MARION, ALABAMA, SA'PURDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1844;

### THE ALABAMA BAPTIST S PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY LOVE & DYKOUS.

TERMS.

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST will be pubished every Saturday morning, on an Impecial sheet, with fair type, and furnished to subscribers on the following terms; \$3,00 if paid within six months from the

time of subscribing. \$3,50 if paid at the expiration of the year

\$4,00 if payment is delayed beyond the expiration of the year.

office, must be fice of postage, or they will (FAII Buptist Ministers are requested to

Post Offices of subscribers at an early day. From the Bapust Advocate. AN APPEAL TO BAPTISTS IN BE-

act us Agents, and to send in the Names and

## HALF OF MINISTERIAL EDUCA-TION.

In connexion with what was said in our last, we have a few additional remarks to of-The view there given of the nature and pesign of ministerial education, was necessarily imperfect, but sufficiently definite, we trust, to show its unpurtance. Surely, if the Christian Church is to make an offering of her rising sons to the work of the ministry, that offering should be as perfect as possible. Men, fully day loped in their physical, moral and intellectual powers, should be consecrated to this holy work. They should not only possess piety, and give evidence of sharing arrely to the rich endowments of the Holy Sound, they should be furnished, also, with y mind treasures of useful knoweige, and trassed to a severe and rigid mental discipling, which would give them the fullest command of all their powers. Especially should they be put in possession of the means of explaining the word of God in allits furness, and in all its varied applications. We must be blind indeed, to the indications of Providence, if we mave not perceived that God is callingens, as Baptists, to a great and important work in his service. But if we linve any thing to do towards sending the cospel to the heathen upon what ground con we plead an exemption from the duty of sending as the heralds of salvation, men of! the highest natural, and acquired qualifications? or by whom have we been exempted from the duty of supplying our churches, at home, with men who are able to teach the whole Bible, and to defend its holy doctrines and ordinances from the assaults of scepti cism and infidelity? If literature and scicirce can be made subscrivient to the interests of the gospel, why should they not be-placed at the command of our ministers, as well as those of any other denomination of Christians? Why should we wish our sous and our daughters to be compelled to look to other pulpits than our own for intellectual and elevating instruction? Why leave it to others to translate for us the Bible, furnish our commentaries, and write our religious

Some may ask, is a literacy mul theological education absolutely essential to the usefulness and success of all whe enter the ministry? We reply, it is essential to their success, and usefulness, that they be fuithful men, able to teach others also. This ability to teach must grow out of a correct understanding of what is to be taught; and this, as we have already intimated, is often acquired by those who have never been trained in the schools. Men of extraordinary perseverance and powers of mind, have overcome many an obstacle, and in the midst of all the active and pressing duties of the ministry, have wonderfully contrived to make attainments in general knowledge and in biblical learning, which should put to the blush many who have enjoyed far superior. opportunities. So that nothing could be more fallacious and unjust than to judge of the qualifications of every minister by the time he has spent in institutions of learning. But while a few may succeed without the usual course of previous training, the great majority who neglect it must doom themselves to a short career of usefulness and perhaps to a long life of comparative inefficiency in the cause of Christ.

But may it not be the duty of some to enter the ministry without waiting for an edneation, and leave it to others to qualify themselves to become the learned expositors of the Bible, and the able detenders of its doctrines? This may possibly be the case. But upon whom does it devolve to make the selection of such? Does it belong to the church of Christ? Is she authorized to restrict any of the servants of God to a narrow sphere of action and thought? Can she exempt any of them from the duty of teaching the whole word of God? Has she a right to say to one, never undertake to expound an epistle; to another, never attempt to in-terpret prophecy; and to another still, leave the explanation of the doctrines of the Bible to others, and be content to press upon the conscience practical truths which are plain to the comprehension of all? Should churches exercise a prerogative like this, they would be assuming a most fearful responsilifity. Yet churches do virtually assume this resposibility while they refuse the means of education to those who are anxious to obtain the requisite qualifications for the work of the ministry. They send them to teach what they have never learned, to explain what they have never understood, and to proclaim the gospel hefore they know what the gospel is. Or else they restrict them to grand scheme of religious duty and of gos- three worlds. He that keepeth Israel, doth O, with improper frequency. Scarcely a quisite for confirmation and admission into ardent zeal for what they supposed the best introducing the true gospel to the millions of

of the sphere in which his ministers are to Lost souls do not sleep. And wilt thou sleep? endearing chit the would probably be received into the ultimaginable forms, show that the questionmove, and the kind of instruction to which Is it not high time for thee to awake out of of kings. This is very improper. How church. Such reception is indispensable, be- able christianity which they tangen is to be they are to limit themselves. Must this de- thy sleep? 'The night is far spent, the day irreverent is it in us to nie such phrases as cause without a certificate of confirmation accribed to the influence of education, rather cision, then, be left to the candidates for the is at hand '-wilt thou not 'cast off the works Dear God,'-Dear Jeons,'-Dear God,'-Dear God,'-De ministry themselves? Are they to select of darkness, and put on the armor of light? vious, says an excel- impossible for any one to obtain a place as a signs. It is certainly not currentenable to their own sphere of action, or to determine The time is drawing near, when the service lont wester, will not be thought cold or like servant, apprentice, or clerk, or even to get believe that some of these have joined the what troths they will teach, and what they God on earth, will be exchanged for the frui- warm in love to their divine Master. Yet charried. will neglect-what parts they will explain, tion of his presence-will then slumber over they never prefixed to his name foodling. The consequence of all this is, that the crown of those who counted not their lives and what they will leave others to explain? the work, and neglect the service, which is to epithets.' Others again are much addicted whole community are members of the church. dear unto themselves. When has such a right been conferred? And have suchea glorious end? The Loudon Missionary Society was the Letters on lines essemmented with the where is the charter of such a privilege to be labor and pray for the salvation of souls in their text books, and sometimes a verse or is a national vice—the drunkard, the third, first Protestant institution that salvation of souls in found? Evidently no man is competent to heaven, nor employ thy money for the exten- two at a time, or even more, are immodured the libertine, the market make the make wants and claims of China. In the month of say, when he enters the ministry, that he will sion of Christ's Lingdom-wilt thou not re- into their devotional exercises. Against this factors who are in prison under the sentence January, 1807, Mr. Murrison was sent forth never be placed in circumstances where he deem the time, to labor and pray for the good we must out of America. The songs of of the law, and the crafty and powerful who to Canton. He went by way of America. will have occasion for a knowledge of the of thy fellow-creatures while thou mayest? Zion are intended to be sung, not prayed - by force or fraud have eluded its judgments On his arrival at New York, he soon found a original language of the Bible; that he will 'He that converteth a shiner from the error There is sometimes, we fear, no unbuly wish -all are members of the church of Christ! we will 'He that converteth a shiner from the error There is sometimes, we fear, no unbuly wish -all are members of the church of Christ! we will 'He that converteth a shiner from the error There is sometimes, we fear, no unbuly wish never need the ability to explain the prophet of his ways, shall save a soul from death, and to meet the approval of man at the bottom of Such ascendancy has faith over practice in residence in the United States, the object he ical writings, that it will never be necessary hide a multitude of sids.' And what is it, these rythmical devotions. for him to enter upon a critical exposition of to sace a soul from death? What is the legal name by which the tree is called, Madison, then Secretary of State under Jejany difficult portions of Holy accipture, that death of the sont? What, but the endless value. As a palliation of this impropriety, than the fruits which it bears: he will never be called opon to defend pur- deprivation of spiritual life? What, but the it has been said, God regards the state of No inconsiderable number of the teachers ment a letter of introduction to the American ticular doctrines. Nomundas a right to say endless deprivation of happiness? What, the heart, and cares not whether the suppli- in the Prinsian schools, gymnusia and unisphere and leave stations of more importance ble? And canst thou be the instrument of not leave that while they are required to teach. I asked one of na in September of the same year. He had and responsibility to others. Yet, young saving a soul from death? Think of that many an humble, uneducated man, has been these, bow he could teach what he disbelieve no sooner lauded in Macao, than his object men who enter the ministry, deliberately ne- soul that is to exist forever-what vast capa- beard and blessed, the polished and elegant ed; and whether it did not involve the essence was discovered by the Romish elergy, who glecting a liberal education, when their age cities for enjoyment or for suffering-how petitions of nominalists frave always been an of talsehood. His reply was, it is a fie of immediately thundered anatherms against and other circumstances would admit of one, much glory may the salvation of that soul abountation to the Lord. Yet it should be necessity. The government compel us to him. Proceeding to Causon, he lived in a do take the responsibility of thus deciding. bring to God and the Lamb-and what a considered that the person who engages in do this, or it takes away our bread.' While lower room, in a very retired and economical They do by this very fact choose their sphere! multitude of sins it will hide-cover over, public prayer feads the devotion of others. human nature remains as it is, is not such the manner. A lamp of earthenware afforded and how contracted this sphere often is, and with the garment of Christ's righteousness. Now, it and of his auditory are distressed in natural consequence of a compulsory relihow homsed the circle of thought to which we have give? Though every one must condemn as Henry. The labors of Dr. Merrison in Chi. they doom themselves, need not be told. If, saving that soul from death? Bost thon not referred, the design, as respects such, tras dagrantly wrong what is here done under na continued through a period of 27 years, therefore, some must enter the ampistry with desire to shine as the brightness of the firma- in a measure, failed. little previous preparations, the selection is ment, and as a star forever and ever! And Many persons are also in the habit of the government which creates this supposed made to the Christian faith, he laid a broad Such allotments are to be left to God him desire that God may be glorified in his salva- tions; probably imagining that too many the victim who yields to the temptations. His dictionasell, to whom alone they properly belong, tion? Thou art asleep!!! And surely those only who are called to the ministry after the period of youth is well-night gone, and who are, by providential and unavoidable circumstances, shut out from the possibility of acquiring a liberal education, lave just occasion to feel that their course is decided by the appointment of infinite wisdom; criminal negligence cannot be laid to their charge, they should be encouraged to enter, with whotever mental forniture they possess, upon the duties to which they are miliarly put to him questions answer in. and Almighty God, &c. This wordiness CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN CHINA. called. These may, after ail, have a great quiries - communicate facts, the results of his should be carefully avoided, although saucand a good work to perform, and having

#### From the New York Observer, A WONDER.

salvation are to be the shildren of light.

turned many to righteeusness, may be found

at last among those who are to shine brightest

in the Kingdom of Hearon. It should be

distinctly understood that those who indvoente

the cause of ministerial education, are very

far from wishing to exclude from the ministry

all to whom a liberal education is imputsible.

But when ignorume is choice, let no one sup-

Sleeping professor! than are a wonder the universe. Thou are amonderin the sight of a holy God, who sees the full import of all those vast interests over which thou art slumbering. Thou art a wouler to Jesus Christ. who, for the love he bore to the souls of men, endured a life of toil, hardship, of contumely, and reproach, and finally poured out his soul on the cross. Art thou a follower of Christ? a partaker of his spirit, a recipient of his love, an heir of his glory? and dost thou sleep over the interests of his kingdom-over perishing souls-over the own spiritual interests? Thou art a would r to the Holy Spirit, whom thou dost slight and grieve by this indifference to his motions within thee. and by thy stupidity and carelessness respecting the great work of salvation, which he has come down to accomplish. Thou art a wonder to the holy angels, who earnestly desire to look into' the mysteries of redemption, over which thou art asleep. Thou art a wonder to patriarche, prophets, and kings, who waited for and desired to see the things which thou hast seen, but never saw them. Thou art a wonder to all those gloritied spirits, which surround the throne of God and the Lamb, and who know by joyful experience, the glories of that blessed rest. which remains for the people of God. O for a spark of that fluming zeal and glowing love, which now swell in their scraphic bosoms, to rekindle the dying embers upon thy forsaken or faintly gleaming attar!

Slumbering professor! thou art a wonder in hell! The 'spirits in prison behold heaven lost, in full view. Thou art professedly bound for that haven of glory. Thou are expecting thy mansions of eternal felicity the cloudless sunstane of Jehovah's presence. Thou bokest upon thyself as having a title to a joint-heirship with Christ, to inherit all things with him. Thou expectest, when he shall appear, to be like him-to shine forth with resplendent glory, to the kingdom of his Father-to wear a crown of unfading glory, for ever and ever. And thou art

Drowsy professor! thou art a wonder on earth. Thou art a wonder to impenitent sinners. Hear the voice of a sinner, and addressed to such a one as thou art; . What neanest thou, O sleeper! Acise, and call upoil thy God, if so be that we perish not! Thou professest to have an influence at the throne of heaven-to be able, through the intercession of the Holy Spirit, to 'move the arm that moves the world.' Thou seest sinners, in crowds, like the broad and rapid stream, moving onward to the world of wo. Thou knowest there is but a step between them and death. And thou art asleep!

pet trith. Christian brethren let us inquire, neither slumber nor sleep. Angels do not sent here to and highest interests of the Chinese empire. have we a right to derthis? Has God com- sleep? The spirits of just men made per- begin with, 'O, God;'-O, Christ;-O, I acquire it. The day for a new examination Their steadlastness and triumphs in the under mitted it to us thus to decide upon the extent feet' do not sleep. Devils do not sleep. he will confine himself to a narrow but the endless infliction of misery intolera- cations of his people are grammetical or versities, are inwardly hostile to the doctrines of great service to him. He arrived in Chito be unide by any human authority, bast thou no compassion for the inhorn of other missions. No using numerous redundancies in their peti-

ished at the progress be will make.

## PUBLIC PRAYER.

pose that this can possibly consist with a divine call to the ministry. The heralds of ways, whether performed appropriately or by whomsoever it may be attered. not, gives a character to all other exercises 4. Inappropriate gestures are not unfre-

it.' This is often done. Many persons the department in connection with the spirgage in public prayer, against hurry in this important duty. There is a happy medium. In that we should be found.

2. Too much mise is frequently included In some parts a man's fervor is judged of by the loudness of his prayers. If this is the most pious. Is it come to this, that those who repudiate the Popish idea of salvation by ceremonies, attach sanctity to a sound? Are we to shoul as though our God were peradventure so a journey, or asleep." for the hearers is aboutd to suppose.

We have heard persons, whose prayers were in a great degree unintelligible from exertions made by them, and from a habit of drawing in their breath, perhaps renderespecially necessary.

3. Improper expressions are often used-A sort of religious slang is in vogue in many parts, which is peculiarly improper and were not with any.

words can scarcely be employed in expres- When the mass of a people are ignorant, they ry, the translation of the Scriptures, and oth-Give a few minutes to that Child !- Few exalting the Most High; or more probably pieuts of a compulsory religion, however Milie) into the Chinese language, have proparents realize (says President Lindsley) how feeling that unless this were practised, a most talse; but when the people become enlight- red involvable auxidiaries to other minimus. much their children may be taught at home supleasant pause would ensue. Not know- ened, their tendency is to recoil from a com- agies that have since entered the field. Morby devoting a few minutes to their instruction ing what thought is to come next, they gain pulsory religion, even though it be true .- rison's death occurred on the 1st of August. every day. Let the parent make the experi- time by dwelling on the last one. Whatever Mr. Mann's Report. ment with his son ten years old for a single be the cause, we often hear such expressions week, and only during the hours which are as these: - Save us, O Lord, and deliver not spent in school. Let him make a com- us;'- 'We pray and beseech thee:'- 'Worpanion of his child-converse with him ta- thmess and movits of Christ!'- Omnipotent tioned by the Prayer Book of the Church of explain difficulties -- the meaning of things, Etgland, the opening address of which reads and the reason of things and all this in an thus "The Scripture moveth as to acknowleasy, playful manner, without seeming to edge and confess our sine and wickedness. impose a task, and he will himself be aston- and that we should not dissemble nor clouk them, but cousess them with an humble lowly heart, especially when we assemble and The devout and proper performance of requisite and necessary, wherefore, adds the describing the principal dortrines of the this necessary part of God's most holy wor. clergyman, 'I pray and beseech you,' &c .- Gospel, and the history of its introduction ship, is of the utmost importance. It al- All this repetition is absolutely inexcusable, into China.

of a religious nature. Such being the case, quently made in prayer. Solemnity in the it cannot be improper in us to point out a in the discharge of this duty ought to be visitew faults in the exercise of this duty on the ble in our actions. It does not comport with part of some, which lie of en to animadver- the expression of penitence, and the enriest desire for holiness and usefulness, to be dis-1. Prayers are often too long and tedious. playing as much action as could be called Some good men have so habituated them- for during the delivery of a political declaselves to this faulty prolixity, that they have, mation. In approaching an earthly poteneven when aware of it, been generally una- tate we should not be employed in the movofe to curtail their devotional exercises - ing of the arms and shifting of the attitude, You have praced me into a good frame, which we ourselves have seen in those engagsaid Whitfield, when blaming a minister for ed in leading the devotions of a numerous this fault, and you have prayed me out of assembly. Let there then be a reverence in

be thought of should be crowded into each Brethren in Canada, pay attention to the petition; like some preachers, who, from al- duty of public devotion. It is all important, affected to doubt the authenticity of this inmost exery text, as a nominal centre, will It can only be performed as it ought by widen their range until on the one side they much care, and much self-examination and reach as far as Adam, and gradually com- humility. To pray well, a man must be doubt that this tablet is what it professes to pleting their circuit, end with the consum- much with God, with himself, with immore be, and furnishes a genuine record of the mution of all things. The spirit is often tal souls; and he must feel that God is with Syrian Christians in the Chinese empire duwilling when the flesh is weak. While say- him, that Christ is with him, that unless careing this, we would caution all who may en- ful, the blood of souls will stain his garments. Montreal Register.

## SCHOOLS IN PRUSSIA.

diversity of creeds exist, and the teacher is unknown in the country. for that such a volume of sound is necessary Protes ant, he usually gives religious instruc- The efforts of the Roman Catholics in tion to the Protestant part of the children: China commenced in the beginning of the and a Catholic priest attends at certain hours 14th century, when an embassy was sent out to give instruction, in a separate spartment, by Nicholas IV. A second embassy was to the Catholic children. A similar arrange- despatched in 1552, accompanied by the cel ed necessary by the extra play of the lungs. children where the teacher of a mixed school the acquisition of so extensive an empire to But is this exertion necessary? Is it edily- is Catholic. At 14, (the common termina- the christian religion, and acknowledged that ing? We love to see earnestness; it is re- tion of the school going age,) the Protestant he had done nothing in converting the naquisite; but let it be distinguished by great children usually have sufficient knowledge of tions of India, while Chipa was still unnt solumnity. In devotional exercises this is the Bible to be confirmed; that is, to become tempted. On his arrival at the mouth of the bject so desirable, may be accomplished. unmeaning. Such expressions, for instance on the state of their religious affections,— olution, he induced a native to convey him as these:—Bow the gentle heavens, and The priest examines and approves; or, if he on shore during the night, at the island of come down; - Stately steppings; - Count- finds the pupils deficient in Bible knowledge, Sarcia or St. John. He was not permitted, less ages of eternity. Indeed some persons' they are remanded to their former school, or however, to do more than just to land and peayers are entirely composed of such phrasen to a Bible school. In a Prussian city, die on the shore; where his tomb still reses. They are livergies of scraps, some I was taken to a school of about 20 boys and mains, with the tollowing inscription, in Chibiblical-some poetic-some original-some girls, from 14 to 16 or 17 years of age, who nese: "The monument of St. Francis Xavdenominational, strung together without were doing nothing but reading the Bible.— ier, of the Society of Jesus, in the great West, much sense or connection, expressed without variety; so out feeling, and repeated without variety; so were as vicious and perverse a looking comthat it needs not the gift of prophery to pany of children as ever I saw. All over Catholic missionaries, from that time to the know what is coming. This, we are happy their countenances, in characters too legible present, have been sent out to China, from to say, is not the case with many; would it to be mistaken, were inscribed the records of Portugal and Spain, France and Italy .malignity and evil passions. They had not Many of these, especially the pioneers of the ing as yet with this request.

the eye of the law --- so much more important that in view so recommended itself to Mr.

the plea of necessity, yet is it not clear that in which time, though but few converts were sing the earnest desires of the heart, and in easily become the passive subjects and reci- er works (in which he was assisted by Dr.

## Missionary Department.

From the Macedonian

HISTORICAL SKETCH. The first authentic information of the introduction of christianity into China, is given ns in the famous murble tablet, which was dug up at Su-guan-foo in the year 1625. This tablet is 10 feet long and 5 broad, surmounted by a cross resembling that used by the Berians in Malabar. It contains an inscripmeet together to ask those things which are tion in the Chinese and Syrinc languages,

The Chinese inscription is entitled, "A tables recording the introduction of the religion of the Fa-tsin (or Palestine) country into China." It commences with stating the existence of the living and true God, the creation of the world, the fall of man. the mission of Jesus Christ. The miraculous birth and excellent teaching of the Saviour are briefly described. His ascension is spoken of; the institution of baptism mentioned; and the cross declared to be effectual for the salvation of all mankind. The inscription goes on to state that in the region of Fang Faetsung, A. D. 636, a Christian teacher came from Fastsin to China, where the Emperor, after examining his doctrines, published an edict authorising the preaching of christianity among the prople. Some have scription. But Mr. Medburst, a missionary in China, states that there is no reason to ring the 7th and 8th centuries. A facsimile of it may now be seen in the library of the Vatican at Rome.

The Nestorians entered China dairing the latter part of the 7th century, and were very In the Prussian (Christian) schools only successful in establishing churches, and extwo systems of religion prevail-the Protes- tending the christian faith. When the Motant Evangelical and the Catholic. The gul princes ascended the throne, A. D. 1280, be a true criterion, he who has the best lungs parents have an option between these, but they afforded toleration to all religions, which one of the other must be taught to their enabled the Nestorians to establish a church children. If the parents are all of one reli- in the north of Offine. This continued to gious denomination, the teacher generally exist until the beginning of the 15th century, gives the religious instruction. Where a after which Nestorianism declined, and is now

members of the church, and, of course, com- Canton river, he was told that strangers were municants at the eucharist. This confirma- debarred from entering the country, and that tion and membership of the church depend if he attempted to land, he would be imprion the amount of their Bible knowledge, not soned or put to death. Persisting in his res-

army of martyre, and are now wearing the

ferson, that he obtained from our covern-1834. He died, as he lived, full of the spirit of piety, and panting after the salvation of

The celebrated Mr. Gushall, an cuthusi astic and enterprising, though somewhat eccentric man, has done much good in Chipa. He is a native of Prussia, and was sent out y the Netherlands Missionar 1831. He has made ten voyages along the coast of China, dressed in the costume of the ostives, to whom his personal features bear a striking resemblance. He thinks that he has thus gained access, as a religious teacher and a distributor of truets, to more than 30 mili as of people. Mr. Mulcom had an inter lew with him when in China, and found him full of enthusiasm-he could talk of nothing but the religious prospects of China. He was then engaged in the preparation of tracts and a new version of the Scriptures, with the help of Morrison's and Marshman's

In 1829, Dr. Bridgman and the Rev. Mr. Abeel, were sent to Clima, under the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Other missionsries from this Board have since been sent out, and are now laboring diligently and successfully in that empire.

The first missionary to China from our denomination in this country, was sent out about 8 years ago. We have now only 4 beethren to proud the pure gurped to the

millions of that empire. The war between the English and the Chinese, whatever may be our opinion of the motives by which either of the contending parties were influenced, has been overraled by a wise Providence so as greatly to multiply the facilities of introducing the gaspel into that empire. In the recent negociations six large cities on the Eastern and Southeastern coast of the empire are open to foreigners. One or two have been ceded entirely to Great Britain, and the others are made free ports, so that foreigners, and the missionaries of course, may reside in those cities under the protection of British ... w.

Here are openings, in the providence of God, for sending the gospel to the anillions of China. Let these cities be occupied by Missionaries, and they might reach not only the immense population of permanent restdents, but thousands from different parts of the Empire, who are constantly visiting these great commercial marts, and who a git be induced to carry back with them to their homes Bibles and Tracts, and whatever in-Turination they might obtain from the public minastry and private conversation of the miscionaries. Que brethren, as our renders nie ment prevails in regard to the Protestant ebrated Francis Xavier, who ardently desired | aware, have recently written to the Baptist churches in America on this subject. They request that six missionary families may be sent out to occupy these stations. They are willing to live on half-pay, in order that this of the ascended Saviour, whose last commission remains as yet unfulfilled, and with our spirits deeply stirred willin bs. Thousands and millions of idolaters who have hitherto been shut out from christian influences, may now he reached by the life-giving truths of he gospel. And the request is, that men may be sent to enter these doors and proclaim the glad tidings. Here are extensive fields white already to the harvest, and the appeal is for laborers. This appeal was laid before the Board. They sympathised of course with the missionaries. They wished to make a favorable answer. But imperative demands upon the treasury from other stations have prevented the Board from comply-

Many persons are in the habit of using the obtained the amount of Bible knowledge remission, were men of learning, talents, and These favorable openings, therefore, for

field, and ren ler the inhabitants of that vast be said of Massachusetts. Empire more difficult of conversion, and tenfold more the children of hell, than they PRESBYTERIANISM AND THE AMEare at present. The church of God has for many a long year been offering prayer to the great Head of the church that He would open the door to that sealed country, and admit the soldiers of the Cross there to enter, and in the name of Jesus, and clothed in the panoply of heaven, to grapple with the powers been heard and answered. A wide and effectual door has been opened. A great and solemn responsibility is now resting upon the friends of Zion-a responsibility which they must meet or go to the bar of God all stained and dripping with the blood of souls!

. Christian reader !-- what is your part in this work? And what will you do?

# ALABAMA BAPTIST.

MARION, ALA.

Saturday Morning, April 13, 1844.

IF Remittances for the Baptist may always be made by Post Masters, at the risk of the Publishers. Remember, Post Masters are authorpapers. FI

Rev. J. H. DR VOTIE, General Agent. Rev. S. HENDERSON. W. C. Morrow. Special Agents. Rev. B. Honges.

Rev. K. HAWTHORN,

A. H. YARRINGTON. All Beptist Ministers are requested to procure subscribers.

#### THE PRESBYTERY OF SOUTH ALABAMA.

This body convened in Marion on Friday, the 5th iust. There were present some eight of ten Ministers, and twice that number of Elders. Among the former were the Rev. William T. Hamilton, D. D., the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon of Greensboro'-whose health, we were happy to find, permitted him to pre-Nall, formerly pastor of the church in this ference to denominational benefits. place. The religious services at 11 o'clock A. M. and at night of each day, were attended by large congregations. On Sabbath five individuals, for gambling, and for unlithe licensing of Mr. - Frierson, and the ordination of Mr. Horatio Smith. The latter the Clerk's office, and have not been recovered. gentleman is a graduate of Middlebury, Vermont, a finished scholar, and devotedly pious. He enjoys a high reputation in South Alabama, as the late able and successful Principal of Evergreen Academy, Conecun coun-

The most exciting topic before the Presbytery was the "Elder Question," as it is called. It seems, that the General Assembly passed an ordinance, constituting three religious principle. We believe that he will MINISTERS a quorum, at any meeting of Presbytery, though no ELDERS should be present. The BRECKENRIDGES, Robert and William L., always restless, ambitions, and puguacious, have sounded the alarm, and called on the Elders to rise, in mass, and maintain their rights, thus trampled upon. By the act of the Assembly, a principle is members from a seat in the ecclesiastical bodies. All power is consolidated in the priesthood, and they will soon have a grand kierarchical despotism, as gigantic and as tyrannical as that of the Methodist Episcopal, or of the Roman Catholie church. The Elders are much excited by this apparent invasion of their rights, and, although they cannot talk so well as the Ministers, yet they can young. The result must be as gratifying as outvote them, and they came up in their honorable, to him. strength, with a determination to do so .-The debate was quite animated; but, it is understood, that the calm, clear, scriptural statement of the real merits of the question by Doctor Hamilton, effectually dispelled the apprehensions of the Elders, and allayed the stormy excitement.

On Monday night, Dr. Hamilton, by request, delivered a Lecture on "the Indebtedness of Modern Literature to the Bible."nounced in the author's happiest siyle of elo- of Mr. Green. cution. The recitations from Shakspeare, Byron, and Burns, were worthy of these great master-spirits of the heart. The lecture ably and eloquently demonstrated the obligations, even of infidel writers, to the beauty, elegance, and sublimity of the Divine Oracles.

barrassment.

ers of a corrupted christianity. The emis- in these States, no intoxicating liquors can be has she ever looked for aid, and now, France saries of the Pope are there—and no means found, either in stores or taverns. Not a repudiates O'Connell, and all his projects. will be left unemployed to pre-occupy the drankard is to be seen there. The same may

RICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

During the session of the Presbytery of Society above named, himself a Presbyterian serters. minister, presented before that body, the Cofportage system, and requested the co operation of darkness. And now those prayers have of the Presbytery, in endeavoring to circulate tracts and religious books, in this State. Dr Hamilton introduced and supported a resolution favoring the proposition, but it was re-

This result is as painful and humiliating, as it must have been unexpected. What did the Agent ask ! Nothing, save that the Presbytery should express its approbation of an enterprise by which standard works of practical piety, devoid of sectarian peculiarities,works, in the spirit of heaven which they breathe, and in their power to do good, are second only to the Bible itself-works written by Baxter, and Owen, and Legh Richmond. and Wilberforce; by Nevins and Alexander, themselves distinguished Presbyterians-the Agent only asked that these works might be introduced into every family, in South Alaized to forward names and money for bama, under the saliction of the Presbytery. But that sanction was refused! In opposition to the resolution, it was urged, that the Presbyterians ought to circulate the publications of their own Board, and not favor the distribution of books, issued by other societies. To this it was answered, that the Board had put forth but very few works adapted to general circulation-that the Presbytery was doing nothing to distribute even these few, and, it was added, by one of the best ministers in the body, if they refused to aid in the plan proposed, they would act the part of the dog in the mangerdoing nothing themselves, and not suffering others to do any thing! Whether this withering rebuke was keenly felt, we cannot say but its effect was not potent enough to break the spell of sectarianism, which doomed the majority of the members to indifference and inaction, where nothing more than the salvaside as Moderator-and the Rev. Robert tion of souls was to be secured, without re-

AN OUTRAGE. - The Grand Jury for Tusca loosa county recently presented about twenty night, were held the services connected with censed retailing of spirituous liquors. The presentments were afterwards all stolen from This is a high misdemeanor, and the perpetrators deserve condign punishment.

> John C. Calhoun .- As christian patriots we sincerely rejoice in the appointment of this is written. distinguished citizen to the honorable position he now occupies. He is not only a "man of honor," in the worldly acceptation of the phrase, but he is a man of integrity, of probity, of high moral, we hope we may add, do what he deems to be RIGHT-not what men may think to be right, but what he be lieves will meet the approbation of that Gop who ruleth among the nations. Let him be remembered in the prayers of christians, uni-

THE SCHOOL MASTER. - The Hon. Josiah Stevens, late Secretary of State, for New School, in Concord, during the last winter. The school was notorious for its disorderly and vicious character, but has been entirely reformed by the tact and perseverance of the Honorable Secretary. Mr. S. was not induced to engage in this laborious and thankless service, by a desire of pecuniary compensation, but was prompted by the benevolence of his heart, and his love of teaching the

GAMBLING .- A Mr. Green of Cincinnati, is laboring for the suppression of this vice. He has already formed numerous Anti-gambling Societies, containing several thousands of members. A State Society has been formed in Maryland, the President of which is the Hon. Richard Thomas, President of the Maryland Senate. Many of the members of the Legislature, and other prominent citizens, have joined. There are some places in Ala-This is a splendid production, and was pro- bama, which might derive benefit from a visit

DANIEL O'CONNELL .- The Irish Agitator has been pronounced "guilty," though by a jury, said by his friends to be "packed." Be this as it may, the effect of the verdict will be, to tranquillize the country. This we believe, even should O'Connell be sent to Botany Bay, which, however, we do not anticipate. Should he be pardoned by the Crown, doubtless it OREGON. - The Oregon question has been will be with an understanding, that he will deleft by the U. S. Senate, to the care of Mr. sist from his agitation. Should he be trans-Calhoun. It is in safe hands, and the Secre- ported, disturbances may follow, in Ireland, nominations. tary of State should be permitted to proceed but what can that unhappy country do, to with this important negotiation without em- avenge herself upon her oppressors ! The infuriated Catholic peasantry, may murder a few hundreds of their Protestant neighbors, TEMPERANCE. - All the large towns - New may burn a few villages, and sack a town or Hampshire and Vermont, and a great mber two; but what then? The whole, gigantic of the smaller ones, have voted by overwhelm power of the British empire will be directed ing majorities, to withhold all licenses for the against them, and will crush them, in a mosale of spirits Committees are also appoint- ment. British troops now occupy every strong ed, whose duty it is to search out all violations hold of the country. Armed steamers run up eating and drinking with publicans and sin- might-that they were glad their parents had

THE POLES .- The king of Prussia has ordered all Polish emigrants who took part in the Polish Revolution, to leave Pruseia within a fortnight. As a reason for this despotie proceeding, it is alleged, that the Poles have been South Alabama, last week, an Agent of the detected in communication with Russian de-

> SCHOOLS IN RUSSIA - Five of the pupils of the Military School, at St. Petersburg, having laughed at one of the masters, a General, for something odd in his manners, received each fifty blows of the know, by express order of the Emperor, and were then sent to serve in the army of the Caucasus. The punishment is said to have created a great sensation among

That our readers may understand the horrible cruelty of this infliction, we will describe the punishment. The criminal, standing erect, and bound to two stakes, receives, on his bare back, the lashes, which are inflicted with a leathern strap, in the point of which wire is interwoven. Every lash is followed by a stream of blood. One hundred lashes are considered equal to death. In case of state criminals, if the offender survive the knout, he is exiled to Siberia for life. Formerly, the nose was slit up, and the ears cut off and a W cut in the skin of the forehead, and made indelible by rubbing in gunpowder. These ac- 120; the number in the fifth, we do not know. companiments are now dispensed with .- The poor boys above mentioned, will never laugh at a teacher again!

House, New York city, was entirely consumed formant had been a member of the methodist ten thousand dollars.

FATHER MILLER. -In a letter written at no provision for any other time."

1, 1844, he says: "If I have erred in my ex- company with his wife. position of the prophecies, the time, being so near at hand, will soon expose my folly. Time has exposed his folly, and it is to be hoped, he will no longer profess to be wise above what

## "STRANGE LANGUAGE."

In the Baptist of the 16th ult. we had a paragraph under the above caption, relating to heaven, if the doctrine were true, and remove the language used by our Methodist brethren in their published accounts of revivals of religion. The extracts given from those accounts were such as these: "We have received about 70 by letter and otherwise, many of whom have been happily converted." -- " Fifty forty have been converted."-" We have adthem are converted to God."

like the language of the New Testament, when

In answer to our paragraph, brother Me-Ferrin, of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, intimates that we are slow of apprehension, and dull in understanding the economy of the M. E. Church. We must confess our obtuseness, if we are to derive from the exthe Advocate suggests, as the correct one. He would have us suppose, that the number who join the church over and above those named as Jehovah. converted, were converted at some former period, and now come forward and unite with the church. But this must be a mistake, for it is often stated, as in the last quotation above, so many have joined, the most of whom are of those who were received were unconverted

intimate, that we report more accessions, than we have conversions among us." True, the inference would seem inevitable, when we read, that " fifty have joined the church, and between thirty and forty have been converted." Here, we should suppose, must be an "accession" of ten or twenty individuals, more than the "conversions." The offset alluded to, in the intimation that many converted at their meetings join other denominations, is met by ted, that on the last Sabbath, at a conference the same fact, in connection with those de- meeting, thirteen members spoke with tongues

intoxicating drinks, and to prosecute the of her coasts. What can she do? No foreign Lord Jesus mingled freely with notorious sin- had found the spirit, &c.

The mourners spoken of in Isaiah 61: 1-3, planted by the Lord.

The case of Judas is not to be tried by the rules which we ordinarily apply. There is a specialty about his relation to the twelve, which attaches to no other human being, and we cannot admit its bearing on the question at issue.

We regret the intimation of our brother, hat we would deprive our Methodist friends of the honor which God has put on their ministry: far be such a thought from us. And more deeply still are we pained, that the editor of the Advocate should speak of the Bap lists as "having no christian fellowship" with the Methodists. Christian fellowship, dean, delightful, we have often had - Church fellow- | Indiana. ship we cannot have, retaining our present views of the nature and claims of christian

church to receive into its bosom, unconverted persons? A momentous inquiry, and one which many intelligent Methodists, as well as all Baptists, answer in the negative.

#### MORMONISM.

In this region, there are five or six churches of mormowites. One of these contains 17 members; another 47; another 90; another

A few days ago, one of the preachers called on us, and gave some account of his own religious history, together with various matters pertaining to the doctrines, prospects, and in. FIRE,-The Oliver Street Baptist Meeting. fluences of mormonism, in general. Our inby fire, about three weeks ago. The fire pro- church a number of years, and afterwards bubly caught from a cinder, from a neighbor joined the Baptists, with whom he was coning building. Insurance upon the property, nected same ten or fifteen years. He had never been happy in either church, and had already decided on leaving his Baptist brethren, when he first heard of the mormon faith. Philadelphia, under date of Feb. 4, 1813, Mr. His wife, it seems, first heard the new preach M. writes as follows : "My principles, in brief, er, and came home informing her husband are, that Jesus Christ will come again to this that he was a wonderful man, and had told earth, cleanse, purify, and take possession of just what was passing in her mind, while listhe same, with all the saints, some time be- tening to his preaching. After hearing this tween March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844. extraordinary statement, the husband bad a I have never had any other time preached or vision, in which he saw the preacher and heard published by me; I have never fixed on any him preach. On the next Sabbath, be attend-I have never found any mistake in reckoning, there was the identical preacher he had seen summing up, or miscalculation. I have made in his vision, and he preached the very discourse, word for word, which he had heard in

> which was the means of satisfying his wife that mormonism is of God. For many years she had had a large, hard bunch on her left side, the effect of an alaşming illness. While her mind was troubled on the subject of more monism, she devoted a day to fasting and prayer, and asked God to give her a sign from that bunch from her side. While in the act of supplication, she felt the swelling subside, and in a few mitutes, it entirely disappeared, and no symptoms of it have been seen for more than two years!

The mormons believe that they are favored phets, and apostles. For instance, our friend, mitted 140 into the church, and the most of the preacher, soon after embracing his present views, was disquieted with doubt respecting Now we remarked, this "phrasenlogy sounds the Divine legation of Joe Smith, the Great adopted, say they, which will exclude the lay Hampshire, has taught a common District strangely to our ears, because it is wholly unprayer, soon after be had retired to rest, and that speaks of members of churches." We while yet wide awake, Mr. B. saw a great also suggested, that the practice of receiving temple, in which were stending the whole verted to God," is unknown to the scriptures. platform, slightly elevated; at the other end. on a stage, raised on high above the multitude in the temple, appeared Jon Smith, conversing audibly with Almighty God, who manifested himself in his glory, in the roof of the temple, unseen by the people and by Mr. B., but delivering messages to Smith, who com tracts quoted, the meaning which the editor of municated them to the people below. This vision dispelled all doubt respecting the claims faction to the penalty of law, incurred by a of the mormon teacher to a commission from

> The moranne also believe that the power of working miracles, and the gift of tongues, and the discerning of spirits, are still found existing in the true, namely, the mormon church. Our informant himself, as he said, converted-plainly implying, that a number has miraculously restored to health six different individuals, who were lying dangerously ill. The oure is effected by the laving on of Brother McF. says, "the Baptist seems to bands, in the name of the Lord Jesus, asking him to rebuke the disease, and drive it from the patient. In one of the instances described; immediately after the imposition of hands, the sick girl threw off from the stomech, a large quantity of very offensive matter, and soon afterwards called for food, arose, and from that hour has been in health. Nothing very mira- lowing reasons: culous here, we should think.

In regard to the gift of tongues, it was staand two interpreted ! Among those who thus As to our intimation that the practice of spoke, were two little girls, about 12 or 14 The exercise of faith in Christ is the fulfilreceiving unconverted persons into the church- years old. Their eyes gleamed with a super- ment of a positive precept. (It is admitted, es is anti-apostolic, we re-affirm the intimation. natural brilliancy, and a more than earthly however, that man is morally bound to obey We fully believe, that the reception into the beauty irradiated their whole countenances! this command, as well as all other positive fully and candidly compare what is testified infant sprinkling, confirmation, or on proba- meaning, in substance, that they were very We do not perceive the appositeness of the truth was soon to spread over the whole earth-

China, are left to be occupied by the teachs fenders before the Courts. In many country will send her help. To France alone trees, that he might preach to them, and bring to the discerning of appeals to the might preach to them, and bring to the discerning of appeals to the might preach to them, and bring to the country will send her help. To France alone trees, that he might preach to them, and bring to the country will send her help. them to repentance. He never admitted them peculiar to the mormous. By this, the pare to the ordinances of his church. to know what they may be doing from day to are true penilents-trees of righteousness, day, though absent from them. "There can be no secret sins in our church," said the preacher. Two instances have lately occurred timent anti-scriptural in its character, consein which those who speak is tongues have quently untrue. Again may we ask mt exposed the secret sins of some of the members. The interpreters named the sins speci- can it be found? It is not to be found in fied, before the congregation, but not the guilty pastice. But the persons hinted at rose and confessed that they had practised, is secret, the very sins charged on them.

> The motmons take the Bible, they say, for their guide. The "Marmon Bible," falsely so called, is merely a history of the lost Tribes of Israel, by many learned men supposed to be the progenitors of the North American

We frankly told our mormon friend, that we thought him to be laboring under a delusion. and expressed the hope that it might prove a The question which we wished to raise was harmless one. He said his belief had already Does the New Testament authorize & done him great good. In the first place, it had cured him of insanity, under which he had occasionally labored for fourteen or fifteen years. But since he became a mormon, two years ago, he has had a perfectly sound mind!-This important item in his history, may furnish the key to his whole religious course.

#### Communications

For the Baptist. JUSTIFICATION.

must be in such a situation, that he may be a foundation or preparation for it. properly recognized in law as doing, or having done whatever is, or may have been, legatty required of him. What are the requi sitions legally demanded of a rinner ? They are two-fold-preceptive, and penal : either EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD CURIOUS of which, or both taken together, constitutes what is denominated a righteousness. The righteousness by which an innocent person is justified is only preceptive. That by which the guilty are justified is both preceptive and penal. Where is this righteouspess to be found, or who can perform it? Man is utone month, day, or hour, between that time; ed the mormou meeting, and, sure enough, terly unable to do it. It is not by works of righteoneness that guilty man can do, by which he can be brought into a state of instification. He is unable to render obedience either to the preceptive, or penal requirements Again, in the Western Midnight Cry of Jan his sleep! He soon joined the mormous, in of law, consequently cannot work out the rightpousness adequate to his justification. We must not omit to mention a circumstance Heing by nature in the possession of "the carnal mind, which is enmity against God: every imagination of the thoughts of his heart being only evil continually." he is therefore morally unable to render perfect obedience to that law, which requires love to " God with all the heart, soul; mind and strength." But even if he could render this obedience, it would be insufficient for his justification. Satisfaction must be rendered to the penalty of the law, as well as obedience to its precepts. To be justified upon the principle of works, or man's own obedience, he must do both. That men in his guilty depraved condition is unable to render preceptive obedience has been fully shown. That he is unable to render penal obedience is equally clear. have joined the church, and between thirty and with visions, as were the patriarchs, and pro- If the penalty of the law is eternal death, or everlasting punishment in hell, as is generally believed; full satisfaction by man, could never be rendered to it, because he could not possibly exist beyond, or outlive eternity. But even admitting that the penalty of the law, is not infinite in amount or duration, and that man could during a certain length of time make full satisfaction for a violation of it, yet he never could be justified, or released persons into the church before they are "cou- human family, himself being at one end, on a from obligation to punishment upon this principle. That this position is correct, is evident from the fact, that man, though guilty and depraved, is under obligation to render obedience to the preceptive requisitions of law, and that a failure to do so. amounts to a violation of it, and consequently esposes the violator to its penulty. Now, suppose that man could during one month. one day, or even one hour, render full satisviolation of it previous to the commencement of the mouth, day, or hour, still be would not be justified or released from exposedness to its penalty, because (take notice) during the month, day, or hour of his suffering, he fails to render preceptive obedience, which failure amounts to a violation of law, and

> But is not man justified by faish, and is not justifying righteousness? That man is justified by faith as an instrument by which justifying righteousness is received is admitted; but to admit that it is the righteoneness by which a sinuer is justified, would be in

subjects him to another mouth, day or hour's

Assuming this principle to be true, faith cannot be justifying rightnousness for the fol-

1. Faith is not a fulfilment of the moral existence, and by which he is bound to ren-

tion, has been and still is, an appalling evil. happy in the love of God-that the cause of the whole moral law, in all its preceptive re- wards. The testimony of the first is, that quirements, it would not amount to a right- the Waldenses, and many others who are uscousness sufficient for the justification of sin- nally considered as witnesses of the tout, in ners. Wherefore? Because it is only pre- times of universal darkness and superstition, ners. These passages only show, that the become mormons, and that they themselves The rightenusness by which a sinner is justiner as to principle and practice, or as fied is penal, as well as preceptive; and to the great maxim, whence flow all the pe-

clear proof that it is not this justifying rights

3. If faith, and faith only, were justifying

righteousness, then infants and idiots, by nagastile of exercising faith, could have b justified, but would be inevitably lost-a sencan work out this righteousness, and where faith, and it has been shown that man come do it. None can do it but that Being when character is such, as capacitates him to ver der that obethence legally required of a sinbeing can do this? Noue, in either heaven, earth or hell. All such beings are buund to render for themselves, all the obedience of which they are capable. None can do in bet Christ Jesus our Savior, the only begotten Son of God, who possesses both human and Divine nature. That he is both human and Divine is taken for granted. That there was a necessity for it, is abundantly evident Were he only human, he would have been bound to render all the obedience for himself, of which he had been capable. Were he only Divine, he could not have rendered penal obedience at last. In virtue of his Divinity he was so far above law, that he was not bound to render that obedience to the law for himself, which it required of created beings. In virtue of his humanity he was capable of rendering what was legally required of men; and not being bound to do it for himself, being possessed of Divinity; he therefore did it for another, viz., the human family-the whole ruce of man. By the obedient life and satisfactory death of Christ, in behalf of man, the law met all its claims, Having in the No. preceding this, thid and justice received full satisfaction; thus down the principle upon which I propose to obedience both to the preceptive and penal disease the doctrine of gospel justification, requirements of law was rendered, which therefore now proceed to offer a few more amounts to a righteousness commensurate remarks upon this important subject. Ar- with the demands of law and justice, and is cording to the principle alluded to, any per- salequate to the justification of a sinner. This, son, in order that he be in a justified state, however, does not justify a sinner. It is only N. H. March 29, 1844.

For the Baptist.

PAMPHEET.

#### A MINIATURE HISTORY OF THE BAPTISTS. (Contined.)

iv. I will add the testimony which President Edwards beers in favor of the Waldenses and other faithful ones, who were scatlered through all parts of Europe in the dark ages of popery. It is the following every age of this dark time, there appeared particular persons in all parts of christendom, who bore a testimony against the corruptions and tyramy of the church of Rome. There is no one age of antichrist, even in the darkest time of all, but ecclesiastical historians mention a great many by name, who manifested an abhorrence of the Pope and his idolatrous worship, and plead for the ancient purity of doctrine and worship. God was pleased to maintain an uninterrupted succession of witnesses, through the whole time, in Germany, France, Britain, and othor countries, as historians demonstrate, and mention them by name, and give an account of the testimony which they held. Many of them were private persons, and many of them ministers, and some magistrates and persons of great distinction. And there were numbers in every age, who were persecuted and put to death for this testimony.

Besides these particular persons, dispersed here and there, there was a certain people called the Waldenses, who lived separate from all the rest of the world, who kept themselves pure, and constantly bore a testimony against the church of Rome; through all the dark time. The place where they dwell was the Vaudois, or the five vallies of Piedmont, a very mountainous country between italy and France. The place where they's lived was compassed with those exceeding high mountains called the Alps, which were almost impassable. The passage over these mountainous desert countries, was so difficult that the vallies where these people dwelt were almost inaccessible. There this people lived for many ages, as it were alone, when, in a state of separation from all the world. having very little to do with any other people, they served God in the ancient purity of this worship, and never submitted to the church of Rome. This place, in this desert, nountanious country, probably was the place, especially mentioned in the 12th chapter of Revelation 6th verse, as the place prepared of God for the woman, that they should feed her there during the reign of antichrist.

Some of the popish writers themselves own that that people never submitted to the church of Bome. One of the popish writers, speaking of the Waldenses, says, 'The heresy of the Waldenses is the oldest heresy in the world. It is supposed, that this people first betook themselves to this desert, secret place among the mountains, to hide them, selves from the severity of the heathen purconflict with the principle laid down in the Great, and thus the woman fled into the wilderness from the face of the serpent, Rev. 12: 6; and so verse 14, 'And to the waman were given the two wings of a great eagle, that she might fly into the wilderness into law-that law eternal in its principles, and and times and half a time, from the face of that law under which man has received his there, their posterity continued there from the serpent.' And the people being settled der periect obetheree to all its requisitions. by natural walls, as well as by God's grace. separated from the rest of the world, never partook of the overflowing corruption."

to us by three very learned men, Dr. Mo-2. But if faith were a perfect sulfilment of sheina, Dr. Maclaine and President Edculiacities of that denomination. His testimony a short is this: The Hussites, the Wickliffies, the Petrobrussians, and the Waldenses, with other witnesses of the truth. scattered over Europe, in the dark ages of popery, were essentially the same with the Baptists of later times—that they all were whatewe call Bakists.

Dr. Maclaine testifies that the Waldenses flourished as early at the fifth century; yes, he informs us that some authors of note carry their antiquey up to the apostolic age.

President Edwards informs us that these Waldenses were the main body of the church in the dark ages, and have been, together with their scattered brethren, the pure church of Jesus Christ, during the reign of antichrist, and of certain consequence, were suc-Christ and his apostles.

The fair consequence of all is this, that the Baptists have been the uninterrupted church of our Lord from the apostles' day

Your readers, Bra. Editor, will doubtless admire the christian cambor of this Congregational Historian, and willingly hear his rewhich you shall have next week.

Yours, fraternally, OBSCURUS.

#### · For the Baptist.

Mat ii: 22, 23 .- "But when he heard that Archelaus did reign in Judea in the room of his father Herod, he was afraid to go thither; notwithstan-ling, (1) being warned of Gold in a dream; he turned aside into the parts of G cidee; and he came, and dwelt in a city called Nazareth; that it might be folfilled which was spoken by the prophets.

He shall be called a Nazarene." (2.) 1. Did Joseph obey or disobey the Divine almourtion when he turned aside into the parts of Galilee? The idea conveyed by the word notwithstanding, is, that though Joseph received divine direction to go into Israel. yet he was alraid to obey, on account of Archelaus, and so, violating the command, he went away to Nazareth. But the word should have been translated and-the was afraid to go thither; and being worned of God in a dream, he turned aside into the parts of Galilee." So that in this act he tollowed the Divine direction, Jesus was carried into Egyptto fulfil one prophery,to Nazareth to fulfil others. In this viccuin-

ev and obedience.

2. Verse 23 .- And he came and dwelt in a city called Nazaretis, that it usight be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets, He shall be called a Nazarene." The quesred to by the Evangelist? No such passage is found in the common Bible. How then could this expression be used by him, it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets. S veral explanations have been given of this difficulty. The following appears satisfactory; The prophecies ulluded to may be found in Isas 53: 3-"He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows. and acquainted with grief: and we hid as it were our faces from him; here as it spised and resteem I him not." Asa. 49: 7. "Thus suith the Lord, the Redeemer of Israel, and His Holy One, to him whom man despiseth. to whom the nation abhorreth," &c. Ps. 22: 6. "But I am a worm, and no man; a reproach of men, and despised of the people. Such was the prophetic character of Jesus. Galilee, and particularly Nazareth, had beceme proverbfilly contemned and despised So much so that when Nicodemus ventured to advocate the cause of Jesus, other members of the Sanhedrium "said unto him, Art thon also of Galilee? Search and look: fir out of Galilee ariseth no prophet." John 8: 52. But a deeper stigma was fixed on Nazareth. To be called a Nazirene, was a term of bitter reproach. It was probably for this reason that Pilate inserted in one inscription over the crucified Saviour, "JESUS OF NAZARETH THE KING OF THE JEWS." John, 19: 19. So general was the idea of degradation attached to Nazareth, that when Philip said, "we have found Han of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph,"-"Nathanael (an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile,) said unto him, Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? ' He was about to reject the announced Messiah, because of the city whence he came; and his prejudice was overcome only by the reasona-tile request, "Come and see." The prophels who foretold the character of Christ, said he should be born at Bethlehem; but instead of saying, 'he shall be brought up in as descriptive of his character, and said, "he

concerning the humiliation of Christ, might

is despised, and rejected of men; esteemed

not, - whom the nation abhorreth-a re-

proach of them, and despiseth of the people."

alone, and was not sustained by the aid of

man, but by his own power, he was pleased

to humble himself so low, as to become a re-

sident of the despised government of Galilee

and the meanest of its cities, Nazareth. So

that when he begun to preach, it could not

be alleiged, that he was supported by the

gave him a passport into the world. He

came, relying on himself alone. That all

els of gold, and raiment."

"The objection, that God's commanding of the Israelites to borrow from the Egyptians what they never intended to restore, is not only an act of minstice, but favors theft, is obviated by rendering the Hebrew verb (shaul) asked or demunifed, agreeably to its every modern translation, our own excepted. It (shadi) is the very word used in Ps. 2: E. "Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the utmost parts

of the earth for thy possession." Horne's Int. The same word (shart) is used in the following passages: -Ps. 21: 4. "He asked life of thee, and thou gavest it him, even length of days forever and ever." | Deut 18: 16, "According to all that thou desireth of cessors of the pure church, from the days of the Lord thy God in Horeb in the day of the assembly," &c. 1 Sam. 8: 10, "And Sam uel told all the words of the Lord unto the people that asked of him a king." I Kings 2: 22, "And why doest thou ask Ahishag. the Shunammite for Adomiah? ask for him the kingdom also." Such is the general, if not universal meaning of the word. The Israelites were, therefore, directed to "ask flections in the last extract from his history. for jewels of silver, and for icwels of gold, and raiment; and the Lord gave the people favor in the sight of the Egyptians, so that they supplied them such things as they required." The difficulty is thus easily re-

#### From the Christian Reflector. CHURCH REPUDIATION.

The repudiation of State debts is bad en ough, and has justly aroused the indignation of all truly houest men and patriots; but what will our readers think and say when we the country, practise the same dishonesty? True they do not go through the legal form, and make the thing stand out in black and white on paper, but they victually, and to all intents and purposes, repudirte honest debts. They do this when they decline, or defer indefinitely to carref abligations, whether they repudiate the debt by words or not. Those policy most keenly and durply, are the pour ministers, who are left to live on promises and vain expectations, while want presses them and debts harrass them. We know not that any of these churches are to be found in N. England and New York-we only know that there are such churches in some of the States. and that wherever they are, they ought to stance we find divine direction, human agen- Teel the keenest rebuke that the press can administer-for alas, the poor pastor who so delicate a point, would be af once denounwhite. What has induced us to refer to this and heaves the sea, and He alone could deced and sent adrift for his pursimony and avmatter now, is an extract from a business letter which the editor of the Cross and Journal has seen fit to publish-written, he informs us, by a young minister. Instances of similar injustice have, however, come to our knowledge before. We capy below, the extract referred to. Read it and tell us if there be nothing here which savors of repudiation. While no small portion of the press is employed in denouncing the pastors, as more concerned for the fleece than the flork. we are disposed to turn the tables and call the churches, or rather their conduct, by hard namus. States and corporations may plead that they have no soul, and cannot therefore do a moral wrong, but let not churches offer such a plea. Let them not be excused on the ground that " what is everybody's business is notody's." In the church, the duty of the whole is the duty of every member; and no man can evade the individual responsibility. It is true there are ministers whose people are by no means to blame because their debts are not paid; but this fact is no excuse for those charches whose neglect is the cause of their pastor's embarrassments. We do not wish any to wear this coat whom it does

perceive there are some whom it does fit. "I am in debt a few dollars, and it is high time payment be made. My debts were contracted for the real necessaries of life, and I am now in want of clothing to appear decently in my pulpit. (I do not wish to be understood that I am quite naked. My time is all demanded by the church, and I submit to be her servant for Christ's sake; and what grieves me more than any thing, is, that my brethren promise me a reward for my services, and as soon as the get my labors they forget my wants, disa point me, and thereby compel me to disappoint others, I do think when the church is guilty of such treatment as this to a poor minister, and then complain of a minister for not paying his debts, it is abusive. I was called to preach for a church in the interior of the State of Nazarella, adopted the character of the place Ohio, in the absence of their pastor, and was promised the same remuneration for my services they gave him, my health being at that time very poor. I hired a young brother to help me along, they appeared much pleased In order to show that he trod the winepress with my labors, but gave me nothing for my support, and they have since turned a deal ear to my cry for help, and at a time too, Is it not abusive? Does it not appear like when I was at once Idashed with a sea, that ing the Bible, and after a long time of sina religious robbing, aggravated by its being the poor that suffer, who have no means of money making. great, nor that the dignity of his native city

not fit, but whoever reads the following will

Query. How can the minister pay his debts and be supported when the churches use all his time, and pay him with broken

things which are written by the prophets, promises?

A short time since, a wealthy church by be fulfilled, he was pleased to dwell at Nata its leading members said to me, you must be reth and on this account to bear the name, our minister, we prefer you to any other man the despised name of Jesus of Nazareth - we can have; they were auxious indeed, and manifested the strongest attachment for me, In this, as well as in other things, we see but as soon as I told them it would cost \$300 the condescension of our Savior. "He who to support me, a breach was made in their was rich, for our sakes became poor, that preferences for me, and their affections were we through his poverty might be rich."- very much enfeebled. Their answer to me "He made himself of no reputation." Let was, "We were really in hopes that you us go forth, therefore, unto him without the would have been our minister, we are sorry camp, bearing his reproach: for here have the providences of God have otherwise de-Ex. iii: 22. "But every woman shall bor- the gospel, the church or the minister, and A to venture upon deck. There I soon restoration of his health which had been im. Wm M Lattimore no continuing city, but we seek one to come." rected." Now who makes merchandise of row of her neighbor, and of her that sojour- on what principle is the minister bound to saneth in her house, jewels of silver, and jew- crifice more than the members of the church of Jesus."

STORM AT SEA

The following extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hunt, one of the company of Missionaries that recently sailed for the Sandwich Islands, shows to what " perils by sea," these proper and literal meaning, which is given devoted servants of God expose themselves to it in all the aucient versions, as well as in that they may preach Christ to the dying learnily, yet supper was at length propured dwell on the death of Jesus Chaist. beathen.

But morning awoke us to a fearful, prayerful day. The wind blew a gale, and out vessel crenked at every joint. At intervals, heavy sea would sweep over the starhourd deck, and pouring through the crevices of our cubin skylight, would drizzle plentifully a fast day-having had no breakfast or disupon the table and floor, and following the ceiling leak through the partition, and trickle in streams upon, our bed. We were compelled to desert our state room, having secured our books and clothing as well as possible from future drippings. Miss W. kindly took M. into her room, which, being upon the windward side of our vessel, was secure from the misfortune of ours. .. Soon Mrs. W. followed, Miss W. vielding her berth to them both. She was quite well of her sea sickness and could better dispense with her berth than they. The vessel reeled and pitched fearfully, and the wild screaming of the wind through the rigging, combined to make the confusion within still more confused. Amid the rattling of crockery in the pantry, and of stools and table-drawers at our feet, we who were up in the cabin could manage to get about, or keep our position, by dint of sliding across the floor now and then, or by holding on to the knobs of the doors or the backs of our fixed settees. The gale was steadily increasing, each gust of wind subsitell them that churches, in some sections of ding for a stronger. The rain dashed fariousiy upon our companion hatches and skylight, relieved only by an occasional wave that swept our deck, yielding a plentiful tri-

bute to the dampness and confusion below. It was already 9 o'clock and no preparations were making for breakfast. Indeed we did not think of it. Our minds were upon the storm-upon each other, and were fast who feel the sad effects of this repudiating fixing upon eternity. At this mement the Captain came down. The howling tempest announced his approach, as he opened the outer door of the companion way. He made for the symplesometer which hangs by the cabin mirror. His eves turned anxiously from it as he turned to brave the storm. It was sinking, and as the horizon gathered blackness with the advancing roar and heaving of the elements, it was too evident that the issue was doubtful. We were sensible should attempt to leach them their duty on we were in danger, yet we were not unduly alarmed. We felt, however, that we were in the hands of Him who blows the winds iver us. What could be, therefore, more becoming than united prayer for his interposition. It was not the impulse of fear. We were never more composed. We had leaned with confidence on an Almighty arm in a sunnier and a safer hour, and we would not now 'mid storms and perils distrust Him.

> We read many a lesson in this dispensation. It administered reproof, it has done us good. The remembrance of it will ever

The Captain had come down among us. The storm was still increasing. The weather glass still added to our fears. Every sail was taken in, as no canvas could bear the wind. Our vessel, therefore, was drifting at the mercy of the merciless tempest. She lay in the trough of the sen, and every wave that swept over us was liable to engulph us. Several heavy seas had already struck us, till it seemed that its successor would dash the vessel in pieces. The Captain told us he could do no more. He had never encountered so severe a storm, and yet it seemed on the increase. A tremendous sea had just carried away their bowsprit, and dashed in his starboard bulwark. He seated himself on the settee, and seemed calmly to prepare for the worst.

Thus passed the day, Frequently a heav sea beating like thunder upon our starboard would remind us how critical was our situation. Every heave of our vessel, as she plunged and dashed beneath the foam and tide, drew still more and more aside the curtain of the future. Eternity seemed more near and real as earth receded. Still we could but hope. The sun occasionally breaking through the clouds, and peering through our eabin sky-light, spoke yet of brighter days and smoother tide. We had gone to Jesus. It might be that He would awake for our deliverance. And He did .-The gradual rising of the weather glass at length promised a change. From 3 o'clock P. M. till 5, it had risen several divisions on the scale, when to our great joy, though in danger, the fore stay was ordered to be raised. We were thus enabled to get out of the rough of the sea, and manage the vessel .-During the day and the night before we had a single small sheet we could plunge rapidly on its declivity, or frow its summit plunging weeping while reading the Bible. hurridly to its base. In the emotions of the When the vacation arrived, Mary went to Dr Kildins sublime I lost the sense of danger, and for her home to pass six weeks with her happy A Caroline Grayson the moment rejoiced in the very elements relatives. Mouth after month passed away, James W. Gordon that threatened us. The symplesometer still and not even a single word was heard of her. Rev Kedar Hawthorn indicated change, and the anxiety had per-

We were glad to be of any service, and that the year before she had well-of a but I though frequently in water half way to my know not. When the professors of the Deaf kness, as the vecsel dipped its sides before and Dunib lustitution heard of her uneathe wind, yet we were happy as we plunged pected death, they felt a kind at plasm and dashingly on and anticipated the compara- many of their pupils shed tears of sorrow. tive calm of the moresw. The gale had per Mary studied in the same school with me .copublicated, and though the sea heaved She improved surprisingly. She loved to Asa Parket and with hearts tall of gratitude for our sigand and unexpected deliverance we partook of a simple and wholesome reports A remark dropped by the Captain discovered to un omre clearly than before our real danger. The first mate, Mr. Freeman remarked head with oil; and my cup runneth over." while at the table that "this came near being In the East, the people very frequently anner.' "Yes," replied the Captain, "and it was near being the lust day, adding that one more sea such as took away our bow sprit and dashed in our bulwarks would have sent love and respect; the latter to imply that os to the bottom."

We have been kindly favored with the per- kind in this passage. Capt James Wilson usal of part of a letter from Wilmington to says, "I once had this ceremony performed a friend in this city, and permitted to make to myself, in the house of a ment and rich

The Lord line indeed done great things for and pured wine into it till it rem over." us. Three months ago Mr. Knupp came to our assistance; and commented a meeting which has just been d'scontinued. For seven weeks he preached daily, the Lord giving power to his words. Then we had Mr. An- lad, of larger size, and who had evidently drews two weeks, whose labors were equally seen more years-"Let me think first;" and successful, and Mr. Rheese has preached as he used the expression, he clenched his daily to the present time. During the progress of our meetings we had three fast days, and one day of thanksgiving. The church diligence and obedience in school, and an was much in prayer, and some of the members almost underted their business that they was then urging him to exchange it for might give themselves to the work of visiting and conversation. These efforts, with the unity which prevails in the church, were, I believe, more instrumental in the blessed re- have more consideration than most boys of sults we have witnessed, than the preaching his age, and indeed more than some menof the evangelist. Mr. Knapp is, I think, By thinking first he saved his knife. How an excellent man, and a man of prayer .-The cause of his great success, in my opinion, is owing to his first getting the church into the spirit of prayer. "Prayer moves pursuits incident to their years, the breaking the hand that moves the world." Ou the last Sabbath in December, our pastor baptized 17 persons in the Brandywine; every Sabhath since, through cold, or snow, or rain, we have visited the baptismal waters, ly lessened would be the number that occupy from other States, than any other Female Seminand upwards of 150 have been baptized .-The young, the middle-aged, and the old, have followed Christ in the way he instituted the ordinance. Thousands, notwitstanding the intense cold, or otherwise inclement weath. er, have witnessed these interesting scenes; consequently, there is quite a stir in all the tism. Most of the pastors have delivered sermon's to convince their congregations that infant baptism and sprinkling are scriptural. discussing these important, and by the Buptists abused rites, and seems to have made the worse, appear the better reason. Christ's received Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians and Quakers. One remarkable feature in our revival is, that so many males are among the converts-more than half. Our additions have not been from among the great and noble of the earth, but are good substantial mechanics, 'the bone and sinew of our land.' You would have been delighted, on one occasion, to see the children. thought of the hymn:

"When his salvation bringing, To Zion Jesus came, The children all were singing, Hosanna to his name.

A little girl found peace in believing one On their arrival at the place of the late outevening. The next day at school she evine- rage, many of the colored persons united in schoolmates, that her teacher was induced to expectations of futurity, &c. During all Alabama is, the frequent changes of Teachers, books, let them go en masse to the afternoon meeting; she there talked to them and be a seen this scene, he had not manifested the least the frequent changes of Teachers, books, ing; she there talked to them and be a seen that not manifested the least the frequent of the seen that the seen talked to them. ing; she there talked to them, and led one sensation of fear or remorse, and the firmness after another to the sents of prayer till she with which he answered all questions asked had them all there. Most of them have given lim concerning his object for robbing and good evidence of a change of heart, and good evidence of a change of heart, and murdering the people, was truly astonishing. about twenty were baptized on one of the He said he robbed them to get the money to been but one death, and almost no sicksess, in the In coldest days we have had this winter. May run away with, and killed the people so that the great Shepherd carry these dear lumbs in it might not be found out. This act was enhis bosom. Most of them are between thir- tirely planned by himself, and executed, and teen and sixteen years of age."-Baptist vet he had not attained the age of 18 years.

From the Baptist Recorder.

The following communication, from the pen of an instructed and intelligent mute, will, we have no doubt, be read with interest. We present it to our readers, without a word small wagon, and told to stand up, which he ED. RE.

THE CHILD OF GOD.

Mary-was a deaf and dumb girl, the daughter of a wealthy mason who resided been drifting before the wind; but now with in the western part of Pennsylvania. She was sent to the Deaf and Dumb Institution though fearfully, over the sen. Since I had in Philadelphia to be instructed in Literature come down early in the morning I had not and in religion. Soon after she was awakventured on deck till about four o'clock, ened to a sense of her lost condition by rendsmept over us-drenching me to my skin. - cere prayer, found peace; and felt as though I had tight hold of the ropes, or I should she were chosen a child of God. After her have been washed overboard. Such, how- conversion, she busied herself in preaching Rev James Brown, ever, was the grandour of the sight that I the gospel to her school mates by signs .-- N Barnett, weathered the storm. The scene was sub- Gentle, generous and courteons in her man- Jer H Brown, lime beyond conception. The ocean was ners, she was the idol of every heart in the in heaps, rolling and fuaming in crested mas- histitution. She used to say to her schoolses on every side. Never did I so realise mates by her fuggers! "Heaven is your home, my own littleness and dependence. Our your Father lives there. He wishes you all noble brig was but a more play-thing upon to live with Him there. Now is the time to Nathan Clark the mouniain wave, rocking and reeling up- prepare to ment Him." She was often seen Thomas H Cook,

ceptibly abated. I spoke an encouraging one of the professors of the Deal and Dumb word here and there, and by my expressions listitution went by boat to Pittsburg, to Rev Solon Lindsley as to the aublimity of the scene induced Mr. travel in the country around that city for the Rev S S Larrimore tured out before, and joined him at the pump Institution. Upon his arrival at Pittsburg, John E Lloyd Mary, when he was informed B J Mitchetl in relieving the wearied scamen or their task. he inqui

Justin Mount. Recklestown, N. J. March 13, 1844.

ORIENTAL CUSTOMS.

Psalms mili. 5. "Then amountest my oint their heads with some fragrant performe, William Watthal and give them a cup or a plass of chuice Allen Westlands wine, which they are careful to fill till it enns over. The first was designed to show their while they remained there, they would have an abundance of every kind. It is probable REVIVAL IN WILMINGTON, DEL. the Psalmist alludes to something of this Baptists in Wilmington are progressing .- perfume, put a golden cup into my bands,

#### "LET ME THINK FIRST."

"Let me think first," said a little boy in the street, as he turned round from another penaknife cluser to his head. The truth was he had received his knife as a premium for elder boy of more subtlety and less honesty, some trifling toys. Though the little ragged lights,) at from \$12 to \$13 per mouth. fellow had hardly arrived to what some would call years of discretion, ver he seemed to many difficulties and dangers might be avoided by thinking first! Could children be taught early to think, before entering upon of many heads and lembs might be saved; and many dangerous precipices, where lives are lost, might be shanned. How many profune oaths would never be heard! How greatprisons and penitentiaries! And oh! how many parents' hearts that are now destined to bleed, would never be wounded!

LYNCH LAW.

shoemaker and his wife the other day near churches about the subject and mode of bap- Herculaneum, Missouri, was hung by the sovereign people on the 5th inst., according complished education. Great facilities are onjoy to the code of Judge Lynch.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Repub-One of them spent four Sabbath mornings in lican-gives the following details of this atrocions act of lawless violence:

The sheriff being on the ground, the key of the jail was demanded by several persons ordinance speaks for itself, and has given who not receiving a satisfactory answer, took much trouble to all denominations; we have up a large block of wood that lay near the door, and burst it open. The key was again profesents in Vocal and Instrumental Music. demanded to open the doors of the dungeon, but receiving no other satisfaction than before, they procured an axe and crowbar and burst that door open, and the murder was brought out, amidst the shouts of the enraged populace. In a very hw moments he wirs tied and placed on a horse behind one of the men, and started back to the place of the murder. That the crowd was much excited there can be no doubt; but there was also that calm and fixed determination among them that showed plainly the deed was one sanctioned by their sober second thoughts. After the few moments spent over him in principles of the most enlarger! christian liberality no sec prayer, by his colored friends, he was taken to the place of execution, where a pole had been tied some ten feet from the ground, to a helydays. couple of small trees.

He was then brought under the pole in a did without the least apparent concern, and waited patiently for the rope to be tied about his neck. When all his friends were called up to bid him a final adicu, he shook, with apparent unconcern, every hand that was ex- oil only from the date of entrance. The year will tended to him. Not the least fear or dis- close on the first day of Angust. satisfaction in itself could be discerned in his countenance, during the whole two days'

Receipts for the Alabama Baptist to no 26 20 vol. Aaron Adams, to no 26 2d vol. Ed vol. to un 35 2d vol R II Blackmey Wm F Barlew. 2d vale Elizabein Bridges. to m 26 2d vol. A Clark. . to no 26 2d vod to no 25 2d vol 2d vol to no 27 2d vol to no 26 2d vol 2d vol 24 to no 26 2d vol

S M Norris he mas Netthe to no 38 2. vol 8 muel H Pare to 10 26 2d vid R C Payne to no 26 2d vol 2d vol 20 " George Peck t apt J Pritchett J F Russel 10 no 26 2d vol G C Richardson Hed - Kend John Spinka Roll Surdivant 21 40 A H Smith 24 " Rev Thomas Trowell to no 8 3d vol James Wilson to m 36.2d vol te no 17 2d vois 250

Juel McWilliams

to no 26 2d vol

to no 26 2d vol

2d vot \$2

#### MOWAED COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICA INSTITUTION.

THE exercises of this institution will be re sumed on Tuespay, the 3d of October. The Trustees take pleasure in amounting the establishment of the Pheological, and a thorough ie greatization of the Literary department. The Rev. JESSE HARTWELL, who is well known in our an extract, which will be read with deep in- Indian, in the presence of a large company, churches as an able and sound Theologian, a de The gentleman of the house poured upon votedly pious and efficient minister, will give his Doubtless you want to hear how we poor my head and arms a delightful odoriferous cutire attention to young men studying for the Baptists in Wilmington are progressing.— perfuse, put a golden cup into my heads, found every advantage which able and experienced instructors, the most extensive Apparatus, 1,1brary, &c., can afford.

BEV. JESSE HARTWELL, A. M. S. S. SHERMAN, A. M. REV. S. LINDSEEV. A. M. REV. A. A. CONNELLA, A. M.

TULTION-Per Session Preparatory Department, from \$12 to \$16,00 Advanced For incidental expenses (fuel, &c.) \$1.00.

quired in advance. Payment must be made to W. N. WYATT, E.q. Treasurer. BOARD in the most respectable private families in lown. (including ludging, washing, fuel, and

Postrivery, one half of the Tuition will

Feb. 14, 8144 - tf

E. D. KING, Pres. of the Board H. C. LEA, Secretary.

# JUDSON

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA THIS Institution is now going forward in its

Sixth year under the same PRINCIPAL, PROF. M. P. JEWETT. For the last three years, it has constantly had

as it also has at the present moment, a larger num-ber of pupils from distant parts of this State, and ary in Alabama. This superior patronage has been extended, it is believed, simply on the ground of its superior merit. It ombruces, first, a PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, for

small children; secondly, the REGULAR COURSE. including a PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, and the JUNIOR, MIDDLE, and SENIOR CLASSES.

sive, practical and useful; embracing all the Solid and Ornamental branches of a thorough and aced for the study of the Languages, both ancient Young tadies honorably completing the prescrib-

ed course are entitled to a Diriona under the soal of the corporation.

The Music DEPARTMENT is under the direction of Mr. D. W. CHASE a distinguished Professior in the art, sided by accomplished Ladies. It is con ouded, that no Seminary in the South offers equal advantages to Young Ladies desirous to become

The Discipling of the Institute is enforced by appeals to the reason and consciouse of the pupil and to the Word of God. It is kind and fraternal, but steady and indexible.

The Manners, personal and social Hauts, and the Munass of the young ladies are formed under the eyes of the Touckers, from whem the pupils are never sepa-

The Boarders never leave the grounds of the Institute Without special permission from the P. They never make or receive visits:

hour before broukfast : they also study two hours at night inder the direction of the Superintendent, They go to town its once a month, and then all per-chases faint be approved by the Teacher accompanying. They are allowed to spend no more than lifty cents a

month, from their pecket maney.

Expensive Jawelry, as gold watches,
dec., must not be worn.

PERMANENCY.

education. There need be no detaining of pupils at any season of the year, for fear of sickness; there has never

Pupils attend Church once on the Subbath, perents and guardians selecting the place of worship. Other religious The SUMMER UNIFORM IS PINK Culico for ordi-

pary use, and White Muslin for Subbaths spe Young Ladies BOARDING IN THE INSTITUTION

enjoy accountages which cannot be had by those who board out. The price of Board is reduced to Ninz dollars a month-fuel, lights, and wash

The last form of five months commences MARCH POURTS. This will be a convenient and son for the admission of new pupils, though they can enter at any later time, and they will be sharg

> L. GOREE, J. L. GORER. O. G. EILAND. J. LOCKHART. Wm. HORNBUCKLE Hm. N. WYATT.

chenary 17, 1844.

HAYNES, GREER & CO., Office No. 4, Commerce Street, UP STAIRS.

Thomas Haynes, ( 4. L. McCoy. -

MOBILE, ALA

( Rev. Plins George, Perry en Hev. Ashelston Androws, Ballas Welerences. Rev. James Barnes. Nonuha, er

> . HUGH DAVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PERRY C. H. ALA.

PRACTICES IN THE CIRCUIT AND SUPREME FILES OF THE STATE AND THE PEDERAL COUNTY IN ALABAMA.

Ho is also Notary Public for the county of Per April 10, 1844. . . ly

THE GOBLET OF LIFE. BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

Filled is Life's goblet to the brim; And though my eyes with tears are dim, I se its sparkling bubbles swim, And chauut this melancholy bymu, With selemn voice and slaw No purple flowers-no garlands green Concent the goblet's shade or sheen, Nor maddening draughts of Hipporrese. Like gleams of sunshine, flush between The leaves of misletoe.

This goblet wrought with curious art. Is filled with waters that upstart, When the deep fountains of the heart, By strong convulsion rent spart, Are rouning all to waste; And, as it mantling passes round,

With found is it wreathed and orowned, Whose seed and foliage sun-unbrowned, Are in its waters steeped and drowned, And give a bitter taste.

Above the humble plants it towers, The fennel with its yellow flowers: And in an earlier age than ours, Was gifted with the wondrous powers Lust vision to restore: It gave new strength and fearless mood, And gladiators fierce and rude Mingled it in their daily food; And he who battled and subdued, A wreath of feunel wore.

Then, in Life's goblet freely press The leaves that give it bitterness, Nor prize the colored waters less, For, in thy darkness and distress, New light and strength they give. For he who has not learned to know How false its sparkling bubbles show, How bitter are the drops of wo With which its brim may overflow. He has not learned to live! ...

The prayer of Ajax was for light! Through all the dark and desperate fight, The blackness of that moonday night, He asked but the return of sight To know his foeman's face. Let our unceasing, earnest prayer Be, too, for light; and strength to bear Our portion of the weight and care, That crushes into dumb despair, One half the human race.

O suffering, sad humanity! O ye afflicted ones, who lie Steeped to the lips in misery, Long, and yet afraid to die. Ye have been sorely tried! I pledge you in your cup of grief Where floats the fennei's bitter leaf! The hattle of our life is brief-The alarm-the stuggle-the relief-Then sleep we side by side

## Miscellaneous Department

From the Journal and Visitant. PREPARED FOR DISPLAY: OR A HINT TO YOUNG LADIES.

"The education of woman tends chiefly towards the intellect; but it is to the cultivation of the moral sense, to the cultivation of the heart that it should be directed. Were we to enlighten the heart, virtues only would remain, and instead of women we might have angels."

Thus writes a French author on the subject of "The Education of Females." The remark was brought most forcibly to my mind in a conversation I lately held with a kind and observing old gentleman.

We had both been spending an evening at "just finished their education." The comerous accomplishments.

Miss Sarah, the eldest, was quite a musician-at least in her own and her mother's opinion, and Miss Jane could draw beautifully, and translate French to admiration: also both the young ladies were quite proficient in worsted work, embroidering and mending face so that if could not be seen, and divers other elegant nothings "too num-

All this had been duly notified to the company, first in conversation, by the mother, and second by each young lady herself, from being called out, rather indirectly to be sure. to show what she could do. Miss Sarah commenced by opening the piano and inviting any of the ladies present "to give us &c., and when she rose from the instrument, please ma. a keen observer might have thought from her countenance, that she had been doing something extraordinary, so elute was it with triumph and satisfaction. Two or three other young ladies were called upon to perform, and then Miss Jane contrived to bring herself into notice by letting a drawing full out of a music book, and exclaiming, "Why, Sarah, here is that landscape we searched so long for last week. How could it get amongst

Pechaps Miss Jane little suspected that more than half the company would be inform- of berself! interrupted Miss Sarah. I reed by her little roguish brother, before the ally am astonished that Mr. Graham demeanevening was out, that the landscape had been wil himself so much as to sing with her, such placed with the music by her own fair hands a screech ow as she is. I never could abide that very morning-with what intention can her singing." easily be suspected.

ingly admiring circle of friends, who were dress, as if she was Queen of England.' in raptures at the young lady's talents-und, 'I dare say ; what a hypocrite she is, pre- FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION "how true to nature"-"is it not beautifully tending to religion, and all that sort of thing,

shown, and the young lady's Album examined to find the "original piece" Miss Jane had written upon leaving school, they both the evening more in the back-round.

Now the old gentleman t first alluded to, report of her being engaged tohad been a keen observer of all that was passing; and perhaps both mother and daughters I quite lost Miss Sarah's reply; however with what serious reflections lie was regards I quite congratulated myself that I be ing their display. Indeed it caused some Maria B, she had been speaking on thing like worder in his mind, that human beings could be proud of showing such trifformed upon, by the gratified and loqueelous mother; and he longed to repeat to them the rebuke of the philosopher of old—"Alas! the sweet and touching manner in which the young lady had accompanied Mr. Grahim the time and talents you have wasted in acquiring such useless knowledge, might have Sarah that nothing I had heard this evening caised you to virtue, honor and fame at but half the expense."

Upon the breaking up of the company, I was fortunate, at hast in my own opinion, to get his attendance-home; and as the way conversation, as he was one whose lips seldom opened themselves "but with wisdom," accounted for hereafter.

asked in some astonishment.

"Indeed, I cannot say that I have," he this evening? seriously replied; "but I have had plenty of "Ah! it is a grand mistake parents are food for reflection, and I do not think my ob- making in thus rearing up their daughters. serving powers were ever more brought into Both parties in the end have to suffer. The requisition. I have been the whole evening young girl taken from her father's home. trying to find out for what purpose Mrs. H. where she has been sheltered with such tenhas educated her daughters; and as I pre- derness, and made the mistress of a family sume they are but a specimen of the present without the least; knowledge or idea of the most fashionable mode of bringing up young duties appertaining to her situation, cannot ladies, I should like to know what real design but blame the parents who neglected to premothers have in view in thus rearing their pare her more fully for the real station she daughters.

that await them as wives and mothers, for plishments, that now are, she finds, of little surely even the most feeble reason would point or no use to her." to a course more to the purpose; yet upon By this time we had arrived at home, and looking round upon all my acquaintances, 1 I soon after took leave of my old friend; but cannot find one mother who seems to have his words remained with full force upon my more in view (judging by her, mode) than memory, and made me more alive in observe Grannis flenry W what administers to the gratification of the ing the actions of those of my young friends mind and senses. Not one of them seems to who were styled "the most highly educated." think of the heart with its numerous springs | And candor compels me to say, that there of action, more or less polluted by the mire are not two among them whom I would wish of selfishness, and which is in reality the res- a daughter of my own to resemble; although ervoir from which all their hereafter actions most of them are quite proficient in music,

Take for instance the daughters of our work. hostess of this evening. Fine girls they are to look at; and if instead of the display of a little music and a few drawings, I had seen more benevolent attention paid to the company, more respect and notice to the aged, and more sound practical sense in their conversation, I should have known them to be well brought up girls, though I never shad heard a whisper of their grand education, and should have admired and respected them far more than it is possible for me to do now -their knowledge of music and French not-

Here I ventured to remark that the misses H. appeared at least amiable and well inten- of glass. tioned, though their affectation was indeed like a dark cloud over their sumiest parts.

"As to the aminbility of Miss Sarah, I had an opportunity of judging," replied my the residence of a mutual friend, whose two friend, "and though I am not in the habit of daughters had, to use their mother's phrase, repeating the unguarded words of a moment, yet being assured they are often the sure inpany was large, and the young ladies had dex of the speaker's heart, I will tell you of ample opportunity to show forth their num- a little scene I chancel to be a witness of.

and you may judge for yourself.
"Whilst the refreshments were being handed round, I found myself wedged in one corner, with the sofa at my right side, Miss Sarah and one of her friends just before me, and old Mrs. Grey on my left; of course, 1 was quite immoveable, until one of the young ladies should see fit to change her seat and leave some space, and therefore quite unintentionally became a listener to some of their

'Did you ever see any thing more ridiculous than that old dress of Maria B's; I declare she ought to be ashamed to wear it again. I'd rather stay at home, if I were she, than always wear the same dress.'

'Oh! you know her father is quite poor, some music." But all declined being the replied Miss Sarah, 'and can't afford her first to play, and so the young lady sat down even decent things. I shouldn't have invitherself, and performed very well two or three ed her this evening, if mother hadn't insisted marches, and sang one or two songs; all of upon it. You know Maria has joined the which were loudly praised by the company, church that mother belongs to, and so we and declared to be "perfect," "beautiful," think it best to show her some attention to

> "But I wish you could have seen her at Mary E.'s the other night-by the way, why

'Oh, they are such low bred people, ma' lon't like to have us associate much with them; so I plainly let Mary understand I did I fresh stock of FALL and WINTER not wish any invitation, and of course she did not send one.'

Well, you lost quite a treat, I must say, There was Maria B. showing herself off by

Now, she did not really make such a fool

'On! you ought to have heard how she The ruse succeeded, and a few moments was applauded; and Mr. Graham said he had found the centre table covered with Miss not heard any thing so sweet since he was in Jane's drawings, and surrounded by a seem- France, and she looked as proud in her old

colored - did you ever see any thing done yet making herself so forward in company; in Mebile. better, the resonanded through the room. Ma' wanted to make me believe she took the Of course Miss Jane's cheeks glowed quite whole charge of her mother's family, and as much as her sister's, and after various nursed old Mrs. Elm when she was so sick; orders for Groceries, Bagging, and Rope, &c., patterns of worsted embroidery h d been but I don't believe a word of it, or she could will be filled on the usual time, and the articles not find time to go out so much.

'Oh! she did nurse Mrs. t.lm, I believe, for I heard that the old lady offered to make seemed to "stand on higher eminence" than her a handsome present, and even had a the rest of the company, and were allowed beautiful satin dress bespoke for her, but my by their gratified mother to spend the rest of lady was too proud to accept of it, it seems. scribers. But do you think there is any truth in the March 27, 1844. 4t

"At this instant the waiter approached, and would have been startled somewhat out of had heard quite enough to satisfy one as to their completency, could they have seen the young lady's charity and aminbility a and ling things, as the result of the "highly fin- imperfect creatures of our world can be; ished education" we were so minutely in- and moreover I had hoppened also to attend could compare to it; although she seemed to have such a comfortable opinion of her own powers as a songstress. So much for Miss Sarah's amiability and good intentions.

"Now, suppose instead of her music and was long, I anticipated much pleasure in his so on, she had been sought the grace that conversation, as he was one whose lies selitself-suppose she had learned that envy, and who considered the gift of speech as to and detraction, and speaking evil of her companions, were as much to be avoided as the I commenced by saying I had spent the small pox or any other losthonne disease; evening rather more agreeably than I had at first expected.

"Have you, indeed?" answered be-"I disposition were as much to be sought after. Graig Wm "Have you, indeed?" answered be. "I disposition were as much to be sought after. Graig Wm am glad of it, and heartily wish I could con- and were as necessary in making a lady, as Caston Wm less even one agreeable feeling throughout it." | music, drawing, &c., would she not them Cammack Mich "And have you not enjoyed yourself?" I have been far more lavely, and superior to Casgil Rob't the fashionable machine she has appeared Crawley Par

was more likely to be called to, even if it Is cannot be to prepare them for the duties had been at the expense of so called accom-

drawing, French, and "beautiful worsted

Brooklyn, L. I.

NO GOOD FROM PASSION.

Will putting one's self into a passion mend the matter? said a venerable old man to a boy who had picked up a stone to throw at a dog. The dog only barked at him in

Yes, it will mend the matter, said the passignate boy, and immediately dashed the stone at the dog.

The animal thus enraged sprang at the boy, and bit his leg, while the stone bounced agagainst a shop window, and broke a page

Out ran the shopkeeper, and seized the passionate boy, and made him pay for the

The passionate boy had mended the matter finely, indeed!

It was but the other day, that I saw a little boy fall down; and I should have helped him on his legs again, but he set up such a him on his legs again, but he set up such a light, at a cost of almost nathing air onaces of bellowing that I left him to himself, that he land busing in one six hours—can be bought low might find out whether that would mend the for each and case oner. UPSON & MELVIN.

Take my word for it, it never did, and it never will mend the matter to get into a passion about it. If the thing he hard to bear when you are calm, it will be harder when you are in anger. If you have met with a loss, you will only

increase it, and increase it sadly too, by being willing to lose your temper. There is something which is very little-

minded and silly in either man or boy's giving way to sudden passion. Do set vourself against it with all your heart. Try then to be calm, especially in triffing

troubles; and when greater ones come, try to bear them bravely .- Uncle Fewbury.

## THO. CHILTON, ATTORNEY AT LAV

Solicitor in Chancery;

Marion, Perry co., Ala. Orrice in the brick building, south of the January 3, 1844.

J. L. McKEEN & BROTHER.

Bought at the very lowest prices in the New York and Philadelphia market. They promise to sell as good and chenp Goods as any house in Mebile. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere, and examine our BLANKETS, NEGRO KERSEYS and LINSEYS, SHOES and HATS.

A large and handsom assortment of new style GOODS for ladies fall dresses. Mobile, October 1, 1843. FACTORAGE & COMMISSION

BUSINESS. HE subscriber respectfully tenders to his friends, his thanks for their confidence and very liberal patronage during the past senson; and hegs leave to inform them; and the public, that he continues as heretafore the

His long experience is business, with

his usual prompt and personal attention to the interest of his customers, he hopes will resure a continuance of their favors and confidence. All carefully selected. WILLIAM BOWER.

Mobile, July 8, 1843.

WANTED A FEW ACCOUNTS AND NOTES PAID.
Those interested will please call on the subcribers. A. P. & J. C. LANGDON. Advances of Cottom.

E. I. ANDREWS & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS; MOBILE; ALA Will make liberal advances on Cotton to their consignment for sale in Mobile, or Sept. 27, 1840.

OF LIST OF LETTING commissing in

he Post Office at Perry C. H , Ala., quarter ending 31st Manch, 1844. Avary Mr -King H C Love James Loigh Bavid McCorminh Floyd Abboty James Moore Mise Emily Aycock Mrs Louisis BolingSam'l or Nath'l Moore Miss Mary McCapley Mrs. Nary Morton Jas M Belcher Rub't Morris Thomas A. McMilley Smith. Brown Capt Jno. Brawn G.F Mandal A. Brown Mes Charity McCullough Wm M McDaulel Arch Messay Juo A Bucke Miss Martha Meutique Mrs P 3 McKee John Brantum Mine Martha Nelson J B & Co Nelson Nath 4 B Owen Thos B Phare Joo C Proick Mrs Emeline Reeds Bam'l Robinson Mys E I care of Dr Eiland Rosen Jan H Rice David Rhinehort Michae Reed Dr Edwin Russell A. Roberts Miss Sarah A Stephens C T Saunders T S Setters Amuldus V

Day Day ! Dupklin Jas H Dauklin H. H. Easley T W. Evans W Evans J 8 Fulton Jau G Fikes Jno Foushell Joseph G Falls Joo My Faller or Mr Jack Stokes S

son son in law of Stephens Rosett Mis Speacs Wm Shavor Messes Tubb Mrs Jus M Gray A L Hays Jue B Holeman Wm B E Carlinle Hopson Juckson

Howell Neculson Hopkius Mrs Eliza Helladay John Harrell Carney Hoopper Jordan H Holifield Jesse Hanshaw Warner Hopkins PH Holmes Theophilys Johnson Thos. Ings P L

N. W. FLETCHER, P. M., By H. F. Gonnes, acting P. M.

Stephens Gideon

Stephess Joseph

Spott Jas C

Saundera Wm

Shields Wm B.

Tubb Miss Blizeless

Taylor Phrasame

Tillermy James

Williams Thes

Warren Sam'l II

Woods Romulus

Weathered W W

Wingfield Jac K Williams E.C

Wallace A M

Wright Harvy

Weiker David

Worell J. At ..

Vates Robert

Wright J'H

Tubb Jno B

Tutt Jas C

Sneed B.A.

Smith Mr S

COMMISSION BUSINESS PHE subscriber takes this opportunity his returning his acknowledgements to his form er patrans, and respectfully inform them and the public, that he will continue the Commission Business on his own neronat; and lipper by strict actention to business, to merita continuance of their

LEMUEL CALLAWAY. Mobile, March 16, 1844.

LARD LAMPS!! Na new principle latest parent and pattern which burn admirably—gives a first rate

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Agents of the Augusta Insurance and Bank g Company.

RATICAN & GRIFFIN, Pieonia (Panalina 31 Commerce and 31 Front Streets.

MOBILE. Asion. M. Grippen

MICH'S RATIGAN. Nov. 16, 1843

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Di. B. P. CURRX tenders his thanks to the citizens of Maries and its vicinity, for plant favors, and temperaturly solicits a continuation of their putroange. He has removed his office to the room adjulating it. F. Godden's Drug Status, and will devote his undivided attention to the duties of his profession. He may be found at all times at his office in the day, and at the residence of J. R. Gorse at high, unless about an order-niceal brainess. sional business. His charges will be as fellows:

night; mileage, 50 ets. in the day, at night \$1.— Other charges in proportion. Feb. 7, 1844 WIRAM GREEFING. JOHN A. BATTELLE. WHOLESALE GROCERS

No. 34, COMMERCE STREET.

Visit during the day, \$1, and \$2 (in town) at

Mobile, Alabama. REFER TO Rev. Alexander Travia. Concenh County. J. H. DeVatie, Wm. H. Livam, Esq. Wilcox David Carter, Esq., Butler Capt. John Fox, Munroa Judge Ringold, Marongo

THE HEST ARTICLE YET. Carter's Compound Paime PREPARED PROM VEGETABLES ONLY THIS article is offered to the public fees a equivietion that it is imperior to any seticle

It has gained vast reputation for the cure of Con-sumption, Asthena, Whooping Cough, Catarring affections of the chest, Influence, Croop, Spitting of Blood. Pain in the side, Shortness of Breath and common Golds. Price only fifty couts a visit, For sale only at the Drug Store, opposite Cockes old stand, by E. R. SHOWALTER. Feb. 24, 1844.

A new collection of fill man for the use of the Blander Charches.

a name many and propent calls which have for g time been simile, from various sections of wastry, for a new bollection of Plyings, that

the eventry, for a new trollection of Princip, that should be adopted the wants of the Chareles a gammathy, it is begind withdraw be fally cost.

Supersing as a max appear to those the ate against the gent diversity of opinion and takes every where adding it reference to human term added to public weathing the new collection actors with almost gamme set theyer. Its rapidant endocing into churches it varies our parts of the country; the namerous testimonals of approvations high commendations duty receiving in commention with the actionwholged ability of the objects; the approximation facilities anjoyed by them, of drawt ing from the best sources in this and other countries the game case with which the complishes has been made; the new acceptant, and sympassive plus of a complete the new acceptant, and sympassive plus of a complete the superior merits of the work.

In substitute to the protected labor of the edi-

du middiou to the protected labor of the edi- perior preparation, and an expression of their test they are research approbation."

a Committee, composed of elergymen of high standing in different parts of the Union, by whose critical examination and important suggestions the value of the work has come greatly ordered.

All of Watta by man, possessing lyrical spirit, and suited to the working of a Christian assembly, are inserted, and a higher number of hymne here ing to the very defective preparation in Aritive in the property of the part of the control of the control of the control of the faculty give nutice further, that own are inserted, and a higher number of hymne here. tofore unknown in this miniter, have been intro-duced. The distinction of profins and hymen, usually made in other collections, it will be per-ceived, has been avoided in this, and all have been and numbered in regular, unbroken succession,
There are three valenble hankxus, -a "General Index" of subjects, a "Pastigular, Index." and an exten-ded and very valuable "Horipture ludex."

Notice of the Ann. Boy. Publication & S. B. Society, Phil. Notice of the Am. Boy. Publication & S. S. Soviety, Phil.

The Board of Director of the American Businst Publication and Sunday School Society, induced by the numerous and argent call Public, for a long time, have been understan of Byanas that should be adopted what construction of Byanas that should be adopted what was a first chumber generally, remived, in the year 1981, lipidale impactable measures for the accomplishment of this chunch. Why this view a committee, consisting at May. W.T. Beantly, D. B. of Bouth Carolina Rev. J. L. J. agg. of Ambutas, Rev. h. B. C. Mowelle of Tennessio, Rev. W. S. Lynd, D. D. of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Paylon, of Virginia, Rev. B. P. 1996 of Bary land, Rev. de B. M. de analis, W. Griswald of Passaylvania, and flor. W. R. Williams, D. D. of Phys. York, was Here 60. B. Ide and it. W. Griswald are Panaly Ivania, New 60. B. Ide and it. W. Griswald are Panaly Ivania, and five. W. R. Williams. D. D. of Pare York, was appointed to prepare and repeatered the proposed activities. It was, however, subsequently necessariated that a printing with had been appointed that a printing with had been appointed that Bern B. Store and Her. S. F. Smith, whose resteem they find engage of had arendy commonand their than they find engage of had arendy commonand their taking. I got his wall-known ability of these gentlemen, there appeals god reason to expect a valuable men, there appeals god reason to expect a valuable agen, there appeared good reason to expect a valuable collection, sold one that would fully meet the end which the Board exatemplated. In order, therefore, to avoid the nanceountry multiplication of Hymn Books, it was derived expedient, by the Board, to unite, if possible with the above named publishers. Accordingly, the manuscript of Musics Stowe and Smith having been axmanuscript of mesons on the cattainstory, arrangements were made to have the sheets as they were i seed from the press, submitted to the committee of the Band, with the understanding, that, if, after such siterations with the understanding, that, if, after such siterations and interestments as reight by angreated, it should most their approval, the Beard would adopt a as their own. This approval having been about the their voted assailmously to adopt and publish the work, and here negotiated with Gould, Kendell & Lincoln, to that effect.

Signed by order and on belialf of the Board

Cor Sas. Am. Bap. Publication S. S. Seciety.

Philadelphia, Way 18, 1843.

Cettificate of the Committee appointed by the American Baptist Publication and Sunday School Seconds.

The undanisgued having been requested by the Beard of Directors of the American Baptist Publication. there of the Parture, whited by the Rev. B. Savy and Rev. S. F. Smith, and to suggest such emen. dations or hight secure espedient to render the work man acomplable to the churches shronghout our counc. try, hereby certify that they have punfarmed the ser-wice assigned them, and units in recommending the work as one well adopted to the purpose for which a

WILLIAMS, WILLIAMS, CHONGE B. Tox, JAMES B. TAYLOR. JNO. L. DAUG, Sorgan P. Head,
Sorgan W. Lyan.
Sassus, W. Lyan.
United Tentanony of the Pastors of the Baptist Churckes
he Boston and recinity.

At Lancoun, —Permit ust Ruses W. Grawold;

take this mathod of expressing our great satisfaction with the Collection of Hymns which you have of late ablished for the use of the Baptist denomination. As Pesters, we have long felt the need of some book different from any which could be obtained, and we have looked forward with interest to the time when your proposed work should be handed from the proce. That work is cow completed, and before the public and from an attentive and external examination of its sugar, we are prepared to give it a hearty recommendation. It is clear in its arrangement, sound in dectrine, rich in sentiment, sweet and beautiful in its poetry, and is our opinion, must admirably adapted to the wants of the denomination. We cannot bet hope, therefore, that it will soon be adopted by allour church NICHOLAS MEDSERY.

DAMEL SMARP. R. W. CUSHMAN. R. H. NEALE. Rongay Tunnaut. NATHABIEL COLVER T. F. CALDICOTT.

J. W. PARKER, BRADLEY MINER, J. W. CHASSTRAD. JOSEPH BANVARD. SHAS B. RANDALL. THOMAS DRIVER. Boston, 1843.

From the Professors of Newton Theological Institution.
Union of judgment in regard to all the principles which sheald acquisite the preparation of a Hymn Book which sheald against too property and as to the both as to the case of selected hymns omission and alterations in the case of selected hymns. that have long been in use, is not to be expected. are free, however, to say, that in conjugate mess of out ject in adaptation to the various occasions of worship, in devocat and postic character, and in general excellence, we regard the work as examently superior to collections

Pans, and Prof. of Christian Theology. Prof. of Sat. Rint. and Pasters Faties.

flone vie B. Pankerr, Pour of Bit historium and Imary The Price of the 12mp, palpit sine, it usleaded binding, at from \$1,50 to 3,00. 18mq, pew size handsomily bound in sheep, at 75 cm, 13mo, positet size, bondsomoly bound in sheep, at 924 cm. The different sizes are also based in various extra styles, price corresponding.

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Mobile, Ala. March 16, 1844.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. A MEUTATING, Treplaining and various other P. R. SHOWALTER

DISSOLUTION. THE constanting beretafute mining by mutual concent, on 3d Neventher lime.

LEMUKL GALLAWAY Mobile, March 16, 1864 If TO TEACHERS.

Transes of the Linearity of Alabama, an Ordinance was passed, of which the fol-

Be it further Ordained. That the Paculty be authorized and requested to lause to the teacher or teachers of such of those applications. cames for admission to each secreting Fresh. man class at its formation, as shall appen onsmins ion be found to be best prepares for entrance, a testimonial in writing of such such

arranged together, under their appropriate heads ceeding classes; and that to secure uniform. my of preparation, they have adopted har-

every candidate will be examined. The Faculty have also adopted Andrew's and Studdard's Latin Grammer, and candidutes will be examined on to other.

19 order of the Faculty. F. A. P. BARNARD, Sec.y. niversity of Alabama, January 5, 1844. F Editors in the Same of Alabama, friendly to the cause of Education, are requested to give the foregoing a few insertions.

Jan. 20, 1811. L MV SUMWALT & CO. WHOLESALE & MELALL Booksellers and Stationers,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 37, Dauphin Street, MOBILE, Ala.

Frant's Using States, 12mo, Front's Practical Grammur, just published, Pittineck's Goldonith's England, Rome and Greece. Frant's American Speaker, Turner's Chemistry, Chid's United States, by Goodrich, Ambuorth's Latin Dictionary, by Charles Anthon, Professor of Languages in Columbia. Colinge, N. York, Anthon, Professor of Languages in Columbia. Colinge, N. York, Kerth's Arithmetic, Guan's Domestic Medicine, Missouri Harmony, by Was, Walker, Borney's Chaire, Mercur's Country, hispoirit Harmony, Virginia Sek citous. J. M. SUMWALT & Compare a bindery at-

tached to their establishment, and are prepared to manufacture Riank Hooks to any pattern. A General assortment of Law, Medical, and Miscellangous Stock constantly on hand, which Mobile, February 1. 1841.

> Cheaper thum Ever. JOHN K. RANDALL. MOBILE,

OFFERS to purchasers a large and well ricetes according to the state and bentisement, with apply a but replanted in stare, and which he co identify names hear is replanted in stare, and which he co identify names hear is a consist or many in the Suntector was so and charging a many the successing the most favorable facilities for proof the frequent applies at the between possible rates, und, being determined to concess them if with any if profits and quick sales, he is craftled to linguise of colors where the interest prices are a proposed to the sales of t

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107 Merchants, Traders, Teachers, Parents, Planters, and all who may need either Books or Stationary, are sevited to anii and examine the stock and prices.

Mobile, Pelguary 24, 144.

PROSPECTOS

ALABAMA BARTIST. If is proposed to publish in the town of Ma rion, Perry county Alubama, a weekly Religio

Paper, with the above to be.

Pe illustrate and support the distinguishing doctrines and adopts of the Baptist Denominated, with he a promision object of this paper.

It will furnish a medium of inter-communication among the Churches, and jts readers will constantly have before them intelligence from individual Ministers.

from Churches. District Meetings, Associations, and from the Executive Board of the Saptist State Convention. To render this interchange of opinion frequent, and to have our descents intelligence promptly throws WITHIN OUR OWN LIMITS—We cannot depend issued in another State. The news becomes when it must be forwarded to some distant pe publication: afterwards be brought back, and then bagin o take its rounds among our families.

The Alabama Barrier will contain information re

specting the operation of Bible, Musicuary, Subbath School and Temperance Societies. I tonied, also, that it shall present such views of Chris-pion Education, General Morality, and Practical Piety, aswill make it a valuable Faulty Paren.

The paper will be conducted, (for the present) by Association of Bakrajazz, who enjoy the entire of fidence of the Charakes, and are despity intotested tell prosperity of the Denomination, and in the genty progress of the Redenmin's Kingdom.

TERMS THE ALABAMA BAPTIST will be published weekly, on an Imperial sheet, with fair type, and for number to number them, at THREE DOLLARS per an-

194 oz. French Sulphate of Quinine—as usual, at \$2 50 per uz. and no less.

Levrett's Liniments, McLean's do, Overstreet's do. Also—Thomson's, Howard's and Mattson's Books, and a great variety of other articles, used in the Botanic Practice of Med
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