## TERMS.

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TERS ON BUSINESS, containing names of subscribers, money, &c., should be directed to Rev. J. H. DEVOTIE, Treasurer of the 'Alabama Bap-

#### From the Baptist Advocate. Ministerial Education.

NUMBER 111. Bome Objections to the Thorough Education of the Ministry considered.

That a ministry adapted to the wants of the present age must be one of superior intell gence, and more than ordinary mental power, is a point about which there is no longer any controversy among intelligent Christians. Now if it can be made manifest that such a ministry can with the divine blessing be furnished only by means of a thorough education, the objection we are considering must be abandoned. Whatever time may be requisite for the attainment of the great end, will be regarded as a necessary element in the process, and us allowed and sanctioned by Him who has created the conditions of our existence. That superior intelligence and great mental power are results which can be secured ordinarily only by a thourough education, we shall now attempt to show. We say ordinarily, as not including place them above the conditions imposed upon thir fellow-men. These instances are very few, and must be regarded as exceptions to the rule. We cannot allow any argument to be drawn from their existence to invalidate our proposition, or to limit its an-Iversality. It is a general fact, attested both by observation and experience, that enlarged knowledge and great vigor of mind are the p culiar traits of the training and culture involved in what is properly termed education. This will be admitted, when a just conception is had of the nature of mind, and

the design of education. The mind, like the body, has its stages of infancy, growth and maturity. Its powers, inally in an embryon or infantile state. They are developed, strengthened, and perfected by means adapted by the Author of our existence, to produce these special results. Nutritions food, and proper exercise under the bealthful induences of a pure atmosphere, are the means ordained for the growth and invigoration of the body. If the means " not applied, or only in stinted measure, the body perishes, or reunitus in a feeble and abortive state, wholly unfitted for vigorous and effective, action. Analogous to this, is the effect open mind, under a similar deprivation of its appropriate means of nourishment and growth, with the exception that the mind cannot perish. It is immortal, and will live on in some condition or other. Its powers remain folded up and dormant and it alternate ly sleeps and wakes in the feelileness of infancy, or prattles and trifles in the incompelency of childhood. It cannot attain to elastie youth, much less to nature and powerful manhood. There are thousands of strong and hile bodies, bearing about feeble and infantile minds. Now it is the special object of education, to apply the means adapted to bring out, strengthey, and mature the intellectual powers Knowledge is the food of the mind, and this, together with the proper exercise of its powers under favorable influences, will ensure its healthful growth, and ultimately the fullness and perfection of its immortal energies. A thorough education, it must be kept in mind, involves a two-fold process, as indicated in the last sentence, viz: instruction, or the communication of knowledge, and discipline, or the exer. se and trains ing of the faculties. The latter, though often overlooked, is by far the most important part of the work. The former bears to it the subordinate relation of means to an end.

The acquisition of knowledge, merely, is not for a momet to be compared in value to the effect realized in the process of acquisis Oh! I thought I was there.' Where, motion, in developing, invigorating, and enlarging the mental powers. The highest and incomparably the most valuable result of a perfect education, is so to have disciplined the mind that it shall have a perfect com mand and free use of its various faculties.

To reach this great consummation, it will at once be seen, time is indispensable. We or vegetuble body; but the effect in both cases ed unitedly, 'These are consolations of the is similar -- unhealthy prematurity, without religion of the bible." solidity or durability. The highest wisdom Alarmed at my own thoughts I dress the

regular operation of these laws. Time is thue horizon, and pouring his beams over I have let its influence, and I bel for you all indeed precious, and to be carefully husban- the face of nature. Who made that sun! that a mother in my circumstances can be-b ded in all this work of preparation; but the seemed to whisper in my car. 'He maketh! The toy call of death is now creeping over idea that "time is wasted," in presecuting a bis sau to rise on the evil and on the good,' my frame. This is the last effort of my mapreparatory work to an extent necessary to busy memory replied. I twirled my watch ternal lovs. Life is fast ebbi ig away-time the highest efficiency of the individual enga- key with trembling fingers. I caught up a seems fast receeding, and elecuity is fast ged in it, is mischievously erroneous. Time book, and turned over the leaves with a tre- opening with all its solemn restition to my thus appropriated, is us wisely and usefully pidation and haste that showed how deeply view. What I do, must be done quickly. employed as in any part of the subsequent I was agitated, and now absent my busy The grave is ready for me. My house is course of active service. Here the homely mind; for I had not the most foreign idea set in order, all my work on earth is done, All Baptist Ministers are requested to act as illustration of the woodman and his axe is in point. That portion of the day employed again my mother's voice, and hastened back born son. Let me first ask you one ques-

in grinding the uze, and so fitting it for effeclive use through the remainder, is a far wiser disposition of it, than if it were all devoted to actual blows in the most active and strenuons service. To exhaust one's strongle upon a dull and inefficient instrument, when a reasonable amount of time would suffice to fit it for masterly execution, this is to waste time in the most prodigal form.

Hostrations upon this point might be multipled to any extent. Who would accuse the Gen lof wasting time, that would keep his soldiers under drill until they were able to cope with the skill and adroiness of a well disciplined enemy? By abstaining from actual conflict during the time necessary to complete this preparatory work, he is enabled to achieve, in one hour perhaps, a decisive I had seen my mother. I replied that I had victory, which brings, enduring glory and peace to his country. On the other hand, 'She is a poor, weak, bewildered woman,' had he prematurely rushed into buttle, with a said he. I felt myself gathering strength raw and undisciplined soldiery, all would from the assertion. 'You must,' he con-

thorough literary and theological education, feelings in her presence. In her wild mosis eight or nine years, including an academic, ments she is eloquent, and touching in collegiate and theological course. In the many of her appeals; but we know she Hamilton Institution, the whole course occu- is not, hersel?' My sister with surprising pies eight years. Long observation and firmness, said that what ever her father might experience, by those who have conducted the think of her mother, she had the clearest business of education, have decided this evidence that she had the most perfect use amount of time is necessary to secure the ofher reason; and that while her body was hightest benefits of instruction and discipline. fast wasting away, her 'inward man was re-Not, indeed, that an education can be com- newed day by day," I turned a look of pleted even in this time; but a good foundas inquiry on my sister; her features were tion can be baid, which the individual himself highted up with the same glow of feeling can build on in after life. We most fully which I had seen in the face of my mother. those instances of extraordinarily gifted in concur in the necessity of devoting so much My father rose, muttered something about dividuais, whose intuitive gentus seems to time as is specified to the great work of presenthusiasm and the priest-ridden craft, and paration for the active duties of the ministry. left the room. In our opinion, the time could not be materially shortened, without the most serious me that a surprising change had taken place effect upon the intellectual character and power of the ministry. Hence our deep conviction is, that the interests of the community, and above all the inserner of national tened and active piety require that this course should be amply sustained and every facility avail themselves of its full advantage.

> G. W. E. HAMILTON, Feb. 21, 1845.

exceedingly interesting Periodical, comes to us as we remarked in our last number, are orige with the following pathetic story, which we pub-

# THE DVING MOTHER

THE INFIDEL SON. O, if there be within the human heart A feeling holier than all else beside, it is the love that warms the mothers breast, Even for a sinning abildreit a mer's tien Till the last throb of feeling is at rest."

On my arrival at New York, I learned that ny mother was in the last stages of consumption, if alive. My mother was the only being on earth who had a hold on my conscience. She had made an impression on my heart which infidelity itself could not eradicate. The idea of seeing her no more was agony. I therefore hastened up the North River as far as Kinderbook, took a seat in the earliest stage, and horried on towards home, agitated with a thousand fearul apprehensions.

The sun was just rising over my native hills when I alighted at my father's door .-All was still! I was just about to give a loud rap when my sister opened the door, and bade good morning to the watcher, who was just departing, and pressed me to her throbbing bosom. My brother you have come? was all she could articulate, and weeping led, the way to my mother's room.

She stepped lightly in, withdrew the curtain slightly from her bid, and left the room. The scene she anticipated would be too teuder for her feelings. I walked softly to her bed; my mother seemed to be a dozing .-Her face was turned from me, and so pale, so emaciated, that my first impression was, that she was dead. But a smile passing over her features convicced me of my mistake. I saw her lips moving-I heard a whisper-I leaned over her. 'I come--I come, said she, 'I come, I come,' Then opening her eyes she said, 'Am I here ?ther.' said I ten lerly, 'There said she pointing upward. I drew back, so that she supposed it was my sister who spoke. 'Hark!' said she, again. I moved instinctively forward and listened. She repeated :

"Hark ! They whisper, angels say, Sister spiri , come away.

"I come," said she ngain, "to join your God has impressed upon the mental consti- everlasting song.' A smile unearthly now jution, or all our efforts to attain the desired lighted up her features. I gazed at her a end will be abortive. The growth of mind moment, and inspite of my infidelity, conmay indeed be forced, as that of an animal science, reason, my better judgment, whisper-

dictates a diligent use of the means adapted curtain close and walked to the winpow .the laws which the All wise Creator has awful goodness was; I seemed to be in the your earliest moral preceptions. I know the printer out of his pay-

result to be eventually brought about by the looked out, the sun was climbing up the -low soothing its doctrines nie to guilt. what book I held in my hand. I henred except a few parting words to you, my first to her bed just to hear her repeat-

"Then shall I see, and hear, and know, All I desired or wished below."

Still more agitated. I wiped away the tears which I thought it weakness to shed; and with secret conviction of the reality of vital godliness, was about to leave the room, when, recollecting the book in my hand, I went back to lay it down on the table-when --ting my eye, for the first time on the open lose its consciousness, and cease to exist, page, I read,

"Lorenzo, dost thou feel these arguments?

Or is there naught but vengence can be felt ?" On entering the breakfast room I met my father, who welcomed me home with more than usual parental kindness, and inquired if seen her, but had not spoken with her .-timued, 'arm yourself with fortitud, and be The time now devoted to what is termed a careful to keep a perfect control of your

> in her own feelings on the subject of religion, since I had seen her. Conscience again res iterated, 'Dost thou feel these arguments, or

After breakfast I hastened again to the sick room. My mother was awake, had afforded to our young and rising ministry to been informed that I was there, and received me with great composure. 'One thing have I desired of the Lord, and he has given me the desire of my Leart, said she, with a smile, giving me a maternal kiss. The The "Mother's Journal & Visitant," an solemn querry of Dr. Young, still sounded in my ears, 'Dost thou leel these arguments?'

My mother said that day was to be a so-

lemn day with her, she was at the eleventh hour,' about to unite with the church mili tant, and very possible with the church trius phant; and added, that it would be a pleasant exchange to go from communion on earth to fruition in heaven. In the afterunique polarous were made for the Lord's present. My father took his seat in a winmotionless during the exercises, as if he had not power to move. The children were arranged near the bed. My mother was raised by pillows to as comfortable a position as possible; still her friends expressed a fear that the exercise would be too fatiguing for her in her weak state. Fear nothing but After these solemn and impressive scenes

were ended, my mother addressed my father in the language of affectionate warning; ascended in her addresses or admonitions, the hible. till she had spoken to all of them but me .--She bade them farewell-gave her hand to each of her christian friends, and they de- "I pity the printer," said my uncle Toby."

My mother, thought I, feels that my case is hopeless, and desires to leave me to pursue my own chosen path to ruin. Tears rushed to my eyes; but I supressed them and strove hard to escape from the inward voice which continued to repeat, 'Dost thou feel these arguments? I rose to leave room .-She called me back, and asked me to take a seat near the bed. She beckoned to my sister to leave the room. 'A'one with God,' said she, and raising her hands to heaven, plead for strength to do her duty, her lastduty to her first born son-slamented that she had, through fear of man, acted with so little decision-had done so hule to save her children-appealed to him who seeth in secret, stifled hopes, slavish fear, and bitter repens is all over with him! They lorgive others, but tunce, but thanked God that he had at last they cannot for give the printer. He has a host their next monthly meeting. given her victory through the Lord Jesus to print for, and every one sets up for a critic. Then turning to me she alluded to Christ. Then turning to me she alluded to as more postry, marriages, and bon mo's away my infidelity, and presented me a volume of with these state pieces." The politician claushis the Scriptures, with Watsonle Apology for speciacles over his nose, and reads it over in Dost thou feel these arguments? was again none, takes his speed of folds them, and of considerable literary attenuments.— and flourishing city, it is now reduced to a vilrepeated to my soul.' 'My son,' suid she, sticks them in his pocket, declaring the formerly an instructor of youth, now has no taking my hand in her's, I know you are paper good for nothing but to urn. So he goes, school, but lives on a small property which an infidel. I know you reject the bible as a Every one thinks it ought to be printed expressible owns at Fow-loom, interest, watched the progress of skepticism!

established, and a patient waiting for the presence of some all peruading spirit. I secondario by which it has been defended tion which I wish you to answer to God and your own conscience. Do you wish me to die a believer in the dark creed of Voltaire or Thomas Paine? If so step torward with me to the tomb, which in the light of infidelity is dark as darkness itself. Death is an eternal sleep, an utter extinction of being. This thinking, reasoning mind, capable of se much expansion, cultivation, and enjoyment, ment go out, like an espiring taper, like the beast that perish. Infidelity has rendered my life wretched: the past has been a weary way-all the future is dark as as the shadow of death. There is nothing a heaven or on earth that can give a ray of light, or hope, or consolation, to the dying infidel. Should you name the promisesthe deist's God never made a revelaution of limself to man. Should you speak of him. whom the apostle calls the resurrection and the life-he is an imposter. Do you speak of prayer-the God of the deist is not a prayer hearing God-it is an effrontery to call upon his name. Come with a licentious song, or an idle jest-say something to stille reflection, and quiet the forebodings of guilt, and you give him a partial relief. But it is a short reprieve; the king of terrors will not be put off with jest, or charmed with a song, or bribed with money, or foiled by sophistry; the last consulsive pang comes on the spirit stroggles with the clay-it bursts its frail enclosure, and is gone-gone .-Where, Oh, where? My son, we must leave the departed deist where he choses to leave himsell--in darkness.' Now, do you wish your mother to die this? Oh, no, tou de not, cannot, And thanks be to God, I do not die thus. But, while life recedes, A private talk with my sister convinced hope and confidence in the God of my safvation strengthens, bringtens, Peace, peace, like a river pours its balary influence over me. Eternity and immortal life open on my sool's delighted vision-unuterable thoughts of God and heaven fill my allready expanding capacities. I feel the assurance that

God is my Figher, Christ my Savior, and the Holy Spirit my Comforter; that shall soon have an unclouded visi in of the glories of God's palaces: that all that is now dark, or deep, or high, to my present finited capacity, will be untolded and understood. Nature, providence, and grace will fornish themes for eternal research; the per fections and attributes of God, an endless

intellectual feast; and redemption, an ever-"And not only shall my immortal spirit live but my body shall also rest in hope." The resurrection has folled away the stone from the sepulchre, illuminated that dark englosure, and o her friends forsake me; and his presence is ed to wait one men h more before having a supper. The family were all desired to be sweet-is sweet. Oh, my son "-she would have procoeded—she gasped—and sunk back dow in a remote corner of the room, and set on her pillow. I c fled the family in haste-she was gone. The smile and look of peace, and hope, and joy, rested on her features. My fath. er was pale-he trembled, and sank into a chair beside her. My sister calm'y closed my mother's aves, while her face shone with jey, as did the face of Moses on the mount of vision.

I stood awe-struck. I looked first at peaceful clay, then at my father, then at my absent from Hong Kong. sin,' said she sweetly; "I feel strength ned lovery, pious sister. I saw infidelity in all its for the scenes before me, and expect that deformily. I saw the religion of the bible, in this work will be my last work-but it is well. its legitimate fruits, giving support and joy in ant departure of a believer to a brightes, better world. I saw myself as a lost singer. I saw my remedy; it was the Saviour of sinners re- Kwo-he-seen-sang. At 101, we four met in then began with the youngest child, and vealed in that long neglected and despised book. the vestry for mutual shortstign in view of

# The Printer.

"He's a poor creature," rejoined Trim.

"How so?" said my uncle. "Because, in the first place," continued the corporal, looking full upon my uncle, "because he must endeavor to please everybody. In the compositor, it is inserted, and he is ruined to all intents and purposes."

"Too much the case Trim," said my uncle, with a deep sigh, "too-much-the-case," "And please your bonor," continued Trim, elevating his voice, and striking in an imbloring attitude, "this is not the whole."

"Go on, Trim," said my uncle, feelingly. "The printer," sometimes," pursued the corporal, "hits upon a piece that pleases him mightily; and he thinks that it cannot but go down with subscribers. But, alas! sir, who can calcu'ate the buman mind? He inserts it, and it the Bits e, and Young's Night thoughts. - search of a violent invective; he finds quirer a genteel and pleasing looking man Egypt, A. M. 2448. Though once a large revalation from God. I have with prinful sly for himself, as he is a subscriber; and yet sir." said the corporal clasping his hands bein your young mind. I know the art and sceedingly, "would you believe, sir, there are suphistry with which it was minuled with some subscribers who do not! anate to keep the

From the Buntuit Advacate pe of Musther Shook to Shother R. Tori Paster of Oliver Steam Charles.

We have taken so deep an interest in this letter, that we cannot believe that any part of its contents will be otherwise than interesting to our readers. We therefore copy all out the part which appears to have been designed to be private. It will be remarked that the greater part is in the form of a journal; but on this account it shows more disincily the exact condition of the mission

and the occupating and daily experience of the missionaries. Hong Kong, Sept. 26, 1844. This evening commenced Chinese prayer neeting, which is to be regularly held every Thursday evening. I designed it especially or the native Christians and inquirers, to be conducted by such of them in tuen as are most capable, not expecting to be present often myself, as this is the evening of the united English prayer meeting among the missionaries. I conducted the meeting this yening, investy to show them how, and was deeply interested with the interview. The promise of the Saviour to be with even two or three who assembled in his name was first commented upon, and I led in prayer. Afer making some observations touching the duty and importance of prayer, Luk-seenang prayed. I then arose and mentioned that there was something upon my mind which had deeply interested me 12 years ago, and I now wished to communicate it. Every eye stared at me, while Yang-see-sang, who was sitting near me with a Testament in his band, really seemed alarmed at the an nouncement I had made. I remarked, that aben I used to think of coming to China, before I left my bative land, I thought if I should ever be permitted to join in a formal proper meeting with a company of Chinese disciples, how truly grateful should I feel to God for so great a blessing. Heft my country, and now to night, after 9 years' toil and drudgery, I am permitted to enjoy so high a privilege. They all seemed deeply interested as I proceeded, almost every eye glistened with a tear, while several, with evident emotion, audibly ejaculated, "It is God who has done it; it is God who has done it." Yangsee sing having prayed, I took occasion to impress upon them the high duty of growing in knowledge and grace, and of being careful, circumspect, prayerful and netive Christions, assuring them that if they diligently and prayerfully did all in their power to teach the gospel to others, God would add his blessing and great would be the increase of the nians, when they leard of their faith, Christ delight to remember them with the prayerfolgess and sympathy of genuine brotherhood, as being fellow disciples of the Lord Jesus and co heirs of the heavenly inheritance. Kwossen-sang prayed, and the interview ended to the satisfaction of all, judging from

nese prayer meeting! Sept. 27. Held a meeting to-night for the vamination of Hen seen-sang and Fatsro .-In many particulars the examination was sati-fictory, but flund same mei tore righter final examination preparatory to baptism.

Sept. 28. Yow-choog and Le-aman were examined before both churches, and manimously received for baptism.

Sept. 30. I had the happiness of haptising You school and Le-aman, in the presence of a large congregation, at 7 o'clock this morning. Zasming, one of the inquirers, who was to have been examined last night, was

Oct. 6. This morning held Chinese prayer meeting at 7 o'clock. Chinese preaching at 11 o'clock. A large assembly convened. I was aided in the pulpit by three of the disciples, Yaug-geen-sang, Wong-seen-sang and kneeling down, each of us prayed in rotation before we rose from our knees. I hold this pulpit. Established a meeting to-day at 12. surprize, they offered one of their temples to be held every Sabbath at the school house with the disciples, inquirers and scholars, and negligence of the moment, perhaps a small para- any others who choose to attend. It pargraph pops upon him, he hastily throws it to the takes both the character of a Sunday school and a Bible class. I was deeply interested in it to day, and I think with the Master's ing out station. blessing will be very useful. At night, English preaching to a large and attentive au-

Oct. 7. Delivered a discourse at the Engbsh monthly concert, "on the primary means for promulgating the gospel." The native disciples also met by them-elves and had a concert of prayer. The deacon says they are going to establish a regular system of contributions for the spread of the gospel at

Oct. 8. Yang-si 8.1-sang reports an interesting inquirer at Kow-loom, and Wong-

seen-sang reports one at Clek choo. Oct 9. Introduced to the Kow-loom ins

Oct. 10. Tu-day Luk-scen-sang presentafter all this complaining, would you believe it ed no alderly man, Een fat, for a final two mouths' trial, preparatory to baptism. He bus been a regular attendant at chapel for a long time, and really seems interested in the fies control when troused for the dead.

truth. Held a long and choe interview with him at the vestry, in conjunction with Lobe After Lock rest I had offered purper, the old man clar prayed with quality-parent sincerity. I have known him for counting, and pray that he may indeed he taught

Oct. 14. For some days one of the disci

ples, Che-ton, the former priest, has been serionsly ill wish chalers, and this marning, at 3 o'clock, I was called up, the man stating that Che-ho was dying. I hastened to his room but when I arrived at his side the vital spack had fied! His father and brother were weeping over him. He is a great loss to us, being a valuable was and a most active christian. During his illness I often conversed and prayed with him. The deacon, Look, also prayed with him, and he seemed to enjoy our prayers. He said he relied solely upon the Lord Jesus, and was not afraid to die.-His Christian career was a short, but an ema ineutly useful one, and was the primary instrument of bringing into the church his father, his only brother, and one of his friends I hope to send you a somewhat longer stotice of his life. At 11 o'clock his regiains were decently interred. At the grave many attended. I made a short address, the coffin wirs lowered, Luk-seen-sang offered prayer, I followed with a few more observations, and most of the disciples, and also boys of the school, having thrown in a handful of clay upon the coffin, we all separated.

Oct. 20. Attended to the usual services of this sacred Satibatio. At Chinese preaching at 11 o'clock, we had a congregation of nearly 200 persons, who gave marked attention to the word spoken. The truth is evidently winning its way among the Chinese.

Oct. 23. To-day we had the high priviege of welcoming to our hearts, our family, and our field of labor, the Rev. Dr. Devan and lady, from New York. The whole circomstances of their coming are deeply interesting to Mrs. Shuck and myself, and they are just such colleagues as we have long prayed for. May God make us a blessing to each other and to this great land of heatherisni! New York city has nobly responded to our appeal. What will Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Richmond and Cincionati now do? We absolutely need more laborers.

Nov. I. Church meeting for the examinaion of candidates. Two examined, and while both cases were interesting, one was requested to wait another mouth, and the other was unanimously received.

Nov. 3. Lord's day. At 7 in the morning baptized Fat-ko, whose case received the Meeting at 10% o'clock in the vestry, with Luk-seen-saug and Lac-seen-gang, the native belowrs of the day. At 11 public preachs ing, at 12 Bible class, and Sabbath school at 5 p. m. Fat ke received the right hand of fellowship and united with us around the table of the Lord. At 7 in the evening. D:. appearances. Informal remarks were made Devan preached at the chapel to an attentive by several of the disciples during the meeting. English congregation. There were a few May God's sperial blessing attend this Chimore out than usual. . . .

> Mr. Dean expects to leave soon for America on account of health. Pray receive him as a brother beloved. His department (the Tie Ches speech. The Board have requese ted Mr. G. to join us at Hong Kong, which we hope he will do. Dr. Devan and his good lady have become the immediate celleagues of Mrs. S. and myself, and are already hard at work at our dialect-the Canton, Our new Bazaar Chapel will soon be completed, when we hope to have a series of services there similar to that now held in the Queen's Road Chapel. This last chapel we hope soon to enlarge again and otherwise much improve, by funds raised here. The doctor accompanied me and two of

the native preachers yesterday to Kow louin, one of our out stations, about eight miles from Victoria. We saw both the Mandacio's of the district-Ma-ter-yay, the military, and Hen-ter-yay, the li erary or civil manda rin. They were both very friendly, and we told them we designed opening an infirmary, where once, at least, per week, we intended gratuitously healing the sick, dispensing melive preachers who that day aid me in the dicines, and preaching the gospel. To our admirably adapted to the purpose, and locas ted in a beautiful grove. At Kow-loom there has been an interesting inquirer for some time, and altogether it is an encourag-

Dr. Devan and I have now immediately connected with us seven native preachers, and we are very anxious for some good brother to jois us, with a special view of giving these belpers Theological instruction. This is a most serious point, and we are praying that the great bond of the barvest will send us a Theological tutor for our native preachers, whose efficiency is suffering for want of

Kindly let me bases line from you. Pray for us. Believe me, faithfully and affections

J. LEWIS SHUCK.

Athens was founded by Cecrops, a native of

Ah, that talking at! only who have soffered from it can understand its wearing and petty misery, especially when placed in electustances which fortal reply.

The love which was restrained for the living de-

Saturday Morning, March 22, 1845

NOTICE.

Mr. David Gordon, of Mobile, is authorized to receive any money due the Howard College for Theological purposes. WM. N. WYATT, Treasurer.

January 18, 1845. AGENT. O'TMr. JOSEPH T. BRYANT is the authorised

WANTED-An active Agent for the "Alabama Baptist," in this State, and one in the State of Mississippi. Good terms will be of-

Agent of the "Alabama Baptist."

OFA Correspondent sends a long communi cation for our paper, of no benefit to us whatever personally, written so that a Philadelphia lawyer could not read it, and makes us pay twen. ty-five cents postage! It would not be difficult to tell what will become of us if this course be generally adopted.

John Crockett of Tennessee is called out as a candidate for Governor.

#### No Perfection.

Advocate," (Methodist.) giving utterance to his views and feelings on the subject of "Christian Perfection," says:

fection every man must grant without hesitation. Ed. We cannot suppose that man, while in this world, can arrive at the perfection of An-

gels. 3d. Nor can Saints, in this world, attain to that degree of perfection to which the spirits of just men arrive either before or after the resur-

4th. Neither can any man, while he is a corruptible body, attain to Adamic perfection.

5th and 6th. It appears both from experience and Scripture that Saints are not so perfect in knowledge as to be free from ignorance, nor from mistake.

7th. No person, however advanced in picty. is free from infirmaties in this life.

8th. Nor can we in this life expect to be wholly free from temptation.

We will shake hands with you, brother Elliolt, upon this view of the case, and will be glad whenever we can agree in our views and feel ings in regard to the christian character. It is pleasant to dwell together in unity, both of idea ane of action, and to commune together, by the érable sinners. For in so doing we may chance to feel the influence of the "Holy one of Israel, warming our hearts and causing us to exciaim "did not our hearts burn within us while He talked with ns by the way."

the depravity of the human heart, the to-al unworthiness of the sinner, or the christian even. as to the favor and mercy of God, the numerous ills that flesh is heir to, and the fearful temptations by which we are surrounded, as to suppose that we poor mortals, could attain to perfection in this life.

The Psa mist in view of his own nothingness in the sight of Gode his total unworthiness of -divine grace, his great sinfulness which separated him from his God, exclaimed in the fulness of his soul-"Cleanse me, O God, and make me clean! Create in me a new heart and ronew a sight spirit within me!" And our good brother. gets low down into the valley of humilliation where all christians should be, and is ready to

There is no perfection in this life. We are all signers, and have all come short of the glory of God. But we have an advocate with the Father, even Josus Christ, who intercedes for uat the bar of God, and shields us from His just auger, by pleading the merits of his blood which was shed on Calvary for us.

"But," says the brother probably, "there is a perfection in this life, which is not equal to the perfection of Augels, or redeemed spirits."-Ah! but perfection is perfection in every lan guage and tongue, in all circumstances and conditions, and cannot differ from itse i. Perfection is the highest of all heights, the most excellent of all excellencies, the very cap-stone of the most tradscendent eminence. Perfection cannot be less than itself, and that which is less than perfection is not perfection, but something else. Let us not confound language.

# Sappose We Look About Home

No one believes more tirm'y than I do in the necessity, 'he' wility, the efficiency, and the Christian obligation of "Foreign Missionary Operations." But for the spirit of missions, the Gospel of Christ never would have found its way berstely and manimously. They have exout of the bounds of Julia, much less into this mained the ground, and taken their position. Some bear the fruits of righteousness thirty, some in the salvation of God, and to share in the merits of that precious atonement through which we obtain an inheritance among the sanctified in Heaven, A more noble feeling never animated the bosom of a human being, than that which prompts him to other to others the means of oh. taining those unspeakable joys which ne has de- of the world! rived from the Divige Word, accompanied with makes them free, and rapid strides have been made in the past few years towards converting the beather to tied, and adding the attermost parts of the earth to his possessions. But it appears that a question of local character has arisen in the Union, and is erceping into the Church threatening to interferent bar some and pros- ing resolutions :

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST. | perity, and finally result in a division of her heretofore united effort. There is no use trying to conceal it; we fear we have got to separ ate. As for ourselt, we boped otherwise until we heard of the conduct of Mr. Mason in the East, and the position of the Board of Missions; but all hope is gone.

Let us look about home. Is there any necessity for it? Facts have lately been disclosed, in relation to our own community, that are really astounding, and could not be credited if not ver ified.

In some parts of our own State, and almost i our very midst, there is a more profound moral darkness, if possible, than in the jungles of India or the benigt ed regions of China-for there the people are shrouded in the mists of idolatry, but here some are sunk in the depths of ignorance. while sitting almost in the very sun-light of Truth Could it be thought, that in twenty miles of village, where God's holy temple is frequented every S. bhath, and the sound of the church-bell is heard semmoning worshipers to His altar, there are men who never heard the sound of the Gospel? Such is the fact! And if the truth were known, it is the case elsewhere. Let us look about home.

"The Virginia Board of Foreign Missions."

This Body, in their late session, took into Our good brother of the "Western Christian consideration the letter of the "Baptist Board of Foreign Missions." to the Alabama Haptist State Commuton, in reply to some resolutions passed by said Convention, and gave the fullow 1. That no person can attain to absolute per- ing opinions, as expressed in a CINCULAR addressed to the churches of Virginia.

1. The decisison of the Board is unconstitutional, Forthe Acting Board, in violation of the constitution, and the spirit of the Missionary compact, and disregarding the precedents set by the 'Triennial Convention' for their guidance to employ their power according to their private views and scruples, is in our view a flagrant breach of trust.

2. The decision of the Board is a manifest violation of the compromise resolution adopted a the last meeting of the Convention.

"Resolved That, in co-operating togeth er as members of this Convention in the work of Foreign Missions, we disclaim all sanction, either expressed or implied, whether of slavery or of anti-slavery; but, as we are neither for this man nor that man, this press and to promote, elsewhere, our own ground. But not so here-where God and reli-

with admissions made in the letter under con- wicked, the obedient and disobedint, the just and

proper." "In these sentiments," say the Board, "we entirely coincide. We have never called in question your social equality Foreign Missionary Union."

4. The decision of the Board is unjust to the Southern supporters of the Triennial Conven-

5. The decision of the Board, supposing it not intended to produce division, is as unu ise as t is unjust. And then concluded thus:

"The Board do not affirm, but it may be fairly inferred from their reasoning, that they could not appoint an agent, who holds slaves in view of his own unrightcoursess before God, to collect money from slaveholding churchmissionary implies a sanction of slavery.

policy in occupying it; but if this was not "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the

In view, brothren, of these considerations we feel that we have been injured by the decision of the Board. For their consecutions opinions on the subject of slavery, we of the 1st Epistic of John and 10th verse, one those described by some who have written embarrassing situation: We have vindica- armour of God," and have not on the "breastted their conduct and their motives. We plate of righteousness," and have not "your feet have cherished no unfavorable suspicions against them. But we are disappointed, and pained at their decision-a decision the rights of Southern members.

Board is impossible. Self-respect forbids have no part nor lot in the matter. In these press it. it. All hope that the Board will revoke two immense bodies, there may be and is a great their decision is vinin. They have acted, so variety; but all finally dissolve into two. Among

years, and even from that, redress cannot be expected. To abundon the Foreign Missionary enterprize we cannot. It has a gusting profligate, the drunkard, the swearer, must have spoken audibly from their places sings on the father! We know not that there was strong hold on our affections. Far from the idolater, the reveller, &c. But are these all ! in the congregation, or they must have come a dry eye in the large assembly. He indeed must diminishing, let us augment our contribu- No! Among them must be classed, the mere to the Apostles to propose the question in tions to the object; and let us iderease the moralist, the almost christian, the self-deceiver an under tone. If they spoke out load in

we should repress with diligence, remembers ing who linch said. "Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice."

deem the decision unconstitutional, and in violation of the rights of the Southern messbers of the Convention; and that all further connexion with the Board, on the part of uch members is inexpedient and improper

2. Resolved, That the Treasurer of this annual meeting, may direct.

3. Resolved, That this Board are of opinion, that in the present exigency, it is important that those brethren who are aggrieved by the recent decision of the Board in Boston, should hold a Convention, to confer on the best means of promoting the For-Baptist denomination in the South.

for holding such a Convention, and that fruit of their doings. We unto the wicked! i Thursday before the 2d Lord's day in May next is a suitable time.

5. Resolved. That while we are villing to meet our Southern brethren in Augusta, or any other place which may be selected, we should harfily welcome them in the city of Richmond-and should it be deemed proper to hold ir in this city, the Thursday before the 4th Lord's day in June next will be a suitable time.

On motion.

Resolved, That churches and associations of the State be recommended to appoint delegates to the proposed Convention,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published under the direction of breturen Taylor, Jeier, Walker and Smith. J. B. TAYLOR; Pres't Board. C. WALTHALL, Sec'y.

For the Alabama Baptist.

. NO NEUTRALITY. religion is concerned, is ruinous. In many cases of difference and dissention, we may say we are of neither side. In politics we may say we belong to neither of the great political bodies into which this country is divided—we may say that the unjust. Our Saviour speaks of two ways, Christian brethren is not willing to neknows ed, but leading its travellers to destruction; the about the noise, but causwered and said unto ledge the entire social equality with the oth- other straight and narrow, but conducting its few them, I tell you, that if these should hold er, as to all the privileges and benefits of the travellers into the haven of eternal rest.-Mat. their peace, the stones would immediately cry union united efforts between such parties; thew 7: 13, 14. Again, listen to him who spake out." Lo. 19:39, 40. Christ said not one as never man spake: "He that is not with me about fulse excilement, neither did be causion is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad."-Matthew 12: 30. In this passage, the divine Saviour emphatically deas to all the privileees and benefits of the clares that, he that is not decidedly with him is decidedly against him-that if we are not his decided friend we are his decided enemy, and next Sabbath." But Paul and Barnabas, that if we do nothing to help we injure his cause. instead of reading a lecture against the dan-

easy to show that this is not hard-that what he requires is just and reasonable, and that nothing but the exceeding wickedness of the heart would induce you to offer less. If you are disposed to Board was to sever their connexion with whom I have unfeignedly resigned myself for the Southern Baptists, they acted with good time and for eternity. Eternal truth declares, their design, their course, to say the least, kingdom of God."-John 3: 3. In figurative language, mankind is divided into "wheat and tares,"-compared to noxious weeds or useful shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace," you are yet under the dominion of Satan. If which tramples alike on the constitution, and you are not fighting "the good fight of faith," under the blood-stained banner of the Cross, you soul, the heinousness of sin, and the "terrors

we learn from the Christian Reflector, deli- the children of God, there are babes, young men sixty, and some an hundred fold. Matt. 13: 23.

fight and obedience. Northern beings of kindness. We shall be these immense bodies do you belong? Have for the anxious to come forward at the preter? It you have, you should adore that mercy it was done, but one thing is certain, the which has spared you; and pray, O pray for question was in some way propounded, and grace at once to cast yourself at the Saviour's answered, and the command obeyed. And seet, with "Lord save or I perish"-"Lord, what after they had been haptized, "they, continu-

1. Resolved, That this Board have sen | holy angels with him, then shall be sit upon the fan with sincere pain the decision of the Board throne of his glory : and before him shall be gas lings are old measures. of the Baptist Triennial Convention, con- thered all nations, and he shall separate them then, and there showed so that excitemen tained in a recent letter addressed to Rev. one from another as a shopherd divideth his Jesse Hartwell, of Alabama, and that we sheep from the goats : and he shall set the sheep on his right, hand, but the goats on the left .--Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. Then shall he say, also, unto Board be required to deposit in one of the them on the left hand, depart from me ye cursed Savings banks of the city, any funds which no everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and may be in his hands, or which may comeinto his angels. And these shall go away into ever. ther they pursued one course, or other, or them, to be disposed of as the Suciety, at its lasting punishment, but the righteeus into life eternal .- Matt. 25; 31 &c. No neutral ground

here-no middle class. All must be reckoned as sheep or as goats-all must uppear either on the Judge's right hand or on his left-all will be welcomed as the redeemed of the Lord, and sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the eign Mi-sion cause, and other interests of the kingdom of heaven: or he banished from the presence of God, and from the glory of his power 4. Resolved, That in the judgment of this forever and ever, Say ye to the righteous that Board, Augusta, Geo., is a suitable place it shall be well with him : for they shall eat the shall be ill with him : for the reward of his hands shall be given him .- Isalah 3: 10, 11.

Tensaw, Baldwin Co., Ala. March 7th, 1845. For the Alabama Baptist. Rovitale

about several protracted meetings, and new mensures &c., some in favor, and some in opposition. There is danger of extremes at to the good old apostolical example of proall times. If there is danger of animal ex- tracted meetings, Let the ministers preach as citement; there is at the same time, danger they did then; so as to rouse the whole conways in a good thing," Gal. 4: 18.

them against loo much feeling. Again, when tour, at Antioch there was much confusion, and when the opposers "were gone out of the synagogue, the Gentiles besought that these words might be spoken to them the 44. The circumstances of this case are such as to lead us to suppose that there was much excitement; and knowing homan nature, we should expect much of what is called animal excitement, but the Apostes and es. If the appointment of a slaveholding reason thus, it proves most conclusively that you not caution them to beware of too much are yet in the gall of bitterness and in the bonds feeling, nor did they otter a word about the exclaim, "As far as the east is from the west, O then the appointment of a slaveholding agent of iniquity. The christian yields himself to danger of excitement in religion, which is a Christ unreservedly, and the governing feeling very common topic at the present day. I think and excitement ought, [if they would be consistent] to show some scripture for their procedure, as well as demand scripture for pray-

ing for awakened sinners. I have attended protracted meetings annually more or less for the last twenty years and more; I have witnessed great revivals at grain. Matt. 13: 24 &c. In the third chapter them; and I have never witnessed scenes like censure them not. If they are unwilling to part of the human family are represented as the against them. It is true that sometimes I cosoperate with slaveholding Christians in children of God, and the other as the children of have seen some confusion, but have seldom the Missionary enterprize, we have no right the devil. There is no neutrality between the seen what I disapproved. But suppose there to complain. We have cherished a sincere armies of the Prince of Light and the Prince of was much to be condemned, would that be a sympathy with them in their delicate and Durkness. If you have not "put on the whole sufficient reason for dispensing with such ches in Alabama will not be deterred from holding their customary prot acted meetings, on account of these notes of alarm which are now and then heard.

When there is a sense of the value of the And now brethren, in this exigency, what are yet under the banner of Satan. There is of the Lord," there always must be exciteshall we do? To remain united with the no alternative, but to be an entire christian or ment, and it is perfectly vain to try to re-

When the Lord appeared to Saul of Tarsus be was three days without sight, and did neither eat nor drink." Acts 9: 9. Can any one doubt that there was great feeling there? On the day of Pentecast, "they were prick-On the other hand, there is the scoffer, the dis- what shall we do?" Either these persons in the Church of God, invoking Heaven's plesfervency of our prayers for the conversion and the nominal professor, who have taken the their various places, there must surely have lamp of profession without the oil of divine grace been much confusion; but if they came for- that God would be with and bless our much loved Towards our Northern heathern, let us in the heart. Now, dear reader, to which of then here would be scripture example by now file and responsible station which sent day. I do not decide the point, how In view of the considerations allowe pre- wilt thou have me to do !" In accordance with ing daily with one accord in the temple, and

is an old measure. At that time christian were so regardless of the expense attending their protracted meetings that "they sold their possessious and goods, and had all things common." Thus the common table, as at protracted meetings, is an old measure. Then the awakened did, in some way or other, make known their condition, enquired what they should do, and received instruction according to their various cases. Whewhether they always pursued the same course we were not informed; all we are told is, that the inquiry was made, and answered. Then the propounding and answering of

this important question is an old measure. Having shown that the various parts of the protracted meeting are old measures, we may inquire what are the new measures, of which so much is said? I shall be told that anxious seats, and calling up mourners are new measures. I would ask if there is not as much scripture for auxious seats, as there is for any seats at all? Where is the seripture authority for huilding a church? And where can we find a "thus saith the 'Lord' for a church in Marion, or Greensborough, or Tuskaloosa ! Surely no one will look for such a command; but shall we call the errection of these churches, new measures : and condemn them? Some on this principle object to the Sabbath schools, Bible societies, and all other forms of benevolence, Much is said in some of the Baptist papers | object to family prayer, and the social prayer meeting for the same reason. Is this right?

My advice on this subject is this, adhere of inaction. "It is good to be affected al- gregation to intense feeling, let the inquiry be made, either by the auxious crying out It is true that there is talse, as well as gen- in their places, or else by taking particular nine feeling, concerning religion. What we seats, or in some way which will be undershould aim at is, not to crush all feeling or stood, let them make their particular cases emotion; but to distinguish between "the known, then let those who are capable of doprecious and the vile." On this subject we jug so, give instruction suited to each case; should use the same vigilance, as in respect and then let those that gladly receive the Indecision, where the all important subject of to errors of other kinds. We should not word be baptized, and go on their way rejoiccondemn praying because "hypocrites make ing. These are what I call old measures. Let long prayers;"-se should not neglect to them be pursued and we need not fear for fast, because some "disfigure their faces;" - the consequences. This is not our busi we should not decline to preach Christ, be- ness. The Lord has given his commands, of his holy word, that meekness, unity, and cause some preach of eavy and contention;" and we should suppose that we can improve brotherly love, the precious feuits of faith, neither should we avoid feeling ourselves, or his plan. Let the preaching be, as one of old individuals, we are perfectly free both to ex- party nor that party-that we occupy neutral there is such a thing as false feeling in the sult will be glorious. Wherever we perceive neglect to produce feeling in others, because plain, doctrinal, and practical, and the reworld. Christ and his diciples were ever any thing wrong; i. c. nuscriptural, let us enviews on these subjects in a Christian man- gion is concerned, there is no neutrality. The the subjects of deep feelings, and we are as denver to rectify it. This course has been scriptures every where divide the children of men destitute of cautions against the danger of blessed in the conversion of thousands and God during the last year. I have planted 3. The decision of the Board is inconsistent into two immense bodies, the righteous and the false feelings, as we are of positive com- thousands, and there is good reason to bemands to invite mourners to come forward for lieve it will be blessed in future, and the Ishoi, ten miles from Copenhagen, with thir-On one occasion, "the Pharisees said to meetings, and bring multitudes "out of and but two; is one or the other of which, every Jesus, Master, rebuke thy disciples." But darkness into light, and from the power of one party to a voluntary compact between child of man is travelling—one broad and throng. Jesus does not appear to be alarmed at all Satan into the Kingdom of his dear Son."

From the Greensboroug Alabama Beacon.

Bishop Cobbs. On Wednesday the 5th inst, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Coobs, Bishop of Alabama, preached at St. Paul's Paul and Barnabas were on their itinerant Church in this place. His sermon was able and evangelical. Dr. Cobbs possesses pecupiar qualifications for his high and solemn office. His simplicity of manners, his fervent piety his zeal in the service of his Divine Master, and the ame. nity of his deportment, all conspire to make him equal number of both sexes, making in all popular and useful. The members of the Dio- about five hundred members. Police perse-No neutrality here. Do you say, this is bard. ger of too much feeling, "persuaded them to selves in having secured a Bishop so well calcu-practice of compulsory infant baptism, have fice all for him, and take up my cross and follow next Sabbath day came almost the whole Below will be found an extract from the Southhim, is more than I am willing to do. I: were city to hear the word of God," Acts 13: 43, ern Churchmans published at Alexandria, D. C. giving a brief sketch of Bishon Cobbs' history and Ministerieal labors in his pative State, Vir-

"This county (Bedford) is Bishop Cobb's birth somewhat more than twenty years ago, he commenced his minisierial career. Then there was not an Episcopal church in the county, and it is This is high ground. If the object of the of his heart is, "I am not my own," but his to that those who oppose protracted meetings self-supported by daily labor, in teaching school suffering often from the infirmities of a delicate constitution-sensitive almost to a fault, and therefore keenly alive to the unkind aspersions path of duty and rectifude, he shrunk from no labor he could perform, or suffering could endure Not only his own county, but many of the surrounding ones felt the influence of his labors. It must have been grainlying to the Bishop to see that his early labors had not been unfruitful. For not disquiet them. sixteen years did be toil; and his strength was not spent for naught. The old parish has been imprisonment of one hundred days, which divided into two parishes, one of which, notwith. will expire the 4th of March. How long I standing the division, has still the largest number may be at liberty it is impossible to say, as Diocese. There are now three brick churches meetings! I think not, and I hope the chur- in the county, two of which have been built in the last two years-a fourth is in progress and will soon be completed. There are also four ministers setled in the county, more ministers now, than there were members when the Bishop commenced his labors-a striking lesson is hereby conveyed to young ministers,

It was an interesting fact, that the first person upon whom the Bishop laid his hands in the apostolic rite of Confirmation; was his own daughter; and most deeply affecting beyond all description, when on the following day, at S:, Stephen's he confirmed his own father, a venerable grey head. ed old man, now upwards of eighty years. But one or two words at a time, with long pauses beed in their heart, and said to Peter, and to and we feared he would sink under his agitated feelings. What a sight! The son as a Rishop have possessed a granife nature who could have remained unmoved.

the church in Alabama, than he has been in times past to the chorce in Virginia."

An English gentleman, travelling the country of Kilkenny, came to a ford, and hired a boat to In view of the considerations allowe presentations allowe presentations, no middle class will breaking bread from house to house, did sage. "Never," seplied the house and the wild present her of God. When the eat their meat with gladness of heart," Av. or was drowned here by work have brother. Missionary Society have adopted the follows appear at the judgment bar of God. When the eat their meat with gladness of heart," Av. or was drowned here last week, but we fould him THE intelligence recently received

Copenhagen, une am now," says Mr. Mg the fifth time, for that good coole the kingdom of God is not of this wor and will not, in his spiritual efficacy, a itself to be subdued by it. For above tire years of the five, I have been separated from our church by imprisonment, and that at time when the brethren, beast with difficu ties, most needed my presence. This I felt and feel the more as experienced brethe from other countries are not allowed to visit us, whose counsel and sympathy would have been so valuable to us." During the incarceration of its faithful paster, the church has been subject to some troubles, and the severest kind of discipline has been resorted to, namely, the exclusion of a few individe als Whose conduct, in spite of kind remonstrances and repeated admonitions, continued to give offence, and disturbed the harmony and peace of the church. Salutary result have flowed from this step, as several have seen the evil of their conduct, showed by an altered course their sincere repentance, and in meek confession sought and obtained reunion with their brethren to the delight and parisfaction of all.

"We have also suffered much," says Mr. Moenster, "during my absence, from dissenion, which had its origin in the silly question of the disciples, which of them should be accounted the greates, and in forgetfulness of the Lord's reply, 'The kings of the Gentiles, exercise Lurdship,' &c., 'but it shall not be so among you, but he that is greatest amoung you let him be as the younger, and he that is chief, as he that doth serve: also in forgetfulness of the spostle's exhortation, Be not many teachers, as greater will be the responsibility. This controversey, which, through the hardness of hearts caused a rupture, added anguish to my bonds and caused me many bitter tears in my prison. But God our R-deemer be praised, who, in the course of a few weeks ! was at large, worked so mightily by means have once more united all hearts, and he has again said to his dearly-purchased congregation, 'Peace be with you.' I shall now say something regarding our endeavors toty five members, and Hans Hausen for superintendent; and one in Hybre, fifty six miles from our city, in the north west of Sealand, about sixteen members, superintendent, Peter Rassmussen.

The preparatory steps to the forming of other churches, have, through the zenl of missionary brethren, by preaching as well as example in life and conduct given us under the blessing of God, hope of a rich harvest in the ensuing year. The four elder congregations, Langeland, twenty five members -Alaborg sixty, Flakkeberg fifty, Copenhagen three hundred and twenty, nearly an been the order of the day in the provinces during the past year. We enjoy considerable peace here in Copenhagen, till the 13th of May, when I was arrested und sued, together with two other brethen, viz: Peter Lorenzen and Christian Peterson, My imprisonment and process lasted six months, hen I has by the court below, as by the Supreme Court of Denmark, sentenced to pay two hundred Rix Bank dollars, and costs and fees to counsel, (about £40 sterling.) The court-martial was more lenient in their judgment. Lorenzen, after being a short time arrested, was charged with being baptized by my and the churche's sanction, cast upon the church, yet concious he was in the and sentenced to eight days durance in a dark prison; Peterson, for having spoken in favor of conversion and the Lord Jesus, to five days in a dark prison; but as they have the eternal light in themselves, darkness did

"I am at present expiating my fine by an the powers that be, are determined to crush us. When I enter into conversation with the gentleman of the police regarding our persecutions, they blame the chancery, and the gentlemen of the chancery blame the bishop and clergy, and there can be no dout that the latter are the sole cause of our troubles. I have spoken to his majesty the king and am contident, he would willingly grant religious liberty to the Baptists, and that persecution is disagreeable to him; but when the bishop and clergy put him in mind of the Lex Regia, which says the king shall, with might and main, maintain the Augstween, could the Bishop, with faltering voice au. to permit such proceedings. The clergy are our worst opponents. During my confinement, the church appointed a brother, Chl'e. Knousen, to superintend their affairs, in conjunction with the other servants of the comgregation; which he does with faith, lave, and ability, under God's spiritual guidance.-We will only add that many prayers, we are passed through three courts, have in these confident, will ascend throughout our Diocese, days been in the Supreme Court, whereby, the pastor in Flukkeberg, Nicls Nielson, and an other brother of the same congregation are sentenced to pay for preaching and baptizing; the former twenty Rix Bank Dollars, and the latter ten, besides costs, &c., which far exceeds their means .- These petty grievances, generally arise from informations of the elergy, and the civil authorities are obliged, contrary to their inclinations, to punish us, lest they should be supposed to take part

with the Baptists." Oar brethren have felt very desirons to est tablish Sanday Schools. "Certainly," says

Mail Arrangement.

forthers Bull the Tu stays, Thursdays and Saturd

tian feeling; but God, who knows the heart

Since the above was communicated, in-

reserves the reward for you."

telligence has come of our bretbren at Copenhagen being likely to lose their place of meeting. Hatherto they have assembled in a part of Mr. Moenster's house. His landlord has however given him notice to quit. and there seems no alternative but that the church should no longer assemble, as formerly. Between Mr. Moenster and his landlord the most friendly feeling had ever obtained, and in various ways the latter had befriended the Biptists. He came to Mr. Moenster in his prison with tears in his eyes, and pres sented the notice, saving he was obliged to do so, as the diretor of the police shad requested aim to got rat of the Baptists. A lawyer, it seems had complained the lives in the same street) of his being disturbed in his work on the Lord's day, as he could not help listening to the psalar spiging of the Biptists. "My landford," says Mr. Moenster, "has huberto bravely againtained his ground against several clargemen of the established chorch, who had tried to persuade. him to this meason; but he had not sufficient strength of mind to resist the director of the police, as he holds an employment directly an awkward predicatient, as there are no rooms to be had that will answer our purpose. There is just now a capacious house to be sold in a convenient part of the town, which goods that they are unable to purchase it. 1 gation might not be scattered. o suit in procured a tank made of sheet from, to bap- termitted by the student." tize in; which the police have taken possession of. This however gave as small conthe Balti , the Campat, and the Takes, and at these agreet Hon who be trend as want to Holy Gustant fire, we will rejuce. We will exercise our dependence on God's merchal, projection, and smile on their in potent attempts to prevent his will and commandments. He that si teth in the heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall have them in derision." Amidst all this opposition the work of God goes on. Souls are converted, believers are ad led to the Lord. Seventeen persons of both sexes have been very recently babtized and united to the church at Capenhagen .-. The fourth of March will (D. V.) be a hapand devoted pastor will be set at liberty. JOS. ROTHERY.

71, Adermanling, Jan. 23, 1845.

es hanges:-

Revivals and Baptisma. We glean the following from our Baptist

Creek in Clark county, Mo. 80 persons were a ld d by baptism.

At Dover church, Clark county, Mo. du- summated! ring a meeting which commenced on Christwas day, 10 were added to the church.

Tenn, has been much revived, and several the supposed treaty?-what congress is is

have been hopefully converted. has been much engaged in holding meetings of the United States. The bill correctly

baptism during the last mouth.

the church is in a prosperous condition. Ky., held a meeting recently, continuing 7 would be without the capacity to resist or days, when 12 persons united upon an open oppose any conditions or exactions which the

profession of their faith in Christ. In St. John's, N. B., the work of the Lord is encouraging. During the last 6 weeks, tism had been administered 5 times.

Ten Mile church, Clermont county, where presented to us by this measure, replete with there has been held a series of meetings.

At Withamsville, in the same county, a

such a fraitful and praiseworthy undertaking the brethren in that region expect to estab. Ima been, in effect, recognized and acknowl-

received by baptism, all heads of families. lu Richmond, Va. on the 23d February,

Third church, baptized 4. progress for several weeks, between 20 and 30 have expressed a hope in Christ, and

thor 2 d teacher; and, moreover, the last roy- laboring with the pastor of the First church, al ordinance against the Baptists, orders with evident success-21 were baptized on

> fessed conversion and many are inquiring .- | sure to produce slow but inevitable dissoluhe church at Cold Spring, L. I., is enjoyng a revival.

The Eleventh street Baptist church, New York city, have been holding special meetings for two months past-30 have been bap-

74 baptisms in the New York City churches. as reported at the Ministers' Monthly Conterence. - Baptist Recorder.

We presume our readers will like to know how they talk in Texas about annexation .-The following is from the " Texas National

Annexation-Mr. Benton's new Bill.

This bill provides, that a state, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas. with suitable extent and boundaries, shall be idmitted into the Union as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the ression of the remaining Texan territory to he United States shall be agreed upon by the two governments. This agreement is to be effected, if at all, by means of new 'missions, negotiations, etc." and its terms are to be settled by treaty to be referred to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President

This proposition bears the impress of that extraordinary ingenuity and artful policy. characteristic of the genius of the great statesman who originated it. Opposition to mmediate annexation upon any terms; and meompromising hostility FOREVER to the annexation of Texas with her claimed and legitimate boundaries, is his avowed dectring. With mercantile precision, this bill is regular, ly labelled "ANNEXATION," in characters sufficiently conspicuous to be read by all Texas. This delightful password is intended to secure its acceptance by this nation !is a word of cabalistic power; and in the de man of joy produced by its golden syllables, the people are to had with enthusias tic applause the delusive shadow thus exhibited to the eye, and approve the measure without cantion or examination. The American politicians but actomsistently and naturally when they count upon such talisunder him. By this I am really placed in that magic words They judge us by the manic efforts to be produced by the use of spirit evinced by our renewed applications, and the meekness with which we have submitted to their repeated rejections.

We ask for annexation: it promises us we could convert into a meeting room, but "missions, negotiations, etc." To determine s) poor is the congregation in this world's the purport of this "etc." we must doubtless have recourse to the authority of Lord have prayed to God the Father, that, if he Coke, who, in treating upon a similar abresaw fit he would give it us, that his congre- viation in "Littleton's Tenures," says: " is always meancth some matter of excellent cold weather, and to avoid publicity, we had learning, which ought in no wise to be pre-

We repeat our humble request for annexation : the bill declares, in reply,-when a vern, as we prefer ad non-tering the ordins State of suitable extent and by addarias of the same under the canony of heaven. While by names out of your Republic; when, in the process of negotiations, the terms and conditions of its admission shall be settled; when your remaining territory, after earving out this State, shall be ceded to the United States; when, after years of protracted or planatic correspondence, costing each gove eroment probably not less than one handred thousand dallars, (as estimated in the bill,)the preliminaries of admission and cession shall be finally at length concluded; then-

> Of course we shall be annexed, No: not quite yet. Wait awhile! It i not the first time your over hasty anticipations have been disappointed.

THEN, these preliminaries must be reducav day to those disciples, when their talented jed to writing, either in the form of a "treaty, or of "articles," as the President may direct. If the former, it must be ratified by two thirds of the federal Senate, or it will be a mere nullity! If the latter, these "articles" must be passed into an act by both House of the American Congress, or they will be of no effect. Theo, in the event of the ratifica-At a protracted meeting recently at Bear tion of such treaty, or of the final passage of such an act as the case may be-and not until THEN-will your annexation be con-

Curiosity might prompt us to inquire, what President is to give the direction contempla-The church at Bethlehem, Gibson county, ted by the bill?-what Senate is to ratify act upon the supposed articles? The ans-. The first church at Louisville, Kentocky, wer is, the President, Senate and Congress through the week. Six have been added by enough implies that, after this Republic shall have run the ganntlet prescribed for her by Beech Fork church, Marion county, Ky. its 'provisions, she will be without a Presiheld a protracted meeting, commencing 1st dent, without a Congress, and without a gov-January. Six were added by baptism, and ernment-or that they will exist in name slone! Prostrate at the footstool and sub-The Bethlehem church, Washington co., servient to the power of the U. States, she

latter might see fit to impose or demand. This hill is evidently based upon the idea that Texas, with phrenzied ardor, crying, (preceding Feb. 5th.) the ordinance of baps begging and shricking for annexation would, like Ixion, embrace a cloud, if it but bore In Ohio, 13 have been added to the First that name. And a cloud is consequently

Are the people of Texas satisfied with the meeting was held, which commenced on the position in which this bill would place them? been long known, or believed to exist, at Mar-

that through such means we might bring the lish a church in the village of Withamsville, edged to be the Rto GRANDE by the Mexi-At Mount Union, Stark county, Ohio, af- can authorities themselves, as emphatically Him, to useful knowlege and instruction, ac- ter a season of prayer and preaching, 6 were manifested in the "Orders of Gen. Woll," carrying out the provisious of Santa, Anna's decree of June 17, last. These impotent the way. Persecution scarcely gives time Elder Smith of the Fourth church, baptized but savage orders, making it treason to be "Department" the justice to make the "Rio Bravo" its western limit. But this bill, more At Troy, N. Y., Elder Knopp has been imjust to Texus than those inhuman orders. denies to her that boundary : and although it does not threaten her inhabitants with sudden massacre, it insidiously offers to her At North Salem, N. Y., 12 or 13 have pro- lips a poisened chalice, filled with ingredients tion. It does not propose to deprive her at once of the elements of national life, but infects the sources of her political vitality with a subtle bane, inflicting upon the body politic the brief but palsied existence of a feeble paralytic. Better at once to extin-During the month of February, there were guish the nation than to doom it to a state of

wasting, lingering decay-thus, "Thrown when the war of winds is o'er, A lonely wreck on fortune's shore, Mid sullen calm and silent bay, Unseen to drop by dull decay :-Better to SINK beneath the shock. The moulder piece-meal on the rock!"

Foreign-

Arrival of the Hybernia--- Twenty-three days later from England-

The Queen and Prince albert have been paying royal visits-one of state to the Doke of Buckingh on at Stowe, and one of a more private and friendly kind to the Dake of Wellington at Strathfieldsave, where the roval party stayed two or tiree days.

Capt. Alexander Simson, of the bark Elizabeth, has been held to bail for "abandoning a British seamon in America;" he left an English sailor named Burgess at Quebec as the indictment alledges, willfully and

There was a violent storm at Liverpool on the 1st and 2d inst. It cansed much destrucion to the shipping on the west coast of Eugland. Many vessels were driven ashore and lost. Among them was the ship Wm. Pitt. which lost ten of her crew, drowned.

The American minister entertained "n distinguished party" at dinner at his resi-Gen. Terrell, the Texan charge d'affaires;

and Miss Everett arrived at Windson Casle on a visit to the Queen.

The electric telegraph from London to Southampton and Gosport is completed and few days before the steamer left. Gosport authority since the battle of lsly. is distant from London eighty eight miles .-The telegraph was constructed by Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone, who have taken out a patent for it. Mr. Cooke left London by en afternoon train, and after an hour passed n fixing the wires at the Gosport office, at asleep before the fire. The signals then agents of the company. proceeded and were replied to, with the utmost precision, until a late hour.

On the following day the experiments were repeated with equal success. No perceptible time was occupied in transmission.

Among many others the following inquisries and answers, preceded by the ringing of the alaron, occupying about four minutes, were made at the request of one of the company's officers :- "Have you any mackeral see the net." Other communications respec- Wellington. ting the shipping took place. Subsequently Care of Good Hope. - We have advices from

ries altogether, a steel magnet being the curity against piliering by the Caures that at source of power. The Admiralty are to have pair of these machines, and a pair of Wheatstone's pointing telegraphs, for their distinct use. For railway purposes Mr. Cooke prefers his "two needle telegraph," as its rapid colloquial question and answer character is perfectly adapted for railway ex- neighborhood of Saldanha Bay, which being igencies. The entire cost of the telegraph between London and Portsmouth is £24,000 to be paid in equal proportions by the Admi ralty and the company, and negotiations are entered with government for laying down sections of it on the Chester and Holyheld Teheran from Bokhara, will return home by came covinced that she was a since, and obline, now in course of construction.

On the 19th, oft. the Cathedral Church of the Grey Friars, Ed nburg, or connection with the Scottish established Church, was totally destroyed by fire. It was a very ancient building, having peculiar historical associations, and like others of its age.comprised two Churches under one roof.

The lady of Sir Charles Bigot, late Govemer of Canada, died on the 2d inst.

from their premises, on the latter giving a guaranty to meet them if they should ever be presented for payment. It is generally believed that none of the notes will ever make their appearance in circulation.

THE THAMES TUNNEL SURPASSED. - We find the following extraordinary account in a letter from marsei les in the Debs s .- There has 31st of January, continued 12 days and re- It concedes nothing of value—it seitles no soilles, a tunnel or submarine passage, passing that he will attend the Presbyterman Church sulted in the conversion of 14 persons, who thing; but, on the contrary, ansettles every- from the ancient Abbey of St. Victoire, running in Four-and-a half street.

Mr. Moenster, "I should soon commence were baptized. On 4th Sabbath in March | thing-even our Western Boundary, which is covered with | Progression and an almost the arm of the see, which is covered with | Progression and an almost the arm of the see, which is covered with | Progression and an almost the arm of the see, which is covered with | Progression and an almost the arm of the see, which is covered with | Progression and an almost the arm of the see, which is covered with | Progression and an almost the arm of the see, which is covered with | Progression and an almost the arm of the see, which is covered with | Progression and an almost the arm of the see, which is covered with | Progression and a see almost the arm of the see, which is covered with | Progression and a see almost the arm of the see, which is covered with | Progression and a see almost the arm of the see, which is covered with | Progression and a see almost the arm of the see, which is covered with | Progression and a see almost the arm of the see, which is covered with | Progression and a see almost the arm of the see, which is covered with | Progression and a see almost the arm of the see almost ships, and coming out under a tower of Fort St. successful attempt to bick a packet came of Nicholas. Many projects for exploring this have been entertained, but hitherto no one has been this city, by the name of William flowell, had a found sufficiently boid to persevere is it. Mr. few minutes before drawn \$865 from the Bank of Joyland, of the Ponts-et-Chavssees, and M: Ma. Mobile, which he placed in his hank book. Aftayras, an architect, have, however, not only un. | ter leaving the bank he crossed over to the "gendertaken, but accomplished this task. Accom- eral delivery" window of the post office, and panied by some friends and a number of laborers placing his book in his pocket, was about ask-6 candidates, and Elder J. B. Taylor of the found in Texas, and proclaiming death to all they went, a few days ago, to the abbey, and, ing for his letters, when he felt some one touch without distinction of age or sex, found decended the numerous steps that Jed to the en- his person; he placed his hand behind him and In Waterbury, Ct., a revival has been in within that "Department," as they are pleas trance of the passage. Here they were the first found his money gone. Upon turning around sed to style our Republic, still does that same day stopped by heaps of the ruins of the abbey. very quickly be discorpared a very genteely dres-Two days afterwards, however, they were alie sed person leaving the crow, in a rather preto clear their way to the other end and came out cipitate manner, and following him around the at Fort St. Nicholas, after working two hours corner arrested him in the inside of the post and twenty minutes. The structure, which is office. The fellow finding himself detected atconsidered to be Roman, is in such excellent tempted to throw the book behind the door, but condition that in order to put it into complete was observed by some citizens standing near. repair a cost of no more than 500,0006 will be He was then carried to the Guard House, where required; but a mark larger outlay will be wan- he gave his name as Charles Mott, from New ted to render it service the for modern purpose. Yorks ITe is a very handsome fellow, about This tunnel is deemed much finer than that or 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair and eyes, and London, being formed of one single vant of six. looks like a "very nice young man for a small ty feet span, and one-fourth longer."

January confirm the news of the arrest of the pld and Fribune. unfortunate Zurbane. It appears that the rumor of his escape into Portugal had been circulated by his friends with a view to full the suspicious of the government, and enable him to avail him self of a favorable moment for making his escape That opportunity, having, as he fancied arrived, he left his biding place near Logrono, with his brother in-law Cayo Muro, but was immediately torthwith placed the prisoners, in capella, and in twenty-four hours from their capture caused them to be shot. Zurbane met his fate with gallantry and fortitude befitting his reputation as a sol-

The seizure of Zurbano led to the summoning of a cabinet council, the result of which was the expedition of an order to suspend the execution the rot cousequently ensued. of that unfortunate man-an order which arrived

who had taken part in the revolt of Zurbano, and who was concealed with him in the house where he was arrested, blew out his brains with a pistol, to prevent his being captured.

Italy.-Letters from Rome state that the Pope is in a most alarming state of health, and that the cardinals are on the qui vice for what may happen. His holiness is upwards of seventy-nice years af age.

Disturbed State of Switzerlan ! .- The latest accounts from Switzerland reported that country to be in a state of incressed agitation. At Argivies they were making preparations to attack Lucerne. Attempts are making to induce other potash, &c. When dog, they were all sound cantons to join some confederation, which they call the "l'opular Helyetique Association." dence in Grosvenor Place, January 31. The The council of Zurich has resolved by a majorifollowing are enumerated as among his ty of nine to four to send federal commissioners guests! The Count de Sainte Aulaire, the to Lucerne, to insist upon the impropriety of French embassador; Eli Effendi, the Tur- their receiving Jesuits-to oppose the formation kish embassador; the Lord Chancellor; M. of the free corps, while at the same time inter-Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister; the ference in their affair by other cantons would be Duke de Sotomyer, the Spanish minister; promised to be put down, by force, if necessa

ALGIERS .-- The greatest tranquility reigns Sir Robt. Peel; the Duke of Buccleugh; throughout Algeria-such is the safety of the Viscount , Canning ; Viscount Mahon. Sir roads that the dilligences are no longer protect-Harcourt. Lord Aberdeen was prevented moved a single step since the treaty of Tabgier; from being present by a summons to Wind- his adherents have, in a great part deserted him Feb. 1. - The American minister and Mrs plorable cendition that they live on the charity of the Angads and Beni Spassens.

Morocco.-News frem Morocco has been received by way of Gibraltar, giving a most deplorable account of the internal state of the empire. The Kabyles were pillaging the town, a successful trial of its powers was made a while the emperor is described as having lost

New Zealand-A deplorable' but, perhaps, in some respects, rather prejudicial statement is given in a South Australian journal respecting the latter colony had just arrived at Adelaide, wite 40 German emigrants, including men women and children, in a state of great destitution about 10 o'clock the first signal was dispatch- and distress. It is asserted of these unfortunate ed to London. Four or five minutes of people that they had bought and paid for their rescuestly the me ground of having fallen Zealand, without being even shown it by the

> The immigrants, as was terfect natural, described the colony as being wreiched in the extreme, and stated that all who could leave, whether English or German, were doing so. Another patch of Germans was waiting to excape," and several English had gone to Hobart

The disputes with the maive chiefs in the neighborhood of the Bay of Islands respecting the land purchases had been amicably settled. and in a manner which it was expected would provent their recurrence. The truess which for to night's goods train?" "No, they can- had been sent from Sydney at the pressing sonot catch them now." "Why not?" "Be- line ation of Cap ain Fitzroy, had, in consequence cause the nights are moolight, and the fish returned in the same vessel which took theur to

the telegraph was brought into a long cire the Cape of Good Hope to the 17th of Decemcuit of wire and worked throught 288 miles. ber. Since the visit of the govenor to the fron-The apparates dispenses with the batte- the the calonists have enjoyed more perfect seany former period, and the tour has thus far been attended with the most benincial results. The association formed for the encouragement of the growth of cotton wool, is proceeding with spirit, and they have taken measures to procure the best kinds of seeds from the United States.

A guano island has been dispovered in the within the limits of the Brittish government had been claimed by the representative of G. Britain vessels at the rate of £1 sterling, per ton.

way of Russia and St. Petersburg.

President Polk and his lady:

and sit an kwardly as though they were made anticipated beholding the smiling face of Jesus Buffalo Robes, Halter and Trace Chains, and by a country tailor not tamiliar with the ber Redeemer. latest fashious; he wears a large surrout, "On Dear The Bank of England has given the firm which reaches down to his nucles. Mrs. of Rogers & Co. value for the note stolen Polk, on the contrary, over-dresses. At church, particularly, she would be remarks ed by the gaiety of her dress. On Sunday, she work a white silk bonnet, with feathers, ult. S. Ewing, eldest son of Nathamiel Norwood rief lave veil, fashionable black velvet man- in the IIth year of his age .- Washington (Textills, and rich colored silk dress. The Pres as) National Register. sident and his lady have attended church but two Sunday mornings-they sat in Mr. Eilsworth's pew, It is therefore given out March 19, 1945

tea party." He had in his possession \$142.65. Spain .- Letters from Bayonne of the 220 of principally in New Orleans funds .- Mobile Her-

Blemedy for set in Potistors

A friend calling upon us a few days since, in the course of conversation, gave us the following account of his method of saving his potatoes from the rot. During the last two years I have examined numerous potatoe fields, and invariably found the vines tracked and seized. The governor of Logrono early in the season completely covered with a species of fice; at a late period, the tops of the same vines appeared brown prematurely. On cutting them open, I discovered a small insect, having numerous legs, and I think they socked the sap which should have gone to the nourishment of the tubers, and

In the year 1843, I planted a field of se

veral acres in drills, harrowed the ground The Sentinella of Bayonne says, that a priest level, and top dressed it with lime and charcoal dust. The yield was 432 bushels per acre; at the same time the potatoes throughout the heighborhood were deen ed. This year I planted the same seed in the following manuer. The ground was thrown into drills and manuered beavily, the pot toes were cut into sets of single eyes fourteen days before required for planting, and covered with plaster and lime; they were then placed in the drill, 9 inches apart, and each alternate three rows covered with different substances. such as lime, sulphate of unionia siliente o except a few rows on which nothing had been used but the manure, and these were decayed. The only reason I can give why my potatoes have escapad the rot is, that the above substances used in dressing them were offensive to the in cet.

[Amer. Agricul.

We are eloquent about oppression on a large scale,-we deprecate the tyranny of government, which, after all, extends but to few, and vet how tittle pity is bestowed upon those who suffer from James Graham; Capt. A. Gordon; Mr. G. ed by a military escort. Adb-el-Kader bas not that worst of tyranny in daily practice, in daily life. What grievances would most family histories disclose !- how much kindly feeling wasted. by the arbitrary crucities of temper! I say crueities; for what torture of rack or wheel can equal that of words? Take the annals of the majority of hearths for a twelvementh, and we should be amazed at the quantity of wretchedness that would be writ in them, if writ truly.

A nobleman one day visited a lawyer at his office in which at the same time was a blazing fire, which led him to exclaim. "Mr .- your office is as hot as an oven." "So it should be, the condition of New Zealand. A vessel from my lord," replied the lawyer, "as it is here I make my bread."

Another Female Abolitionist Arrested .- We learn from the St. Louis papers that a Miss Susan Vales has 1

John Neal for our next Mayor, is all the talk. Glad of it. A better man for the office it is difficult to find. [Portland Tribune.

inhabitants could say with Shakspeare's Shepherd-Sir, I am a tous laborer, I earn that I gel; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good; content with my farm.

MARRIED-On the 13th of March, near Huntsville, Montgomery county, VERNAL B. LEA, Esq. to Miss MARY EVANS .- Texas Na-

OBITUARY.

DIED-At his residence near Marion, on Saturday the 8th instant, Col David Cole in the 55 year of his age. Co. C. was born in Newbery District, South Carolina, and emigrafell a large family of children to mourn his death, who are now orphans indeed, as Col. Cole followed his wife to the grave but a few months since. He has been a member of the New Saddlery and Harness Shop, Baptist Church for upwards of thirty years, and died in the firm faith of the ebristian.

For the Alabama Baptist.

DIED-In Dallas county, Ala, on the 14th of February, 1845, of an inflamation of the brain, Miss JESTINE A. NEXELER, daughter and licenses were to be granted for loading of Willis Nunnelee, in the twentieth year of her age. She was afflicted for ten weeks, at times Letters from St. Petersburg contain positive she suffered beyond expression, though she bore information that Dr. Wolf who had arrived at her affliction with christians fortitude. She betained a hore in Christ during a protracted meeting in October, 1843. Sligitly alterwards she The Washington correspondent of the N. united herself to the Baptist Church. A few day with the family was not 'ong, she expressed

"On Death! where is the sting; oh Grave!

"Jesus can make a dying bed, Feel soit as downy pulous are.

DIED-In this place, the morning of the 26th

GOOD Barouche and double harness for AL \$150. Apply to J. P PERHAM.

111's 18,

Washington Soil During to Landing Lindon Finil Circ. ve very Munisys Timestays at 9 P. M. au to due treducalny and Sennings at 9 2 cm.

Sunday the Pant Other will be dynafron 9

11 A. M. before or after some need apply.

12. E. gapmaner, E. M.

Perg Concilings of

The Stantown Stall Chore Tu. 1023, Thursday, and 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR. A Monthly Journal, devoted to the Improvement

of Southern Agriculture. N issuing the Prospectus for the Phird Volume of the SNIHERN & ULTIVATIME, the Publishers have the high gratification of automoting to the publie, that they have succeeded in engaging the services of Mr. JAMES CAMAK, of Athons, Ga., In conduc the Editorial Department of the Paper. The his reputation of Mr. C. as a Writer, his varied acquirements in Science, together with the attention which he has long given to Agricultural Seien co and Junprovement, afford the highest guarantee of the future

excellence of the work. To the Friends of Agriculture, therefore, through out the Southern States, wa address ourselyes, to m vie their co-operation in extending our corquistion, to enable us to meet the increused expenditure we now make to render our Journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent Agricultural community. To you, "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR" is committed, and if you will that it shall be sustained, it will be. Will you not, theu, every man of you "put your , boulders to Use tes the melioration of the condition and permuent prosperity of the Agriculturists of the Southern St. es ? Each and all of you can aid us if you will-

Will row po it ? The work will be published Menthly, on the first of each month, (instead of semi-mouthly, as beretofere.) In quart- form, and each number will contain 16 Pa ges of Metter, just doble the amount in the present form. By this arrangement, the aubscriber will have his Volume in Twelve Numbers, and will thereby be subjected to only half the postage he now pays. The first number of the third volume will be issued on the first of January, 1815.

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, . SIX COPIES. " WENTY-FIVE COPIES, ONE YEAR, . .

ONE HUNDRED COPIES, IT THE CASH SYSTEM will be rigidly enforced in all cases; and in no instance will the paper be sent, unless the Cash accompanies the order. All subscriptions must commence with the volume.

All communications designed for publication must be addressed (Post-Paid) to "JAS, CAMAK, Athens, Gar," and those on business, to the Publisher at Ac

### AUSTIN & CHIDSEY, Burgeon Dentists: MARION, ALA.

C. CRIDSEY.

Feb. 26, 1845.

They have Arrived!! MASE & WILSON, have just received.

and are now opening their usual assortment of Spring and Summer Goods. They were selected with great care and tiste, expressly for this market. 'I bey were bought low and will therefore be sold for less prices then heretofore on terms corresponding with the low price of Cotton. (Purchasers will only need enquire to be satisfied that this announcement is correct.)

The ladies will find many new style of goods for Dress among the late arrival. Muslin, Gingbanis, Cambries, &c., 200 pieces of French, English and American Calicoes; a full assortment of fancy Kerchief and Ladies Cravala number new style Parasolls and sun shades of various patrons, Heavy Gloves, &c., &c.

The Gentlemen will find a good Stock of Cloth Cassimers and Vestings, selected for this Spring and Summer use. Planters who would purchase Blankets and Negro Shoes for next fall will find a large quantity of each for sale by us at the following price : Heavy and fine, 9-1 Blankets or from 75 to \$1 121. (old prices \$1 25 to \$1 50.) 20 cases of Negro Shoes, extra sizes, for from 75 to 81 124, (old prices \$1 25 to \$1 50) an overstock of the last named articles causes this arrangement. Our stock of Hardware, Crockery and Grocerigs, have a less had byves.

J. L. McKEEN & BROTHR, No. 40 Water St. Mobile,

RE Receiving in addition to their former A Stock a well selected assortment of Spring What a glorious world this would be if all its and Summer goods, contrising every variety of Summer wear-Fancy Dress articles &c. Satin Striped, Woosted, & Cotton Balzarines,

Polka Figered do Plaid & Figered Berozes, for Dress, Emb. Swiss Robes. Emb. & Figered Swiss Muslin, Cold Plaid & Fig'd Swiss do Printed Jac-Muslins, Fancy French Spring Sartis & Cardinals, Drapery Muslins, Emly, Muslins for Curtains, French Drills & Cuttonades, French & Emb. Prints. Simum's, Diaper Ginghams,

Orgavee Mes'in & March 19, 1815.

W. S. STOKES

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA. (NEXT DOOR TO M. ROSENBAUM'S.)

The citizens of Perry are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, as they are offered cheap for each or good reference. and are made of the best susteria's by superior workmen. He has on hand, or will have made to order. in a neat, workmanlike manner, Spanish, Rogifelt and Side SADDI.ES; Bugge

Carriage and Wagon HAMMEN; Bride Martingate, &v. -ALSO FOR SALE -

York Express thus gives us a description of days previous to her death, believing that her Hard Leather Tearelling Trunks, Saddle Bara. Carpet Bags, Ladies Salefiels, Riding Whipe, President Polk and his lady: great confidence in Jesus by Redeemer; with Buggy and Carriage Whips, Collars, Homes, "Mr. Polk dresses not only plain, but ra- an exhortation to all around he, to much her in Wagon and rawhide platted Whips, Brid'e Bits, ther sloventy. His cluthes are badly made, that world of bliss and joy where she ere long Strong from, Curry Combs and Brushes.

a lot of Sole and Upper Leather. OF Repairing will be done cheap for cash. March 19, 1845

## FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PRAIRIE PLANTATION, A lying about 2 miles south of Hamburg and west of the Cabawha road, containing 200 acres. 150 neres cleared. Also, the Hamburg Tavern, which Is considered an excellent stand for trainelling custom. Both places I w higelf on a credit of one, two and there years. Purchasers will please call on

Hamilurg. Jan. 27, 1:15

Poetical Department.

From the Saturday Courier. The Disgusted Wife to her Husband You promised to leave off your smoking, The day I consented to wed, How little I thought you were joking; How foodly believed what you said! Then, alas! how completely you sold me, With blandishments artist and vain: When you emptied your snuff box, and told m You never would fill it again!

Those fames, so oppressive, from puffing, Say, what is the solace that Hows! And whence the enjoyment of stuffing A parcel of dust in your nose? By the habits you are thus pursuing There can be no pleasure confer'd; How irrational, then, is so doing! Now is it not very absurd?

Cigars come to three-pence each, nearly, And sixpence an ounce is your snuff Consider how much, then, you yearly Must waste on that horrible stuff, Why the sums in tobacco you send, love, The wealth in your snuff-box you sink, Would procure me of dresses no end, love, And keep me in gloves; only think!

What's worse, for your person I tremble, Tis going as fast as it can; Oh! how should you like to resemble A smoky and snuffy old man? Then resign, at the call of Affection, The habits I cannot endure, Or you'll spoil both your nose and complexion, And ruin your teeth, I am sure.

### INAUGURAL ADDRESS MARCH 4, 1845.

Well-may the boldest fear, and the wisest trem- cd. All citizens whether native or adopted, are the whole human family.

In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervent. sects and creeds. ly invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of the These are some of the blessings secured to

great and the deligs of peace and union this broad a scope to combat error. Has the sword deat States, will be the chart by which I shall ment of referra in government, than entightened

"To the States respectively, or to the people," have been reserved the powers not delegated consequences. to the United States by the constitution, nor prohiblied by it to the States." Each state is a acting within the sphere of its delegated authority, is also a complete sovereignty. While the general government should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, the State should be equally careful that, in the of the most distinguished of my predecessors attached deserved importance to "the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against antireput Lean tendencies;" and to the "preservation of the general government in his who'e constitutional vigor, as the sheet-suchor of curpeace at home, and safety abroad."

To the government of the United States has been intrusted the exclusive management of our foreign affairs. Beyond that, it wields a few over whom it casts protecting influence, cutirely free in improve their own condition by the legit. mate exercises of all their mental and physical powers. It is a common projector of each and all the states; of every man who lives upon our mighty according to the dictates of their own

erty to distant generations. To effect objects chief. shield against such appression.

and is conservative in its character. It arrests spedily paid off. for the time hasty, inconsiderate, or unconsti. I congratulate my fellow-citizens on the en. thereby diminishing the chances of war, and ject to be abused. When judiciously and prop many of which were incautiously contracted .erly exercised, the constitution itself may be Although the government of the Union is neithsaved from infraction, and the rights of all pre- er in a legal or moral sense bound to: the debts served and protected.

The inestimable value of our federal Union is their own happiness in their own way; and the FELLOW CITIZENS: Without solicitation on consequences have been auspicious. Since the my part, I have been chosen by the free and Union was formed, the number of the states has voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the increased from thirteen to twenty eight; two of tude for the confidence resposed in me. Hon- ulation has increused from three to twenty milearlier period of life than any of my predeces- ing protection under its segis, and multitudes from I am about to enter on the discharge of my of ticipate in its blessings. Beneath its benign plish that object. sway, peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from If the more aged and experienced men who have the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and filled the office of President of the United States, intercourse have extended throughout the world. even in the infancy of the republic, distrust. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to aced their ability to discharge the duties of that complish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpaexalted station, what ought not to be the appre- tion, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true bensions of one so much younger and less en. interests, in developing his faculties and powers, dowed, now that our domain extends from ocean and the capacity of nature to minister to his ento ocean, that our people have so greatly in. joyments. Genius is free to announce its increased in numbers, and at a time when so ventions and discoveries; and the hand is free great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not the principles and policy which should charac. impatible with the rights of a fellow being. All terize the administration of our government ?- distinctions of birth or rank have been abolish-

ble, when incurring responsibilities on which piaced upon terms of precise counlity. All are may depend our country's peace and prosperity, entitled to equal rights and equal protection.— another, or to cherish the interests of one portion would not prefer an unrestracted communication with less not equal rights and equal protection.— Books and Stationery, for a and, in some degree the hopes and happiness, of No union exists between church and state; and perfect freedom of opinion is guarantied to all

land against the mischiefs which, without His Who shall asign limits to the achievements of guidance might arise from an unwise public pol- free minds and free hands under the protection icy. With a firm reliance upon Omnipotence of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind to sustain and direct mg in the path of duty since the organization of society, would be equal which I am appointed to pursue, I stand in the in afrecity to that of him who would lift his land presence of this assembled multitude of my to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn ob- structure of human wisdom, which protects himligations, "to the best of my ability, to preserve, soil and his fellow man. He would stop the protect, and defend the constitution of the United progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He A concise enumeration of the principles would extinguish the are of liberty which warms which will guide me in the administrative poli- and animates the hearts of happy millions, and cy of the government, is not only in accordance invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our with the examples set before me by all my pre- example. If he says that error and wrong are decessors, but it is eminently belitting the oceas committed in the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can The constitution itself, plainly written as it is, he perfect : and that under no other system of the safeguard of our tederative compact, the off- government revealed by Heaven, or devised by spring of concession, and compromise, binding man, has reason been allowed so free and together in the bends of peace and union this broad a scope to combat error. Has the sword

reason: Does he expect to find among the It will be my first care to administer the gov. ruins of this Union's happier abode for our enment in the true spirit of that instrument, and swarming millions than they now have under it? o assume no powers not expressly granted or Every lover of his country must shudder at the clearly implied in its terms. The government thought of the possibility of its dissolution, and of the United States is one of delegated and lim- will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment, ited powers; and it is by strict adherence to the "Our iederal Union it must be preserved." To clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from preserve it, the compromises alone enabled our the exercise of doubtful or unauthorized implied lathers to form a common constitution for the power, that we have the only sure guranty government and protection of so many states and against the recurence of those unfortunate col- distinct communities, of such diversified habits, lisions between the Federal State authorities, interests and domestic institutions, must be sawhich have occasionally so much discarbed the credly and religiously abserved. Any attempt harmony of our system, and even threatened the to disturb or to destroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of Union, can lead to none other than the most rainous and disastrous

people, a devotion to the Union of the States, the poor and great mass of our beople musi conp ate is des riction. To secure a continuance among all classes of our population. These ing a common destiny. To increase the attach- adjusting its details should be cherished by every ment of our people to the Union, our laws should part of our wide spread country, as the only be just. Any policy which shall tend to favor means of preserving harmony and a cheerful monopolies or the peculiar interests of sections acquiescence of all in the operations of our reveor classes, must operate to the prejudice of the nun laws. Our patriotic citizens in every part conscience; effectly shade of opinion, and the and the government be practically administered as equally as possible among them. most free inquiry; of every art, trade, and occu- suicity within the limits of power prescribed to The republic of Texas has made known her

of the sederal government on the one hand, and | around the government to control or strengthen | the United States, the assent of this gove served to them on the other, will, I fervently be been been and believe, endure for ages to come, and dispense the blessings of civil and religious lib-

so dear to every patriot, I shall devote myself | Qurs was intended to be a plain and frugal ger to the harmonious action of our system, ecutive is concerned, to enforce by all the interfere with them or to take exceptions to their

By the theory of our government, majorities some of them, as an essential prop to existing extend the dominions over additional territories rale, but this right is an arbitary or unlimited governments. Melancholy is the condition of and increasing millions. The world has nothing one. It is a right to be exercised in subordi- that people whose gevernment can be sustained to fear from military ambition in our government nation to the constitution, and in conformity to it. only by a system which periodically transfers While the chief, magistrate and the popular One great object of the constitution was to re- large amounts from the labor of the many to the branch of Congress are elected for short terms strain majorities from oppressing minorities, or cotiers of the few. Such a system is incompati. by the suffrages of those millions who must, in encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities ble with the ends for which our republican gov. their own person bear all the burdensteniseries have a right to appeal to the constitution, as a erament was instituted. Under a wise policy, the of war, our government cannot be otherwise debts contracted in our revolution, and during than pacific. Foreigners should, therefore, That the blessings of liberty which our con. the war of 1812, have been rapidly extinguished. look on the annexation of Texas to the United stitution secures may be enjoyed alike by minor. By a judicious application of the revenues not States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to ities and majorities, the executive has been required for other necessary purposes, it is not extend her dom utons by arms and violence, but wisely invested with a qualified veto upon the doubted that the debt which has grown out of as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once acts of the legislature. It is a negative power, the circumstances of the last few years may be her own, by adding another member to our con-

tional legislation; invites reconsideration, and tire restoration of the Credit of the General Gov. opening to them new and ever-increasing martransfers questions at issue between the legisla. ernment of the Union, and that of many of the kets for their products. tive and executive departments to the tribunal states. Happy would it be for the indebted To Texas the reunion is important, because the of the people. Like all other powers it is sub. States if they were freed from their liabilities, strong protecting atm of our government would be exof the States and it would be a violation of our compact of Union to assume them, ye we canfelt and acknowledged by all. By this system of not but feel a deep interest in seeing all the united and confederated States, our people are states meet their public liabilities, and pay off permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their just debts, at the earliest practible period. That they will do so, as soon as it can be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens, there is no reason to doubt. The sound, moral and honorable feeling of the people of the most honorable and most responsible office on these have taken their position as incombers of indebted States cannot be questioned; and we earth. I am deeply impressed with grati-, the confederacy within the last week. Our pop. are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, as their ability returns, after a ored with this distinguished consideration at an lims. New communities and states are seek. season of unexampled pecuniary embarass boundaries have been enlarged, and our agricultural ment, to pay off all just demands, and to acsors, I cannot disguise the difficence with which the Old World are flocking to our a es to par- quiesce in any reasonable measure to accom-

One of the difficulties which we have to encounter in the practical administration of the government, consists in the adjustment of our revenue lasw, and the levy of the taxas necessary for the support of government. In the general proposition, that no more money shall be collected than the necessities of an economical ger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and fuacquiesce. Nor does there seem to be any material difference of opinion as to the absence of tion, for the more profit of another, "Justice and tween bordering independent nations! Is there one country." I have heretofore declared to my fellow citizens that, in "my judgment; it is the universe, in whose hands are the destinies of our happy land by our federal Union. To parbe practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation." have also declared my opinion to be "in favor o a tariff for revenue," and that, "in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same | row-pirit of sectional policy, endeaver, by all constitu time, afford reasonable incidental protection to a tariff for protection merely, and not for reve- Union at the earliest practicable period.

The power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, moost, and excises," was an indispensable one to be conferred on the federal government, which without it, would possess no means of providing without it, would possess no means of providing and already are our people preparing to perfect that te-for its own support. In executing this power by the, by occupying it with their wives and children lavying a tariff of duties for the support of the government, the raising of recenue should be the object and protection the incident. To reverse this principle, and make protection the object, and injustice upon all other than the projected interests. In levying duties for revenue, it is doubiless proper to make such discriminations within the revenue principle, as will afford incidental protection to our home interests. Within the revenue limit, there is a discretion to discriminate; beyond that limit, the rightful exercise of the power is not conceded. The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations within the revenue range, it is believed will be ample. In making discriminations, all our home interests should, as far as practicable, be equally protected. The largest portion of our people are agriculturists. Others are employed in manufactures, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts. They are all engaged in their respective pursuits, and their joint labors constitute the national or home in- tional interests, will be studiously avoided; and yet no It is a source of deep regret that in some sec- dustry. To tax one branch of this home industry complete sovereignty within the sphere of its occasionally indulged in schemes and aguations, one of these interest can rightfully claim an reserved powers. The government of the Union. whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existed at the adoption of the constitution, impoverishing the others. All are equally enand were recognized and protected by it. All government. In exercising a sound discretion must sep that it it were possible for them to be in levying discriminating duties within the limit maintainance of their rights, they do not over- tion of Union, and the consequent des raction of in a manner not to benefit the wealthy few, at lowest the luxuries of life, or superior quality and I am happy to believe that at every period of high price, which can only be consumed by our existence as a nation, there has existed, and wealthy; and highest the necessaries of lie, continues to exist among the great mass of our or articles of coarse quality and low price, which which will shield and protect it against the mor- same. The burdens of government should, as al treason of any who would seriously contem- far as practicable, be distributed justly and equally of that devotion, the compromises of the consti- general views, long entertained on this subject, I tution must not only be preserved, but sectional have deemed it proper to reiterate. It is a subjea ousies and heartburnings must be discoun- ject upon which conflicting interests of sections general enumerated powers. It does not fince a re-members of the same political family, have spirit of mutual concession and compromise in soil whether of native or of foreign birth; of avoided. If the compromises of the constution be every religious sect, in their worship of the Alpreserved,—if sectional jealosies and heartburns of their government, whether in peace or in war to be a posperous and happy people. interests of their fellow citizens, and should be of the Union, will readily submit to the payment

perior, and advancement of our country, which which may be given in relation to their Cotton ever devised by human minds, has been firsted ses, and make it the instrument of sections, classand to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and to be of superior excellence.

the exescise by the state of powers not re- it is opposition to the will of its authors. Ex. has been given to the reunion; and is only re-

I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texus. with anxious solicitude. It will be my desire government; and I shall regard it to be my duty to guard against that most fruitful source of danwhich consists in substituting the mere discre- means within my power, the strictest economy reunion. Foreign powers do not seem to aption and caprice of the executive, or of majori- in the expenditure of the public money, which preciate the true character of our government. ties in the legislative department of the governmay be compatible with the public interests.

Our Union is a confederation of independent
ment, for powers which have been withheld from A national debt has become almost an institu.

Sentes, whose policy is peace with each other
the federal government by the constitution,—
tion of European monarchies. It is viewed, in federation with the consent of that member-

tonied over her, and the year resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedly developed; wir le the safety of New Orieans and of one whole south western frontes against hostile aggression, as well as the interests of the whole Union would be premoted

In the earlier stages of our national existence; the pinion prevailed with some, that our system of confederated States could nor operate auccessfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have, at diff rent times, been made to the enlargement of our boundaries These objections were earne-tly urged when we acquire ed Louisiana Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous Indian tribes to have been admitted into the Union; new Territories have been created, and our jurisdiction and laws extended over them. As our population has expanded, the population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has nequired additional strongth and security. It may well be doubted whether it would not he in greater danger of overthrow if our present popelation were confined to the comparatively narrow of the original thuteen States, than it is now that they are sparsely settled over a more expanded territory. is confidently believed that our system may be sufely extended to the utmost hourds of our territorial lim ts, and that, as it shall be extended, the bonds of our

ture peace, if Texas remains an independent State, or becomes an aily or independency of some foreign nation more powerful than berself Is there one among our right in the government to tax one section of citizens who would not prefet perpetual pence with country, or one class of citizens, or one occupa. Texas, to occasional wars, which so often occur becur if she remains gut of the Union? Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas, will re | mon and on the Æolian Piano. main herowa, whether annexed to the United States of duty of the government to extend, as far as it may not. None of the present States will be responsible for them, my more than they are for the local institutions because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present Holes. Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption, vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the prespecity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produc- E. D. KING, President, J. LOCKHART, ed the adoption of our con-Titution, and not in any nar. W. HORNBUCKLE, Sec. L Y. TARKANT, tional, honorable, and appropriate means, to consumate ! our home industry;" and that I was "opposed to United States, by the re-unsertation of Texas to our the expressed will of the people and government of the J. L. GOREE,

Nor well a become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain, by ail constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is " clear and unquestionable;" But eighty years ago, our population was confined o the west by the ridge of the Alleghanies. Within that, period-within the lifetime, I might say, of some of my hearers-our people, increasing to many millions have filed the easters valley of the Mississippi; adventurously reser this dispute to its head springs ; and are algovernment in valleys, of which the rivers flow in the Pacific The world behalds the peaceful treemphs of the industry of our emigrants. To us belongs the duty of protecting them, adequately, whenever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws, and the beachts of our sepublican institutions, should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of sionary Convention, all intercourse will easily bring the States, of which the bands for that purpose. formation in that part of the territory cannot be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative Union. In

the mean time, every obligation imposed by treaty or conventional stipulations should be sacredly respected. In the management of our foreign relation at it, will be my am to observe a careful respect for the rights of other nations, while our own will be the subject of constant watenfulness. Equal and exact justice should characterize all our intercourse with fereign countries. -and honor of our country, or sacrifice nov one of the naopportunity will be lost to caltivate a favorable understanding with foreign governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extended and the ample products of our fertile soil, as well is the manuf corres of our skillful artisans, find a ready market and remanera ing prices in foreign countries.

In taking "care that the baws be faithfuly executed." a strict perforance of duty will be exacted from all puls lie officers. From these officers, especially, who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the public revinue, will be prompt and rigid accountability | tionour happy form of government must speedily fol- the expense of the toiling millions, by taxing part to account for the moneys intrassed to them at the times and in the minner required by law, will, in every instance, terminate the official comexion of such defaulting afficer with government.

Although in our country, the chief magistrate must almost of necessity been sen by a party, and -tand piedged to its principles and measures, vet, in his official action, he should not be the President of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States. While bet executes the laws with an importial band, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully corries out in the executive department of the government the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should no he unmindful that our fellow citizens who have differed with him in pinion, are entitled to the full and free exerrors of their opinions and judgments, and that the righ a of all are entitled to respect and regard.

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the government in con-ducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again hambly supplicating that Divine Being

pation, consistent with the laws of the States, it,—we may discard all apprehensions for the desire to come in to our Union toform a part of our Entrary Prano in beautiful Mahogany or Rose. THO PURCHASERS OF PIANOS -The I Subscriber will furnish to purchasers the

DAVID GORDON.

William Johnson, Selma. J. H De Votie, Marion. James S. Morgan, Dayton. Basil Manly, Tuscaloosa, John Ezell, Esq. November 21, 1844 24-1y CHECKS CO BEEN WEEK W

MARION. PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA ter of Papili present, me himiered of Afty-ste. HUARD OF INSTRUCTERS.

Professor MLLO P. JE WETT, Principal, and Instructor in Ancient Languages and in Mo-vel and Mantal Science. Mr. D. WELLAMS CHARD, Professor of Vocal lies Looy Mouron ATRINSON, Regular Course French, Drawing and Painting, Was. Work.
Miss Eliza Dawky, Regular Course, French,
Spanish, and Embroulery.

diss ARRETTE N. HOOTH, Vocal and Instrum Miss Arm Jupson Harrwell, Assistant Touch or in Maurice Miss ELIZA G. SERTON, Regular Course. Miss HARRIET JONES CHANDLER, Primary and

Priparatory Departments.

GUVERNESS. Miss SARAH S. KINGSBURY. Seward's Department. Mr. and Mrs. LANGSTON GORBE. PHIS institution is now going forward in its Seventh year under the same PRINCIPAL PROP. M. P. JEWETT.

It embraces, first, a PRIMARY DEPARTMENT for small children; secondly, the REGULAR COURSE including a PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, and the JUNIOR, MIDDLE, AND SENIOR CLASSES.

Young ladies honorably completing the prescribed course are entitled to a DIPLOMA under the seal of the corporation.

The MUSIC DEPARTMENT is under the direction of Mr. D. W. CHASE a distinguished Professor in the art, aided by accompaished ladies. It is conceded, that no Seminary in the South offers equal advantages to Young Lacies desirous to become proficients in Vocai and instrumental music.

The DESCIPLINE of the Institute is enforced by appeals to the leason and conscience of the pupil, and to the Word of God. It is kind and paternal but steady and inflexible.

The MANNERS, personal and social HABITS, and the monats of the young ladies are formed under vast tracts of country has been extinguished. New states the eye of the Teachers, from whom the pupils are hever separated.

Permanency. One of the greatest evils con nected with education in Alabama is, the frequent changes of Tenchers, books, &c. This Institution is exposed to no such disadvantages. Like a college, it is permanent in its character. Paents and guardians may place young ladies here with the contident expectation that they may happ.ly prosecute their studies till they have compreted their school education. There need be no detaining of pupils at any season of the year. for fear of sickness. There has never been but one death, and almost no sickness, in the Institu-

TUITION, BOARD, &c.

Eng ish Studies on y, is from \$160, to \$170, a year, for Board and Tuition. Clothing should be Deer Skins, Lard, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, supplied from home. Books and Stationery, are Corn, Fodder, Wheat, &c. &c. taken, and the sound policy forbid the federal government to duties on all our products and manufactures which enter Two Hundred and Pifty Dollars, per annum, ware. who would not prefer free intercourse with her, to high furnished by the Principal, at reasonable charges. highest market price allowed, in exchange for time foster one branch of industry to the detriment of her ports or cross her frontiere? Is there one who will cover all the charges for Board. Tuition, highest English branches, and Music on the com-

There is but one vacation in the year, embracing the months of August and September, but of each other. They have confederated together for convenience, the year is divided into two certain specified objects. Upon the same principle that terms of five months each. The last five months promptness with which citizens ope they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas of the present year, will commence on Monday, to the accommodation of students. terms of five months each. The last five months promptness with which citizens open their houses THE THIRD OF MARCH NEXT. This will be a convenient time for the admission of new pupils, though scholars are received at any time.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES. L. Gorer, Treasurer. | WM. N. WYATT. L. C. Tutt.

BORDING HOUSE. BY MRS. LOUISA A. SCHROEBEL. Southeast corner St. Louis and Claiborne streets MOBILE.

MRS. S. respectfully informs her friends and acquaintances, that she has removed to the above house, where she will be happy to accommodate all who may be pleased to patronize her. For information, apply to Messrs. Foster & Battelle, 34 Commerce street.

Nevember 2, 1844. Norice, Benevolent individuals are some times at a loss how to transmit the sums they may be desirous of giving to aid important objects. The subscriber hereby gives notice that he will cheerfully transmit to the Treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Convention, all moneys placed in his Address

JESSE HARTWELL. Perry Court House, Ala.

DENTISTRY.

RS. SHAW & PARKER, in returning their thanks for past patronage, respectfully inform the public that they are now well supplied with the best materials and instruments that can he procured; having also in their possession several late improvements in instruments and the mode of operating, ac. Tweth extracted almost without pain!-p:ugged-and inserted on the most approved scientice principles. One of them (Dr. P.) has just returned to Marion, baving had the advantage of visiting several of the most dislinguished dentists in Bulumore, the emperium of dental science, flaters himself that he can not fail to give the most general and entire satisfac-

Office over the store of Wm. Huntington N vember 14, 1844

GORDON & CURRY Commission Merchants, Mobile, Alabama No. 6 Sa Francis-street, Mobile, Ala. References .- J. W. Kidd, Oakbowery.

EBWADD CURRY

G. W. Gunn, Tuskegee. Dr. C. Billingsley, Montgomery J. M. Newman, Montgomery Caleb Johnson, Conecub, co. Bragg, Tolson & Co., Greensbore' John E. Jones, Esq., Livingston, John Collins, St. Clair county. Dr. Wm. Dunkiin, & Lowndes co.,

COMPLESSON MERCHANT .- Mobile. with these views of the nature, character liberty secured and guarantied by our constitution and objects of the government, and the value of the Union I shall stead y oppose the creation of those fastinations and systems which in their national dependent and possesses an undoubted right independent and possesses an undoubted right independent and possesses an undoubted right independent and possesses an undoubted right in the rest of the pature, character liberty secured and guarantied by our constitution.

Gilbert & Co. Boston, for four numered collars the Union for the Value of the Value of the Value of the Union I shall stead y oppose the creation of those fastinations and systems which in their national description in the Value of the Union I shall stead y oppose the creation of the Union I shall stead y oppose the Council of the Union I shall stead y oppose the Council of the Union I shall stead y oppose the Council of the Union I shall stead y oppo favor him with their custom, that any orders ter choice of selection by calling seen. Terms, will be rigidly aboved. and their Cotton Cash, at low prices, having recently arrived with well regulated self-government among men, three tend to pervert it from its legitimate purpo- to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory will warrant all instruments furnished by him mation he is procuring of the state of the mark. by its successful operation for more than half a ses and individuals. We need no national independent State, in onrs. I congratulate my Orders must be accompanied by the cash, or other extraneous institutions, planted country that, by an act of the late Congress of draft on Mebile.

Oct. 17, 1844. et, consumption and creps, as well as that of a

IT QULD return thanks to the citi gion and country go nationage extended to th

They will have on hand at all times, a which they will offer at the low Mobile, October 12, 1814.

POSTER & BATTELLE successore to Griffin & Battelle. WHOLESALE GROOERS. NO. 34, COMMERCE STREET, MOBILS, ALABAMY REFER TO Rev. Alexander Travia, Conscult Co. Rev. J. H. DeVotie, David Cartes, caque Capt. John For.

Judge Ringold,

BEDADNAZ, NEWTON & Co COMMISSION MERCHANTS R. Brodnaz. N. Orleans.

NEWTON, WINSTON & BROADRAM Commission Merchants,

NO. 58 MAGASINE STREET, N. Orleans, N. ORLEANS A. A. Winston, R. Brodnax, A. M. Sprague,

·斯里公然的原理 DE 原理 · NV AL W ECE TO Factor & Commission Merchant, Mobile RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public, and particularly to his friends and acquaintances in Perry County, in his new undertaking; and promises attention, accuracy and fidelity in the execution of all orders entrusted to his care, and promptitude in the remission of funds. He will charge the usual commissions. Letters addressed to him during the summer at MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA, will be domptly attended to. He will remove to Mobile early in October. July 25, 1844.

TIN WARB MANUFACTORY. TALAIN TIN WARE of all kinds, manufactured and sold low for CASH, wholesale and retail, at upson's old stand in Marion. JULY HER WAY COME BY

in the Tin, Sheet-iron and Copper line, done as The entire expense of a young lady, pursuing the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Beeswax, Tallow, Old Pewter, Dry Hides, · UPSON & MELVIN.

THE Fail term of this Institution has com menced under very favorable circumstances. The inconvenience attending the loss of the building is in a great measure remedied, by the

Board, (including room, fuel & lights.) at from \$10 to \$11 per month; washing, from \$1 50 to

82 00 per month, Classical Department, \$25 00. Higher English. 25 00

Preparatory, \$12 to 16 00 The above embraces all charges, except for books and stationary, which can be procured on reasonable terms. E. D. KING, President

H. C. LEA, Secretary. . fof Board Trustees, October 5, 1944. COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity for returning his acknowledgements to his former patrons, and respectfully informs them and the public, that he will continue the Commission Business on his own account; and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favors. LEMUEL CALLOWAY. Masile, Mayon 1614.

THO. CHILTON. Atterney at Luw and Solicitor in Chancery. RESIDENCE -MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

WHERE he will thankfully receive profession-al business, and pledges himself that every thing committed to his charge shall be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Oct 10th 1844. 45t

HERVES CODE MAY Wholesale and Re'ail Publisher, Bookseller and No. 122, Nassau Street. 01844. 1v.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. A T THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT, 48 Water street, will be found a very extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes of every description, of their own manufacture.

Hats of every description Sale and Upper Leather, Lining Skins Gin-hand Leather, Thread, Lasts Boot and Shoo Trees, Pegs for making shoes and every article used in manufacturing. All of the above articles to correspond in prices with the present price of cotton. WILLIAM H. CHIDSEY.

Dec. 21, 1844 CUNNINGHAMS & CLOCK, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. NO. GO, COMMERCE STREET, MOBILE.

T. & J. Cunningham, Wm. R. Cunningham, D. Clock. OF Agents of the Augusta Insurance

an! Banking Company. Watches and Silver Ware.

The subscriber, having made an arrangement with Messrs. W. Huntington & Son, respectfully offers for sale at their 8 10p, a choice selection of Gold and Silver P't, Lever, L'Epine, Cylinder, Alarm and common Watches; also an assortment of tine Jewelry, consisting of Gold Pencil Cases and Ever pointed Pens Gold Speciacles and Thimbles-Gold feb, guard and vest Chains and Keys-Gold and Pins and Braceletts; also Silver table, dessert, Salt and Mustard Spoons and Ladies-Sugar Tongs and Butter Knives-

Ladies and Gentlemen, wishing to obtain any said goods from Boston and New York murkets. If desired, he will attend to the repairing of Clocks and Watches of a complicated Mechanism ; also of Music Boxes and Accordions.

Refer to Mesers. Huntington & Son J. A. HARDY. Feb. lat se