

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. O. Picayune, 18th inst. FROM TEXAS.

The Beginning of the End.—The steamship New York arrived here yesterday afternoon from Galveston which place she left on Sunday last, the 15th inst.

Captain Elliott came passenger in the New York, perfectly content, it may be presumed, with himself for having produced confusion in Texas as he did in China.

We proceed at once to lay before the public this third Proclamation of the President. How many more are to follow we cannot trust ourselves to guess.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Executive is now enabled to declare to the people of Texas the actual state of their affairs with respect to Mexico, to the end that they may direct and dispose them as they shall judge best for the honor and permanent interests of the Republic.

During the course of the last winter it reached the knowledge of the Executive, from various sources of information (an official, indeed, but still worthy of attention and credit) that the late and present Government of Mexico were disposed to a peaceful settlement of the difficulties with Texas by the acknowledgment of our Independence, upon the understanding that Texas would maintain her separate existence.

It would have been the imperative duty of the Executive at once to reject these offers, if they had been accompanied by conditions of any kind whatever; but with attentive watchfulness in that respect and great disinclination to entangling alliances of any description, or with any power, he must declare, in a spirit of justice, that no terms or conditions have ever been proposed by the two Governments in question, or either of them, as the consideration of their friendly interposition.

Maturely considering the situation of affairs at that time, the Executive felt that it was incumbent upon him not to reject this opportunity of securing to the people of this country, untrammelled by conditions, a peaceful, honorable and advantageous settlement of their difficulties with Mexico, if they should see fit to adopt that mode of adjustment.

Thus influenced, he accepted the good offices of the two powers, which with those of the United States, had been previously invoked by Texas, and placed in the hands of their Representatives a statement of conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace, which he declared he should be ready to submit to the people of this country for their decision and action as soon as they were adopted by the Government of Mexico.

The circumstances which preceded and led to an understanding with Mexico have been stated, and the people, speaking through their chosen organs, will now determine as they shall judge right; but in the meantime, and until their pleasure can be lawfully and constitutionally ascertained, it is the duty of the Executive to secure to the nation the exercise of choice between the alternatives of peace with the world and Independence, or Annexation and its contingencies, and he has, therefore, to issue the following proclamation.

Whereas authentic proof has recently been laid before me, to the effect that the Congress of Mexico has authorized the Government to open negotiations and conclude a treaty with Texas, subject to the examination and approbation of that body; and further, that the Government of Mexico has accepted the conditions prescribed on the part of Texas as preliminary to a final and definitive treaty of peace:

Therefore I, Anson Jones, President of the Republic of Texas; and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and Militia thereof, do hereby make known these circumstances to the citizens of this Republic, until the same can be more fully communicated to the honorable Congress and convention of the people, for their lawful action, at the period of their assembling on the 16th of June and 4th of July next; and, pending the said action, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities, by land and by sea, against the Republic of Mexico, or against the citizens and trade thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be hereunto affixed.

Done at Washington, this fourth day of June in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and forty

five, and of the Independence of the Republic the tenth. By the President: ANSON JONES. EBEN'R ALLEN, Atty. Gen., and Acting Sec'y of State.

This proclamation contains sentences that indicate clearly enough the opposition of the President to Annexation—such as the presentation of a choice between "Independence and peace, or annexation and its consequences."

The publication of this proclamation created no little excitement in Texas.—The particulars of the negotiation or the terms of the treaty did not accompany it. Among the names of the delegates elected to the Convention we notice those of Col. Love, Judge Hemphill, Col. Mayfield, Judge Lipscomb, Ex-President Houston, Gen. Henderson, &c. &c. all warmly in favor of annexation. There will be no show of opposition in the Convention.

By the arrival at Galveston from Corpus Christi of the Texan revenue schooner Alert, recent intelligence has been received from the Mexican frontier. The regular force along the Rio Grande had not been materially augmented, but the frontier had been strengthened by arming and drilling the militia. A company of militia, numbering 80 men, under the command of Manuel Lella, recently attacked a party of 300 Indians and defeated them, killing 40 of their number and dispersing the others. The Mexicans pursued them and slaughtered many more.

The parties met, and after a conference, separated without coming to blows. It was not before coming up with them that the Texans learned that the Mexicans were in pursuit of the Indians. Gen. Arista is said to be deeply afflicted with the troubles and confusion in Mexico, and it is reported, endeavored a short time since to destroy his life by poison.

Advances had been received from Bexar to the 30th ult. All was peace there.—Several Comanche chiefs had visited the city and expressed their gratification that the blood of their kindred slaughtered a few years since had been washed away from the walls of Bexar by the water of peace.

Capt. Hays started on the 30th ult., on an expedition to the Perdidoes, whence it was inferred that the report that a large body of Mexicans had been stationed on the Nueces is incorrect. He mentioned, just before he left Bexar, that he apprehended no danger from either Indians or Mexicans, so says the Telegraph of the 11th inst.

From the Charleston Mercury. I take the liberty of handing you an extract from Alison's History of Europe, in confirmation of the view taken by Gov. Hammond, (in the last paragraph of the letter published yesterday,;) on the effect of the abolition of Slavery in the British West Indies.

It would be superfluous to speak of the reputation which those writers have acquired as a close observer of the practical effect of national measures upon the interest and prosperity of the people. England, at least, has no reason to find fault with his authority, because, whatever be his faults, they generally arise from his high republican principles, and his distrust of the public institutions, which often warp his judgment.

The whole South is under deep obligations to Gov. Hammond, for standing forth at this juncture as the Champion of their rights, rights which we regard as perfect, and which, if properly understood must involve a corresponding obligation to be respected. A SOUTHERN.

Alison, G vol., page 63-64. "The precipitate and irretrievable step of emancipation forced on the Legislature by benevolent, but incautious and perhaps mistaken feeling, has already occasioned so great a decline in the produce of the British West Indies, and excited such general expectations of a still greater and increasing deficiency, that the impulse thereby given to the foreign slave trade to fill up the gap has been unbounded, and it is to be feared almost irremediable.

The British slaves, since the slave trade had been abolished, had become fully equal to the wants of the Colonies; their numbers, without any extraneous addition, were on the increase; their condition was comfortable and prosperous beyond that of any peasantry in Europe, and large numbers were annually purchasing their freedom from the produce of their own industry.

Here then was a stationary negro population, rapidly approaching the condition of the most opulent feudal serfs of Europe, and from which they might in like manner, have been emancipated singly, as they acquired property, which all had the means of earning, without either risk to themselves, injury to their masters, or increase to the demand for foreign-slave labour. But now, all these admirable effects of the abolition of the slave trade have been completely frustrated, and the humane but deluded inhabitants of Great Britain are burdened with £20,000,000 to ruin, in the end, their own planters, consign to barbarism their own negroes, cut off a principal branch of their naval strength, and double the slave trade in extent, and quadruple it in horrors throughout the world.

A more striking instance never was exhibited of the necessity of attending in political changes, not only to benevolent intentions, but prudent conduct; and of the fatal effect of those institutions, which, by giving the inhabitants of a particular part of the empire an undue share in the general administration, or admitting the torrent of public feeling to sway directly the measures of government, too often destroy prosperity the most extensive, and occasion calamities the most unbounded."

The emancipation act was passed in 1834, and in 1835 the produce of Jamaica had declined as follows, viz.

Table with 3 columns: Sugar, Rum, Coffee. Values in cwt. and lbs.

We learn from the St. Louis New Era, that much excitement prevails in Galena, in relation to the leasing of the mineral lands.

From the Temperance Advocate. THE PENDELTON CONVENTION—TIME OF MEETING CHANGED.

The attention of the various Temperance Societies in the State, and of the friends of Temperance generally, is again invited to the Circular of Judge O'Neal. It will be perceived that the time of holding the proposed Temperance Convention has been changed from the 6th to the 13th of August. This change became necessary inasmuch as the 6th of August would interfere with the meeting of the Baptist Association, a Presbyterian Camp Meeting, and a Brigade Encampment, all of which will occur between the 1st and 11th of August. This arrangement has received the unanimous approbation of the State Executive Committee, and it is earnestly hoped, will suit the convenience of the friends of Temperance generally.

It is obviously impossible, in an arrangement of this kind, to fix a time which would suit the convenience of every one—some sacrifice is therefore unavoidable, and because unavoidable, we know it will be most cheerfully made. In making the change, the Executive Committee have not consulted the convenience of one or a dozen, but a great number, who would otherwise have been debarred the privilege and satisfaction of attending.

The Presidents and delegates of Societies are requested to notice this change, and papers, both in this State and Georgia, friendly to the objects of the proposed Convention, will confer a favor on the friends of Temperance by giving it publicity.

Correspondence of the Mercury. HAVANA, June 14, 1845.

In the British Steamer from Vera Cruz, arrived the 1st, came passenger His Excellency Gen. Santa Anna, accompanied by his wife, nephew, and step-father.—The General is at present residing in the city, he appears quite cheerful, and in conversation is agreeable; his wife is very young, not more than seventeen, and has a sweet pleasant face, she appears in manners almost a girl. It is the Generals intention to remain here until the end of February, when, if events do not again call him to Mexico, he will make Venezuela, it is said, his future residence.

The steamer from England, arrived the same day, came passenger, His Excellency Gen. Bustamante, who was expelled from his country by Gen. Santa Anna. Santa Anna is now in exile and Bustamante returns to Mexico seeking the Presidency; he embarked for Vera Cruz in the steamer of the 10th. We have received by the steamer the important intelligence that, Capt. Elliot, the British Charge at Texas, and a Mr. Smith, Texian Commissioner, were bearers of propositions from the Government of Texas to that of Mexico, offering to pay \$20,000,000 for the recognition of their independence of their independence, fifteen million in the Mexican debt, and five million in cash, settlement of boundaries, and promising not to be annexed to the United States, England and France becoming guarantees for the fulfilment of the proposals; the part of Texas, and allowing her certain commercial privileges. The proposals of Texas were laid before the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sr. Cuevas, who had a decree passed through both Houses of Congress, permitting the Cabinet to receive and deliberate on these proposals—which were published in the papers during the debate in the Senate.

Mr. Elliott returned to Galveston in H. B. M. Frigate Eurydice, and the Texas Commissioner to New Orleans, in the French Brig of War La Perouse. The Mexican Government has negotiated a loan of \$3,000,000 from the English house of Messrs. Manning & McIntosh, to be paid in daily instalments of \$30,000 for one hundred days. Many of the Mexican Provinces are represented in a very unattractive and distracted state, particularly Coahuila and San Luis de Potosi on account of permission having been given by the Government to an English house to import 40,000 bales of cotton, free of duty, which was before prohibited, and under that prohibition cotton interests grew up which are likely now to suffer materially.

The Drought in Florida.—The Tallahassee Star, of the 13th inst., says—"This whole region of country is at present suffering under one of the most severe and distressing droughts, which have been experienced in this climate for many years. Most of our springs, branches and creeks have failed; and many of the old wells which have heretofore borne a good character, have suddenly flunked out. Our different kinds of crops are consequently suffering considerably." Gardens, even of the youngest class, have a very old and withered appearance, and many of the usual delicacies of the season, of the vegetable kind, have come up missing.—Mercury.

A Delicate Arrangement.—In China the married women live under a sort of interdiction from the presence of their husbands' fathers, who may not speak to them or enter their rooms except on particular days. The father-in-law retains, however, an unlimited right of chastising the lady when she does any thing which he thinks wrong; but how is he to flog, if he may not approach her? An ingenious experiment is resorted to; the old man flogs his son, who receives the castigation with all meekness, duly returns thanks for it, and then goes to make a complete transfer of it to his spouse, being careful to hit her just as hard and as often as he has been hit himself. Curious people!—N. Y. Com. Adv.

At a meeting of the Directors of South Carolina Rail Road Company, held last week in Charleston, a dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per share was declared out of the profits of the current-half year, the same amount as paid the previous six months.—Ibid.

Severe Hail Storm.—The Hennepin (Ill.) Herald states that a tremendous storm of wind and hail recently occurred in that part of Illinois. It extended over a space of 20 miles square. A barn was blown down which killed a man and a horse, and a house was blown down which killed a woman, and a young man in the prairie was pelted almost to death by the hail-stones.—Patriot.

Correspondence of the Courier. NEW YORK, June 24.

This is the funeral day of Gen. Jackson here, and nothing but preparations for the event has transpired for two or three days. Mr. Laurence, our new Collector, has at last resigned his offices as Bank President and City Chamberlain, (in accordance with a pretty broad hint in the Union,) and is now going to settle down to the business of his new office—worth, with proper arrangement, \$25 30 per annum.

Gov. Shannon, Ex y Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, has arrived. Every body began to think he was lost, with "them" instalments in his pocket. The instalments, by the way, have not yet come to light.

Ex-President Van Buren, Governor Wright, Secretary Maycy, and a great number of Democratic notabilities, are in the city for the purpose of joining the funeral procession to day.

Hamilton vs. Hamilton.—We publish, this morning, the decision of the Court of Errors, in this great cause, recently argued before that tribunal, at Columbia. The principle it establishes is that at all auction sales, and especially those of a judicial character, all agreements or combinations among purchasers to stifle competition or depreciate the price of the property to be sold, will vitiate the transaction, and a Court of Equity will set aside all sales made under such circumstances. The cause was argued with great learning, ability and eloquence by Messrs. Pettigru, Preston and Mazzyck against the sale, and Messrs. Bailey and Memminger in support of it.—Courier.

The Manufacture of Figured Silk Ribbons is about to be commenced in Bangor on an extensive scale. No manufactory of the kind has ever yet been established in this country. One of the parties concerned, Mr. Vogel, a Swiss by birth, has effected a great saving in the business by substituting the power-loom for hand labor; and it is said that a loom, constructed on his plan, is capable, with the assistance of a girl of only moderate skill, of weaving thirty-seven ribbons at the same time. The person superintending the machine can change the patterns at pleasure.

Highly Important Movement of the Government—Western Defences.—We have the gratifying intelligence to lay before our readers, that the administration at Washington has ordered Com. Morris to explore the route between Peru and Chicago, in regard to the practicability, expense, &c., of a ship canal from Illinois to the Lakes, and also to fix upon a suitable location for a Naval depot on the Lakes.

Gov. Ford and Col. E. D. Taylor left this place yesterday for Chicago, where it is supposed the Governor will meet the agents of the Company who are about renewing the work on the canal. We suppose, that before their return, Com. Morris will be on the lake of the canal.—Ill. Reg. June 1.

The Crops.—In all quarters of the State from which we have information, we learn that the crops are prostrated on account of the long drought and extreme heat of the weather. A letter from a friend in York, a few days ago, states that the corn crop in that District is nearly ruined, and that even a supply of rain would not rescue it so as to produce more than half a crop. Another letter from Newberry reports the same disastrous effect upon the crop there. In Abbeville, a friend informs us, that the prospect is equally dreary; and in our District we have never seen the corn so prostrated. We do not think it possible our planters can make half a crop, even if the weather should prove favorable for the balance of the year.—Columbia Chronicle.

We learn from a gentleman of this place who recently visited General McDuffie, that his health is improving, and that he is enabled to walk about the house with assistance. Also that he saw Mr. Calhoun there, and that he was in fine health and spirits. He had visited the neighborhood to supervise the raising of a monument to the memory of his parents, who are buried there.—Ab. Banner, 25th ult.

Wild Pigeons.—As a curious incident in natural history, we state that wild pigeons have reared broods in large numbers, on the waters of Congaree Creek and Edisto River, in Lexington District, during the present season. We believe it is the first instance of their breeding in this State since the settlement of the country.—Carollian, 26th ult.

The Season.—The latest reports of the Wheat crop represent the appearance in the Middle and Western States as much improved. The Tobacco crop is to a considerable extent pronounced an ailure.—The young plants have perished with the drought and even a good set now, would offer but a slender chance for an average crop. Grass has also suffered pretty generally, and there is little doubt that the supply will be short. This hint may be worth the consideration of our farmers and planters.

Of our own crops, Rice has probably suffered more than any other. The prospect is very good in some parts; but on many inland swamps and on some of the rivers, the product will be short. Of Cotton it is too early to make prediction; but we should say the general prospect was good.—Mercury, 26th ult.

Kentucky Baptists.—At a Convention of the clergy and laity of the Baptist denomination in Shelbyville, Kentucky, the Southern organization of Baptists for missionary purposes was fully sustained, and the Convention withdrew their co-operation from the Northern organization.

Florida Election.—The Florida of 14th inst., estimates Mosley's majority for Governor at least 498 over Call—and Levy's 1082 over Putnam. The same paper makes the majority on joint ballot in the Legislature 24, as certain, giving the Whigs the two members from Nassau.—Mr. Goodbread and Dr. Tracy.

The Jacksonville (E. F.) Statesman of

14th inst. says—The Democratic majority in the General Assembly of Florida on joint ballot, will be about 23.—Mercury.

Wheat.—A specimen of new wheat called reed wheat has been shown at Louisville, Ky. It is full and very heavy. (the samples weighing 70 bs. to the bush el.) and comes to maturity at least two weeks earlier than the ordinary wheat, thus lessening, if not altogether overcoming the danger of rust.

The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1845.



We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of Our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins.

We are requested to say that a meeting of the Mechanic's Washingtonian Society of this Village, will be held on Thursday evening next.

Rain.—During the past week, we have been favored with several refreshing showers of rain at this place, and in the vicinity. The crops in consequence, have improved in appearance.

The following is a list of Post Offices within thirty miles of this place. All our subscribers whose papers may be directed to any of the Offices mentioned below, will hereafter receive them free. This new regulation of the Post Office commenced on the 1st of July.

- List of Post Offices: Edgefield Dist.—Cairo, Chotoy, Coleman's X Roads, Colliers, Duntonsville, Elton, Fruit Hill, Germanville, Halfway Swamp, Hamburg, Kirksey's X Roads, Longmires, Lot's, Park's Store, Perry's X Roads, Phoenix, Poverty Hill, Rehoboth, Richardsonsville, Ridge, Woodlawn, Sleepy Creek and Winter Seat.

Gov. Hammond's Letters on Slavery.—We publish this week the conclusion of Governor Hammond's Letters on Slavery. They have occupied much space in our paper, but for this we deem no apology necessary. The letters will probably be published in a short time, in pamphlet form, when such persons as have not already read them, will have an opportunity of doing so.

The Ladies' Fair.—It will be seen from an advertisement published in our paper, that the Ladies of the Methodist Church in this place, propose holding a Fair on the evening of the 4th, in the beautiful garden of Mr. E. Penn. The object for which this fair is got up, is a laudable one. The money received from the sale of goods which the ladies will offer to the public, and also from the refreshments which they will provide, will be devoted to the repair and decoration of the Methodist Church.

We request all who may attend, to come provided with long purses, and strong appetites.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

On Tuesday the 24th ult. the Anniversary of St John the Baptist, was celebrated for the first time at this place, by the members of Concord Lodge No. 50 and Harmony Lodge No. 67, by a public procession and Oration. At 12 A. M. the members of both Lodges formed a procession, and marched to the Baptist Church. An appropriate Masonic Ode was sung at the commencement of the ceremonies, and prayer offered up to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. Childs, after which brother A. G. Mackey, of Charleston, delivered an eloquent and classical Address to a large and attentive audience of ladies and gentlemen. After the Address, another Ode was sung, and the members returned to the Lodge, which was closed in due form. In the afternoon, the fraternity, with a few invited guests, partook of a sumptuous Dinner prepared for the occasion, by C. H. Goodman, Esq. of the Planter's Hotel. Concord and Harmony prevailed, and the brethren dispersed at an early hour.

The Fourth of July.—Friday next will be the Anniversary of American Independence. On that occasion, a nation numbering nearly twenty millions of souls, will commemorate the day on which it emancipated itself from the yoke of a foreign power. Few, very few of the illustrious band who bore a part in our Revolutionary struggle, are now among the living. But recently this nation was called to mourn the departure of one distinguished in the Revolution, and in the second war of independence, and who has just gone down to the grave, full of years and honors.

The Junior Professor, Rev. J. S. Mims, has endeavored himself by his faithful, laborious and affectionate services, to the Students and to the Denomination at large. Long may these two Professors be spared to the Institution and the Denomination, as rich blessings.

The condition of this Institution has undergone some changes, from its birth to the present time. But the design of its Founders has been always the same. This has been to afford, to young men called of God to preach the Gospel, the opportunity of preparation for the holy work. The first form, which the Institution assumed, was that of an Academy, with a Theological Department. This failed, and the Academical Department being dropped, it became exclusively a Theological Institution.

We understand that Joseph Hughey has made his escape. It originated from an old grudge, we understand. The particulars we refrain from naming, as it no doubt will, should apprehensions take place, be impartially investigated.

Murder.—We learn from the Coville Pioneer of the 20th ult. that a murder was committed in that county, (at the court ground in the 16th dis.) on Saturday 15th June, on the body of a man by the name of John D. Brown, by Davis Burroughs, both of that county. Burroughs is now in jail, awaiting his trial at the August term of the Superior Court.

The Anderson Gazette of the 27th ult. says: "We learn that a Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday last upon the dead body of one Aaron Harden, which was found the day previous, in the woods a few miles from this place, in a very putrid condition. We have not heard what was the verdict of the jury; but learn that a jug of whiskey was found in a very suspicious attitude hard by."

FOR THE ADVERTISER. EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C. June 25th, 1845.

Mr. Editor:—Having enjoyed the high satisfaction of attending the examination and exhibition of the Furman Theological Institution, near Willsboro', which took place on the 14th and 16th days of this month, I now take the favor of a place in your columns for the following communication in reference to that occasion.

The Students of this Institution were examined in the English, Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages; Moral Philosophy; the Epistle to the Romans; and the prophecy of Isaiah in Hebrew. Original essays on the profound principles of the doctrine of Christ were read by the Senior class, the Members of which, also on Commencement Day, pronounced, before the audience, their own compositions.

I take sincere pleasure, Mr. Editor, in saying, through your columns, to the community in general, and the Denomination in particular, under whose patronage this Institution is sustained, that the recent performances of the Students were truly gratifying to the Trustees who were present, and to the audience in attendance. The thorough acquaintance with the languages, which the Students had acquired, was proven in the accuracy of the translation which they gave of their authors, and the facility and correctness with which they analyzed sentences and applied philological principles in their construction and arrangement. It was peculiarly interesting to witness, in candidates for the holy ministry, the right application of the principles of exegesis to the original tongues, which God has chosen as the vehicles of his revelation to man.

Some of the original essays, which were read, on some of the sublime and sublime principles of the doctrine of Christ, the argument sustaining these principles, was drawn out from the Scriptures with clearness and force. In the study of Moral Philosophy, a clear comprehension of the argument, by which its principles and their application to the relations, which man sustains to his fellow beings, and to God, was satisfactorily shown to have been attained by the Students in this department of science.

The original compositions pronounced on Commencement Day, gave most pleasing earnest and proof, that their authors would, at no distant day, go forth from this "School of the prophets," as able Ministers of the New Testament.

The Senior Professor Rev. James C. Furman, in compliance with the request of the Board of Trustees, delivered his inaugural on this occasion. This production was replete with sound views of Divine truth, and with appropriate and just remarks on the importance and value of Theological Institutions. I regret that in consequence of the absence of a quorum of the Board, we could not ask a copy of the Address for publication. The cause of this absence was owing to sickness and death in the families of several of the Members of the Board. For the same reason that we could not request a copy of the Address for publication, the present communication now appears without official authority. It is published, however, with the approbation of the Members present, who would, I am sure, if it had been submitted to them after it had been written, have given to it their decided approbation.

I take this occasion to express my thankfulness to God, for his favor in supplying the loss of Professor Reynolds, by giving us Professor Furman. No man entertains a higher opinion of Professor Reynolds than I do, and no man more deeply regrets his resignation than I do; and the announcement of which astounded and afflicted me. But, as in the ordering of His wise providence, God has removed this accomplished Scholar to another sphere of labor, I am grateful that He has provided us with so acceptable a Successor. The praise of Professor Furman, as a Preacher of Christ is in all the churches. As a Bishop—a Pastor, he has been eminently successful, and in his present office, he brings with him those qualifications, elsewhere so profitably employed, and is using them effectively for the good of the Church to which he now ministers, of the Institution over which he presides, and the community in the midst of which he lives. Having enjoyed in his younger years the advantages of Academical, Collegiate and Theological instruction, he improved and matured them by study in his Ministerial and Pastoral relations. And the course of investigation and labor, thus formed and consolidated into habit, attends him at the Institution. The midnight lamp and the morning dawn bear witness to his studies, whilst the interminable hours of the day bear the like testimony to his attention to his duties, morning prayer meeting, the study, the recitation-room, and the parental solicitude manifested for those under his charge. His success as a Pastor over an enlightened flock, and his reputation as a judicious, instructive preacher, give him great advantage, as the Senior Professor over an Institution in which young brethren are to be prepared for the sacred ministry. And this advantage is eminently displayed in the strong hold which he has already taken upon the feelings of the Students of his charge, among whom a delightful religious spiritual influence is felt and acknowledged.

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