

ALABAMA BAPTIST.

MARIION, ALA.

Saturday Morning, June 24, 1893.

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Rev. B. HODGES.
Rev. LEMUEL CULLOWAY.
All Baptist Ministers are requested to procure subscribers.

BOARD OF VISITERS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Trustees of the Judson Institute, a Board of Visitors to attend the approaching Examination.

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A MINISTER'S AND DEACON'S MEETING will be held with the church at Big Creek, Tuscaloosa county, to commence Friday before the fifth Sabbath in July.

Ministers and Deacons are cordially invited to attend.
WM. HOOD,
May 27, 1893.

METHODIST MISSIONS.—The Methodist Missions in Liberia, Africa, have 20 preachers, of whom 18 are colored. They have about 900 church members. In the Oregon territory, 500 Indians are attached to their churches. The mission in Texas is also flourishing.

PICTURES.—The late Duke of Sussex had in his library 1500 copies of the Bible, of different editions and in different languages. They are estimated to be worth from \$200,000 to \$250,000. The Duke was accustomed to spend two hours in reading the Bible every morning before breakfast.

PERSECUTION IN DENMARK.—Information has reached New York, that our Danish brethren are again the subjects of violent persecution, and the ministers have been imprisoned. Let our prayers ascend for them.

NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

The Missionary Eclectic.—The May number contains a continuation of Cox's History of English Baptist Missions, embracing a history of the labors of our brethren in the island of Jamaica. It is a work of thrilling interest, and would alone pay the reader for the subscription price of the Eclectic.

Sears' Family Magazine, June, No. 6.—The table of contents is rich, and cannot fail to prove attractive to all who want valuable reading for their families. It is adorned by eighteen beautiful engravings.

Boys' and Girls' Magazine, for June.—Just the thing for little boys and girls. And why should they not have books, good books, beautiful books, prepared for them, as well as older persons have them? These same boys and girls will hereafter be fathers and mothers. And as parents and members of society, they will be very much what the books they read, or the books they do not read, may make them. We can cheerfully recommend to parents to get the Magazine for their children, and this will help make them good boys and girls, and good men and women.

The Mother's Journal and Family Visitor.—The present number more than justifies all that we have heretofore said in commendation of this work. How many Mothers have been induced by our notices of it, to become subscribers!

Two Sermons upon the Mode and Subjects of Baptism. by Rev. Richard B. Cater. Some body has sent us, the pamphlet containing these discourses, which were delivered in the Presbyterian Church, in the town of Talladega, in 1839.

We know not whether the author himself, or some Baptist friend of ours, has done of the honor to forward this production for our perusal. Be this as it may, we can assure the individual, that had we time to command, and were the game worth the pursuit, we should like nothing better than to spend an hour's pastime, in exposing the ignorance, weakness, contradictions, perversions, misrepresentations, and calumnies with which the pamphlet abounds.

The writer himself seems to be aware of the bad feeling which pervades the sermons, especially the last, for in the first line of the preface he informs his reader, some explanation ought to be given of the "asperity" which will appear in the following discourses. Mr. Cater's bad blood seems to have been greatly excited, by a reply to his first sermon, by brother Thomas Chilton. He talks about Mr. C.'s "satellites," the "Honorable Gentleman from Kentucky," the "Hon. Ex-Member of Congress," "old Tom Chilton," "finding a gold piece in the hand of this great Philistine," his making "many false quotations," "his sectarian spirit," "his rank, heart-felt intolerance." Those who know brother Chilton will

see to what desperation his opponent must have been driven, when he endeavored to bolster up a sinking cause by such "asperity" of language. *Asperity*, forsooth! That is a word altogether too mild—it should be malignity of feeling, and vulgarity of language.

The arguments which Mr. Cater professes to adduce in support of sprinkling, and of the sprinkling of infants, are the same old, threadbare reasons which have been refuted a thousand times, and most of which are now abandoned by intelligent Pedit baptists. Of the passage in Romans, 6: 4, *Buried with him by baptism, &c.*, Mr. C. says, "When I find men endeavoring to wrest the plain, common-sense meaning of the Word of God, so as to make it bend to their pre-conceived opinions and wishes, it fills me with pity and disgust." Is it possible, that after such a declaration, Mr. Cater tries "to wrest the plain common-sense meaning" of this passage, so as not to have it teach immersion! Yes, he does. And ministers who teach, that the passage involves immersion, he says, attempt to gull an unlettered and unsuspecting populace and are guilty of a "sin which calls for true and heart-felt repentance." Then all the Fathers in the churches immediately after the days of the Apostles, all the most learned and pious commentators of modern times, were guilty of wresting the meaning of the Scriptures, and committed a sin, of which they ought to repent. Tillotson, Wall, Doddridge, Scott, Whitley, McKnight, Luther, Calvin, Whitfield, Wesley, all Pedit baptists, admit that in the verse, under consideration, there is a plain reference to baptism by immersion. But Rev. Mr. CATER thinks differently. Ahem! this looks not a little as if he were attempting "to gull the unlettered and unsuspecting populace" of Talladega.

In the closing paragraph of the first sermon he says, "I am conscientious in every syllable I have uttered upon this subject." I regard the idea of immersion, as the exclusive mode of Baptism, to be the grandest delusion, that has ever befallen the church of Jesus, since the introduction of Popery." Bah!

Towards the latter part of the last discourse, Mr. Cater speaks of the "hundreds and thousands of now eminently pious souls who were born in the pale of the church," and in the closing paragraph, he attempts to "gull" affectionate parents by teaching them, that their children will be saved by being sprinkled; and that if parents do not bring them to baptism, they will be lost. What an abominable doctrine! The following extract speaks for itself:

"Will you not take now and bring them to Christ in the ordinance of baptism? He stands ready to receive you. This day He throws the eye of His mercy towards you. Think how it would rend your souls in a dying hour, if you should have to cast your eyes upon your unhappy children as they stand around your dying bed. With what sorrow will it fill you, to meet them at the bar of God, unbaptized, unrepented, and unregenerated. And when the Eternal Judge shall pass His sentence upon them, and they begin to sink into everlasting woe, to hear their wailing, and lamentation, and complaint—above all a complaint like this: 'Oh, God, it is true we have lived and died in sin, and deserve to go to Hell; but in that world of probation, our parents were so unconcerned for our spiritual welfare, they never gave us to thee in baptism; we were allowed to run, 'as the wild ass's colt,' through the mountains of sin. They still neglected their duty; we continued to sin—we grieved thy Spirit and are lost.'"

FAST DAY.

This day was observed with religious solemnities by our citizens. The schools were suspended, the offices of the courthouse, the stores and shops were closed, and our streets presented the quiet which usually pervades them on the Sabbath. Appropriate discourses were delivered by the pastors of the Methodist churches, and in all respects, the occasion reminded us of the good old Yankee Fast Days of our childhood.

EXAMINATION OF THE HOWARD.

The exercises of this Institution on Thursday and Friday, passed to the entire satisfaction, the high gratification, of the numerous ladies and gentlemen who were in attendance.

On Thursday night, a class in Astronomy was examined in the Baptist church, the subject being illustrated by splendid illuminated diagrams. This was followed by recitations of selected pieces, the speakers being divided into three divisions, in each of which the best speaker gained a gold medal. The prizes were awarded to Messrs. West, Chambers and Master John Hornbuckle.

On Friday night, a crowded audience was deeply interested by the original declamations of the more advanced young gentlemen. The exercises were enlivened by spirit-stirring music from the Marion Brass Band, under the direction of Prof. Chase.

THE PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY.

We have the pleasure of announcing, that the Board of Trustees of the Howard College, met yesterday, and elected the Rev. JONAS DAVIS, of Tuscaloosa, to fill the chair of Theology. It is understood he will accept the appointment.

We congratulate the Institution and the denomination, in this appointment. A better selection could not have been made. Brother Davis is extensively known as a man of eminent piety, eloquent preacher, a choice and vigorous writer, an able classical and biblical scholar, and a profound theologian. At the same time, the present able and suc-

cessful instructors, Messrs. Sherman and Lindley, were appointed, the former, Professor of Languages; the latter, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

BODILY EXERCISE PROFITETH LITTLE.

We clip the following from a letter to the Christian Advocate, from a Methodist minister.

Beckmantown, May 9.

As I am about to leave this field of labor, permit me to give a short account of the work of God for the two years past on this circuit. I commenced my labors on this circuit with brother B. Pomeroy, who was then a supernumerary preacher. His health, however, improved, and he labored with great success. The Lord blessed our efforts, and 150 were converted to God the first year. Brother Elkins, a local preacher, has been with me the present season, greatly to the benefit of the work of God. The first thing that claimed our attention this year, was to take into full connection those who joined on probation the last year. Sixty were read in at one love feast. Most of those that joined last, and a large portion that have joined this year, have been received into full connection. The work of revival presented conference year began at a small called Eight-square School-house. About a dozen found peace with God. Soon after this the Lord poured out His Spirit at one of our appointments on the borders of the town of Plattsburg; 50 were converted or reclaimed from a backslidden state. The next general revival was at Chary Corners. Here we have a church in which we held a meeting two weeks; 50 found peace with God. I then left to help a brother in a meeting, returned 4 weeks after, and found that 50 more had been converted at the above-mentioned place, and twenty-five at the Randall school-house. So I found God had blessed the labors of our brethren and the circuit in my absence as well as the present. The next revival was at Point Aurora, where 38 found peace with God; some very interesting cases. Soon after this we held a meeting at the stone church, preaching by an advent man. About forty found the pearl of great price. The last meeting for extra effort was in the neighborhood of the Brick Tavern, at which a dozen or more were brought to Christ. At Stafford and Guinup school-houses there has been a good work. As many as 25 on the circuit have found the blessing of perfect love, and are now living it. We have received, during the two years, 275 on probation. Though I have been absent from my circuit, laboring for the conversion of sinners, at least five months during the two years, and can say, to the glory of God, that I have seen converted in all, at different places, as many as 1000 souls. We have seen some singular displays of the power of God, the last of which I will mention. I baptized a few persons the other day at a week-day appointment, some by immersion. While the friends were changing their clothes, some others in the same house commenced singing. One soon fell. The man was removed into a large room, numbers followed, and within five minutes after five more were overpowered by the Spirit of God, and fell to the floor. Some had not gained their strength when I left, two hours after. At a prayer meeting one evening, at my house, when I was absent, six experienced the blessings of sanctification and praised God aloud. In conclusion, I would say, that though many of us are warm abolitionists at the north, we love and adhere to the old Church, and have no idea of joining the seceders.

B. AYRES.

From the latter part of this communication, it appears, that our Methodist brethren North, as well as South, do not hesitate to baptize by immersion, when they cannot avoid it.

It also appears, that six of the newly baptized, after dressing, and while listening to the singing of others around them, "were overpowered by the Spirit of God, and fell to the floor." Some did not recover their strength for "two hours." Another strange thing is, that at a prayer-meeting, "six experienced the blessing of sanctification and praised God aloud." What does he mean by experiencing sanctification? Does every christian who praises God aloud possess this blessing? Or do Methodists never praise God aloud, except when they experience sanctification? We confess we do not understand the matter, and should really feel obliged to the intelligent editors of the Advocate if they would enlighten us.

In regard to the falling down of the persons above mentioned, the fact must be undoubted; but that they fell "overpowered by the Spirit of God," is, to our minds, very questionable. If we are not mistaken, the most intelligent Methodists ascribe these fallings down, the swoons and trances, to high nervous excitement; and it really appears to us, almost blasphemy, to attribute them to the Spirit of God. Where such manifestations are discouraged by the Minister, they seldom occur; showing that the body is under the control of the will, and is not struck down by some miraculous agency, like that which smote Saul of Tarsus to the earth. We recollect a case in point. Some twelve or fifteen years ago, we were well acquainted with a Methodist gentleman, a merchant in —. He was a man of slender constitution, delicate habits, and extreme nervous sensibility. He was one of the most valuable members of the church in charge of the Rev. Mr. C., a very intelligent minister, who disapproved of the extravagances which are sometimes witnessed in camp-meetings, and other assemblages, when moved with extraordinary excitement. Mr. M. had visited the house of his aged father, where had met his eleven brothers, convened, for the first time under the

parental roof, after a separation of many years. The meeting was one of thrilling interest, and the parting, most affecting. Mr. M. returned home on Saturday night. The next morning, he was proceeding to give some account of this scene to his brethren met in class, when the intensity of his emotions overpowered his feeble frame, and he sunk to the floor, in a swoon. He was soon restored, and the first words he uttered were, "Don't tell Mr. C., don't tell Mr. C." Our brother Ayers would doubtless have classed this among the instances of persons struck down by "the Spirit of God"; but Mr. M. himself, in speaking of it afterwards, always referred it to the effects of intense excitement on a feeble body, then exhausted by fatigue, and at all times highly susceptible of nervous agitation.

Communication.

For the Baptist.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

It has been remarked by some one, that a remembrance is as useful as an instructor. We presume that intelligent persons will subscribe to this sentiment, when they are reminded of their moral duties and obligations by the dictates of conscience, by anathemas hurled from the pulpit, and by almost forgotten lessons from the parental roof, in after years. It is in this capacity of a remembrance, that we propose to devote a few thoughts to the subject of the education of this piece, trite and common place as it may be. The majority of enlightened people of the nineteenth century are becoming awake to the absolute necessity, and the practical importance, of educating females; and things fitting them for the sphere in which they should move, and in which, the annals of the past lamentably prove they have not moved. We know men sensible of the importance of educating their daughters; but who, from a little pecuniary embarrassment or want of energy, sink down into a lethargic apathy and indifference, almost criminal, from which they are seldom aroused. It is to these, respectable in number and character, more than to others, that we would address ourselves. You need not plead poverty, or the sacrifice you will have to make, as an excuse; for, unless men are determined to be mere drones in society, they will have to make them through life. And, if there is one thing more than another, that demands a sacrifice from your hands, it is this—if indeed it be one. If you have sons, throw them on the wide world to carve out their fortunes. Man from his rugged nature and athletic frame, was made to brave the elements—to climb Alpine heights—to ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm; while woman, frequently like the tender vine, is dependent on the strong arm of a protector for support. If the fickle goddess of fortune should fly from your embrace—as the vicissitudes of every day life prove she may—and you should be thrown on the cold charity of the world, what resources has your daughter to depend upon, when her mind is untutored, and dark as the gloom of night, and she is unskilled in mental or manual labor of any kind? Of what benefit is she as a link in the vast chain of society? She cannot teach the young idea how to shoot. She cannot, from her position in society, and for want of business habits and physical strength, be an artisan, as can your son; who without means, without education, can acquire boundless wealth, and can rise to the highest eminence in the republic of letters, as many splendid examples prove. In addition to this, it is a blight on her happiness. In her intercourse with society, it is more than probable that she will be thrown into the company of the intelligent of her own sex, where the seal of silence must be on her lips, lest she should betray her ignorance. This, to her is a source of no little mortification. From this reflection, but too frequently springs up envy and bitterness fatal to happiness; and which often prove insurmountable barriers to any improvement in cultivating her mind, or schooling her feelings. It also discourages and nullifies her for what good she might effect for others around her. In the indulgence of such feelings, she often forgets the obligations resting upon her to contribute her mite to the aggregate amount of human happiness, and by that means promote to her own. Take away one conservative feature from society—woman's knowledge of her rights, and she at once sinks into the drudge, and the slave, where many are and have been placed from time immemorial. And were it not for educated females, this would probably be her lot. But we turn to another picture which we ask these same individuals to contemplate. Here is the female while cultivating her intellectual faculties, and making herself acquainted with the trophies of science, also studying her moral duties and obligations, and thereby fitting herself for every contingency of life. Doubt you she will exercise an influence that will be felt not only by friends and kindred, but by those who are immersed in the darkest crimes and vices? It is admitted that the most lasting impressions are made in childhood and youth, and it is woman's peculiar province to inculcate principles, which have served as many beacon lights to thousands; for the father immersed in the busy cares of life, engaged in the legislative hall, at the bar, in the pulpit, in the battle-field, cannot bestow the same personal attention, nor is it in his power to instill those tender, refined, and better feelings, which throw such a polish around them in after years. He does not generally take the same unceasing interest in promoting their happiness by numberless little kind attentions, that she does.

"Hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue." Some bad men in wishing to secure the friendship and esteem of worthy females, put on the garb of virtue. This is paying a high compliment to female worth. The most abandoned feel an awe in approaching virtuous females, and restrain that coarse and brutal familiarity which they practice towards others of a different character. This is a still higher compliment. And the highest compliment that can be shown her, is to acknowledge the influence of her principles, and adopt them as our own. What restrains that youth wild and buoyant, about to plunge in the whirlpool of infamy and crime, but thoughts of a mother, perhaps dead and mouldering to dust, and of her wise counsels, and of the innocent joy of childhood's happy home in which she contributed so much for his enjoyment. The hoary criminal, who at the threshold of life made one false step, and is fallen almost irretrievably into the dark gulf of lawless passions, has no doubt, become a reformed man from one ray of a mother's love darting on his scared and almost blasted soul. History brings up an array of names of females who have saved cities and nations by their entreaties, and have prevented the blood-thirsty tyrants and savages by woman's eloquence, from imbruing their hands in the blood of their intended victims. In the hour of temptation, when a seductive bribe is held out to the traitor, to betray his country, his home, his kindred, and his friends, what makes him hesitate and falter? Is it servile fear, and the expectation that a terrible retribution will overtake him, or is it the recollection of sentiments his mother taught him, which have almost become a part of his being? In the strife and din of battle, when a friend lies bleeding and faint, does she hesitate to prepare him a rude couch, and administer cordials to revive his weakened frame? When insurrection spreads its black wings over the land, is she not found—at other times timid and fearful—with the fire arm in her hand, dealing destruction around her? And it is here we see the development of woman's energy and heroism, passing our comprehension, and worthy our highest admiration and respect. Let danger come in any form; let clouds of adversity overwhelm us; let affliction in its Protean forms harass our frames; then it is that the lamb is changed to the lion. Bold, fearless, and intrepid, there are no resources but what she will explore; no hardships, no labor, no fatigue that she will not bear; and no dangers that can appal or intimidate. There are, we know, to be found those who detract from her abilities in overcoming difficult and abstract sciences, and who affect to despise her weak and inferior mind. We shrewdly suspect such persons to be themselves destitute of education, or in the height of their attainments they forget there is any one else in the world save themselves.

The idea being exploded that woman is unequal to the task of mastering the sciences (for if a weak not, living examples of the nineteenth century would forever put the question at rest) and knowing that to them is confided the business of moulding the character, how important that she should be educated, and well educated. Why may not she drink deep at the fountain of classical lore as well as the fountains of creation, for the sentiment "that a little learning is a dangerous thing," is as applicable to the female as to the male. We know that the talents of the female are often perverted to trifling purposes. We know that the blind devotee of fashion, vain of her personal charms, exercises a deleterious influence over young men. The sneer from her lips and the powerful weapon of ridicule do more to eradicate her moral principles than the profane jest, or the impious word. He can bear anything else but the frown of females on his conscientious scruples. Such females are not capable of forming the minds and the morals of the young. When they have spent their lives in fashionable follies and excitements, and a listless vacancy succeeds, how can they bring their energies to the task of cultivating habits of sobriety and industry in their children? How doubly troublesome the undertaking, from the fact of the child's being acquainted with the fashionable indulgences of the parent? Do not teach your child to be solicitous of personal appearance, or make her think she is endowed with talents of no ordinary degree. Flatterers will soon communicate to her ears her beauty, accomplishments, amiability, splendid talents, and sparkling wit. Rather make her think that "she is adorned the most, when most unadorned." We have no doubt woman's influence wrongly perverted has kept alive the modern practice of duelling, which is but a relic of the chivalry of the middle ages, improved and made more destructive. If the bosoms of men could be laid bare and scanned, how many are there who have accepted challenges from the cowardly fear of being thought cowardly by the female community? How many a promising youth loses all moral courage by refusing to obey the better dictates of his conscience on account of the favor females show to his barbarous practice. Woman's influence is powerful for weal or for woe. They are either the champions of good morals or the abettors of vicious follies. If good, however corrupt the government or degenerate the people, you will find some incorruptible statesmen, some patriot souls who would not for a mess of pottage sell the liberties of their country. Some Washington whom neither threats could intimidate, nor tempting bribes seduce, nor offers of a crown could make him forget his duties to his fellowmen and to his country. Although it may not be the province of the females to mingle among the beating of drums and the roar of musketry; although it may not fall to her lot to utter philippics against some dread conspirator or to hold the reins of government, yet are they our and our country's "jewels."

RUS.

A Murderer Sentenced.—At St. Albans, Vt., Eugene Clifford has been found guilty of drowning his wife in Fairfield Pond, in October last, and sentenced to one year's solitary confinement in the State prison, and then to be hung.

Gen. Houston, President of Texas, has the birth of a son recently to console him amid his tribulations of State.

Examination OF THE JUDSON INSTITUTE.

Order of Exercises.

MONDAY.

Primary & Preparatory Department.	
9 o'clock, A. M.	Third Reading.
9 " 5m.	Second Geography.
9 " 20m.	Second Grammar.
9 " 35m.	Second class Reading.
9 " 45m.	Second Arithmetic.
10 " 5m.	First Grammar.
10 " 25m.	First Geography.
10 " 45m.	Second Reading.
11 " "	Electric Arithmetic.
11 " 30m.	Third French Class.
12 " "	Music.
2 o'clock, P. M.	First Reading.
2 " 20m.	Second Davies' Arithmetic.
2 " 50m.	Natural History.
3 " 20m.	Second Grammar (Junior).
4 " 20m.	Written Arithmetic (Prep.).
4 " 50m.	Child's Physiology.
5 " 20m.	Music.

TUESDAY.

9 o'clock, A. M.	First Davies' Arithmetic.
9 " 30m.	General History.
10 " "	Geology.
10 " 30m.	Second French.
11 " "	Rhetoric.
11 " 30m.	Virgil.
12 " "	Music.
2 o'clock, P. M.	Physiology.
2 " 30m.	Greek Testament.
3 " "	Watts on the Mind.
3 " 30m.	Natural Theology.
4 " 30m.	History of the U. S.
5 " "	Music.

WEDNESDAY.

8 o'clock, 30m. A. M.	Evidences of Christianity.
9 " "	Astronomy.
10 " "	Chemistry.
10 " 30m.	First French.
11 " "	Mental Arithmetic (Prep.).
11 " 30m.	Music.
2 o'clock, P. M.	Moral Science.
2 " 30m.	Algebra.
3 " 30m.	Intellectual Philosophy.
4 " 30m.	Townes' Analysis.
5 " 30m.	Music & Compositions.

THURSDAY.

8 o'clock, 30m. A. M.	Logic.
9 " "	Natural Philosophy.
10 " "	Political Economy.
10 " 30m.	Geometry.
11 " 30m.	Music & Compositions.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

One of the speakers at the late Anniversary of the American Temperance Union in New York, was GEORGE CATLIN, a Member of Congress elect from Connecticut, who spoke, experimentally, as follows, of the principle of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate:

"To this principle we are all indebted much, but most of all the humblest individuals here. To I am indebted for the physical power which brought me here. To I owe my life. Had it not been for this my voice would long since have ceased to be heard among men. Not always have I been as you now behold me. I have known long years of cruel bondage to a fearful master—the pollution of intemperance; and I have known long years of poverty and deep suffering. My spirit struggled to throw off its chains, but there was no way of escape open to me. Of resolution after resolution, of moderation in the use of intoxicating drinks, a dreadful appetite took no cognizance. Dangers thickened around me, and I saw a web weaving that was utterly to crush me into the grave, and all seemed lost. But the world told, and I heard it, that in total abstinence there was hope of relief and safety. I heard of those who in the far-famed monumental city had thrown off their degradation, and put on their manhood anew, and gone forth the apostles of the principles that saved them. I heard how strong were their self-inflicted wrongs, and of the fitness of their redress. I saw these men raised as from their graves. I looked upon this principle as some signal pancea, some new-found catholicon, some never-failing antidote for this dreadful evil. I signed the pledge, and struggled for freedom from the wretched thrall—and I was myself again. For the rest, you know it all. Suffice it to say that I was dead, and am alive again; I was lost and am found, and I thank heaven that I am here at present under circumstances of such exalted mercy."

PRIDE IN CHILDREN.

Pride in children needs to be checked, but it should be attempted with great prudence, or mischief may follow. I will relate one of the most successful attempts to suppress it of which I ever heard. Frederick, Duke of York, a son of George the Third of Great Britain, was married to the princess royal of Prussia, a lady as much celebrated for her charity, as she was for her piety and good sense. One day walking in Oulande, in Surry, where they had a country seat, she saw an interesting little ragged girl, and inquired of her concerning her home and friends. She found that she was a child of a poor widow who had been left with a large family to provide for. The duchess took this child home with her, to train her up in her family. After clothing the child, she had the rags taken and washed, and put by in a box. If on any occasion, the child discovered hauteur toward any of the domestics, the correction was to bring out the rags, and dress the child with them for that day. Such treatment could scarcely prejudice the child against any thing but pride. [Christian Watchman.]

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

TEMPERANCE.

Rev. E. N. Kirk, of this city, defended legislative action as a means to be employed with a view to hasten the triumph of temperance. What was legislation? It was but the voice of the people forbidding men to injure them, and law itself was only the hand stretched forth in self-defence; when private advantage was a public evil it must be given up. The drunkard-maker sets himself up in the community as an enemy of the best interests of Society. While he was in Albany, two paupers were walking the street one day, when one, stopping the other, said, "That is mine!" "What do you mean?" "Why, the man who owns that house must support me." The pauper had been made one by intemperance. It was so. The seller of ardent spirits makes drunkards, and the community, the temperate community, must support them. No appeal has any effect on some vendors. Legislation must be used; not indeed, as preceding public sentiment, but as giving it a voice and enforcing its commands. The people have declared that the traffic in ardent spirits shall cease, and they have called the law to their aid. The efforts of the Washingtonians were laudable. They were hailed by him as a mid-day beam breaking through the darkness of midnight. But the sphere of action contemplated by the Washingtonians was limited. It was no time for the Union to relax its efforts.

[Christian Watchman.]

A TESTIMONY.—The following statement is made by Capt. Richard Cleveland, of Salem, one of the most energetic and enterprising navigators of our country, who has recently published a very interesting "Narrative of Voyages and Commercial Enterprises." Capt. Cleveland, in his introduction, says:—"Those who honor me with a perusal of my narrative, will perceive that I have navigated to all parts of the world, from the sixtieth degree of south latitude to the sixtieth degree north, and sometimes in vessels whose diminutive size, and small number of men, caused exposure to wet and cold, greatly suffering what is not usually experienced in ships of ordinary capacity; that I have been exposed to the influence of the most unhealthy places; at Batavia, where I have seen whole crews prostrate with the fever, and death making havoc among them; at Sin Blas, where the natives can stay only a part of the year; at the Havanna, where those who have resided five years consecutively, that have suffered captivity, robbery, imprisonment, ruin and the rack and torture consequent thereon. And yet, through the whole and to the present sixty-eight years of my age, I have never taken a drop of spirituous liquor of any kind; never a glass of wine, of port, ale or beer, or any beverage stronger than tea or coffee; and moreover, I have never used tobacco in any way whatever, and this not only without injury, but on the contrary, to the preservation of my health. Headache is known to me only rarely; and excepting those fevers, which were produced by great anxiety and excitement, my life has been free from sickness."

Temperance Tea Party in Salem.—The Tea party which was held in the Fairway, Des Moines, Dist. of Columbia, on Friday evening last, was attended by a very large number of ladies and gentlemen from Salem and the neighboring towns, including some from this city. There were perhaps twelve hundred persons present. The large building was tastefully decorated with flags and bannets, and in addition to several speeches from Washingtonians and other gentlemen, the company were entertained with excellent music by the "Washington choir," the Salem Band, the Hutchinson Family, &c., and tea and refreshments provided by the ladies. The place and the circumstances of the meeting were of exciting interest, and the affair is quite an era in the temperance cause.

WHAT A CHILD SHOULD BE TAUGHT.—When a child is capable of being taught there is a God, he should be taught who made him and what his maker requires of him. He should be taught that he is a sinner, and the way of salvation should be pointed to him. He should be early instructed in the plainest principles of the Christian religion, taught to fear God, and to shun the ways of sin; and as his capacity for receiving instruction enlarges, he should be made further and further acquainted with Scripture truth. He should be taught to treat his parents with profound respect; never to address them in a reproachful or saucy manner; never to grumble or complain when they bid him do any thing lawful and reasonable, but to do it promptly and cheerfully; to address them always in respectful language, with Sir, or Madam, or with Father or Mother, annexed to their communications and replies. He should never enter the house of worship with his hat on, nor put on his hat in the house of God, he should never sit in a house, or enter it with his hat on, especially in the presence of his parents and before other superiors. Whistling, or slight singing, or loud laughter before them, is unbecoming and ought not to be allowed.

He should be taught to treat his superiors in general with respect, and his equals with kindness, to hate no man—to render good for evil, and be ready to do good to all his fellow creatures as occasion may require; especially to be faithful to the needy and afflicted. He should be warned against cruelty to brute animals—against giving them unnecessary pain, and sporting with their miseries. He should be reminded who it is that makes him to differ with others, and to be thankful for all the blessings he enjoys.

[Mother's Magazine.]

Damages for Breach of Promise and Seduction.—Lucy Enders, of Millville, Erie county, recovered \$1,000 for a breach of promise of marriage, and \$4,000 in a separate action for seduction, of Benjamin Sweeney, on the 4th instant, in the Erie circuit court.

"SHORT MEASURE."

His ministry, if possible, became more energetic than heretofore, and was increasingly effective in the conversion of sinners. Among many other extraordinary effects produced, as to the conviction it carried to the conscience, one may be here adduced. He was preaching in the neighborhood of Leeds, on Daniel v. 27.—"Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting." A person who travelled the country in character of a pedlar, and who was exceedingly partial to him as a preacher, was one of Mr. Dawson's auditors. The person referred to, generally carried a stick with him, which answered the double purpose of a walking stick and a "yard wand;" and having been employed pretty freely in the former capacity, it was worn down beyond the point of justice, and procured for him the appellation of "Short Measure." He stood before Mr. Dawson, and being rather noisy in his religious professions, as well as ready with his responses, he manifested signs of approbation, while the scales were being described and adjusted, and different classes of sinners were placed them, and disposed of agreeably to the test of justice, truth, and mercy,—uttering in somewhat a subdued tone, yet loud enough for those around to hear, at the close of each particular,—"Light weight!"—"short again!" &c. After taking up the separate characters of the flagrant transgressor of the law of God, the hypocrite, the formalist, &c. Mr. Dawson at length came to such persons as possessed religious faith, but little halcyon feeling, and the semblance of much zeal, but employed false weights and measures. Here, without having adverted in his mind to the case of his noisy auditor, he perceived the muscles of his face working, when the report of "short measures" occurred to him. Resolved, however, to soften no previous expression, and to proceed with an analysis and description of the character in question, he placed the delinquent in his singularly striking way, in the scale, when, instead of the usual response, the man, stricken before him, took his stick, the favorite measure, from under his arm, raised one foot from the floor, doubled his knee, and taking hold of the offending instrument by both hands, snapped it into two halves, exclaiming, while dashing it to the ground, "Thou shalt do it no more." So true is it, to employ the language of an eminent minister, that no man ever overruled his own conscience, but first or last it was revenged upon him for it.

COLUMBUS TRIALS.

A strong feeling of indignation was evinced in Columbus, on the acquittal of Lewis. The *Enquirer* states that when the verdict of the jury was known, the bells of the City were tolled, and most of the residents repaired to the Market House, where they were addressed by several of the citizens. A pungent preamble and resolutions of remonstrance, expressive of the feelings of the meeting were adopted, a portion of which we append.

We feel as good citizens that we are bound at all times to submit to the majesty of the laws, assured as we are that any violent interference, on the part of the people, would in the main be productive of more evil than good.

The evil of which we complain—the escape of well known felons—we think arises from the present mode of selecting juries in criminal cases. Under the present system, wealth power and friends never fail to secure one from the righteous penalties of offended laws, while they fill with peculiar poise on the scale, friendship and need. This is a great evil of which we complain, and we deem this a favorable time to call the attention of the people to it, and to suggest the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to take the subject into consideration, and if possible, to adopt some system better calculated to meet out equal justice to the powerful and the weak, the rich and the poor, the influential and the friendless. We regard such a measure as indispensable necessary to the protection of life and the security of property.

Resolved, That we recommend to the next Legislature the propriety of altering the present mode of selecting juries in criminal trials, so that the honest and intelligent of the community may not be rendered incompetent to serve in such cases, by a mere expression of opinion founded on vague rumor.

Resolved, That until such alteration be effected we will refrain (as far as possible) from expressing any opinion in relation to the guilt or innocence of the persons charged with crime, even when familiar with all the facts attending its perpetration.

Resolved, That the testimony taken in the case of the State against JOHN L. LEWIS, ought to be published forthwith, believing as we do, that it will demonstrate to the people the necessity of the action we here recommend.

Resolved, That we deprecate any violence to the jury or the acquitted, but recommend that every honest man give to them the notice and consideration their conduct deserves.

Resolved, That we demand of JOHN L. LEWIS, that he forthwith resign his commission as Solicitor General of the Chattahoochee Circuit.

A Savage Comparison.—Two natives of the Marquesas Islands have been carried to France—probably on speculation. One is a man, six feet high and agile as a young deer; the other a woman, young, graceful, and possessed of the scantiest wardrobe. Both are tattooed, all over their bodies, in the highest style of the art. The story runs that on the voyage one of their fellow passengers asked them which they liked best, the French or the English? The English, answered the man, smacking his lips, "they are the fattest." And a great deal more tender, chimed in the woman, with a grin that exhibited two rows of pointed teeth, as sharp as a crocodile's.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The Tea Tax.—Says the London Patriot, the sum paid annually for tea by the consumers, is stated at about £20,000,000 sterling, or about \$43,000,000. From this deduct \$18,000,000 which go to the crown for duty, directly or indirectly, leaving \$25,000,000. The consumers of tea in the United States do not pay for that article less than \$5,000,000; none of which goes to the government. Suppose now that the tea consumers of Britain, looking at the worth of the soul and irrepressibly desirous of its salvation, and thinking that, all things considered, it is more important that the heathen should enjoy the blessings of Christian instruction, than that they themselves should enjoy the luxury of tea, should cheerfully relinquish the beverage, and contribute their twenty-five millions of dollars annually to the propagation of the gospel; and suppose that the tea consumers of the United States, taking a similar view of the subject, should dedicate their five millions of dollars annually to the same work—how many would call it infatuation, and forbode ruin to the nation from such a draining! But yet, with God's blessing, what light and knowledge, what improvement in character and condition, what happiness, present and everlasting, would speedily flow to five hundred millions of miserable, benighted, and ruined men!

A SINGULAR FALL.

Two hundred miles from Long Island Sound is a narrow pass in the river Connecticut, only five yards over, formed by the shelving mountains of solid rock whose tops intercept the clouds. Through this chasm are compelled to pass all the waters which in the time of the floods bury the northern country. At the upper Cohos, the river then spreads "24 miles wide," and for five or six weeks first rate ships might sail over lands that afterwards produce the greatest crops of hay and grain in all America. People who can bear the sight, the groans, the treblings and surly motion of water, trees, and ice through this passage, view with astonishment one of the greatest phenomena in nature. Here water is condensed, without frost, by pressure and by saltness, between the adamant, sturdy rocks, to such a degree of induration that no iron crow can be forced into it. Here iron, lead, and cork have one common weight; here, steady as time, and harder than marble, the stream passes irresistible, if not swift as lightning; the electric fire rends trees in pieces with no greater ease than does this mighty water. The passage is about 400 yards in length, and of a zigzag form, with almost corners. At high water are carried this strait, masts and timber, with incredible swiftness, and some times with safety; but when the water is low the masts, timber, and trees strike on one side or the other, and, though of the largest size, are rent in one moment into shivers, and splintered like a broom, to the amazement of spectators. The meadows, for many miles below, are covered with immense quantities of wood thus torn in pieces, which compel the hardest travelers to reflect how feeble is man, and how great the Almighty, who formed the lightnings, and the irresistible power and strength of waters!

No living creature was ever known to pass through this narrow, except an Indian woman, who was in a canoe, attempting to cross the river above it, but carelessly suffered herself to fall within the power of the current. Perceiving her danger, she took a bottle of rum she had with her and drank the whole of it; then lay down in the canoe to meet her destiny. Most wonderful to tell, she went safely through, and was taken out of the canoe some miles below, very much intoxicated. Being asked how she could be so daringly imprudent as to drink such a quantity of rum with the prospect of instant death before her, she replied, "Yes, yes, white man—it was few much rum for once to be sure; but I was not willing to lose a drop of it; so I drank it, and you see I have saved all."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Capture of Stewart, the Murderer.—We learn that Richard Stewart, the wretch who some time ago, at Washington city, Ark., shot a poor wood chopper and gave his body to be devoured by his dogs, was taken a few days since on the Ouachita river, near the Bartholomew, by a party of Louisianaans. He was not captured without desperate resistance, and was wounded several times in the limbs and body in the course of the fight, which terminated in his capture. Stewart was taken to Columbia, Ark., and surrendered to the demands of justice. He had a large amount of gold, some 2,500, on his person. From his violent resistance and language, it would appear that he greatly dreaded being taken to Arkansas, as he would probably be lynched—a punishment to which he declares death infinitely preferable.—*New Orleans Bee, May 20.*

Trial for Libel.—A deeply interesting case of libel is at present occupying the attention of the criminal court in this city. Some time since Mr. Wm. Weber, the editor of the "Anzeiger des Westens," published in his paper an article charging the Rev. Philip Heyer, of St. Charles, with seducing a deaf and dumb girl named Angelica Mester, who was a member of his congregation. The published article set forth that Heyer, to effect his purpose with the girl, represented to her that it was no sin to cohabit with him; that if it was, he, as her spiritual adviser, would be far from counselling her in error. After making her a thing for dalliance, it is also stated that he administered to her some drug from a vial, and informed her that it would prevent all unpleasant consequences, it being of a nature to produce abortion.

In eliciting the testimony of the injured girl, a scene was presented that perhaps the like has never before been witnessed in a court of justice in this city. All the parties in the case are Germans—the girl has never been taught in any regular school for the deaf and dumb, but can converse with her sister by arbitrary signs, and the sister cannot speak English; it was, therefore, necessary that she

should interpret the signs of her sister, and her answers were afterwards interpreted into English to the court.

The situation must be a harrowing one to the feelings of both; but to that one who receives the testimony of her afflicted sister's shame, and reveals it to a crowded court room, there must be a poignancy of affliction, which can easily be imagined than described. She was bathed in tears during the progress of the case yesterday. Angelica, the injured girl, is young and very good looking; and possesses quite an intelligent countenance. The Rev. Mr. Heyer, who was charged by the article in the *Anzeiger des Westens* as her seducer, is a married man, about 40 years of age, and is President of a religious society at St. Charles, called the Evangelical Union.—*St. Louis Republic.*

COOKING A HUSBAND.—Many of our married lady readers are not aware how a good husband ought to be cooked, so as to make a good dish of him. We have lately seen a recipe in an English paper, contrived by one "Mary," which points out the *modus operandi* of preparing and cooking husbands. Mary states that a good many husbands are spoiled in cooking. Some women go about it as if their lords were bladders, and blow them up. Others keep them constantly in hot water, while others again freeze them by conjugal coldness. Some smother them in the hottest beds of contention and variance, and some keep them in pickle all their lives. These women always serve them up in sauce. Now it cannot be supposed that husbands will be tender and good, managed in this way, but they are, on the contrary, quite delicious when preserved. Mary points out her manner thus: "Get a large jar, called the jar of cheerfulness, (which by the bye, all good wives have at hand.) Being placed in it, set him near the fire of conjugal love; let the fire be pretty hot, but especially let it be clear. Above all, let the heat be regular and constant. Cover him over with quantities of affection, kindness, and subjection. Keep plenty of these things by you, and be very careful to supply the place of any that may waste by evaporation, or any other cause. Garnish with modest becoming familiarity; and innocent pleasantry; and if you add kisses or other confectionaries, accompany them with a sufficient secrecy, and it would not be amiss to add a little prudence and moderation."

DULL CHILDREN.—We are not to suppose that those who are at first exceedingly dull, will never make a great proficiency in learning. The examples are numerous of persons who were unpromising in childhood, but who were distinguished in manhood for their great acquisitions. Dr. Adam Clarke was taught the alphabet with great difficulty. He was often chastised for his dullness, and it was seriously feared by his parents that he never would learn. He was eight years old before he could spell words in three letters. He was distinguished for nothing but rolling a large stone. At the age of eight he was placed under a new teacher, who by the kindness of his manner, and suitable encouragement, aroused the slumbering energies of his mind, and elicited a desire for improvement.

Isaac Barrow, D. D. for two or three years after he commenced going to school, was distinguished only for quarrelling and rude sports. His father considered his prospects so dark, that he often said that if either child died, he hoped it would be Isaac. But this lad afterward became the pride of his father, and the honor of his country. He was appointed Master of Trinity College, the king saying, "he had given the office to the best scholar in England."

Death by Lightning.—In Canaan, N. H., on Monday the 15th inst., during the thunder shower, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Caleb Kimball was struck by lightning and killed instantly. He was at work in his field in company with a Mr. Richardson of Canaan, one of his neighbors. They were driving each of them a team, with harrows. Mr. Kimball had two yoke of oxen attached to a heavy harrow, and Mr. Richardson had a single horse attached to a light one. When it began to rain they stopped their teams. Mr. Richardson driving his horse close behind the other team. Mr. Kimball was standing by the head of the forward yoke of oxen, and Mr. Richardson stood by the side of his horse, at some little distance, with his right hand hold of the reins. The lightning seemed to strike Mr. Kimball first, killing him instantly, and passing to the forward yoke of oxen, killing them both; it then passed into the chain and was conducted between the hind yoke of oxen without injury to either of them. It then entered the large harrow and shivered it in pieces; then struck the horse and killed him, and stunned Mr. Richardson so, that he was senseless for some moments. He soon recovered from the shock, without any other injury than that his right hand and arm (the one in which he held the reins) continued lame for some time. He conveyed the first intelligence of Mr. K's death to his family. Mr. K. was about 33 years old, and has left a wife and several children to mourn his loss.—*New Hampshire Patriot.*

Trials at Barnstable.—The Barnstable Patriot contains a copious report of a trial before the Supreme Court, in which the parties were Capt. William Howes of Chatham, and his wife, against Charles Rockwell, a clergyman, for slanderous allegations concerning the character of Mrs. Howes. The trial excited great interest in Barnstable—and the result was a complete vindication of the character of Mrs. Howes—and the damages assessed by the jury were \$301.

Another trial took place at the same term, which excited much interest. It was an action brought by a fair damsel, Hannah Curtis, by name, against Benjamin Baker, for a breach of promise of marriage. It appeared that Baker was a man of few words—seldom speaking often; that once in two hours—but he occasionally visited the plaintiff, for eight or ten years, commencing in 1834—during which time he carried her to two weddings

and his dedication, and once to his father's where she made a visit of four days—that then he discontinued his visits for five years, and then renewed them again—that the last time he was there was 1839 or 9—that in the spring of 1840 he wrote her a letter, which was read to the jury, and which was very good in its way—being a very pious epistle, partly of condolence for the loss of a sister—an exhortation on the vanities and follies of life, &c., and concluded with a *nota bene*, as follows:—"N. B. As to matrimony, it doesn't bear with much weight at present on my mind."

During the year he married another lady.

Although the materials seemed very slight, yet the jury worked out of them an implied promise of marriage, and gave the forsaken damsel \$200, as a panacea for her disappointment and mortification.—*Boston Merc. Jour.*

Mrs. Maria Moore of Hartford, Conn., was examined a few days since before a justice of the peace, on the charge of having so cruelly beaten a servant girl living with her, by the name of Susan Rice, that she died on the 30th of March and bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars, to appear before the next session of the County Court to be held in Hartford in August. The girl was only seven years old.

To embitter domestic life.—Maintain your opinion on small matters at the point of the bayonet.

To secure yourself against a candid hearing.—Call men hard names before you have convinced them.

To keep yourself in a state of discontent.—Set your heart on having every thing exactly to your mind.

To involve yourself in inextricable difficulties.—Shape your course of action not by fixed principles, but by temporary expedients.

To provide for yourself abundant matter for shame and repentance.—Act under the influence of passion.

To do without accomplishing anything.—Always intend to do something great hereafter, but neglect the present humble opportunity of usefulness.

To destroy your authority over your children.—When you are in a good humor, give them sugar plums; when in an ill humor, blows and reproaches.

Revival in West Wrentham.—Rev. James C. Boomer, pastor of the Baptist church in West Wrentham, writes the Christian Watchman as follows, under date of May 2:—"We have enjoyed a precious revival in this place during the past year; about one hundred have indulged a hope in the pardoning love of our Redeemer, and sixty-five have been baptized in the likeness of his death. Among that number were two household baptisms."

The first Newspaper was printed in England in 1642. The first in Boston was in 1704 only on one side of half a sheet of post, published by John Campbell, who styles himself "Post master of New England." May I be pardoned for copying one of his early advertisements. "To be sold by the printer of this paper, the very best negro woman in town, who has had the small pox and the measles, is as heavy as a horse, as brisk as a bird, and will work like a beaver."

Perseverance, or continuing to go forward.—A carrier pigeon, having been sent home with a letter round his neck and performed a journey of forty miles in many minutes, was asked by his companions how he could manage to travel so fast. "I go straight forward," said he, "never looking about me, nor turning away to the right or left."

Children who suffer themselves to be diverted with play from pursuing their studies, will not soon be likely to become good scholars.—*Caldwell's Fables.*

Col. Devoe, with a number of Indian Chiefs, warriors, and Braves, (Iowas & Sacs) on a tour from their great Western wilds, have visited the President of the United States and the various Departments of State, and were to give an entertainment in Washington City which promises to be of great interest.

A letter from Berlin, March 2, says: "The Protestant Missionary, M. Gutzlaff, who has been named Consul General of England, in China, is a native of Dusseldorf (Prussia) and about 40 years of age. He has been twelve years in China, and has published important works on the country. It is he who acted as interpreter in the negotiations between the Chinese and English. He gave a New Testament in the Chinese language to each of the delegates, who promised to examine it with much attention. He also sent a Chinese Bible to the Emperor. He receives a large salary from the British government, which he spends almost entirely in advancing the missionary cause in China. He resides as Consul in the Island of Amoy, in the Gulf of that name, on which is situated the province of Fo Kien, so famed for its tea."

During the revolutionary war, eighty old German soldiers, who, after having long served under different monarchs of Europe, had converted their swords into ploughshares, voluntarily formed themselves into a company, and distinguished themselves in various actions on the side of liberty. Their captain was nearly one hundred years old, and has been in the army forty years, and present in seventeen battles. The drummer was ninety-four, and the youngest man in the corps on the verge of seventy. Instead of a cockade, each man wore a piece of black crape, as a mark of sorrow in being obliged at an advanced age to take up arms. "But," said the veterans, "we should be deficient in gratitude, if we did not act in defence of our country, which has afforded us a generous asylum, and protected us from tyranny and oppression." Such a band of soldiers never before, perhaps, appeared in any field of battle.

RECEIPT FOR A LADY'S DRESS.—Let your earrings be Attention, encircled with the pearl of Refinement; the diamonds of your necklace Truth, and the chain of Christianity.

tenacity; your finger-rings be Affection, set round with diamonds of Industry; your girdle be Simplicity, with the tassels of Good-humor; let your thicker garb be Virtue, and your drapery Piety; let your shoes be Wisdom, secured by the strings of Perseverance.

Several planters in the neighborhood of Galveston, Texas, have turned their attention to the culture of sugar cane. The editor of the Times has been shown a sample of sugar from the plantation of Capt. John Duncan, which he pronounces equal to the best Louisiana. Capt. Duncan made the last season 50 hds. of sugar and 2000 gallons of molasses. The sugar he sold at Matagorda at 8 cents a pound, and the molasses, on plantation, at 25 to 37 cents a gallon.

MY MOTHER.

Mr. Moffat, for five and twenty years engaged in Missionary labors in Southern Africa, thus speaks of Mamontsi, a Matabele captive, who by the wars in the interior had been carried away from her own tribe and found a resting place, in the mysterious Providence of God, at the Kuruman mission. She was taken into the service of Mrs. Moffat—there she early displayed a readiness to learn to read, with much quickness of understanding. She was brought to the knowledge of the Saviour, and from the time of her being united with the church, till the day of her death, she was a living epistle of the power of the gospel. Once, says the missionary, I found her sitting weeping, with a portion of the word of God in her hands. Addressing her, I said, "my child, what is the cause of your sorrow? Is the baby still unwell?"

"No," she replied, "my baby is well."

"Your mother-in-law?" I inquired.

"No, no," she said, "it is my own dear mother who bore me."

Here she again gave vent to her grief, and holding out the Gospel of Luke in hand wet with tears, she said, "my mother will never see this word, she will never hear this good news!" She wept again and again, and said, "Oh, my mother and my friends, they live in heathen darkness; and shall they die without seeing the light which has shone on me, and without tasting that love which I have tasted?" Raising her eyes to heaven, she sighed a prayer, and I heard the words again, "My mother, my mother!"

Shortly after this evidence of divine love in her soul, I was called upon to watch her dying pillow, and descended with her to Jordan's bank. She feared no rolling billow. She looked on the babe to which she had but lately given birth, and commending it to the care of her God and Savior. The last words I heard from her lips were "My mother!" Friends of the bible and of the souls of men! will you not redouble your exertions this year, to send the Word of Salvation to the perishing heathen?

Judson Female Institute.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of this Seminary, will commence on Monday, the 20th of June, and continue four days. There will be THREE CONCERTS of Music, in which the last will be of Sacred Music in connection with the exercises of the Graduating Class. All persons interested in the cause of Female Education are respectfully invited to favor us with their presence on this occasion.

M. P. JEWETT, Principal.

May 20, 1843.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SELECT LIBRARY OF RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

ONE of the distinguishing features of the day is the multiplication of CHEAP BOOKS. Publications of this kind have been hitherto confined, with a few exceptions, to works entirely nugatory in point of good morals or positively injurious to them. The subscriber proposes the publication of a Monthly Library, in which he will offer to the notice of the community a series of works of another character, which, from the high price at which they are held, are almost sealed books, except to the wealthy.

The first of the Series will be DAUBIGNE'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REFORMATION IN GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND. At this time, when the efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy to extend their religious, and as many believe civil sway over our country, are so untiring, the general diffusion of this work cannot but be advantageous to the cause of civil and religious freedom. The historian has discharged his task with singular fidelity and ability. The ever varying scenes of that eventful period pass before the eye in the most vivid manner, producing effects as far surpassing in interest as in truth the highest efforts of dramatic skill. The character of Luther and the other leading Reformers, as well as those of the champions of the church of Rome, are depicted with a force that imparts to them the reality and beauty of the most masterly paintings. They live, move, and have a being; though centuries have elapsed since they played their part in the most eventful drama in modern ages.

This work has the commendation of the Protestant clergy of both our own country and Europe, and has passed through several editions, even in its present costly form. It will be published in five monthly numbers, each containing about 200 pages of the American book copy, and at one-sixth the price of the present edition. The first number will be issued about the middle of January. The present work will be followed by others of a similar character.

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March 1st, 1843.

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Poetical Department.

THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS.

BY HENRY W. LORFELLOW.

There is a Reaper whose name is Death,
And, with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

"Shall I have thought that is fair?" said he;
"Have thought but the bearded grain?"
"The breath of these flowers is sweet to me,
I will give them back again."

He gazed at the flowers with tearful eye,
He kissed their drooping leaves;
He bound them in his sheaves,
He bound them in his sheaves.

"My Lord has need of these flowers gay,"
The Reaper said, and smiled;
"Dear tokens of the earth are they,
Where he was once a child."

"They shall all bloom in fields of light,
Transplanted by my care;
And shine, upon their garments white,
These sacred blossoms wear."

And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flowers she must did love;
She knew she should find them again
In the fields of light above.

O, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came; that day,
'Twas an angel visited the green earth,
And took the flowers away.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE BABY-HOUSE.

A STORY FOR OUR LITTLE READERS.

BY MISS C. M. SEDGWICK.

Are there any of you, my young friends, so young or so ignorant as to believe that, if you might go to the beautiful toy shops, and had but money enough to buy just what toys you fancy, you should be quite happy? You have heard of Napoleon the great emperor of France, and perhaps you have heard of his wife, the lovely empress Josephine. She had a daughter, Hortense, who was married to the king of Holland. Napoleon's brother, the queen of Holland, had children, dearly beloved by their grandmother, Josephine. One year, as the Christmas holidays approached, she sent for those artisans in Paris who manufacture toys, and ordered toys to be made expressly for her grand children, more beautiful and more costly than any that were to be bought. Her commands were obeyed—the toys arrived in Holland at the right time, and on Christmas morning were given to the children. For a little while they were enchanted; they thought they should never see enough of a doll that could speak, wild beasts that could roar and growl, and birds that could sing.

But, alas! after a few hours, they were tired of a doll that could say nothing but ma-ma, pa-pa, of beasts that growled in but one tone, and birds that sang the same note. Before evening the toys were strewn over the floor, some broken, all neglected and deserted; and the mother, on coming into the apartment, found one of the little princesses crying at a window that overlooked a court, where some poor children were merrily playing.

"Crying to-day, my son?" she exclaimed. "Oh! what would dear grandmama say?—what are you crying for?"

"I want to go and play with those children in that pretty dirt, mamma."

This story was brought to my mind last Christmas eve. I went to see a very good neighbor of ours, Mrs. Selby, a carpenter's wife. The whole family are industrious and economical, and obliged to be so, for Mr. Selby cannot always get work in these times. He will not call them hard times. "It would be a shame to us," he says, "to call times hard when we never get hungry, and have decent clothes, to cover us, and have health on our cheeks, and love in our hearts."

And, sure enough, there was no look of hard times there. The room was clean and warm. Mrs. Selby was busy over her mending basket, putting a darn here, a button in this place, and a hook and eye there, to have all in order for Christmas morning. Her only son, Charles, was very busy with some of his father's tools in one corner; not too busy though to make his bow to me, and draw forward the rocking chair. I wish I could find as good manners among our drawing-room children, as I see at Mrs. Selby's. Sarah and Lucy, the two girls, one eleven, the other ten years old, were working away by the light of a single lamp, so deeply engaged that they did not at first notice my entrance.

"Where is little Nannie?" I asked. "She is gone to bed—put out of the way," replied Mrs. Selby.

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed one of the girls. "Well, then, have not you banished her?" "Banished? No, mother—oh! mother is only teasing us;" and they blushed and smiled.

"Here is some mystery," said I; "what is it, Sarah?" "Mother may tell you, if she pleases, ma'am," said Sarah. Mother was very happy to tell, for all mothers like to tell good of their children.

"You know, ma'am, the children all doat on little Nannie, she is so much younger than they—only five years old—and they had a desire to have some very pretty Christmas gift for her; but how could they, they said, with so little money as they had to spend? They have to be sure, a little store. I make it a rule to give each a penny at the end of the week, if I see them improving in their weak point."

"Weak point, how is that, Mrs. Selby?" "Why, ma'am, Charles is not always punctual at school, so I promised him that if he will not be one-half minute behind-hand for a week, he shall have a penny."

Sarah, who is a little head over heels, gets one for making beds and dusting neatly. And Lucy—Lucy is a careful child—for not getting a spot on her apron. On counting

up, Charles had fifty-one cents, Sarah forty-eight, and Lucy forty-nine.
"No, mother," said Lucy, "Sarah had forty-eight, and I forty-seven."
"Ah, so it was; thank you, dear, for correcting me."
"But Lucy would have had just the same as I, only she lost one penny by breaking a tea-cup, and it was such cold weather it almost broke itself."

I looked with delight at those little girls, so just and generous to one another. The mother proceeded: "Father makes it a rule, if they have been good children, to give them a quarter of a dollar each, for holidays; so they had seventy-five cents a piece."

"Enough," said I, "to make little Miss Nannie a pretty respectable present."

"Ah, indeed, if it were all for Nannie; but they gave a Christmas present to their father and to me, and to each other, and to the poor little lame child next door; so that Nannie only comes in for a sixth part. They set their wits to work to contrive something more than their money would buy, and they determined on making a baby-house, which they were sure would please her and give her many a pleasant hour when they were gone to school. So there it stands in the corner of the room. Take away the shawl girls, and show it to Miss—"

The shawl has been carefully kept over it, to hide it from Nanny, that she may have the pleasure of surprise to-morrow morning. The shawl was removed, and if my little readers have ever been to the theatre, and remember their pleasure when the curtain was first drawn up, they can imagine mine. The baby-house was three stories high—that is, there were three rooms, one above the other, made by placing three old wooden boxes one on the other. Old, I call them, but indeed, so they did not appear: their outsides had been well scoured, their pasted over with paper, and then gum-arabic was put on the paper, and over that was nicely scattered a coating of granite-colored sand. The inside wall of the lower room, or kitchen, was covered with white paper, to look like fresh white wash; the parlor and chamber walls were covered with very pretty hanging paper, given to the children by their friend, Miss Lavery, the upholsterer. The kitchen floor was spread with straw matting; Charles had made a very nice dresser for one side, and a table and a seat resembling a settee, for the other. The girls had created something in the likeness of a woman, whom they called a cook; the broom she held in one hand;—they had made it admirably,—and the pail in other was Charles' handy-work. A stove, shovel and tongs, tea-kettle and skillet, and dishes for the dresser they had spent money for. They were determined, first to get their necessities, Sarah said, (a wise little house-wife,) if they were without everything else. The kitchen furniture, the small and gum-arabic, had cost them eighteen pence, just half of their joint stock.

"Then how could you possibly furnish your parlor and chamber so beautifully?" "Oh, that is almost all our own work, ma'am. Charles made the frames of the chairs and sofas, and we stuffed and covered them."

"But where did you get this pretty crimson cloth to cover them, and the materials for your carpet and curtains?"

The parlor carpet was made of dark cloth, with a centre piece of flowers and birds, very neatly fashioned, and sewed on. The chamber carpet was made of squares of divers colored cloth.

The cloth for the centre-table was neatly worked: the window curtains were strips of rich colored cotton sewed together; the colors matched the colors of the carpet. To my question to Sarah, where she had got all these pretty materials, she replied: "Oh, ma'am, we did not buy them with money, but we bought them and paid with labor, as father says."

These little girls were early beginning to learn that truth in political economy, that all property is produced and obtained by labor.

"Miss Lavery, the upholsterer, works up stairs—we picked hair for her, and she paid us in these pieces."

"The centre-table, bedstead and the chairs," said the mother, "and the wardrobe for the bed chamber, Charles made. The bed-sheets, pillows, spreads, &c., the girls made from pieces of fish, as they say, out of my piece basket. The work was all done in their play-hours; their working time was not theirs, and therefore they could not give it away."

"I see," said I, looking at some very pretty pictures hanging around the parlor and chamber wall, "how these are arranged; they seem cut out of old books, pasted against pasteboard, and bound around with gilt paper; but pray tell me how this little mama doll was bought, and the little baby in the cradle, and this pretty tea-set, and the candlesticks, and the book-case, and flower-vas on the centre-table, and the parlor stove?"

Charles could make none of these things; you could not contrive them out of Miss Lavery's pieces; and surely the three six-pences left after your expenditure for the kitchen would go very little ways towards paying for them."

To tell the truth, ma'am," said Mrs. Selby, "the girls were at their wits' ends. Miss Lavery could not afford to give them money for their work. I had got almost as much interested in fitting up the baby-house as they, and would gladly have given them a little more money, but I had not a shilling to spare. Sarah and Lucy laid their heads together one night after they went to bed, and in the morning they came to me with their plan."

"We have always a pudding pie on Sunday, instead of meat. 'Can't you, mother,' they said, 'reckon up what our portion of the pie costs? Make one just large enough for you and father and Nannie, and we will eat dry bread, and then with the money saved, added to our three six-pences, we will get what we can.' At first I thought it was rather hard upon the children, but husband and I talked it over together, and we concluded, as it was their own proposal, to let them do it. We thought it might be teaching to them, ma'am, to have love, as one may say, stronger than appetite, and mark their little self-denial up with their love, and industry and ingenuity. Poor people, such as we, cannot do what rich people can, for the education of their children. But there are some things we can do, rich people can't—our poor circumstances help us. When our children want to do a kindness, as in this matter of the baby-house, they can't run to father and mother and get money to do it with; they are obliged to think it out, and work it out, as one may say; and I believe it is the great end of education, ma'am, to make mind, heart and hand work."

Again I looked at the baby-house, and with real respect for the little people who had furnished it. The figures on the carpet, the gay curtains, the tables, chairs, &c., were all very pretty, and very suitably and neatly arranged; but they were something more—outward forms into which Charles, Sarah, and Lucy had breathed a soul instinct with love, kind-heartedness, diligence, and self-denial.—*Boys' and Girls' Mag.*

HOWARD SCHOOL.

Marion, Perry Co., Ala.

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Rev. S. LINDSLEY, A. M.

T. E. WREN, Assistant.

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The object of the Howard School is to furnish instruction in every branch of a liberal education. The most rigid course of study is pursued, both in the English and Classical Departments; and it is believed that as complete and thorough an education may be obtained at this, as at any other institution. In Mathematics, the entire *West Point Course* is used. In Languages, *Arnold's Classical Series* is generally adopted, and the most approved text books are selected in the Natural Sciences.

Superior advantages are offered to those whose age, means, or plans for life may render a regular College Course impracticable.

APPARATUS.
The Institution is now provided with a very extensive and superior apparatus. Its European manufacture, and embraces every thing requisite for illustrating the Departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, &c.

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A Library for the use of Students, has recently been commenced. It already numbers about eight hundred well selected volumes, and is receiving frequent accessions.

GOVERNMENT.
The government of the institution is characterized by mildness and persuasion. The young men are treated as gentlemen and are expected to demean themselves, at all times, in a gentlemanly and courteous manner. In all cases of discipline, the object aimed at is, the reformation of the offender; but when this cannot be effected, he is sent home with as little publicity as the nature of the case will permit.

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The necessary expenses at this Institution are moderate. Of course, a young man, if plentifully supplied with funds, and allowed the use of credit, may be so prodigal here as elsewhere. To prevent extravagance, Trustees would recommend to parents and guardians to deposit their funds in the hands of some citizen of the place, who may attend to the appropriation as the necessities of the student may require.

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Feb. 15, 1843.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
ALABAMA BAPTIST

It is proposed to publish in the town of Marion, Perry County, Alabama, a weekly Religious Paper, with the above title.

To illustrate and support the distinguishing doctrines and stages of the Baptist Denomination, will be a prominent object of this paper.

It will furnish a medium of inter-communication among the Churches, and its readers will constantly have before them intelligence from individual Ministers, from Churches, District Meetings, Associations, and from the Executive Board of the Baptist State Convention.

To render this interchange of opinion frequent, and to have our domestic intelligence promptly thrown into circulation, it is obvious we cannot depend on one written on our *Liters*—we cannot depend on one issued in another State. The news becomes stale, when it must be forwarded to some distant point for publication; afterwards be brought back, and then begin to take its rounds among our families.

The *ALABAMA BAPTIST* will contain information respecting the operation of Bible, Missionary, Tract, Sabbath School and Temperance Societies. It is intended, also, that it shall present such views of Christian Education, General Morality, and Practical Piety, as will make it a valuable Family Paper.

The paper will be conducted, (for the present) by an Association of BAPTISTS, who enjoy the entire confidence of the Churches, and are deeply interested in the progress of the Denomination, and in the general progress of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

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THE *ALABAMA BAPTIST* will be published weekly, on an Imperial Sheet, with fair type, and furnished to subscribers, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable IN ADVANCE.

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Of the Institute is vested in the Principal, aided by his Associates in the faculty of Instruction. A prompt and cheerful obedience to the Laws is always expected; and this enforced by appeals to the reason and the conscience of the pupil. This course, sustained by constant reference to the *Will of God*, has been uniformly successful in securing alacrity in the discharge of duty. Should the voice of persuasion remain unheeded, and any young lady continue perverse and obstinate, in spite of kind and faithful admonition, she would be removed from the privileges of the Institution. None are desired as members of this Seminary, except such as can be happy in observing wise and wholesome regulations.

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They rise at 5 o'clock in the morning, and study one hour before breakfast; they also study two hours at night, under the direction of the Superintendent.

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They wear a neat, but economical uniform on Sabbath days and holidays, while their ordinary dresses must never be more expensive than the uniform.

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"SEARS' FAMILY MAGAZINE" is a periodical whose object is to collect, condense, and render the good, mass of standard general knowledge, contained in works so numerous and voluminous as to be altogether beyond the reach of mankind in general; and thus collected and prepared, to place it, by its cheapness and comprehensiveness, within the acquisition of all.

That a desire for information, and a taste for reading, have increased beyond all the most sanguine expectations of the men of the past generations could have been predicted, is unquestionable, and numbers really need, taking advantage of the mental craving, have supplied, in overwhelming abundance, the most unwholesome and deadly food, rather than substantial and healthy provisions as would have nourished and invigorated the hungry soul. The Press, at the present period, teems with publications of the most demoralizing and ruinous tendency; the infatuation of the vulgar, and their immoral character, may easily be traced in the conduct and dispositions of thousands among whom they are circulated. The object, therefore, of the present Magazine, is to furnish the heads of families, in the middle and humbler classes of society, as well as the youth of both sexes, with a work which will not only give them the negative quality of not being injurious, but will also give them a positive one, being really useful, and will alone be found; so that while it provides them with pleasing information on a variety of subjects, it will at the same time give a healthy tone of feeling in their minds, and become instrumental, it is hoped, to rendering them more happy in themselves and in their families—more useful in the various relations of life which they sustain;—better members of society at large, and prepare them for a state being really useful, and will alone be found; so that while it provides them with pleasing information on a variety of subjects, it will at the same time give a healthy tone of feeling in their minds, and become instrumental, it is hoped, to rendering them more happy in themselves and in their families—more useful in the various relations of life which they sustain;—better members of society at large, and prepare them for a state being really useful, and will alone be found; so that while it provides them with pleasing information on a variety of subjects, it will at the same time give a healthy tone of feeling in their minds, and become instrumental, it is hoped, to rendering them more happy in themselves and in their families—more useful in the various relations of life which they sustain;—better members of society at large, and prepare them for a state being really useful, and will alone be found; so that while it provides them with pleasing information on a variety of subjects, it will at the same time give a healthy tone of feeling in their minds, and become instrumental, it is hoped, to rendering them more happy in themselves and in their families—more useful in the various relations of life which they sustain;—better members of society at large, and prepare them for a state being really useful, and will alone be found; so that while it provides them with pleasing information on a variety of subjects, it will at the same time give a healthy tone of feeling in their minds, and become instrumental, it is hoped, to rendering them more happy in themselves and in their families—more useful in the various relations of life which they sustain;—better members of society at large, and prepare them for a state being really useful, and will alone be found; so that while it provides them with pleasing information on a variety of subjects, it will at the same time give a healthy tone of feeling in their minds, and become instrumental, it is hoped, to rendering them more happy in themselves and in their families—more useful in the various relations of life which they sustain;—better members of society at large, and prepare them for a state being really useful, and will alone be found; so that while it provides them with pleasing information on a variety of subjects, it will at the same time give a healthy tone of feeling in their minds, and become instrumental, it is hoped, to rendering them more happy in themselves and in their families—more useful in the various relations of life which they sustain;—better members of society at large, and prepare them for a state being really useful, and will alone be found; so that while it provides them with pleasing information on a variety of subjects, it will at the same time give a healthy tone of feeling in their minds, and become instrumental, it is hoped, to rendering them more happy in themselves and in their families—more useful in the various relations of life which they sustain;—better members of society at large, and prepare them for a state being really useful, and will alone be found; so that while it provides them with pleasing information on a variety of subjects, it will at the same time give a healthy tone of feeling in their minds, and become instrumental, it is hoped, to rendering them more happy in themselves and in their families—more useful in the various relations of life which they sustain;—better members of society at large, and prepare them for a state being really useful, and will alone be found; so that while it provides them with pleasing information on a variety of subjects, it will at the same time give a healthy tone of feeling in their minds, and become instrumental, it is hoped, to rendering them more happy in themselves and in their families—more useful in the various relations of life which they sustain;—better members of society at large, and prepare them for a state being really useful, and will alone be found; so that while it provides them with pleasing information on a variety of subjects, it will at the same time give a healthy tone of feeling in their minds, and become instrumental, it is hoped, to rendering them