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REFLEX OF POPULAR EVENTS.

JOHN C. BAILEY, PROIR.

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G. F. TOWNES.

Gentle Word Is Never Lost! A gentle word is never lest, Oh! never then refuse one,

And lulis the cares that bruise one; It scatters sunshine o'er our way, And turns our thorns to roses; It changes weary night to day.

And hope and love discloses.

A gentle word is never lost— The fallen brother needs it; How easy and how small the cost, With peace and comfort speed it. Then drive the shadow from thy check, A smile can well replace that

our voice is music when we speak
With gentle words to grace it. FOR THE SOUTHERN ENTEPRRISE.

Southern Eaptist Theological Semi nary, Greenville, 8. C.

OUTLINE OF PROP, TOY'S INAUGURAL

After centuries of doubt and conflict, the science of Biblical exegetics seems to have attained definite form, and to have settled into the method of interpretation known as the grammatico-historical. This conflict of opinion will not seem strange, when we reflect that the Bible is hard to understand; first, because it is a book spiritually dis-cerned; then, because it is written, to use Augustine's thought, for all ages. So much the greater our obligation, as men and Christians, to wrestle with its difficulties.

On Baptists there rests a special

obligation as a necessary result of their faith—First, from their com-plete dependence on the Bible, to the exclusion of all human authority. Apart from the Scriptures they have no guide and no existence. Secondly, from their more tavorable position as interpreters, resulting from two facts. One of these is, freedom from human control, the capacity better to study the truth immediately, instead of a tertium quid fashioned by the heads of men.

of inspiration.

This obligation we refer to not in arrogance, but in hamility, re-membering how little we have discharged it. If we inquire what Baptists have done in this direction, it must be answered that in science and learning they have accomplished little. They have a few names of excellence Milton, Bunyan, Gill, Fuller, Carson, Carey, Marshman, Ward, and in this country two scholars of the first grade. But the most important contribution of Baptists has been made by the patient living out of the great principles of the supreme authority of the Scriptures, and

the pecessity of spirituality in the interpreter.

We shall better comprehend our present duty by making a rapid survey of the hermeneutical labors of the Christian world up to the present time. Let us first state distinctly that the elements of cor-rect execusis are two, an external rect exercis are two, an external and an internal, a knowledge of and an internal, a knowledge of the written word, and a spiritual insight into its deeper meaning, the two being equally essential, and forming, by their conflict, the lible. The wonderful advance of physical science has forced us to this hermenentical can on, that where Scripture touches on physical where Scripture touches on physical edition in interest to no other.

We have to trace through the records of the past, through Fathers, Schoolmen and References, the mutual action and reaction of the two elements. The first hermenentical system is that which is donesized by our faviour at the sching of the Serbes and Pharices. On his system which is emitted in the Talmad, we make two remarks: the first, that this gigantic mass of error arose from

a pious purpose and correct views. from the purpose to explain the Scriptures, and that its failure was the result of undue reversity. Scriptures, and that its failure was the result of undue reverence for man's authority; the second, that we see in it the tendency to two opposite errors, undue literalness and irrational allegorizing. This duality of error we shall meet

with everywhere.

Passing to Christian Exegesis, we find in the Apostolic Fathers an unsystematized simplicity and an improper regard for the regula fider. It is in the third century that we first meet with method.

At Alexandria became articles and At Alexandria began criticism and methodizing. The Platonic theology impressed itself on Christianity, and following with striking minuteness the method of Philo, the great Church teachers, Clement and Origen, originated the speculative school of Alexandria. Origen, imbued with Platonism, rejected the simple historical character of the Bible, and in order to elicit what he thought higher truth, was forced into allegorizing. On the other hand, the necessity of examining strictly the text, led to grammatical study. Thus he is the founder of two opposite tenthe founder of two opposite ten-dencies. In his system appears also the mystical division of mean ings, according to the constitution of man, as body, spirit, soul. There is a high divine signification, he said, perceptible only to the divinely illuminated; a trath which

he and others perverted.

The reaction against this Alexandrian allegorizing produced the more logical and judicious school of Antioch, illustrated by Chrysostom and others. Then came the third great schools, of North Africa, in which the great names are Jerome and Augustine, the first learned without breadth, the second broad and grand without learning Jerome's knowledge of Hebrew, however, was unscientific, and Augustine's exegesis was in defiance of all correct system. Though a great thinker, he was an unsafe interpreter, and his greatness imposed his errors on his contemporaries and successors. Thus temporaries and successors. Thus encourage thoroughness; providing he unduly values inner light to the also for the study of the English exclusion of external aids, and is guilty of the monstrous assertion sary for some, but also excellent that of five different meanings for all. In general the Seminary

as good as another.

So, through the Patristic period, the Divine blessing.

The problem in Hermeneutics we find principles clashing, but not hing definitely determined, much that is good and much that is bad in the details. The schoolmen, with Thomas at their head, eystematized the fathers, nominally submitting, and quietly modifying and often bettering them. The other is, the greater purity is which they hold the trnth of Scripture, and the consequent better apprehension of the whole volume the prominence given to grammat. the prominence given to grammatical study, the recognition by some of the necessity of true spirituality, ments, the hermeneutical fanatithe Oriental languages, the prepar-ation of Polyglott Bibles and the production of works on Hermenentics-out of all which, under the guidance of Lord Bacon emerged the grammatico-historical method in which in its best form, the two elements above mentioned, always enter.

The past fifty years has witness ed a great progress in all departments of hermenentical effort. In ments of hermenentical effort. In the criticism of the text, especially of the New Testament, more abundant material and more intelligent labor have made remarkable advance. The individual Shemitic tongues have been more closely studied and the new science of comparative philology has illustrated Greek and Hebrow. It is now easier than ever before to learn these languages. The archæological discoveries of this centu

give to the world the word of God in its fulness. Through all the vicissitudes of our history, through persecution and obliquy, we have maintained the supreme authority of Scripture, and the necessity of something more than learning and morality for him who would comprehend it. We have as much need now as ever to hold fast to these principles and to allow no so the same.

Griminal Docket.

United States vs. John Agnew, violation internal revenue law, distilling without paying tax. D. T. Corbin, District Attorney. The defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay eighty dollars.

these principles and to allow no social pressure to make us swerve for a moment from the beliefs and practices which we derive from the word of God.

Let us, however, guard against the errors into which our anxiety the errors into which our anxiety to be faithful may lead us. First, we may pervert the doctrine of the teaching of the Holy Spirit into a plea for fanaticism, setting up our own fancies as eternal truth; second, it is obligatory on us not to neglect true learning (as we have sometimes done) but to foster it, for God and His truth. We make a special plea for the study of the original languages of Scrip-ture. The facilities for such study are now greater than ever before; valuable acquisitions are within reach of all. If it be objected that the demands of ministerial work are pressing and authoritative, we answer, that the minister of Jesus by such study increases his capacity for work in every direction. It is a brief delay for a better girding

up of eneself for the conflict. But where such study is impossible, we may rejoice to know that our common English version, not tree from errors, is yet substantially the reproduction of the original. From it the gospel of salvation may be learned and preached, and the same laws of interpretation apcomments of men. With such views the Baptists of the South have established their Seminary, providing for the study of the original languages of the Scripture, to version as a thing, not only neces-sary for some, but also excellent which a passage may have, one is is not creative but developing, and as good as another.

> now pressing on us in the conbining into a unity the two co-existing intellectual and spiritual elements. From their union we may expect higher conceptions of truth-a preparation of mind and heart for to come where we shall spend eternity in a constantly progressive contemplation of the same inexhaustible revelation.

Proceedings of the United States District Court, for the Western District of South Carolina—August Term, 1869.

TUESDAY, Ang. 31st, 1869. The Court opened at 10 o'clock A. M. Petit and Pleas Jurors answered to their names.

In Bankruptcy.

Ex parte V. J. Vereen, of Charleston. Petition for final discharge. J. N. Nathans, por. pet.

Register Carpenter, reporting favorably, on motion, the Judge signed under seal of Court the order and certificate of discharge as

prescribed by law.

Ex parte W. W. Harllee, of
Marion. Petition for final discharge. Simonton & Barker, pro

pet. Same order as above.

Ex parte Jas. P. Wilson. In re.

Mathew Byrd. Petition to establish lieu. B. W. Edwards & Pressley. Lord & Inglesby, pro pet.

Referred to J. C. Carpenter,
Register, or be debared, to report

tilling without paying tax. D. T. Corbin, District Attorney. The defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay eighty dollars fine and be imprisoned thirty days.

United States vs. Elbridge Wiltin distilling the sentence of the sentenc

lis, distilling without paying tax, sections 5 and 6, Act July, 1868. D. T. Corbin, District Attorney. The defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment of seven months and to pay eleven hundred dollars fine.

United States vs. Andrew J. Patterson, violation internal revenue laws, removing distilled spirits centrary to law, sections 3-6, Act July, 1868. D. T. Corbin, Dist. Attorney. Jury No. 2 charged with this case, returned into Court with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, 1869. The Court was opened at 11 'clock, A. M.

The Grand, Petit and Pleas Ju-rors answered to their names. The Grand Jury returned into Court with the following bills and findings as follows, viz: "True Bills" in United States vs. Wm. Cooksey, distilling without paying tax. United States vs. John Spencer, perjury. U.S. vs. Baylis Batson, distilling without paying tax. U.S. vs. James and William Love. Idem. U. S. vs. Rufus Tillotson. Idem. U. S. vs. Columbus Bishop. Idem. U. S. vs. Nathan Petit.

Idem.
"No Bills" in the following cases, viz. U.S. vs. Robert Graham, pedler of distilled spirits. U.

S. vs. Thomas Shockley, distilling without paying tax. U.S. vs. Eber Cash. Idem.
U.S. vs. Riebard White, perjury. D. T. Corbin, District Attorney. E. P. Jones for defendant. Jury No. 2 were charged with this case, with the exception of T. W. Traynum and Joseph E. Turner, in whose stead Michael Whitmire and Fielder Gossett were sworn, returned into Court with the verdict of "Gnilty."

E. S. TEVINE, Foreman. U. S. vs. William Cooksey, distilling without paying tax. U. S. vs. Nathan Petit. Idem. U. S. vs. Rufus Tillotson. Idem. U. S. vs. Baylis Batson. Idem. U. S. vs. James Love. Idem. U. S. vs. William Love. Idem. True Bills having been found in these cases. having been found in these cases, and defendants failing to answer on call, ordered that Bench warrants do forthwith issue for their arrest for trial.

U. S. vs. Columbus Bishop, dis-tilling without paying special tax. D. T. Corbin, District Attorney. Defendant plead "Guilty," and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars, and be imprisoned for sixty days.

Presentments of the Grand Jury, read in Court on Thursday, September 2d, 1869.

To the Honorable George S. Bryan, Judge of the aforesaid Court.

The Grand Jury of the said Court for the August Term of 1869, respectfully present that in accor-dance with your Honor's instructions, they have visited the County pr son and are pleased to find that the persons confined therein are kindly cared for by the jailor. The comfort of the prisoners however will require that more blankets and mattresses be provided and that fuel and lights should be supplied to them. The prison is nec-essarily close and in its present crowded condition can with difficulty be kept in good order, the comfort, cleanliness and good health of the place would be improved by the use of lime as a dis-infectant. The Grand Jury would therefore recommend that a sufficient quantity to be used for this purpose be furnished the jailor. The per diem allowed the jailor for dieting the prisoners is considera-bly less than that allowed by the State for like purpose, and at the present prices of provisions is too small to remunerate the jailor for furnishing sufficient and whole-some food. The kitchen and smoke houses connected with the jail they find to be in a dilapidated

condition and wholly insufficient for the purposes for which they are intended. The Grand Jury respectfully present that in their indicatent humanity as well as the public service requiries that the County jail should be enlarged or that a separate prison should be erected for the use of the United States. States.

They would also respectfully ask sion given." of the Congress an appropriation of money from the public treasury House in this city for the use of this Court, and for the erection of a convenient Post Office.

The Grand Jury are happy to be able to congratulate the Court and especially the County upon the quiet and order which prevails throughout the State. Though a And that church in Cherokee coungreat revolution has shaken the ty which is going to bring its fevery foundation of society and war has been accompanied with that demoralization which is inseparable from strife, the cheerfulness with which the people have returned to the necessary labor and vocations of life: the patience with which they seem to be striving by honest industry to repair their broken fortunes, and their rendy obedience to the laws, furnish a gratifying assurance that the de-moralization of war was but a transient blight and that they deserve to posses, as their fathers de-served and possesed, the full pow-

ers of self government.

Seeing that the people still retain and cherish that love of order and obedience to law which has so long distinguished the Anglo-Saxon race and fitted its sons to achieve, enjoy, and perpetuate the largest liberty; conscious that no reason any longer exists why the most cordial and fraternal feelings should not unite the people of every section of the Union in the enjoyment of a common country, a common constitution and the blessings of uniform and righteous laws, the Grand Jury venture to express the hope that the disfranchisement which has oppressed so many of the wiscst and most patriotic of our citizens and deprived the State of their valuable services may be speedily removed, and the Grand Jury most respectfully request those gentlemen who have sought and have undertaken the honorable and responsible office of representing the people of the the height of the forehead is an in-State in the Congress of the United dication of defective intellectual States to use every honest means which their high position may bestow upon them to accomplish speedily this deserved end. Feel-monly in persons of a gentle and ing that the virtue and efficacy of legislation must always depend gray in the rude and energetic. mainly upon the existence of a perfect accord between the people and the more usual indications of a those who undertake to represent mind masculine, vigorous and them in their Legislatures and in Congress, the Grand Jury most fervently hope that no personal influence or party exigency will ever enable any ambitions aspirant to take a seat in their Legislature or in the Congress to which he has not been elevated by a majority of the legal voters. Every lover of republican institutions must feel the importance of preserving the purity of elections : none but the bad could desire to corrupt or degrade the ballot, or to accept a position of honor and trust without the sanction of the virtue and in telligence of the people.

The Grand Jury cannot close their presentment without expressing their obligations to his Honor the presiding Judge for the kind attention which he has bestowed upon them, the patience with which he has from time to time instructed them in their duty and relieved them by his clear expositions of the law of much of the difficulties before them.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Julius C. Smith, Foreman, Willis Chandler, John Groce, W. B. Green, John Doyle, T. J. Goodlett, Wm. Cunningham, James C. Foster. J. M. Westmoreland, Sam'l S. Gibbs, J. L. Cothran, Claybourn Trammell, Carter Tanner, Ludwell Vaughn, S. L. Robinson, J. M. Rodgers, M. Shelton, B. B. Glenn.

Various Things about Women. We learn says a Georgia exchange, that an effort is being made in one of the churches in Cherokee county to exclude from the church all female members who wear hoops, paniers, Grecian bends, small hats, or use cosmetics, paint, or other appliances, to make an external show, "for man's illu-

Bah! how needlessly some people will bother themselves about women fooling men. The truth is, men don't like to see women perfectly straight all the way up and down, with a lean tweach at the back of the head about the size of a hickorynut. No, they don't! And a little illusion in many phases of this life, is a very good thing. And that church in Cherokee county which is going to bring its female members to such a pass, will soon be deserted by men. That's certain!

And what steps, pray, is that church going to take to prevent men fooling women? Whew! our mind shrinks in horror and dismay, from the contemplation of the measures that would be necessary to this great end. What say the women?

And another important thing concerning women-and whatever concerns women is obliged to concern men !- is that Mrs. Cady Stanton wants them, actually and literally, to wear pantaloons. Not the Bloomer costume, not any sort of half-way compromise like that, but full male attire, coat, vest, pants, drawers, shirts, socks, cravats, galluses! You will see on the cutside of this paper where Mrs. Cady speaks for herself. And Mrs. Cady Stanton, you must know, is neither a fool nor an upstart. She is a very smart and a very well born woman.

But we do hope and pray the women won't wear pants' and socks, and galluses. It is a comfort to know that if they do turn themselves into men, they can't be fashionable ones, for they can't have side whiskers. God has not given them side whiskers, and that should prove to them clearly that they ought not to wear pants, socks, or galluses.—Edgefield Advertiser.

SIGNS OF CHARACTER.-It is said that any nose which is less than power. The eyes indicate charac-Lavater says: "Hazel eyes are profound; just as genius, properly so called, is almost always associated with eyes of a yellowish cast, bordering on the hazel." The higher the brows rise, the more their possessessor is supposed to be under the influence of feeling, and the lower, the better controlled by his reason. A very small eyebrow is an indication of want of force of character. A tolerably large month is essential to vigor and energy, and a very small one is indicative of weakness and indolence. In a manly face the upper lip should extend beyond and dom. inate the lower. Fleshy lips are oftener found associated with a voluptuous, and meagre ones with a passionless nature. The retreating chin indicates weakness; the perpendicular, strength; and the sharp, acuteness of mind.

A French Captain, Shandy, was decorated recently at Ronen, by the Emperor. "Sire," he ex-claimed, with effusion, "I am yours in life and death. I served your uncle faithfully. I have received two wounds-one in the leg and the other at Wagram." Here the Empress giggled audibly, and the veteran's speech came to an abrupt termination.

A Discovery.—The workmen in overhauling the old fort at St. Augustine, Florida, discovered several subterranean cells, or pris-ons, each of which contained a long iron upright box and a human skeleton in irons. It is supposed these were refractory Spanish soldiers, or perhaps prisoners of war, who were incarcerated in these sweat boxes and left there to die hundreds of years ago.