

Miscellaneous News.

M. E. Church, South. The General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, made considerable changes in the Church government, a synopsis of which may be of interest to some of our readers.

The committee also recommended that "when the Bishop shall have decided a question by law, the Conference shall have the right to determine how far the law thus decided or interpreted is applicable to the case then pending."

The committee reported that the salary of the Bishops for the ensuing four years, including all expenses (except for travelling,) shall be at the following rates per annum: Bishop Soule, \$1,000; Andrews, \$1,400.

taken by our enterprising fellow-citizens, Messrs. Hacker & Rikers, which promises to increase considerably the extent and advantages of the manufacturing operations already carried on by them in a most important manner, and also to reward them, as we trust, most adequately for the well directed efforts they have made.

This location will give them a fine and commanding water front on the Ashley, to avail themselves of which, they design erecting commodious wharves, at which vessels, of any draft or burden may lie at any stage of tide.

Messrs. Hacker & Rikers will also erect soon a steam saw mill on the river front, prepared for a large export business in lumber.

Orangeburg Female Seminary. Messrs. Editors:—Among the numerous notices now to be found in the papers of the success and prosperity of Literary Institutions allow me to call the attention of parents and guardians to the Orangeburg Female Seminary.

exhibition, and judging from the success of this examination, we regard it as far preferable to the system of offering prizes and rewards, as a stimulus to application, which serves to excite those who are gifted with peculiar talents, and who would apply themselves sufficiently without these rewards, while the vast majority are never stimulated to exertion.

All the parents with whom I converse; expressed themselves highly gratified with the result; especially those whose daughters have been for some time connected with the Institution, and who have made such progress, and are so well grounded in their studies, that many of them would do credit to any institution of the kind in the land.

Nor has Mr. L. attended less to the ornamental branches of female education. He is assisted in the departments of Music, French, drawing and Painting, by Mr. and Miss Hahr, a gentleman and lady of high accomplishments from Stockholm, Sweden.

From half-past 8 o'clock, P. M. until about half-past 11, a crowded audience were entertained with an admirable concert. The programme was tastefully arranged with duets on the violin and piano, by Mr. and Miss Hahr; also with a number of pieces on two, three and four pianos, with two performers on each.

And now, Messrs. Editors, I will close this notice by expressing what seemed to be the general opinion and feeling of all present, that Orangeburg Seminary could now be ranked one among the first of those valuable institutions established in various places for the advancement of female education.

THE "INFERNAL MACHINE" EXPLOSION AT CINCINNATI.—It appears from the Cincinnati papers that the police are on track of the wretch who caused the death of Mr. and Mrs. Allison, by means of what is termed an "infernal machine." The Commercial of Wednesday says:

"We are informed by these officers that they have discovered where the box which contained the bomb shell was made, and it says he can easily recognize the man by whom it was ordered. It was finished and delivered on Thursday last, but not being large enough, the man brought it back and had the bottom chiseled out. The person who sold the powder to the man is also known, and the description by the carpenter and himself agree precisely.

"The sole cause of the diabolical act was a difficulty between Allison and the suspected person, (a young physician) about four weeks ago, in which the physician was beaten by Mr. A. He afterwards swore that he would take the life of Allison, which, we understand, can be proved."

It appears that the physician referred to was a student in the hospital, which he left on Saturday, saying he was going to Iowa, but it is said he was seen in Cincinnati on Monday morning. The explosion it will be remembered, took place on Monday night. Mr. Allison, just before he died, gave the name of the person he suspected of the foul deed. Mrs. Allison, it is stated, was summoned as a witness in a murder case soon to be tried in New York, and it is suspected her horrible death and that of her husband, may have originated from that fact.

THE RIOT SPIRIT.—For some time there has been a disposition manifested in various parts of the country, to violate the laws, and to accomplish illegal purposes by mob violence. This spirit broke out in Boston last week, and yesterday, with more terrible results, in Brooklyn. There is an inclination among certain portions of this community to encourage similar outbreaks in Philadelphia, and during the excitement of the city election opportunities may occur which the lawless may take advantage of unless the order-loving be on the watch to prevent any disturbance. We trust that nothing may happen to occasion disorder of any kind, and that every good citizen will see how important it is that the good name of Philadelphia, which for years has been unsullied, should be preserved, and that the new order of things under Consolidation, of which so much is hoped, should not be inaugurated by a violation of the laws or a breach of the peace.

SOMNAMBULISM—HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, about daylight, the citizens residing in the vicinity of Third and Elm streets were aroused by cries as of some one in distress. Upon repairing to the spot they found a young woman by the name of Ann McElroy, who had risen in a fit of somnambulism and endeavored to get out of the window of her sleeping room in the third story. When she awoke, she found herself clinging to the sill of the window, and, frightened at her situation, losing all presence of mind, she released her hold, and fell the distance of some thirty-five feet upon the brick pavement below, narrowly escaping an iron railing fence but a few feet from where she fell. Dr. Freeman, of the Eclectic College, was sent for, and found that her injuries were very severe, both bones being broken in one of her ankles, and one of them protruding almost an inch. We never saw a foot or ankle more horribly mangled. Her face is likewise badly bruised. There is some probability that her leg may have to suffer amputation. She is about thirty years of age, and has no knowledge that she was ever previously addicted to feats of somnambulism. Cincinnati Times June 23.

The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, July 19, 1854.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

The Fourth at Marion. We beg to assure our esteemed correspondent, J. H. S., that his communication has been unavoidably delayed until the present time. We shall always be pleased to hear from him, and are gratified to find that the Cause is doing so well in Marion.

Somewhat Premature. We take the following extract from the Black River Watchman of the 14th inst:

"We have heard it hinted, as a matter not altogether improbable, that the lamented death of Mr. Salmond, the late President of the Branch Bank at Camden, will occasion some change in its prospects—a change involving either its discontinuance or its removal to some other point. No inconsiderable portion of the trade, of which Camden enjoyed the monopoly, when this institution was first established there, has, since, been diverted into other channels; and she is now, comparatively, difficult of access to much of that region of country, with which she had chiefly to do, in days gone by. Besides, the enterprise of her citizens has secured the establishment of a rival institution, and, as it is scarcely probable, that the necessities of her business, large as it may be, actually require the use of two Banks, the idea of the removal of one of them is not preposterous. Should the matter be taken into consideration—and we cannot see why it should not—we would suggest Sumterville, as being by far the most eligible point, to which such removal could be made."

Among the fast things of the present day we think the above is rather previous. In case, however, a change should be made in our Branch Bank involving either its discontinuance or removal to some other point, we hope our friends, in their extreme eagerness, will not all speak at once; that might occasion some confusion in the minds of those having the regulation of the matter. To be serious, we beg to assure our friends of the Watchman that we have no idea of our old Branch being either discontinued or removed; and although the sudden and lamented death of its esteemed and excellent President will be a severe loss to the institution, and one deeply regretted by every citizen of our town, and those having dealings with the Bank; yet, a new President has been elected, who will continue the Bank as it is now, and what it ever has been, and what we hope it ever will be, a friend in need to those who are in want of its assistance. As the intimation is very broadly given in the above paragraph that Camden has declined so much in fact, as not to "require the use of two Banks," we embrace the opportunity of informing "the world and the rest of mankind" generally, that Camden has a prominent "place in the picture" yet, and by looking at the new Map of the State, is put down there as it ought to be, the next important town to Columbia. Her age, respectability, wealth, intelligence, refinement and social qualifications place her in point of position along side of any other town in the State. True, our commercial prospects have been cut off considerably by a variety of circumstances, rail roads, for instance, on the right and left; these, however, have done us about all the harm they can, and when we get once more upon the line of through travel between the two great extremes of our vast republic, there is no telling how much come out yet. There may be in good old Camden.

Our friends are greatly in error, if they suppose that we have any pleasure in their misfortunes, or that we regret the prosperity of our neighbors; it is only a small sized diminutive soul which can speculate on the profits of a half dime, that could be capable of such narrow-minded selfishness. If Sumterville's increased prosperity now requires a Bank, let her have one, and get it in the way others get them, by applying to the Legislature for a charter, and subscribing enough money to make one. There are a good many Banks in the State now, and a few others couldn't do much more harm. We assure our friends of the Watchman, that at present there is no the remotest possibility of their getting either of our Banks, and we reckon they will have to go somewhere else to get one. Taking all these circumstances, and a good many more into consideration, it will be upwards of a good long time before the removal or discontinuance of either of our Banks will take place, "the idea" of which is decidedly "preposterous."

Settlement of Kansas. We have recently observed a paragraph which is taken from a letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated Whitehead, Kansas Territory, June 26th, that states, thousands of emigrants from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, have already arrived in that territory, and thousands are still pouring in. The lands for ten to twenty miles back, having been, with but few exceptions, claimed by squatters. The writer gives the proceedings of a meeting of these settlers, at which a Squatter Association was formed to make provision for deciding upon disputed claims, &c. Resolutions were adopted, precisely similar to those passed at the squatter meeting held at Salt Creek trading house. Among them were resolutions to afford no protection to abolitionists as citizens of the territory, recognizing the institution of slavery as already existing in the territory, and recommending slave-holders to introduce their "property" as early as possible. A Vigilance Committee was appointed, and also five "delegates to the General Territorial Convention, to be held at Salt Creek, on the 4th day of July." Of what character this Convention is expected to be, no mention is made.

We confess never to have been an ardent admirer of the Nebraska and Kansas bill. We were sometimes led even to regret its passage, for several reasons, because we get nothing more than we have a right to already, an inherent, undeniable right, and anything like a compromise, which assumes that shape, is exceedingly obnoxious to our senses. If we are right in the maintenance of our principles why compromise? If justice and truth be our standard, and they are—why lower them, to suit the whims and caprices of an unprincipled, tyrannical overbearing majority, who would fawn on us if they could, the last remaining right in the Constitution. If these territories can be made available as slave states, and there is any truth in that part of the paragraph which says that the abolitionists are to have "no protection" and the institution of slavery is fully recognized, it will all do very well, but we are among those who are far from believing every thing that we see now-a-days, because it may be in the papers.

We would not be surprised if this same question gave us trouble yet.

We Respectfully Suggest. To our Rail Road Companies, that they will allow members of the Grand Division, and all others who may desire to visit Greenville on the 27th inst.—the time of the Quarterly Meeting of the Grand Division—to go and return for one fare. This will be an accommodation to some of us who would like to embrace the opportunity of visiting the out-country of our State, and enjoying the beauties and delights of Greenville and its vicinity, of which we have heard so much.

An Afflicted Brother.

We learn with deep regret that our friend and contemporary Izan J. Rice, Esq., of the Southern Rights Advocate, has sustained a deep and heavy affliction in the loss of his wife, who died in Anderson on the 4th inst. in the 21st year of her age. She was the daughter of Dr. E. E. Pressly of Due West, Abbeville District, and they had been married but five months.—How sad the thought, that so soon they were called upon to bid adieu to all earthly hopes, and the ties, which bound their willing hearts, should be so rudely sundered. Verily, "this world death's region is," and his "shafts fly thick," through all the earth to hurry mortals home. We join with deep sincerity the pious wish of our brother of the Carolinian, "May the faith which sustained the departed strengthen and support him in this day of trial. We tender to him our warmest sympathies in his bereavement."

Orangeburg Female Seminary.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of this excellent institution, located at Orangeburg, and under the management of an accomplished and able Principal, Rev. I. S. K. Legare, with whom we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, and to whom we have no hesitancy in recommending those of our friends and patrons who may be disposed to give his school a trial. The location of the School is admirable, and its situation for healthiness is unquestionable. The society of Orangeburg is unsurpassed by any in the State, and there is everything to recommend this Seminary to the favorable consideration of the public.

National Division Officers.

The following just, and well merited tribute to our honored leader of Temperance in South Carolina, as well as one of its strongest pillars in the union. We copy from the New York People's Organ:

"The retirement of M. W. P. Judge O'Neal, who has so ably and efficiently presided over the National Division the last two years carries with him the esteem and affectionate admiration of every member of that body and of the Order generally. A finished gentleman, an accomplished judge, and a thorough temperance man, he has everywhere commanded respect for the principles of our Order. The swifter in word and the firmer in deed, he has been admirably blended in his administration.

His successor, F. G. W. P. S. L. Tilly, of St. John's, N. B., is one of the choicest spirits in the order, and will fill the chair of the National Division and discharge the many important duties of his office to the satisfaction of all. He is one of nature's noblemen, with a chivalric devotion to the cause of temperance. The banner of the Order will never trail in his hands.

Congressional Matters.

We glean the following as the most important items among the Congressional proceedings:

The appropriations for the River and Harbor Bill include \$70,000 each for the improvement of the Harbors of Charleston and Savannah, and \$50,000 for Albatross Sound.

The Senate have confirmed the appointment of Jas. T. Miller, as Collector of the Port of Wilmington, N. C.

The Senate on Friday passed the Bill appropriating \$500,000 for the commencement of the buildings for the several departments, and the completion of the Treasury Building. They also passed the Bill granting alternate sections of land to the Orleans and Mobile Rail Road.

The Homestead Bill was amended and discussed. In the House of Representatives the Committee appointed to investigate the frauds alleged to have been committed by the mail Steam Ship Companies, reported that they had discovered no frauds.

The House passed a number of private bills.

The New York Mirror presents the claims of Edward Bates, of Missouri, for the next Presidency.

The Washington National Monument has now attained a height of 153 feet.

A young man of Bayonne has just invented a mode of electric telegraph, by which the despatch is printed in ordinary letters or conversational signs, by the telegraph itself, at the point of departure, at the end, and at several intermediate stations simultaneously.

Professor J. H. Carlisle's

Address last evening in the Baptist Church was an able one, on the present aspect of the Temperance Cause in our State. His speech was listened to with marked attention by a large and intelligent audience. Mr. Carlisle is an able scholar, a good thinker and sound reasoner, a worthy man and destined, we hope and believe, to occupy a large sphere of usefulness.—His election to one of the Professorships in Wofford College is a just tribute to unassuming merit. His appearance in our midst, and the sound of his pleasant and familiar voice, revives early recollections of a most agreeable character.

The Weather

Since our last, has been much more pleasant, and although we have had it warm, some days, very warm at noon, the nights have been generally pleasant, and nothing in comparison with those warm times noticed in our last two papers. The refreshing showers which we have had, will be the means of making quantities of corn, which otherwise, would not have been made. We are wanting rain now very much.

Improvements on Rail Roads.

We are always gratified to record any improvement, whether in the arts, sciences, agricultural, mechanical, mercantile, social, moral, political, or in any other way. We observe that a recent invention has been made and satisfactorily tested, by which Railway cars may be so ventilated as to produce, in the hottest and most disagreeable weather, a delightful temperature, similar to that produced after a pleasant summer shower. The Chicago and Rock Island Rail Road Company have set the example in caring for the comfort and health of their passengers during the hot and disagreeable season, and have provided their road already with several of these cars, which are represented as "perfectly luxurious no matter what the weather may be."

The Editor of the Cleveland Herald gives the following description of these ventilated cars. The improvement is Dr. George F. Foote's Car Ventilator and Heater. Foote and Allen, Proprietors, Buffalo: On the top of the car, at the centre, are placed six iron bonnets, one on each side, so arranged as to receive the air when the cars are running in either direction, deflecting it downwards through air chambers, placed within and on each side of the car into a box or tank suspended beneath the floor, from which it is conducted by air tubes opening up into the car through grates in several places along the aisle, thence out again through openings in the top. The tank is of sufficient depth to hold a barrel or more of water, allowing a free passage of air above it. In connection with this water, are pipes leading to a small rotary pump attached to the truck frame which is driven by a belt passing around the axle of the car wheel, then back again to the tank and air chambers, where by a simple arrangement of diffusers the water in its passage is scattered into a fine spray falling into the tank to be used over

again. When the cars are in motion the air rushes in with great force, passing through the spray of water which washes down all dust, smoke, cinders or other impurities, the air coming up into the car as pure as summer atmosphere after a shower, and very much cooled. The water is changed daily when the roads are dusty. The amount of air received is easily regulated by a valve in each air chamber.

The cars were tested by the Excursion party, and pronounced by all just the thing. The air in the cars was gratefully pleasant, and entirely free from everything offensive. The current from the openings in the floor to the openings above was so strong as to uplift hats against the roof whenever the cars were in rapid motion.

In the winter, instead of water, a stove is placed in the tank below the floor, which heats the air in its passage, thereby ventilating and warming all parts of the car alike, and that too without the loss of any seats to make room for a stove. The bonnets admitting the air from the top are then covered with wire gauze, which receives and condenses the smoke after the manner of Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp. The invention was tested last winter; and found to work well. The cost of fitting up an old car with the Ventilator and Heater is about \$150; of a new car \$100.

We hope that our Rail Road Companies will put themselves to the trouble of ascertaining all about this invention, whether it answers the purposes as well as represented, and if so, that they will spare neither pains or expense to have a few of the same sort, placed upon their respective roads. The public accommodation, comfort and health requires every possible precautionary means for its preservation.

The matter is well worth the most serious consideration, and we hope it will be speedily looked into, and that we may for once in our life enjoy a "luxurious" ride on the rail roads in hot dusty weather.

For the Camden Journal.

The Fourth at Marion.

Mr. Editor:—The "fourth of July" was celebrated here by the Sons of Temperance, in a manner that must have been gratifying to every friend of law and order. Indeed, it was to our little band a most interesting and delightful occasion—a rare treat to be fondly remembered. Calm would have been our hearts had we failed to draw a fervid inspiration from its imposing events. It reminded me most forcibly that, just seventy-eight years ago, our brave old forefathers assembled in Philadelphia, to declare against the gross outrages of King George, under whose government they were suffering so much.

At an early hour in the forenoon, the Division assembled for the purpose of initiating a number of candidates who were anxious to take part in our exercises; after which the doors were opened to the multitude who began to pour in, and notwithstanding every accommodation had been made, many were unable to get seats. Such a crowd has never before been seen within the walls of our beautiful hall, nor has it ever been my good fortune to see in this village such a large number of fair ones as were in that hall. Marion done her best. We had expected a large company, but had no idea that our entire population would turn out in the present warm state of the weather.

At about twelve o'clock the services commenced, by the singing of an appropriate temperance ode, prayer, then the reading of the declaration of Independence, by Rev. Bro. C. D. Rowell. The reading of this great document was characterized by much force and energy. The Brother entered into the spirit of the matter, and performed his part with considerable ability.

Then the Orator of the day, Rev. Robert Napier, arose, amid the most profound attention. The speaker commenced by saying he regretted that he appeared before such a large and intelligent auditory, with so little preparation, but he would endeavor to discharge his duty to the best of his ability. He then alluded in appropriate terms to the present state of public opinion in this country; said there was a southern feeling and a northern feeling on the slavery question; went into a narrative of the origin of the slave traffic, which, he said, was begun, by the very nation that now is waging such an unrelenting warfare against it. The English found the trade to be profitable, and therefore sent ships to the conquered provinces of Africa, for the purpose of procuring cargoes of the Africans, in order to sell them for large amounts. The system first commenced in this country in the New England States, and it was then carried on extensively; but the climate being too cold and severe for the blacks, they were sent south, and their descendants are yet in bondage. He believed they were far better off, more contented and happy, better clothed and fed now, than they would be were they free, and while it was admitted that many had cruel masters, so one could imagine the cruelty they would inflict upon each other if left to themselves. They welcomed the missionary with glad hearts and joyful countenances, and received the Gospel with eagerness. Slavery was sanctioned by the Bible, and was no sin.

He paid a beautiful tribute to our own District, Marion, alluding most appropriately to her means of communication and transportation. The two Pee Dees run through her territories, as does Lynchess Creek, and through her very bosom, lies like a chain of wealth the W. & M. R. Road; that our people were now possessing every facility for becoming pecuniarily wealthy, having a soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn and cotton, and a climate rarely visited by any death-dealing disease.—In 1838, just twenty-six years ago, at Gapway Church, nine miles east of Marion village, was formed the first temperance society in the District; and he predicted that our section would become one of the most important sections in the Palmetto State.

The speaker then reviewed some of the objections urged against the Sons of Temperance. This he executed in a forcible and convincing manner, using many no doubt to wince like a "galled ox" under the infliction of his lash. With this portion of Bro. Napier's address I was more than pleased. Calm, cool and determined, he laid bare every objection, showed their silliness, proved their absurdity, and left the miserable, narrow-minded, flint-hearted objects without even a sandy foundation to stand upon. This cuts to the bone. "The Church is sufficient" is the cry of many. Temperance is an essential element of christianity, and he was yet to find the man who could not tell temperance from religion. He severely rebuked the members of churches who stood aloof with folded arms from this great work, and while he was speaking on this point I would

not have experienced the distress of some present for a great deal. They sat afar off, but felt the force of his sledge hammer blows.

During his address, Bro. Napier introduced numerous and appropriate illustrations of his various propositions, and in his own forcible and peculiar style sent them home to the hearts and consciences of his hearers. I have not even endeavored to give the faintest outline of his able, dignified and exceedingly interesting address. I took no notes, and what I have written is entirely from memory. I do not owe the brother the least ill will, and will not do him the injustice by endeavoring to give a synopsis of what he said. I pass on.

After Bro. Napier had concluded, loud and continued calls for Dr. A. Crane, the distinguished Philological lecturer, brought that gentleman to the stand. He stated that he obeyed the call reluctantly, having just listened to one of the ablest champions of the cause, but could not resume his seat without making a few remarks. He then paid one of the most magnificent tributes to woman I ever listened to. Being a most captivating speaker, he was listened to with deep attention. He said woman could and did exercise a powerful influence over the sterner sex, and to prove this, one had only to remember, that since the abolition of the female seminaries of Madrid, the glory of Spain had departed, and with it, much of the pride of the old Castilian race. He occupied some fifteen minutes. Like Bro. Napier's, one was the solid portions of a feast—the other the dessert. A first class one it was. These two impromptu addresses will be productive of much good; they will be the means of reclaiming some who have hitherto stood aloof, while they will arouse the Sons to a still stronger sense of duty.

After singing, a recess until eight o'clock in the evening was had; and we separated highly pleased. As the dark shades of evening drew upon, the silvery moon walked along in the cloudless sky and lent her rays to enrich the already benignant scene. I was unfortunately detained by pressing business from being present at the opening of the meeting. When I entered the crowded Hall, my distinguished and most estimable friend and brother, Wm. R. Hunter, Esq., of Charleston, was speaking. He at once invited my attention, for I was exceedingly anxious to hear one for whom I felt and always shall feel a strong attachment.—Of his address I cannot trust myself to say much; but there was one or two points set forth with so much power and eloquence, that I will endeavor to give them, begging his pardon if I state them wrong. A moment after I took my seat, he said—"we are too apt to find fault with our leaders, and was sorry to know that censure had been heaped upon the head of that distinguished and venerable advocate of Reform, Judge O'NEAL, for his course in the World's Convention in New York. He was appointed chairman of one of the most important committees of that body, and should he shrink from it had a duty to perform?—Never, never. In appointing Judge O'NEAL chairman of that committee, a most flattering honor was paid to South Carolina." And asked the fervid and eloquent speaker, shall one sin (if indeed that one sin be committed,) down him who has spent his life in doing good. In this part of his remarks Bro. Hunter excelled himself. His manner spoke, while his earnest voice carried conviction to all present. None, who heard Brother Hunter, will censure Judge O'NEAL now, for his course in that Convention. I wish I could dwell longer on this point, but time will not allow. I can only say that he vindicated in a masterly manner the course pursued by the Judge. I am free to confess, as I stated on several occasions, that I was in the dark about the matter, but I am now on the right side. I honor our old champion for his firmness and courage, and pray God to spare him yet many years to us. But O Judge O'NEAL can live in a century.

We have been abusing and attempting to put down the rum seller for a long time. Let us abandon him and attack the root of the matter itself—Rum! Let us destroy that.—Do like they do in Maine—destroy it wherever they find it. It was the habit of an illustrious Roman senator to close his philippic against the Carthaginians, for whom he entertained an inveterate hatred, with—"Carthage must fall." So, said the speaker, us—"Carthage must fall, and let us say distilleries must fall, and under the influence of religion and morality they must. One beautiful sentence made my cold heart swell with emotion. "I have a little boy in whom are centered all the hopes, and joys and aspirations known to a father; I had rather see him in the service of a Brazilian task-master, or chained in the galleys, than see him sauntering round a grog-shop—for, in the one place he could think, and pray, die and go to heaven; while in the other, no prayer would issue from his lips, no moral emotions fill his bosom, and when he died he would be lost, lost!" and that forever.

He advocated warmly and zealously stringent measures. He is ardently in favor of laws suited to the crime—that is, he desires to see the Legislature adopt a law similar to the Maine Law. Nothing short of that will do good. Elect men who favor the cause. I was gratified to hear him speak so explicitly with reference to prohibition—it is ground upon which many fear to walk—but my friend is not frightened at it all. He knows the right and will the right pursue.

The brother occupied the floor about one hour and a half. To say that I was pleased, edified and instructed, does not convey half I feel I was doubly so. Behold him as he stood there before that large and intelligent crowd of people. See him as he speaks from the great deep of his manly soul. With no object in view save the redemption of his fellow-man from a hated vice, he lifts his voice for Reform. His sash is on his broad bosom—it is an evidence that he stands high in the affections of his brethren. His manner, how grand; his voice, how mellow; his look how earnest; his thoughts how massive, how true. He is on a mission of mercy—he comes to relieve the pangs of some bruised heart—to wipe some tear away. May heaven's blessing be upon him and his.

Although fatigued with the exercises of a warm day, the most respectful attention was paid the speaker, the silence being only interrupted by applause. There was a treat in store the people little dreamed of. After Bro. Hunter sat down the Rev. Mr. Godfrey, of Georgia, was called for. He appeared and commenced by saying he was a good temperance man, but was not in the habit of making temperance speeches. Said the Maine Law had been in operation in one County of Georgia for more than thirty years, and hoped it would spread throughout the State. He spoke some twenty minutes,