings by Hopkins.

Original Music by T. Crampton. Parlor Pastimes by Geo. B. Bartlett. Prize-Guesses work. Illustrated short stories. Full page illustrated poems. Papers of Foreign Travel, and Natural History. All by the brightest authors and artists. Only \$2 a year. Free of postage. Send subscriptions to D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

The Holiday number of *Church's Musical Visitor*, is pronounced by judges the best number of the "best musical paper in America." In its thirty-six large pages are six pieces of beautiful music, including two Christmas Carols, a lovely song, entitled "Christmas Bells at Sea," another, entitled, "Farewell, My Loved One," a waltz, "Wandering Star," and an easy piece for cabinet organ. This would cost \$2.00 at any music store. To this add the admirable literary contents, which embrace able and interesting articles on "Vocal Development," "Music and Muscles," "The Query Box," a Christmas Story, besides many other short articles, editorials, correspondence, items, and a fine poem, by Ellen E. Rexford. Single copy of the *Holiday Visitor* will be sent to any address for 15 cents. Full particulars concerning subscription and premiums will be sent on receipt of one stamp. Address the publishers, John Church & Co., Cincinnati, O.

The List of Ministers. Has been corrected as far as corrections have been received at this office. Read it over again and send all the corrections you may be able to make to

Rev. O. F. GREGORY, Eufaula, Ala.

Communications. Correction. Bro. Winkler:—Having just seen a copy of your paper of the 25th ult. I wish to correct an error which I notice with reference to the number of members in this church. The minutes, from which Bro. Chaudoin quoted, say "163." This is a typographical error—the figures should have been 113.

Yours truly, J. H. KIRKTRICK, White Plains, Ga., Nov. 21st.

Col. James Mallory. Human life is valuable in itself or interesting to others according to its achievements, both in the judgment, energy and success which have marked its efforts, and in the spirit of meekness and submission with which it has borne its disappointments and afflictions. Viewed from a worldly standpoint, an eventful life can never be made interesting, and therefore speedily descends to oblivion. They are your working men—men who by their mental or physical energies, add something, worth while to the intellectual or material wealth of the world—who coin history and build up communities and nations. And it is no less true in the churches of Jesus Christ. They are the favored few earnest working men in each of our churches who give to these churches all the character at home or abroad which they ever acquire. I am not stating what *ought to be*, but what *is*. "And pity 'tis, 'tis true."

Now, whether viewed in relation to his community and country as a citizen, or in relation to his church as a Christian, it is claimed that Col. Mallory reached an honorable distinction, both in the marked success which crowned his honest industry for nearly half a century, and in the cultivation of those social and religious virtues that made him an ornament of society and the church.

Col. James Mallory son of Uriah and Malinda Mallory, was born in Madison county Va. April 16th, 1807—united with the Crooked Run Baptist church in the year 1832—married Ann Maria Darby 13th Dec. 1832—moved to Talladega county, Ala., in the spring of 1834—and died Oct. 28th, 1877. He was a member of the old Talladega (now Alpine) Baptist church about forty three years.

In the character of our deceased brother, there was such an interpretation of the Christian with the gentleman of the husband and father with the citizen and neighbor—of those stern and solid excellencies of true manhood with the softer and gentler virtues of unaffected piety—that the hand of friendship may well shrink from the task of drawing a portrait worthy of his memory. But we owe it to ourselves, if not to him, to preserve some memorial of one who adorned every position in life he filled. Character that matures into anything like solid worth—that branches forth into those amiable and excellencies that are most highly esteemed by all men—must be based upon principle to give it cohesion and uniformity. A good action performed at one time under a momentary impulse, may never be repeated again; but where such action is the outgrowth of principle, we have every guarantee that it will be repeated indefinitely, whenever the opportunity offers. This high standard of moral action is what we all reliability among men. Its value is incomparable. Riches, social position, the most transcendent talents and genius, can neither purchase it, nor supply its lack. Without it, all other advantages are but the means of abandoned depravity. With it, with moderate means and endowments, the humblest have reached the highest positions in the confidence and affection of mankind. It is the cement that unites all compact, religious, social, political, or what not, and without which all such compacts would go into practical disintegration. In short, it supplies all solid worth both to church and State. Now, no one who was acquainted with the character of the worthy subject of this sketch will doubt that he possessed this virtue to an eminent degree. Let us trace as hastily as we may how this great central quality branched forth into all those kindly activities, those moral excellencies, which made him such an ornament alike to his family, his church, his community and country.

Is *Friendship* a virtue, which, as Cicero says, "is the only thing in the world, concerning the usefulness of which, all mankind are agreed?" They whose life has more uniformly illustrated this quality? Whether to express its congratulations in the day of prosperity, or tender its sympathies and assistance in the day of adversity, it was as uniform as the succession of day and night. Whether it was to utter warnings in the hour of waywardness, or coming disaster, or to offer encouragement in the path of duty, it was alike uniform. It was mirrored in his countenance, beamed from his eye, was expressed by his voice naturally attuned to the harmonies of the most kindly sentiments of our nature; and it threw a lustre over the home circle, more light some, more enchanting than the gaily twinkling of the proudest palaces. Who that ever endured that charming circle, received the cordial greeting, the thoughtful attentions, enjoyed the genial converse and generous hospitality, all which came so spontaneously, can forget that noble man and his cherished household?

Is patient industry and frugality that depend for their success upon wisdom and energy—that eschew all "the tricks of trade," the thousand and one artifices which so often dis-

tinguish the honest from the dishonest? Is it the quality which makes a man a true friend, a true neighbor, a true citizen, a true Christian? Is it the quality which makes a man a true man?

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