

of him on account of his appearance. But the day of reckoning was soon at hand. The boy in home-spun with the florid face and yellow hair soon led his classes and was recognized by all for his keen intellect and untiring industry. It is said that on one occasion, desiring to make up some special work, that he took a cake of corn-pone and a pitcher of water and locked himself up in a room until he had mastered the subject at hand and was able to pass an examination. He was licensed to preach Jan. 1, 1840, and ordained in April, 1841. He was elected Professor of Languages in Maryville College Sept. 3, 1840, after acting Tutor for some time, and continued in that capacity until the college was closed by the Civil war in April, 1861. When that fierce struggle came on and the liberty of man and the union of the States was at issue, there were no two sides to the question with him. He espoused the cause of the Union and declared that the black man should be free. He was so outspoken in his loyalty to the Union that the Rebels threatened his life. They made it so warm for him that he was compelled to become a refugee, and in September, 1861, he with his family left his native State and the home he loved so well and moved to Indiana. He first located at Lebanon, where his parents had located some twenty years earlier. In March, 1862, he moved to Anderson, Ind., and for six years filled the pulpit of the Presby-