Edited by JAMES W. HOSKINS

"JEAUS CHAIST MINSELF BEING THE CHIEF CORNER-STONE."--- End

VOLUME THREE

MARION, ALABAMA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1845.

INUMBER 7.

TERMS.

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST will be pub Lished every Saturday morning, on an imperial sheet, with fair new type, and iurnished to subscribers on the following terms :

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TERS ON BUSINESS, containing names of subscribers, money, dzc., should be directed to Rev. J. H. DEVoris, Treasurer of the 'Alabama Baptist."

From the N. Y. Observer.

Sampson's Foxes .- Judges xv: iv, v. DAUGHTER. Kather, I have just been reading again the history of Samson, and I should like to know what you think about bim.

FATHER. Well, my daughter, I thinkthat he was not only a strong man, but the strongest man that ever lived.

that : I wished to know whether you think he was a GOOD or a BAD IDAD.

F. It is sometimes very hard to tell whether a man is really good or bad. Some good people have such a bad way of showing their goodness, that you are almost led to think that there is no goodness about them. As to Sampson, however, you will find his name among the worthies mentioned by Paul in Heb. Ai. all of whom are commended for their faith.

D. (Reads Heb. xi. 39.) It is so. 1 must believe then that he was a good man; but I will call him a cruel good man, for, as you say, I think he had a bad way of showing his goodness.

F. Why do you think so? .D. I'll tell you. The Bible says that Indeed, every view of the subject seems to him completely as it broke over her bul. Samsonstook 300 foxes, and after tying their demand, that we let the foxes stay in their warks. She passed safely between them; the wils together, " he put a fire brand in the holes; that we give them no trouble, and order for turning on the other tack was given undst between two tails. And when he had that we torture them not by tying firebrands and again she stood toward the fearful breakset the fire brands on fire, he let them go in- to their tails. to the standing corn of the Philistines; and burnt up both the shocks and also the standing corn, with the vineyards and olives."-Now, if that was not wicked and cruel too, 1 do not know what you would call so. F. Give me your reason for thinking so These are very heavy charges against Samson, and as I mean to take his part, you must give me a good reason for what you say againet bim. D. That I can do. In the first verse, it is said that Samson came to visit his wife, and ber father would not let him see her. He thought Sams in had 'utterly hated' her, and so he gave her in marriage to his, companion. That was wrong. So ason now gets angey, as I suppose, goes out, catches a parcel of loxes, and oy means of them, burns down the corn of the Philistines. That is what I call wicked. If as had burned down the corn of his father in law, I could not blame him so much ; for no body has a right about ; and soon all the fields are in flames. twice refused the offer of a pilot.

are not an essential part of the Bible. They | side to side, passing each other, and the pilot | vation, endears the blessed Jesus to him more | ber of seconds which the stone is in falling." | ed soul into the arms of his everlasting merare the work of men. They answer a most springing into the ship's chains was soon on and more. He is ready to lay down his life valuable purpose. But sometimes a point her deck. put in the wrong place, completely alters the the case in this instance. The word Shu-a- some days before the way Ignorant of his faith ?

lim, or She-a-lim, according as it is pointed, dury, and the crew, awand of his incompemeans either foxes or handfuls. In 1 Kings tency were almost in a state of mutiny .-20 : 10, we have the word rendered "hand. When first hailed from the schooner the capdo to render the word by "foxes," in this | wer by firing the signal gan.

place. In Ezckiel iii. 4, 19, you find the words inquiries about the working of the ship, re- faith.

again. In verse 4, we read, "O Isreal, thy quested the captain and his trustiest men to prophets are like the (shusa-lim) foxes in the t ke the wheel ; gave orders for the stations "Remittances for the Baptist' may always desert." In verse 19, we read : "And will of the men, and charged the captain, on the ye pullute me among my people, for (sha-a- peril of his ship, not to change her coarse a ley) handfuls of barley." The root of the hand breadth, but by his order. His port word, (viv. sh-a-l.) is the same in both these and bearing were those of a man confident words, the only difference is in the points .- in his knowledge and ability to save the ves-As the word, then, means both toxes and sul; and as the sailors winked to each other handfuls, or sheaves, I prefer the word band- and said, "This is none of your land sharks," it was evident that confidence and hope were fuls. reviving within them.

Ye-phen, means returned: Za-nub, means an end, elernity, tail. Ps. 7:4.

Zanab et zanab means vend to end." If Samson had made use of foxes, on this the larboard tack, directly toward the foaming occasion, he would have fied their tails to- breakers. On, on she flew, until it seemed gether. The word for tying, is asar, anad, from her proximity to those breakers, that and not phana, which simply means to turn her destruction was inevitable. "Shall I put -to turn the face, &c.

The verse I would, render thus : " And indicative of intense excitement. "Steady," Samson went, and took three hundred hand. was the calm reply of the pilot, when the sea was boiling like a cauldron, just under her D. I think so too: Bot, I do not mean fuls, (or sheaves,) and took firebrands and turned end to end, and put a firebrand in the bows. In , another moment the same calm, midst, between the ends (of the sheaves;) boid voice, pronounced the order, "About and when he had set the brands on fire he ship," and she turned her head from the breathrew or placed them among the standing kers, and stood boldly off upon the other corn of the Philistians." As this makas tack. good sense, and is in accordance with the proper meaning of the Hebrew words, it is old salt, a sailor every yarn of him," was greatly to be preferred to the other view .-the language of the seamen one to another By placing 150 fires in a field of corn, they and the trembling passengers began to hope. would soon set the whole or fire. We need, The ship now neared two sunken rocks, the then, no traps for catching the foxes ; no miraculous multiplication of them-no delay places of which were marked by the adgry breaking and boiling of the sea ; and as she until they are all caught. On the contrary, seemed driving directly on them, "Full and by rendering the word "handfuls," the whole

narrative is simple, plain and altogether pro- steady," was pronounced in tones of calm bable. It is just the mode a man would be authority by the pilot, who stood with folded likely to take, who meant to do such a deed. arms in the ship's bows, the water dienching

The mysterions movements of the vessel of many in heaven, "They loved not their velocity of a falling body is continually in- the atoming blood of Jesur. meaning of the word. And this I judge is were now explained ... She bid taken a pilot lives onto death." Reader have you this creasing, or it has what is called an accele-

The ship's crew were saved by the namesited favor of the pilot. They were saved by their efforts in obedlence to him. Favor the fulls"-"the gods do so to me and more also, tain was below, but hearing the false pilot the procuring cause. Faith the instrumenif the dost of Samaria shall suffer for (Shea-) euro the bail, went on deck, and deposing tal cause. Obedient efforts as its operative lim) hundfuls for the people." It would not him from his trust, at once reversed his aus- cause. So we are saved by grace as the pro- continually increasing according to the odd

CHARITY .- That charity which begins at home, is said to remain at home. Very likely. But not so with regard to that charity which, in this inclement season, sends a load of wood or a baker's luaf, or a chicken to a in his coach, and when he comes to his home the first second .-- 1 put that down." finds a glowing fire in his grate and the losuries of all chimates upon his table, is very much tempted to forget that within a tussa of a biscuit from his door there may be a family in utter destitution pluched for the necessaies of life, shivering over decaying embers, dreading to go forth to find any employment and not knowing where to look for the supply of coming necessities. To such a family a slight and unobtrusive charity may carry her about ?" shouted the captain, in tones joy, the sight of which will be an ample res Somers.

ward for the bestowment of the part of the man who is dwelling in abundance. A litthe discipline of this kind, an occasional exercise of the feelings of benevalence, will is a announced the sotisfaction they felt at the strengthen the kinder qualities of the heart success of their experiment. and make a man realize what is meand by "the lavary of doing good " Let the rich man, then, give of his abundance. theer the heart of the unfortunate and the children of poverty and suffering. There may not be

among us much of what is called extreme want-but there are many cases where by extreme economy families are kept just off the verge of the distressing privation. To these cases the hand of charity should be extended, and, while the severity of the reason continues, let the comforts of life find their way to the houses of the poor, and car ity .- Hartford Courant.

Let me tell you my fine fellow that this cy. Since that time, my only hope had (if need be) for his sake, so that it is written will never accomplish your object, for the been in the a coning grace of God, through

lerated velocity ; it has accordingly been ascertained that a body decending from a consecond of time, but three times sistern in the curing; faith the instrumental cause, and numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, &c. But are viour, while vainly laboring to establish a The new pilot having made the necessary obedience and love as the operation of that you ready to count the seconds ?' 'Quite righteousness of my own, searly."

" Here goes the sione."

"One-two-three-four." "There," "said George 'it touched the

water; it descended in four seconds.' Now my boy make your calculations."

Mr. Somers funished pencil and paper. poor neighbour. The rich man who rolls and George proceeded :- Sisteen feet for

> "Well said his father ut three times sizteen for the seond.,"

"Forty-eight," cried George. · Pat it down.'

" Five times sixteen for the third." 'Eighty.'

"Down with it."

"And seven times sixteen for the fourth." "One hundred and twelve."

'Now cast up these numbers,' said Mr.

"Two hundred and fifty-sit feet," cried George, "is the depth of the well."

A shout of delight from George and Lou-

From the Walchman of the Valley.

Personal Experience. BY A BAPTIST LADY TO MER PRIEND.

My very dear Sister :--

Your request that I should own mind has labored, respecting the pre- justifier. cious ductrine of sanctification by faith, has To this point, that is, receiving him as competency to do justice to such a subject. before God.

The former can give us at hest, but a doubt-

But while, in t e one case, my faith really

Paul, you know, tells us of some christians

But though I thus began in the Spirit, I now think that I was seeking, like the fuels ish Galatians, to be made perfec, by the fesh. siderable height, fails sixteen fort in the first That is, instead of giving up all dependence on my own works, and clinging to Cheist next, five times sitteen in the third, and continually to work in me, both to will and seven times sisteen in the fourth, and so on, to do of his good pleasure, I have not even suspected that I was rejecting an offered Sa-

My views it is true, were very vague and indefinite ou this subject but so far us I can now analyze them, they might be captersend something like this :

Regeneration imparts to the believer a greater or less degree of holiness, which is from time to time increased, just in proportion to our faithfulness in the use of the means of grace, while we look to Christ as our great azample, and the Holy Spirit as our sanctifier. In this way I have been laboring, striving and praying to have boliness built up in my heart. - And though I could see no particular progress, yet I have attributed my failure rather to a deficiency of effort, than to my having wholly mistaken God's plan of sanctifying his people. From time to time these efforts have been increased und I have struggled or, resolving and resolving, yet seeing no hope but that I must die the same.

I now believe that neither any amount of efforts on my part, nor yet of grace received from God, could ever had secured a growth of boliness in a heart like mine. As well might we hope to gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles.

It was because I sought it not by faith that I attained not that which I sought af-

As a result then of my mixture of faith state to you some of the points on which my and works, I have known Christ only as a

laid me under an obligation which I dare my justification, I was urged by the fact that not violate, though tally aware of my in- I felt the absolute necessity of being justified

Often have I asked myself, when disposed to Yet even here I was not driven to Christ ry gladness to the hearts of suffering human- shrink from duty: Are not the vows of till I tried every other refuge. And could God upon me? Did 1 not often promise, 1 have been made to believe that a theoretiduring that season of bitter anguish which I cal faith in Christ as the sinner's justification was passing through last year at this time, was all that God required. I might to this "What interests you George,' said Mr. that if God would but reveal himself in my day have rested in any thing else but Jesus. Somers, who perceived by the inquiring and soul, I would cheerfully labor with all my just as ten thousands do. In respect to saucers. Nearer and nearer she came, and still animated countenance of the boy that his powers lo extend to others the knowledge of tification, I did not feel the absolute necessino order from the pilot, who stood like a attention had been excited by some occur. His name; and shall I not "pay my vows ty of my being wholy the Lord's; I did not which my lips have uttered, and my mouth realize that the gospel, as imperiously as the 'I have been watching the woodman,' has spoken when I was in trouble!" Shall I law, required me "to serve the Lord my God the standing corn. If this be so, then we can. broken foaming waves roared around her, said George, 'and have been astonished to put my light under a bushel because it is not with all my soul, and and seemed just on the verge of striking, obsearve that the soud of his hatchet was so brilliant as another's? If I know my to keep all his commandments and his statown heart, I think my dear sister, that I am utes." True I have regarded this as the willing to be a little one. Though my light mark to which I should ever aim. But "And has the reason of it never been ex- be feeble as that of the glow-worm, it shall though continually conscious of falling short ever be emitted to the glory of Him who very far short of the mark, yet I was so stu-'It has,' replied George,' and I have often made me what I am. While I may endea- pid as to believe that my faith in Christ as vor, then, as God shall give me opportunity the Lord, my righteousness and my sanctito give you a plain account of the difficul- fication, which I now see was mere theoret. ties which have obstructed my own way, you | ical faith, was all that the gospel required. are at perfect liberty to make any use of My conscience, which has always convicted my experience which may seem calculated me of sin, has been silenced by the thought that salvation was all grace; that, though 1 to aid the cause of our dear Immanuel. Perhaps no single thing has presented a [should be forced to give up in despair, were greater obstacle in my way than not clearly I depending on a single good act of my dwn, distinguishing the too-fold light in which the vet through grace I could now hope in Him Scriptures require us to accept Christ as our who had perfectly fulfilled the rightenusness Saviour. Is he not there clearly set forth, of the law for me. Thus instead of being upon his neck, others embraced his knees, and tion to the distance, because sound moves first, as fulfilling the righteousness of the driven to Christ as my Sanctifier, I was tears streamed down the faces of old sesmen, only at the rate of eleven hundred and forty- law for us, as our justifier; secondly, as our constantly driven back to Him as my justisauctifier, folfilling that righteousness in us? fier; though living in the Spirit, I was walk-The former presents him as paying our ing in the flesh.

ness. I think he was a cruel man.

be as you represent it I think they would, at unless she could make the barbor. least, be pretty well singed.

much tender concern.

"Then we will walk to the weth' replied might be brought to manifest itself under a rolling, reigning in my heart, and bringing D. I do wish you would, for I should like a pilot, which was again refused. Irritated and resting solely and entirely on him. less disgusting form, but it would be selfish- into captivity every thought to the obedience to think better of Samson than I now do. I by the refusal, the "skipper" put his little His too is an obedient confidence. "Lord what wilt thou have me to do ?" in his first Mr. Somers, 'and make the experiment.' ness still. "Whatsoever is not of faith is of himself. I loved holiness, my soul thirsnever can think of him, but I think of his vessel about and stood in for the harbor, wher After a walk of a lew minutes, the party sin." It has ever been my beled that we ted after it. It was the hope of obtaining it inquiry, and from that hour he is ready to do a gun was discharged from the laboring ves-'Now, George,' asked his father how will must be born of the Spirit-be renewed in which made heaven above all things desiraarrived at the place of destination. poor loxes. F. Well then, in the first place, I do not sel, and the signal for a pilot run up to her whatsoever he commands hun; and though the inner man, before we could ever com- ble; I could conceive of no heaven without ... he sees rocks and quicksands in his way, he still moves on in humble obedience, leaving you proceed?" believe that Samson had any loxes to burn masthead. Still I had the better consciousness that I was "I shall drop the stone into the well," re- mence a religious life. The little scooper was laid to the wind, and "carnal sold ander sin." And through the grace of God, I trust D. Oh! but he had-the Bible says so. as the ship came up she was directed to fol- the results with him. It is an affectionate confidence. The plied George, and observe how many sec-"To will use present with me, but i.o." to that, more than seventeen years ago, I was F. Just wait till I give you my reasons low in their wake until within range of the moment he discovers Jesus as a Saviour, he onds it will be before it touches the water, sees in him more than human beauty ; and I shall then multiply the number of feet brought to see my absolute need of a sa- perform that which was good, I found into the vowel goints in the Hebrew language, board. In a few minutes the vessels came every step of his progress in the work of sal. which a body fails in a second by the num- viour, and to throw my guisty, self condemn- I could neither believe that Christ had abrofor thinking so, and then you may reply. |light house where a smoother sea would allow

These are my reasons for believing that Samson had no tores; but that he simply made-use statue calm and unmoved, amid the raging rence. of handfuls or sheaves of straw, to burn down elements. The vessel labored hard, as the not say that Samson was cruel in his conduct toward the foxes. What do you say, my daughter, to this view of the subject? D. It is something new to me. It appears

very reasonable. I will think about it. F. Do so: and perhaps you will agree with me in my views about these troublesome little foxes.

From the Baptist Register.

priate and thrilling illustration was given by must have perished. When the order was ishes a very beautiful method, of calculating the author, we solicited a copy for publication, given to "Back the fore topsail, and let go distances. The stroke of the axe is seen tor the benefit of others, which has been the anchor," a scene ensued which might the moment the woodman makes it, on ac kindly granted, and which we are persuaded baffle the description of the painter, or the count of the immense velocity with which will be read with deep interest .- [Ed. B. R. poet. The capitain sprung from the wheel, light travels ; but the noise of the blow will

Faith Illustrated.

Several years since, being at a small sea nort in Massachusetts, one of those easterly to take a man's wife away from bim. Bed. storms came on which so often prove fatal to why should be baru down the corn of the vessels and their crews on that coast. The Pullistanes? It was a wicked act. But wind had blown strongly from the north-east what do you think became of the foxes ?- for a day or two; and as it increased to a Poor things ! I almost think I can see them gale, fears were entertained for the safety of There they are, ued together by their tails, a fine ship, which had been from the comand a burning torch tied between every two mencement of the north-easter lying off and. of them, One pulls this way, and the other on in the bay, apparently without any dec. PILOT .- He came out of the very harbor to- the woodman, and after a short pause, dethat way .- Wherever they go, they set the ision on the part of her officers, which way sora on fire. The wind blows the fire all to direct her course, and who had once or

The foxes are in the midst of the fire, and On the morning of the subbath, many an one by one they are burnt to death. Oh ! old weather beaten tar was seen standing on it was cruel to burn the poor creatures alive the highest point of land in the place, lookin this manner ! How can a man who does ing auxiously at her through his glass; while say he had a bad way of showing his good- on the apparently doomed vessel. She was every rope loosened or tightened as he direc- five strokes in a minute, I was able to form took hold on his promises to perform in me on Christ for pardon; and while from the so, be a good man ? Perhaps, you would others listened with trembling to his remarks completely land-I cked, as sailors say, (that F. Very well, my daughter, you have giv- is, surrounded by land,) except in the direc-

en me a reason for your opinion about Sam- tion from which the wind blew ; and as betfoxes were burged to death. Still, if the case intervened, her destruction was inevitable, Said some on board, "Never did human bes certain the distance of a thunder cloud, or sequence of the former, so as not even to

D. I know it does not say so: but, for 300 perfectly acquainted with the intricate navis and gave forth in confident tones his orders. foxes to be in the midst of burning shock gation of the bay and harbor, put off in a And as he led us through one danger after and not be burned, would be a miraculous small schooner, determined, if possible, to another, he seemed more lovely .- By observing the number of seconds also who were yet carnal and walked as men : of thing. Well, suppose they were not all bring ber into port. A tremendous sea was And when we were safely anchored, I felt which a stone requires to descend from any burnt to death, it was a cruel thing at any rolling in the bay, and as the little vessel that I could die for him." rate, to tie firebands to their tails as Samson made her way out of the harbor the scene did. This you must grant me. And, until became one of deep and exching interest .- strugling in the tempest of Sinai, while the you can convnice me that they were not Now lifted up on the top of a dark wave, she law is thundering forth its curse on every ofburned or injured, I must still think that seemed trembling on the verge of destruction; fender, guitty and despairing, is directed to then plunging down into the trough of the Jesus the heavenly pilot, who came from the

another view of this Mansaction, that may twenty feet high ; and a "landsman" would hun all that can give assurance of ability thing to ask me. Louisa is sceptical again." might be attached to Christ as our example. lead you to change your opinion about these exclaim, "She has gone to the bottom."- and willingness to save. He confides his poor little foxes, for which you manifest so Thus alternately rising and sinking, she at soul to his merits, and wisdom, and love,

"He knows what he is about," said the

captain to the man at his side. "He is an

All the cauvass she could bear was now

spread to the gale, and while the silence of

death reigned on board, she took her way on

rose above the fury of the tempest. Again given the stroke ...

she stood upon the starboard tack, and soon entered the harbor and cast auchor in safety. plained to you ?' asked Mr. Somers. One hour later she could not have been res-W. RAMSEY. | cued, for by the time she reached her ancho- been told that it is owing to the sound travrage no vessel could have carried a rag of elling so much slower than light."

suil in the open bay. Ship and crew, and Being present when the following appro- passengers, more than one hundred in al , amiss here to inform you, that this fact furn-

> and passengers crowed around. Some hung ep, the period varying of course in propor who had weathered many a storm, and brav- two feet in a scoud or about thirteen miles ed untold daugers. All were pressing tor- in a minute ; so that you perceive, by obward, it only to grasp the hand of their de serving the interval between the fall of the liverer in token of gratitude. And now for hatchet and the sound produced by it, we the application.

> to which they sought entrance. Of course clared he was about a quarter of a mile dishe knew the way.

DENCE .- They gave up the ship to his direcs Louisa, 'you had not any watch in your the other is a positive good. tion. It was an obedient confidence. They hand," did not siy, "He will save us," and sit down "Bi,' said Mr. Somers, 'you might have fectual apprehension of a truth so clearly blotted out as a cloud thy transgressions, and indoiently, and neglect his orders. The perceived that I placed my finger on my taught in the scriptures. helm was turned, the sails were tria med, and wrist, and as my pulse beats about seventyted. Nor did they disobey, though some- a tolerable estimate of the interval, although the purposes of his grace, so as to prove by depths of my heart 1 could exclaimtimes apparently rushing into the jaws of I confess it is a very rough experiment, but sweet experience that Christ has power on destruction.

ing look so lovely to me as did that pilot, that of a vessel at sea tiring a cannon. If feel the necessity of receiving Christ as my At length a number of resolute young men when he first took his place in the ship's bows we do not hear the thousand till half a minute sanctifier, by a separate and counined act of

SUCH IS FAITH IN CHRIST .- The sinner, of the place in question." Samson was not cruel, but I can give you of her masts being visible, though probably enter. As he approaches, he discovers in perceive by your looks that you have somes to fit him for heaven. Whatever importance the Spirit-that "if we live after the field length reached the ship, halled and tendered | giving up all other dependencies and guides,

Velocity of Sound-

when "About ship," in a voice like thunder, not heard until some time after he had

'You are quite right, and it may not be and caught the pilot in his arms, the sailors not reach the ear until some time has elaps-

can ascertain the distance of the object."

THE SHIP'S CREW HAD FALTH IN THEIR Mr. Somers fixed his "eyes attentively on tant

sufficiently accurate for the purpose of illus- earth to forgive sin, I was some how ex-IT WAS AN AFFECTIONATE CONFIDENCE. tration. In the same manner we readily as pecting that the latter would follow as a conafter we see the lightning, we are to con- faith. clude the cloud to be six miles and a half .--height, we can discover the abitude or depth seeking to be perfect by the flesh. To whom

> Louisa had been attentively listening to myselt? I beheve that I began in the Spirit. her father's explanation, pulling George to- Never could I feel any fellowship with that wards her, whispered something which was doctrine which regards man as having withinaudible to the rest of the party.

> "Come, now," exclasmed Mr. Somers, 'I tur, which only needs cultivation in order merely odserved, that we might thus be ens have ever felt that if tauth in him as our at-

debts, the la ter as welcoming us to the treas The distress of mind which I was passing sures of Heaven. The one sets us free through a year ago, was not owing to my from bondage, the other introduces us to all losing sight of the atonement of Christ, nor the privileges of vaildren. By the one guilt that I doubted his ability or his willingness is removed, by the other holiness is felt .- to forgive my aggravated sins.

As an all sufficient sacrifice, as our high ful title to Heaven, the latter brings Heaven | Priest with God, I could still trust in him.

THEIR FAITH AMOUNTED TO CONFI- "Why how could you discover that?" cried to earth. In a word, the one is a negative, Again and again had my burdened conscience found relief through faith in his blood My difficulty was not in a want of intel- and felt the truth of that promise, "I have as a thick cloud thy sins."

How often has my sin-sick soul repused

"A guilty, weak and helpless worm, On thy kind arm I fall

how often has there sprong up within me the reviving consciousness of sins forgiven.

I do believe that I had experimental faith in Christ as a pardoning Savior. My trouble, then, must be sought in something else.

My attention had been turned, as I trust by the Spirit of Gud, to examine the conditions of disciple ship, as given by our Sasome who, having begun in the Spuit, were viour, rather than the terms of par.on. I heard the same voice which said, "Behold could this language better apply than to thou art made whole," add the imperative command "Sin no more lest a worst evil come upon thee." I saw that his go-pel was designed to Julfil the righteousness of the law in himself a greater or less degree of vir. in us, who walk not after the flesh but after fesh." It was the grant, not the law, that aided to find out the depth of the village well, tonement were set uside, there never coold condemned me. And I felt that I needed about which we all have been very curious." be any real progress in vivice. Selfishness Christ not only as a Priest, but as a King,

gated the law by purchasing an indulgence for his people, nor yet reconcile the strictness of its requirements with the Saviour's declaration, "My voke is easy and my burs den is light." Whatever the world or christians might think of me, or in whatever way others might understand the gospel, I wished only to know what Christ thought of me, and how he intended his gospel to be understood. This was my position when light first broke into my mind respecting sanetification | and faith. Oh how glorious did the gospel appear when I first saw its completeness as niceting all my wants. Yet, for a long time, I saw it as Moses saw Canaan, not knowing mer" in Raymond Miss. which we esteem that it should ever be my blessed portion .-- great acquisitions to our table, and we do not It was not until after a severe conflict, that my proud heart was made willing to be utterly nothing, so as wholly to go out of self and live alone in another.

26

Surely nothing but infinite grace and al mighty love could ever have conquered such a soul.

I have now given up all hopes of ever being any thing, or doing any thing in myself; yet I see in Christ a full supply for every necessity of my being, and my faith lays hold on him as my only hope. In myself perfectly helpless, vile and wretched, vet in him I see that I may stand complete. I find it just as easy now to trust in him for strength to love him with all my soul, as I ever did to trust in him for pardon, and 1 have the same sweet assurance that he does bestow the one blessing as the other,

For the last eight months I have felt a has my whole heart, and I wish to be his forever.

You, my dear sister: will understand me when I say the world has lost its charms, the spell that bound me is broken; Christ has captivated my heart, and I feel conscious of no other wish than to know and do his will. Had I understood my privilege and duty of living by faith in him seventeen years ago, more should I know his will; how much better might I serve him the remainder of my days. I pray, dear sister, that I may ever abide in him.

Yours in the sweetest and best of bonds,

August 8, 1842

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST

MARION.

Saturday Morning, March 29, 1845 NOTICE.

Mr. DAVID GORDON, of Mobile, is authorized to receive any money due the Howard College for Theological purposes. WM. N. WY

will pay little more attention to us, and send us your "Banner and Pioneer" more promptly .--The number of the 27th of February, containing an article for our especial Lenefit, has just got here-nearly a month on the road-and looks as though it had been lost. This is so general. ly the rase that we thought you issued a monthly sheet.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .- We have received the "Southern Cultivator" published in Augusta, Ga., and the "South Western Farsay more than they deserve when we say that the farmer who lives without them does himself greatinjustice both in mind and purse.

Be not ve called Bishop.

There is beginning to be among some of our brethren of the Baptist Ministry, an exceeding hankering after the title Bishop. In some portions of the country they are very careful to address each other by this title for fear that no one will know that they have it but themselves. We confess most heartily that we do not like it. We are well aware that the Apostle Paul, writing to Timothy, tells what ought to be the conduct and the character of a Bishop. We are well aware also that every one, who acts in the capacity of pastor or shepherd in the fold or church of be distinguished, and to be ranked with those your doctrine." Ac. 5:28. who stand in high places ? Is it not a desire to be seen and heard by men? Do we hear the Apostles addressing each other by such a title ? Jews.) believed, and consulted with Paul and Did they say Bishop Paul, Bishop Peter, Bishop | Silas: and of the devout Greeks a great multi-John, Bishop James? No, no, they were too tude, and of the chief momen not a few." Ac 17: humble. Yes, and that humility was the effect 4. But when he went to Berea he held a meethow much more might I have accomplished of Christ's teaching. The Apostles were con- ing there. We do not know how long this in the service of him I love. How much tent with the familiar and endearing name Bro-

themselves than they ought to think. We have been surprised that our Methodist and stir up the people. Here they seem to

and good leader, John Wesley, who taught them otherwise by discarding the title Bishop, and human heart. We are opposed to the use of the title, as we are to all titles expressive of superi-

not ve called Masters."

op, even Christ.

of neither purity, innocence, nor virtue.

Spivys, the Dosseys of those times ; and

last, but not least, Edmund Hoskins, Esq.,

of Edenton. If this is a descendant of his,

This article is taken from the "Christian

Index," and we believe is from the pen of

Rev. Henry Keeling of Richmond Va .--

point after another, and there is reason to hope

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

views, which we have not been accustomed to hear from the lips of our Pedobastist brethren. 'I have, and I ought to confess it candidly, some serious objections to the acknowledgement of baptism as the substitute of circumcision.' The general opinion that boptism is substituted for together and exbort one another, and pray, and circumcision, as a kind of hereditary seal of the covenant of grace, appears to be ill sustained by scriptural evidence, and to be exposed to some very serious, if not absolutely fatal abjections.'-From the Christian Reflector.

For the Alabama Baptist ... Revivals

protracted meetings. The subject demands a little further consideration. In Arostolic times the greatest number of converts were made ted a revival! The meeting is appointed, and during their protracted meetings. When Christ went to Samaria and remained there two days, bors of the season to the conversion of sinners. we are told that "many more believed because If the Lord bless the word, it will be productive of his own words." Jo. 4: 41. This seems to of good; if not, the meeting will prove dull and have been the course of the Saviour to visit one place, and remain a few days, and then go to revival when and where he pleases, he will be another. And converts were made wherever the word was preached.

Such also was the course of the Apostles .-Witness the day of Penticost. In one day "there were added to them about three thousand souls." And as their meetings continued more were added. For "the Lord added to the church daily tians in this, as well as in other things, depend such as should be saved." Ac. 2: 41, 47. How upon their own strength. Whenever this is the many were added before that meeting closed we case, they will be disappointed. But this is no Christ, is a Bishop, as was Paul, and Timothy, are not informed. Probably, a very large num- reason why they should not labor in the strength secret and abiding consciousness that Christ and Titus. But what need is there to be called ber. For we hear this complaint from the counby this title ? Is it not a desire to be lauded, to cil: "Behold, ye have filled Jerusalem with

When Paul and Silas preached at Thessalonica three Sabbath days, "some of them, (the meeting continued, but long enough for the word ther, that they might not think more highly of to take effect, and the report to go to Thessalonica, and for the Thessalonians to go to Berea

brethren have gotten into the same error. They have given constant attention to these things; surely have not followed faithfully their great for it is testified; "These were more, noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and search. any other which might flatter the pride of the ed the scriptures DAILT, whether these things were so." v. 11. "Therefore, many of them believed; also of honorable women that were ority in the church, because it is in direct oppo- Greeks, and of men, not a few." v. 12. The sition to the precept of Christ himself. In Mat- excellence of the Bereaus consisted in two things. thew xxiii, 1: 10, the Saviour comments upon they searched the scriptures, and did this, daily. the conduct of the Scribes and Pharisees, "who The consequence was many were converted .-sit in Moses' seat, and love the uppermost rooms They were converted during that protracted

BROTHER BUCK .- We shall be glad if you for immersion, the Dr. expresses the following friends and inquire what he must do. If there are a number in the same situation, the news will pass from one christian to another, and the same spirit which has awakened the sinner, will awaken christians to pray. And they will meet their "hearts will burn within them." Thus will be held a protracted meeting, whether it was previously appointed or not.

> But some say, that this is the kind of meeting which they like.' They say, 'let the Lord begin it, and let it not be appointed by man.' The Apostles made appointments when they could In my last, I made some remarks respecting do so. And is it not right for ministers and churches to make any appointment before hand. We can appoint a meeting. Who over appoinprayer is made to God, that he will bless the la-

> > uninteresting. If any one thinks be can cause a likely soon to find out his mistake. The direction is, "in the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest which shall prosper this or that, or whether they shall be alike good." Eccl. 11:6.

It is, doubtless, too often the case that chris of the Lord. Protracted meetings should be tical importance. held in reliance upon divine aid. And when ministers and churches attend with this spiritthey will be blessed in some way.

During these meetings the truth of the gospe is urged constantly on the conscience, and the sinner is not drawn away by the fascinations of the world, and so the word sown is allowed to take deep and permanent root in the heart .--divine things, and the consequence is, that an i pose. impression deep and lasting vis made on the heart. It is, therefore, reasonable, as well as scriptural, to hold protracted meetings.

These meetings are beneficial to the christian as well as to the sinner. It is then that he advances in the knowledge of God, and tastes anewed, his courage excited, his hopes revived. fied, and sinners are saved. These meetings, then, should be continued. *11.**

For the Alabama Bantist.

Election.

Query 3. Should a majority of Church me bes present govern in all cases ? Query 4. Can any person he saved with the light of revelation Second .- Essays by brethren previously ap pointed.

1. A written essay on John's Baptism, by Elder J. J. Lessions.

2. A written essay on Faith and Works, by Elder L. W. Lindsey.

3. A written essay on the Support of the Ministry, by Elder K. Hawthorn. 4. An oral lecture on Church discipline.

Sider A. Travis. 5. An extempore sermon on the Ki

Christ, by Elder W. C. Morrow. On Saturday morning, 29th March, a serun

is to be preached by brother Travis on the importance of such a Society, and we earnestly soicit a general attendance, as we believe, if our brethren were to reflect on this subject, our numbers would be largely augmented.

It is a duty imposed by the constitution upon all the members of the Society, to examine and criticise the performance of each member.

burs, fraternally, W. C. MORROW, Sec'ry. From the Religious Herald. Valid Baptism. POPLAR AVENUE,) Jan. 18th: 1845. BRO. SANDS :- The question, " Is it right

baptize those who have been immersed by edobaptist ministers, in order to their unon with a Baptist church?" seems to be exciting considerable interest at present; and the increasing frequency of immersions by

The action of the Dover Association, a its last sersion, having occasioned the subject to be again introduced into your paper, I

have concluded to send you a communication relative thereto.

The Herald of December 3, contains a letter of Elder O. B. Brown, and that of the 121b, one from Elder S. Jones, both relating of a believer. We are bound to do it, and to this subject. Upon these communications the re-unmersion of such an one-even if he Generally, the things of this world are for a I will make a remark or two befor enter- should desire it .- is ana-baptism. But then while laid aside, and the attention is directed to ing, directly upon the discussion which I pro- it follows, that baptism is not a condition of

is stated, that, "Baptism, to be invalid, must by any believer, baptized or unbaptized into be either essentially deficient in form, or it the church. It, I say, communities of nomust be inadequate to the end of baptions." baptized belivers are Christian churches, en-Now, if this were taken as a position, to be fitled to the rights and privileges of Christiproved, I, and those who think with me, might an churches, then is not baptism a condition join issue with him upon the argument inten- of membership in the church of Christ, and new the love of God. His' evidences are ge- ded to establish it. But, when it is assumed the fact that a pions and otherwise orderly as a principle, I must be permitted to regard believer has not been baptized, is not a reaand his faith strengthened. Thus God is glori- | it as what logicians call a 'petitio principii.' son for relusing to him church fellowship, we It takes for granted the very point in dispute must, therefore, reorganize our whole systemviz: Is the validity of the ordinance affec- of church government. Well, be it so. If ted by the character of the administrator ?- truth require us to abandon the position, that Again, I should object to the "end, or de- baptism is a pre-requisite to church member-

sign of baptism as being what he states it to ship-if upon this point both Baptists and be. Admitting that all for which he con- Poedobaptists have been in error, why, let tends is accomplished by haptism, I should us renounce it, and publish to the world that maintain also, that it is designed to introduce the door of the church is Scripturally open brother to preach a sermon on the docurine of the believer into the church, or at least, as to unbaptized believers? an indispensable condition of church memed by almost every lay mamber. Year after year bership. If this position were sustained, the bave to contend with the prejudices, also the inquiry would then be, does such immersion kindly feelings towards Poedu-bapti-te, of anawer this end? Brother Jones, in his short note," seems tent to encounter them. I wish to present to ground his support of the validity of such trath apon its own proper basis before the immersion, upon the fact that religion is a minds of those who shall read this communipersonal matter, and that therefore, the ac- cation. Let the question be distinctly conceptance of one does not depend upon the sidered--Is baptism an indispensable condifaith of another. This is cordially admitted, tion of membership in the church of Christ? and upon this ground, I would predicate an The fact that .-- so far as I know, with one objection to such immersion being baptism, exception-all professed Christian churches If would stand thus. Religion is a personal have so regarded it, might, -- a's remarked in matter. This is true both in regard to the relation to another point-go far towards administration and the reception of its rights. settling the question. But all may be wrong. The faith, therefore, of the recipient cannot Are they? impart validity to the act of the administrator. Having made these remarks by way of submission by another, to what he thinks is little said about the doctrine of Election. Con- clearing up the ground. I now proceed to baptism, require that I should regard and sequently the laity will know but little about that the question. Is immersion, administered treat him as baptized?-It is plainly and onheart-cheering doctrine. We have heard some by an unbapilzed person, valid Christian Jy, is baptism an indespensable condition of

en? Primurily to the Apostles, and through them to those whom the church should an point to tulfil it. Or in other words to the Apostles and their successors. The other duties enjoined show conclusively the ufficient standing of the persons who were requ to perform them, and baptising is evident of the same grade wich the others, Besid can it be shown that, in the days of the A. postles, any others than accredited minu baptized ?

VOLUME S-NO.

2. Do unbaptized persons postess the? cial character involved in the administration of baptism?

I take it to be a fixed article of faith atopp Baptists, that all official rights must emanaut from the church. That the choice and sol. ema setting apart of an individual to any office, by a church, invests him with all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of that office, and that in no other way can office be conferred.

Churches, cannot without violating every principle of propriety, pretend to couler office upon those who do not belong to them. Baptist churches cannot, therefore, confer the office of baptizer upon unbaptized persons. Such persons cannot be members of their communion.

But a claim is set up by bodies which we regard as undaptized, to be churches of Christ, and they, in virtue of this claim, authorize persons to execute the commission. Now, that to these bodies themselves, the administration by such persons, of ordinansuch ministers renders it one of great prac. ces, is valid, is evident, because from them is derived the authority acted upon. But is it valid in itself considered? This depends upon the decision of the question, are these Christian churches ? If they are, then the acts of their officers, in so far as they do not violate the Christian church, are valid. And it is no longer a question whether we shall sauction as baptism, the immersion, by them, membership in the church of Christ, and by In the communication of Elder Brown it consequence, we must not only receive such.

AII, Ireasurer. January 18, 1845.

AGENT. CTM. JOSEPH T. BRYANT is the authorised

Agent of the "Alabama Baptist."

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

Temperance Mecting.

On the first Sabbath night of April, which will be the next regular Meeting of the Society, an address will be delivered by Mr. MURRAH, who is formerly known here as a young gentleman of fine taste and talents.

March 29th 1845.

CORRECTION .- In the article on "Revivals." contained in the last number of the Baptist, read Much in the first line, revival for several in the second line, and in the thirteenth line from the close, read, we should not suppose that we can improve his plan.

· OUR SCHOOLS .- We will state for the benefit of the public that both our Female Institutions, as well as the Howard College, are now in a peaceful, happy and flourishing condition, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. The number of pupils at the Judson is 170.

A word in Season.

To the Baptists of Alabama. There is a story related of a frog which had fallen into a well, and in trying to get out rose two feet in the day but fell back three feet at night-the consequence was that he gave it up willing to be his endorser. "Train up a

Well, brethren, there is some danger of our is old he will not depart from it." getting into a like predicament. For the last three or four months subscriptions for the 'Alabaina Baptist' have been going out faster than they have come in. We do not believe the fault can be in the paper (at least our readers tell us so,) For his information we state that the Edifor it is made up from a great number of the best papers, both secular and religious, in the counest son of Edmund Hoskins Esq., formerly try. Where the fault is then we leave you to of Edenton, N. C. where he resided sixty judge. There is a want of interest in the pros. years, now living near Columbus Miss., who tries to change this order, labors in vain. perity of the cause. The 'Baptist' does not seem | 70 years of age. While we sincerely thank to be considered the organ of the Denomination brother Keeling for his confidence, we asin this State. Those having influence do not sure him that it shall ever be our highest aim exert that influence in our behalf. Brethren, let to render ourselves worthy of it. this subject be taken home, and incite a spirit

of cuterprise. The cause is your own as well as ours individually ; and while we will do every ders of infant baptism appear to be giving one thing in our power for its advancement we hope you also will give it the attention which its ini-

at feasts, and the chief seats in the Synagogues, meeting. And these are all the conversions we and greetings in the markets and to be called hear of at Berea.

"Rabbi, Rabbi." "Be not ye called Rabbi," Paul went on to Athens, and commenced a says he, "for one is your master, even Christ, meeting there. "He disputed in the Synagogue and all ye are brethren. Be not ye called Mas- with the Jews, and with the devout persons, and ters, for one is your master, even Christ."- in the market daily with them that met with What does this mean ? If there is any mean- him." v. 17. And we are further informed ing in language, this means that we must be what he was doing, how he disputed; "He humble like little children, not lording it over preached Jesus, and the resurrection," v. 18 .one another, remembering that "he who is great. What was the result of this meeting? "Certain est shall be least." Nor must we use titles which men clave unto him and believed." We might would imply invidious distinctions. The term name other instances, but they will present them-Rabbi, as well as Master, implies superiority, selves to the reader.

and should not be used by us, because we then re-Thus, in the Apostolic age, most of the consemble the Scribe and the Pharisee who love to verts were miade during protracted meetings .be thought great, exclaiming, "Lord, I thank The same is true at the present time. The thee, that I am not as other men," seeing that I most of those who have joined the church for The meeting will be held at the Methodist am worthy of the most exalted station and to be many years, have done so during days of procalled by the most exalted titles. The term tracted meetings. We can all recollect times, there will be a general attendance of our citi- Bishop is equally objectionable, being equally when to the churches great numbers have been expressive of superiority and distinction, and e- added in a few days. Perhaps, there may have qually opposite to the precept of Christ. "Be been a long time of coldness, and then the work

is revived. Saints are made to rejoice, sinners We are opposed to the use of the title Bishop inquire the way of salvation, and find the Saalso, because it is associated with all the cor- viour, and rejoice in his pardoning love .-ruption, vice, and degradation of the Church of Among these converts you will find persons of Rome in the dark age of Henry I, and is a badge all sentiments: Moral and immoral; old and young; male and female. They are brought to Be not ye called Bishop, for one is your Bish- profess faith in the Saviour, and gladly unite. with the church of God. 1 Probably more join "The Alabama Baptist .- Its new editor, the church in ten days, than will do so during we see, is named Hoskins. That name rethe rest of the twelve months. Some object to calls to our recollection the scenes of our protracted meetings on this account; supposing "the way of salvation was adopted in the eternal by those who have no official right to per- bers, were baptized. boyhood, 35 years ago when our venerated father was pastor of the Church at Yoppim, ten joyment would be permanent and continual. miles below Edenton, N. C. It brings up

But this does not seem to be according to the hetore us the Rosses, the Brownriggs, the economy of grace. It was not the experience Woodberrys, the Lawrences, the Crecys, the of David, Isaiah, Jeremiah, or Daniel. It was not the experience of Christ. For at one time "he rejoiced in spirit, and said, I thank thee," and at another time, he said, "my soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death." So with the child in the way he should go, and when he Apostles. Sometimes they were rejoicingbelieved their word, at other times, a few. So it is at the present day. Sometimes the most powerful sermous are heard with apparent indifference; at other times, the most inferior discourses reach the consciences of the hearers, so Baptist. tor of the "Alabama haptist" is the young - that

"Those who came to scoff remained to pray."

The reason of this may be that "there are di-A Point yielded to the Baptists .- The defen- shine of prosperity. Whatever may be the reason, such seems to be the fact in the grace of God, that "scasons of refreshing shall come

In days that are gone by it was the common practice of some Associations to appoint some Election, consequently that doctrine was studi-

passed off in this way, and perhaps not one word said about the heathen world, in this state of affairs. A sermon was delivered on the command of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, "Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel to every creature." It was said by many that this was a new doctrine, and that these brethren had departed from the faith once delivered to the saints; and the result was, that associations and churches split asunder. The Missionary party fired with the love of God, called loudly on the breth.

ren to lend a liberal hand to send the gospel to the perishing heathen, "which is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth," urging all the means of grace, and perhaps but

who claim to be Baptists, say they believe that men are elected after they believe, how does

this belief accord with the word of God ? Let us hear Paul on the subject-Eph. 1st and 4th,

"According as he hath chosen us in him before the toundation of the world." These brethren and Paul does not agree in sentiment, notwithstanding the church and association that they belong to, have good and sound articles of faith, of the act?-If not then,

that God then chose his people in Christ; and determined on their recovery through sanctification of the spirit and belief of the truth." What can be the cause of this difference of opinion if it is not because the doctrine of Election is so seldom advanced from the Sacred Stand ? May we not fear that the Armenian Doctrine will inand sometimes, sorrowing. Sometimes many We call on our ministering brethren to declare do give us a little meat. We hope that some able writer will give us his views on the doctrine of Election through the columns of the Alabama C.

For the Alabama Baptist,

der of the "Religious Instruction Society of the Bethlehem Baptist Association," I proceed to

gress of the meeting of the Domestic Missionary appointed Elder W. C. Morrow and J. J. Lessions to prepare a constitution and by-laws pre and cogent reasons to sustain his position-

ceive, upon the answer to be given to the affect the decision. following, viz :

1. Is the administration of baptism an of- presumed, be controverted : ficial act? If so.

2. Do unbapfized persons, (whether Poedobaptist ministers or others) possess the official tharacter involved in the performance

It may be well here to notice an error into which, it seems to me, brethren have fallen clusion that they were baptized. upon this subject. They ask, "If the character of the administrator affects the validity churches as communities of baptized perof his acts, what then is the condition of those sons. baptized by such as apustatize?" Now, this question supposes that personal holiness clusion that the upostolic churches were and official standing are the same. But, composed of baptized persons only. If so crease among the Baptists to an alarming extent, does not every one, at glance see this is no others should now be admitted in the not true? Personal character sl ould be the church. ground upon which official character is conthe whole counsel of God. We love milk but ferred; but it does not affect the official doings of one upon whom office has been conferred, while he holds the office. The President of the United States is elected by the safely affirmed that the New Testament does and patriotic. But, suppose he prove a trai-

Is the administration of baptism an offici-

of all denominations. It is quite unlikely that where all agree, they are all wrong-At least, the individual who dissents from their belief, should be able to present clear

But is it so ? I know that at this point, f many of my brethren. But I must be con-

The enquiry, be it remembered, is not what is baptism ?--nor is it, does the conscientions membership in the church? Nor does the The solution of this query, depends, I con- fact that other things are requisite in the cose

The following statements will not, it is

1. We are not, in the New Testament, expressly taught, that unbaptized persons may be members of the Christian church.

2. In every case in which we have definite information, we are mught, that those men-3. Are official acts valid when performed tioned in the N. Testament as church mem-

3. When no such definite information is recorded, the circumstaures lead to the con-

4. Exhortations are addressed to the

Now, these facts would lead to the con-

The commission as recorded by Matthew makes it imperative upon ministers to baptize ; and as given by Mark, upon every benot contemplate the continued existence of tor? Will that invalidate his official acts, not of communities, we can know no unbupa single unbaptized believer; and of course, performed after the oath of office and before lized churches, nor unbaptized members of churches. But if this conclusion be just it send you the following account of the organiza- al act ?- It might be a sufficient reason for tist churches to administer the ordinances, therefore in the next place,

Are official acts valid where performed by those who have no official rights to perform them ?

the unsciptural rite will, at no distant day, be portance demands. Every minister, especially, been a strong hold with the advocates of infant. And further, we may remark, that during a which was adopted, and the Society organized commission. Go ye, teach all nations, baptiparatory to organization of the Society; who, whence is derived the authority to adminis-To this question it would seem, that but should feel himself under obligation to increase baptism, but it appears some are deserting this revival, there will be frequent if not daily by the election of Elder A. Travis, President, zing, &c. after a short consultation, made their report- ter baptism at all? Doubtless from the vidual, assuming to exercise gubernatorial the circulation of the "Baptist" as far as his in. Congregational Union' of England to deliver a Such is the constitution of human nature. Elder J. J. Lessions, Vice President, and Elder authority, but not in fact invested therewish, baptists, on the subject of baptism. In reference man will give his attention to what appears to course of lectures in favor of the views of Pedo. Such is the constitution of human nature. A to issue a reprieve to a condemned criminal ; W. C. Morrow, Secretary, Now, to whom was this commission giv-The Society stands adjourned to meet at Rock would it avail his release from the ponalty to the gualsfications, prerequisite to any sac-rament, the Dr. says, 'The obligations to be-liave what God requires and to do what God of law? And what would it avail, though a "Will not Brother Jones withdraw the word "decree" aud our fears he removed : if not you will be unapplied to the decision of the Association ? portion of the community should invest him der the disagreeable necessity of knowing that f I have noticed with regret that it is not unusual to -- so far as they could- with such authority? Now, this is wrong. It represents these who take the nogative as affirming necessity of re-baptism. It is calculated to produce the impressions that they coulend the cause has sufficient entirely from a want of commands, is imperative upon all, antecedent to trifling importance. He will spend his time in whole Society. The question what right had they to do it? any sacrament and independent of it." reading, prayer, or meeting. Like Saul, he Query 1. Should testimony in Baptist Churchjublic spirit. And in relation to the substitution of bapti, m will "neither eat mer drink." He will visit his would at once determine the invalibity of all es be exclusively confined to their own members! its acts. Baptisni, therefore, being an offi-Query 2. Is baptism a door into the Church ! that sarrism is not Baptism. Whereas their position cial act, is invalid when administered by one is that innecesion, they administered is not baption. improperly authorized to perform it.

BROTHER EDITOR :- In pursuance of an or-

growth of the christian, as the summer and sun- Society, a few of the brethren deeply impressed with the importance of religious improvement,

MARCH 29, 1845.

Perlians you may hear from me again upon this subject. Affectionately yours, in Christ, A. M. POINDEXTER.

From the Congregational Journal. A Minister's Solloguy.

Mr. Editor .-- Let us suppose a Pastor, sitring down in his study to contemplate the each other. The alphabetical letters refer difficulties of his ministry. He has taken to the table in No. 1. upon himself the responsibilities of the sacred office, but temptations and trials thicken around him, which he had not anticipated. Some of them arise from the subjects which are now agitating the community, and are peculiar to the present period, and some of them spring from the depravity and hostility to the truth, common in every age, but which are more open and active now than formerly. He falls into the following reverie of thought. There are different and opposite views a mong my people, upon almost every subject in the Bible. What shall I do? Their respective sentiments are held with great tenacity and confidence, and the people are too sensative and irritable to endure contradiction, or listen with candur to doctrines at war with their own. Shall I then, in rotation preach the views of each in order to please . This would involve an inconsistency too palpuble to escape notice and reproof. All acknowledge, that I should have some sentiments of my own ; but what shall I do with them? Should they be concealed, and only such general views be advanced, which will meet the universal approbation ? This loose method of preaching will do them but little good. It would leed the flock neither with milk nor with meet., It would dilute the spiritual food to such a degree, that it would not sustain the life of the soul.

But if I preach the doctrine of the entire depravity of the natural heart, it will offend Mr. Moralist who is a very sober respectable member of the Society, who contributes to the support of the Gospel, and whose favor is very much needed. This point must be touched very lightly. If I discuss the St. John's river, on the St. Croix, and exsubject of regeneration by the special influences of the Holy Spirit, it will displease Mr. Arminias, who holds that the Spirit only helps the sinner convert himself. He will without his quickening power, he is not to blame for his impenitance, and has only to wait to be renewed to repentance at the appointed time. If I present the true and proper Deity of Christ and his atonement, then Mr. Wealthy and Mr. Fashionable will be disquieted and forsake the meeting. Now these gentlemen are very good paris' ioners and it is desirable to be on terms of friendship with them. Besides, my family must associate with theirs in order to be respecta ble. If I exhibit the law with its penalty of eternal death, this will be denounced as a horrible doctrine' by Messrs. Wordly and Thoughtless, Human Reason, and Mr. Hope to-be-saved, together with all this class of people who are quite numerous and influengal. They will revolt at the idea of future and etc nal punishment, and will have it in their power to do much injury. The friends of troth, seeing so many offended, will soon begin to siv, we must have another minister, one who can give general satisfaction, and in awhom all may be united. Here is the great difficulty which weighs down my spirits; 1 the favor, and support of those who profess religion, and embrace the troth as it is in Jesus. holds his fellow man in involuntary servinade. ests on New York Island. hutions in behalt of any benevolent object. | entire basin of the Schuylkill. for want of time omit to call on the families Core sor Coramines, who dwelt to the south-When I enter their house they will coldly southern limit of the Algonquin speech. this way often, and thought you had forgot- tan. The Shawnees connect the south-eas-Must Luarrow down the themes of discourse, of the Cumberland River is marked by the speptic, who has dropped one article of food this restless nation of wanderers. nothing without extreme pain? Here a voice from the High Court which ancient limits. 'My forefather,' said the Mis precision of the statement. has commissioned this 'legate of the skies,' ami orator. Little Turtle, at Greenville the sacred oracles.

From the Christian Guardian. North American Indians.

The following orticle is from an American paper, entitled the Spirit of Missions .-It assorts the tribes according to their languages, of which there were found eight east of the Mississippi, radically distinct from

TRIBES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The erliest books of America contained tales as wild as fancy could invent or credulity repeat. The land was peopled with pigmies and giants; the tropical forest were said to conceal tribes of negroes, and tenants of hyperborean regions were white ; like the polar bear or crmine. Yet the first aspect of he original inhabitants of the United States was uniform. Between the Indians of Florda and Canada the difference was scarcely perceptible. Their manners and institutions, as well as their organization, had a common plivsiognomy; and before their languages began to be known, there was no safe method of grouping the natives into families. But when the vast variety of dialects came to be compared, ther was found east of the Misisippi not more that eight radically distinct prove their high antiquity as a nation by languages, of which five still constitue the speech of powerful communities, and three are known only as memorials of tribes that have almost disappeared from the earth.

1. The primitive language, which was most widely diffused, and the most fertile in dialects, received from the French the name of ALGONQUIN. It was the mother-tongue of those who greeted the colonists of Raleigh at Rononke, and of those who welcomed the Pilgrims to Plymouth. It was spoken, though not exclusively, in a territory that extended through sixty degrees of longitude, and more than twenty degrees of latitude. The Minnacs held possession of Nova Scotia and the adjacent iles, probably never much exceeding three thousand in number. The Etchemins, or Canoemen, dwelt on tended as far west at least as Mount Deasert. Next to these came the Abenakis, of whom one tribe has left its name Penobscot, and another the Androscoggin; have it, that if the Spirit is the efficient cause while a third under the auspices of Jesuits, of conversion, and the sinner does nothing had its chapel and its fixed abode in the fertile fields of Norridgewock.

Of the Sokokis, who appear to have dwell near Saco, and to have had an alliance with the Mohawks, many, at an early day, abandoned the region where they first became known to European voyagers, and placed themselves under the protection of the French in Canada. The example of emigration was often followed ; the savage shunned the vicinity of the civilized. The forests beyond Saco, with New Hamshire, and even as far as Salem, constituted the sachem- to stay in the dangerous vicinity of their ship of Pennacoock, or Pawtucket, and often! afforded relief to the remutants of feebler nations around them. The tribe of the Masto have greatly increased. sachusetts even before the colonization of the country, had almost disappeared from the shores of the bay, that hears its name. Next come the Pokauokets, who dwelt ery of America, found powerful in numbers, From Rev. A. Miner, Jr., Prairieville, W. T. around Mount Hope, and were sovereigns over Nantucket, Martha's vineyard, and a part of Cape Cod ; the Narraghansetts, who and Erie, and Ontario, had been the dwell- four weeks past. It will be finished during the dwelt between the bay that bears their name and the present limits of Connecticut, holding dominion over Rhode Island, the most must please the irreligious in order to secure civilized of the northern nations, the Pequods, the branch of the Mobegans that occupied the Eastern part of Connecticut, and ruled a part of Long Island-the earliest andots fled beyond Lake Superior ; and hid in the fait of their labors. " There are other subjects too, on which vietims to the Enropeans. The country be- themselves in the dreary wastes that divide great diversity of sentiment exists. One tween the banks of the Conn. and Hudson wishes me to preach often in behalf of the was possessed by independent villages of the oppressed, and to demounce, in trampet tones Mohegans, kindred with the Manhattans, Sioux, and made their home first at St. Maand startling anathemas, the oppressor who whose few smokes once arose amidst the for- ry's and at Michilmackinac, and afterwards think of the success with which the Lord has at- 4 acres 32 by 12 feet Another cannot endure to hear this topic, i The Lenni Lenape, in their two divisaud demands that it shall never be introduced. ions of the Minsi and Delawares, occupied Canada. Having a mysterious influence The same is true of the cause of temperance New Jersey, the valley of the Delaware far over the Algonquin tribes, and making treaand missions and calls for charitable contri- up towards the sources of that river, and the ties with the Five Nations, they spread along Then the manner of speaking ; it is too Beyond the Delawares, on the eastern country beyond the Miami of the Lake they, carnest or too dull, too rapid or too slow .- shore, dwelt the Nanticokes, who disappears gradually acquired a claim to the whole ter The parochial visits ; how shall they be man- ed without glory, or melted imperceptibly ritory from that River to the western bounaged? If I go into a neighborhood, and into other tribes, it is possible also, that the dary of New York.

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

ceeded 18,000

e in the early part of the eighteenth cenury, the Potowatomies had croweded the Miamies from their dzellings at Chicago : the intruders came from the islands near the entrance of Green Bay, and were a branch of the great nation of the Chippewas. That nation, or, as some write the Ojilways,-the Algonquin tribes, of whose dialect, mythology traditions, and customs, we have the fullest accounts- held the country from the mouth of Green Bay to the head waters of Lake Superior, and were early visited by the French at Sault St. Marie, and Chegoimegon. They adopted into their tribes many of the Ottawas from Upper Cannada, and were themselves often included by the early French writers under that name. Ottawa is but the Algonquin name for 'trader,' and Mascoutins are but 'dwellers in the prairie.' The latter hardly implies a band of Indians distinct from the Chippewas; but history recognizes as a separate Algonquin tribe near the Green Bay, the Menominies, who were found there in 1669, who retained their territory long after the period of French and English supremacy, and who

the singular character of their dialect. j South-west of the Menomonies, the rest. ess Sacs and Foxes, ever dreaded by the French, held the passes from the Green Bay. and Fox River to the Mississippi, and with insatiate avidity roamed in pursuit of conquest over the whole country between the Wisconsin and the upper branches of the IIlinois :- The Pawnees are said to have af-

finity with this nation ; that the Kickapoos, who established themselves by the conquest in the north of Illinois, are but a branch of it, is demonstrated by their speech. So numerous and so widely extended were try. I am very truly yours,

the tribes of Algonquin family, they were scattered over a moity or perhaps more than a moity, of the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the St. Lawrence, and constitoted about one half of the original population of that territory.

II. North-west of the Sacs and Foxes, west of the Chippewas, bands of the Sioux, or Dachotahs, had encamped on prairies east minister? in that State and the people manifest of the Mississippi vagrants between the head an increasing desire for their services. This is waters of Lake Superior and the falls of St. Anthony. They were a family dwelling for

the most part west of the Mississippi and Red River, extended from the Saskatchwan to lands south of the Arkansas. There seemed to exist hereditary warfare between them and the Chippewas. But one little community of the Dacotab family had pur-Wonnebagoes, dwelling between Green Bay I do to be saved !" and the lake that bears their name, preferred

forts and sacrifices to furnish young ministers of the present day, with the means of education adapted to the responsible situation which they

ters; urging them to enter at once upon the work without any mental training; and in some instances where young men have been actively engaged in study, in order to be able the better to divide the Word of God aright such persons battle

rience. I feel fully convinced, but perhaps too late, that it is better for a young man to spend some years in an educational process, in order to labor for God

Let the young ministers 'go to God," who has said, "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God.&c" Let them cast themselves on the wait at the feet of Jesus, and adopt the language of the Bible, "my soul, wait thou only upon God for my expectation is from him." And let them next ply the means which a kind and gracious Providence has furnished for their benefit. Let them not suppose that they may lie still at the bottom of the bill of ministerial difficulty, and be borne merely with empty wishes to the top.

It is not the most important question te ask, How soon can I get into the work of the minis. try? But rather, How can' I be qualified in the best manner to gioryly God and serve my generation? And though no elevation of attainments can make up for a want of piety in the minister of the sanctuary, and his special designation of God to the great work, yet surely the highest attainable mental culture in the present day at least, must add incalculable weight to his minis

> DELTA. Christian Messenger.

Home Mission Society.

A missionary in Arkansas, writes that cacouraging success attends the labors of Baptist especially the case in the northern counties.

KENTUCKY.

Rev. Joel E. Grace, missionary in Crittenden co., Ky., in a postscript to a letter of Jan. 31st. says, "I have opened my letter to say that the Lord is blessing our labors, especially in the Union Church. I baptised 7 persons last Lord's day : two others are now waiting for an opportunity to go forward. Others are enjoying hope chased the territory of the Algonquins; the in Christ and many are enquiring, "What sha!

ILLINOIS.

linois and Kentucky, could bardly have es- almost without means, are now untiring in their I come, invited by the Son, my Redeattor and | Ow the day after planting the above espe Savior, wholly trusting in his perfect righteous mental crop, h planted

reat loss by such an influence having been ex. thy dear Son. Let me be clothed with his erted upon me, and therefore write from expe. righteousness. Let me be sanctified by his image. Impart to me, through him, all needial influences of thy Holy Spirit to cheer and com. scribed above. to go forth the rest of his life more fully prepared fort me, O, my Father and my God. And when | the solemn hour of death shall come, may 1 re-

hope, but that which I have it Christ, is perishing do thou, O Lord, remember it too. Look promised aid of the Holy Ghost-Give up their down, with pity, O my heavenly Father, upon thy same kind of corn, a medium between the white whole hearts to the spirit of holy obedience- | languishing child. Pour strength and confidence fint and gourd seed. This corn is not so prointo my departing spirit, and receive it to the ductive as the larger kinds, but better for bread. abodes of them who peacefully sleep in Jesus, I have mentioned the product of the last n maand await the accomplishment of that great promise, cre a glorious resurrection and eternal happiness in thine heavenly presence."

and is now robed in righteousness.

H. J. DURBIN.

Strict Communion.

The Editor of the Christian Politician of Cincinnati, Ohio, asks how it is, "that English Baptists who practice open communion, are received to the communion of regular Baptist churches here, while American Baptists are excommunicated if they do the same thing ?"

Who will answer this question .-- How is it?-Baplist Recorder.

Answer .- It is by violating the rules of ou faith, the principles of our holy religion, and the sanctity of God's divine truth-by showing invidious distinctions in the Church-and by succumbing to the irresistible idea of British superiority .- Alabama Baptist.



From the Louisville Journal.

Close planting of Corn-An Experiment, GENTLEMEN :--- I beg leave to offer to you consideration the result of an experiment made during the present year, to ascertain the advantages of planting corn more closely than has generally men pressiond; and the number of stalks which should be left in each hill at the is, they save every thing and they make every different distances at which it is planted. The thing work; they buy cs little as possible, the monexperiment was made on ground which had been Rev. M. L. Wisner, missionary at Dundege cleared in 1810. In its natural state it was as Ill., writes, that a work of grace has evidently rich as the best Kentucky lands, and its fertility commenced among the people of his charge ; had been preserved by a due proportion of grass crops, but it had had no manure. In the spring of the year 1841 the field was sowed with red clover, among growing wheat. In 1842 and 1843 the clover was pastured, and late in the fall the ground was well turned over, by a well constructed plow. Early in April of the present year, the ground was again plowed, harrowed, and laid off and planted on the 12th of that month. On one side of the field, intended for hemp, I caused four acres to be laid off, in an oblong square, as follows: First, the long way exactly three and a half feet; and then at right angles, four feet ; one acre three and a half feet; one acre three feet; and one acre two and a tend some of our meetings, and thus become eye half feet. In due time I thinned the three first witnesses of what God has done and is doing acres to three stalks in a hill, and the fourth to two stalks in a hill. Supposing the hills each to have the number intended, the number of stalks God has revived his work in a glorious man. on each acre would have been as follows : 1 acre 31 by 4 feet 9,335 stalks. 10.669 2 acres 34 by 34 feet 12.417 9,956. The season up to the 2d of Jaly was tolerathat I have much occasion for humility and bly favorable, though there was too much rain for a first-rate crop of corn. For two weeks succeeding no rain fell. During this period the atmosphere was dry and windy. As the corn was generally getting into silk when this drought commenced, and as this is the period when corn requires much fain to make it ear well, it sufferbespeak for those churches and the missionaries ed very much. Although light rains again fell supplying them, the earnest prayers of God's from the middle of July to the last of that month they came too late to be materially beneficial to early planted corn. The consequence was that scarcely a stalk produced more than one car, and even that one of diminished size. I am. fully persuaded that the dry weather, in the first half of July, diminished the crop at least hily Baptist Conventions of Vermont, North and per cent. The crop was also somewhat diminished by great numbers of crows opening and picking off the grains at the small end of the ear, when in the milk state. The corn was gathered, and each acre separately measured, about the first of November, when perfectly dry. and the quantity produced was as follows : The first acre 68 bushels, second acre 69 bushels, third acre 69 bushels, and fourth acre 771 bush-

ness and entreating that, for his suke, thou wilt acres of sorn on ground which had been cleared be merciful anto my unrighteenancen and no, and cultivated some twenty or twenty-five years are called to fill. But there are some good, yet I think, not far. seeing brethren in many of our churches, who do injury/by their ill-judged advice to young minis. ters; urging them to enter at once more thanks. If the output is the output myself to thee, O Lord. I consecrate fo thes all culty in renevating it by grassing and manufrin that I am, and all that I have: the faculties of my For the three or lour years preceding the pres mind and body; the affections of my soul; my ent it was cultivated is hemp. Early in April it time; my worldly possessions; my influence over was plowed and harrowed, which left it in a others for good; all, all I consecrate to thee, finely pulverised state. It was , id off by have persuaded them to cut short their studies, through Jesus, my Redeemer and Savior. Use small plow exactly three and a balf Set each and go as it were undisciplined into the field of me, O Lord, I be seech thee, as an instrument way, planted on the 13th of April, and in date battle. I happen myself to be one of those sustaining a liar people. Let me be washed in the blood of was cultivated by plowing both ways with the common shovel plow and once hoed, so as to leave the hills perfectly clean. This corn was spirit. Transform me more and more into his affected by the drought in July in the same manner as related in relation to the four acres de-

> I caused one acre to be pulled and measured when perfectly dry, through the central part of member this, my covenant; and when every other the field, where it had not been injured by the crows or equirrels, and the yield was seventyseven bushels. In both cases I planted the I have mentioned the product of the last n "ationed acre, not because of its extraordinary character-for it falls greatly short of the great

> crops of Bryant and Young, of Jessamine coun-I make no comment on this covenant. It ty-but to show that land cleared nearly sixty speaks for itself. It is not too much to say, years, and which had been reduced by twenty that sister Culp, lived and died as a Christian; or twenty-five successive crops of corn, can be easily renovated so as to produce seventy-seven bushels per acre, in quite an unfavorable sea-son. I will only add, that although I did not measure the balance of the field, I am satisfied, from the number of wagon loads, that the whole would average fully seventy-seven bushels to the

Yours, truly, A. BEATTY:

Prospect Hill, December 7, 1844.

From the Southern Cultivator

Improvement in Virginia .- In our last Janu ary number, we said that the emigrants from N. York were rapidly improving the poorest lands in some of the poorest counties in Virginia. There has been, very naturally, a good deal of curosity excited to know how this result is being brought about, the opinion being, that from similarity of soil and climate in Virginia and Georgia, the process that succeeds there will answer here also. Happily for all whose attention is turned to this subject, we have, in the Southern Planter, a brief outline of the practice of the N. York emigrants in Virginia. Mr. Betts, the ede tor, saya:-

"They came poor to poor land, and they are getting rich and getting their lands rich too, with no other means than their starving predecessors enjoyed. He says that they are not more intelligent generally, probably not as much so, as the natives around them. Nor are they more stien. tific cultivators of the soil; but the great secret ey they do spend, is either for the absolute neces saries of life that can't be made at home, or for manure, good implements, and other things calculated to increase their products. In this latter class of articles, he says, they are the most lib. eral puchasers for their means he ever saw. But they save and husband every thing upon the farm that will make manure, as if it were gold. A close log pen is made, the bottom of which is puddled, and this is the universal depository for the sweepings of the house, the emptyings of the wash tubs, the offal of their victuals, and every thing else that a Virginian throws away. There are no drones in the hive; men boys, old women, young girls and little children, all work incessantly. Atter a child is six years old, he is a help rather than an incumbrance, in a pecuniary point of view. Thus they grow rich, where their neighbors would grow poorer every day; and such are the happy effects of well regulated labor. that their pecuniary prosperity is only equalled by the comfort, cleanliness, and happiness of their horacs."

Halifax, 16th Jan. 1845. From the Baptist Advocate. ARKANSAS.

While Paul reasoned of righteousness, temperance and a judgement to come, the

serving policy. He may be caressed openly, ity, and his treachery to his divine Master. names of the principle bands, of which the of information. True there may be individuals with the deepest humiliation of soul, sensible how plowing, and the number of stalks per acre The Pastor, aroused from his soliloquising original strength has been greatly exaggera among us, of narrow and undescriminating minds unworthy such a sinful worm is to approach the would be but slightly diminished. ted. The vague tales of a considerable pop-ulation vanished before the accurate obsersion in uneducated and igno-As our corn crops are affected by so many TWENTY-FIVE COPIES, One YEAR, nds it written there : "Go, preach my Gospel, saith the Lord; Bid the whole earth my grace receive; He shall be saved who trusts my word; He shall be damued, who wout believe." mood, examines anew his commission, and finds it written there : auts of the territory which now forms the Provinces; who have nobly fulfilled their ministry been a great offender, smiting upon iny heart, three feet, thinning the two first to three stallis. Ga, " and these on business, to the Publisher at An States of Ohio and Michigan, of Indiana, II- and who have acquired much useful knowledge, and praying. God be merciful to are, a sinner and the third to two stalks in a hill. He shall be damned, who wout believe." EXAMINER.

of such temper, and jealously, and love-to-be ward of Neuse Rivers spoke a kindred lan-

you called on us-we have seen you pass throughout the whole dominion of Powhat. seen from the borders of Vermont to Wes- South Carolina, and Alabama. ten where we live.' What shall be done ?- tern Algonquins with the west. The basin waters of the Ohio, the Susquehanna, and until the an lience becomes like the poor dy- earliest French geographers as the home of riors was declared by the French in 1660 to after another, 14 his stomach will receive. The Miamies were more stable, and their in 1677, an English agent sent on purpose own traditions preserve the memory of their

whispers in his cars, 'Preach the preaching 'kindled the first fire at Detroit ; from thence "Go first to God and then to College." which I have bidden thee. Declare my he extended his lines to the head water of Messrs, Editors -

whole council.' There is a dignity and pow- the Scioto, from thence to its mouth ; from The above is an answer given to a young man. er in the houest simplicity and faithfalness of thence dwon the Ohio to the month of the has been somewhat excercised with the Church; and ever after retained the evidence the acre having 12,147 stalks produced only the him who speaks the trath in love; who bold. Whabash, and from thence to Chicago on a call to the ministry, and who asked the advice of her acceptance with God. She had constant same number of bushels as that having 10,668. ly and affection stelly proclaims the great Lake Michigan. These are the boundaries of a minister of the gospel respecting the course communion with her heavenly Father. Relig. And that the acre having two stalks in the hill, vite their co-operation in extending our circula doctrines of the Gospel. 'I be reason and nud his law; on the side of those eternal principles of right and wrong, developed in the sacred oracles. from the basin of the magnificent river whose name commemorates them, fied to the bay

name commemorates them, fied to the bay connected with preaching the gospel. of Saginwaw, and took possession of the mellioration of the generation of the mellioration of the generation of the mellioration of the generation of the southern State whole north of the peninsula; yet the Mi- first part of it, I believe it has ever been an ar. gaged for the blessing of perfect love, and the left in a hill. The aere planted three and a half tes ? Each and all of you can aid us if you will a southern and perminent to statks should be presperity of the Agriculturists of the Southern State

rather to be environed by Aigocquins, than own kindred. Like other western and souththe church are engaged, and sinners are enquirern tribes, their population appears of late ing the way of salvation : the Baptist Churches in all the region round about are awaking to 111. The nations which spoke dialects of their duty, and God is pouring out of his spirit

the Huron Iroquis, or, as it has been also upon his people. called, of the Wyandor, were, on the discov-

and diffused over a wide territory. The peninsula enclosed between the Lake Huron the Horons. After their defeat by the Five Nations, a part descended the St. Lawrence, and their progeny may still be seen near Quebeck; a part were adopted on equal terms with the tribes of their conquerors; the Wy-

the Chippewas from their western foes .--In 1671, they retreated before the powerful Lord's day the indications, to my own mind, near the port of Detroit. Thus the Wyandots. within our borders, were emigrants from Lake Erie; and leaving the Miamies the hear of the revival of God's work among the

d The immediate dominion of the Iroquis -where the Mohawks, Oneidas, Ononda--noticed, they will accuse me of neglect .-- guage--thus establishing Cape Fear as the gas, Cayugas, and Senecas were first visited. by the trader, the Missionary, or the war par- Annual Reports of those bodies for 1844 : exc'aim 'O dear Sir, it is a long time since In Virginia the same language was heard ties of the French-stretched as we have tern New York, from the Lakes to the head the Delaware. The number of their warhave been two thousand two hundred ; and to ascertain their strength, confirmed the

Our place of worship is so far completed that we have held prayer meetings in it for there or ing-place of the five confederated tribes of present month. Although it is large we trust we shall not be lonely in it, for our place of wor-

WISCONSIN.

ship has been uncomfortably crowded all winter. I wish our friends who have aided us could atfor us in the wilderness, for they would rejoice ner in one-neighborhood in the church, and last

were, that it would become general. When I 3 acres 24 by 3 feet tended my poor labors in this Territory, I feel gratitude."

REVIVALS.

It is, indeed, encouraging after so long a time of spiritual declension, to be permitted again to churches in the "far west." . We affectionately

ANNUAL REPORTS WANTED. The subscriber respectfully requests the Secretaries of the following missionary bodies to forward him, by mail, as soon as consistent, the General Association of Kentucky, and Maryland Union Association.

BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

From the Western Christian Advocate. A Christian Female's Convenant.

Died, January 17, 1845, of consumption, at her residence, Atlensville, Switzerland county, Ia., ELIZA ANN CUEF, daughter of Elisha and Hannah Littlefield, in the thirty-first year of her age. She became a member of the Methodist and a half by four feet, produced nearly as well then in Science, together with the situation which Episcopal Church in 1830, and experienced re-ligion during the meeting at which she joined injury received) as the two next acres. That provement, afford the highest guarantee of the future ligion during the meeting at which she joined injury received) as the two next acres. That

and was of the same quality, but the first acre was rather the most injured by the crows. It will be seen that the acre, planted three i

ground of the best quality, where three stalls are "Sournans Courseans Courseans" is committed, and if you

DIED-In Marion on the 221 inst. of the influenza, MARY ELIZABETH, only surviving child of Rev. S. R. Wright, aged ten months and twenty two days.

"The promise is unto you and to your children." 'O my Father, not as I will, but as thou will.' And now does the mother, as she lifts up the lid From the casket, where home's brightest jewel was hid.

Miss the pure, bright gem, that a few days ago So cheered her fond heart with its brilliance and glow,

The sweet little diamond, that sparkled and shone The choicest, the rarest, her dearest, her own! Yet weep not, O! mourner, more lustrous its ray Midst the treasures of heaven laid safely away; Undimmed by the tear drops of sin and of care, Which tarnish the brightness of all that is here ; Restored, and resct, it will glitter and shine In the crown of rejoicing that yet may be thine.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

A Monthly Journal, devoted to the Improvement

of Southern Agriculture.

TN issuing the Prospectus for the Third Volume of the SOTHERN CULTIVATOR, the Publishers els. The ground throughout lays equally well, have the high gratification of announcing to the public, that they have succeeded in engaging the services of Mr. JAMES CAM, A, of Athens, Ga., to conduct the Editorial Department of the Paper. The high reputation of Mr. C, as a Writer, his varied acquire

excellence of the work. To the Friends of Agriculture, therefore, through-

out the Southern States, we address ourselves, to into enable us to meet the increased expenditure we now make to render our Journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent Agricultural community. To you, then, Friends of Agriculture, the future destiny of the will that it shall be sustained, it will be. Will you

amies occuiped its southern molety, and their ticle in the creed of the Baptists that God only can cause of Christ, On the 6th of January, 1843, by two and a half feet produced decidedly the WHL YOU DO BY? hated, but there is a secret conviction, that principle mission was found on the banks of make preachers. That the most profound learnprinciple mission was found on the banks of make preachers. That the most profound learn, she entered into solemn covenant with God, best, but it was too close for one to be plowed in quarks of make preachers. That the most profound learn, she entered into solemn covenant with God, best, but it was too close for one to be plowed in quarks of make preachers. That the most profound learn, she entered into solemn covenant with God, best, but it was too close for one to be plowed in quarks of make preachers. That the most profound learn, she entered into solemn covenant with God, best, but it was too close for one to be plowed in quarks of make preachers. That the most profound learn, the work of the second of Michigan. The Hlinois were kindred of the Miamies, a special calling to the work are essential qual-ifications in those who preach the gospel of the and their removal is worthy of being engraven ifications in those who preach the gospel of the upon the memory and heart of every Christian: a special calling to the work are essential qual-ifications in those who preach the gospel of the upon the memory and heart of every Christian: a special calling to the work are essential qual-ifications in those who preach the gospel of the upon the memory and heart of every Christian: they are true, and that there is integrity in Michigan. the ambassador, who fearlessly announces and the Ohio and the Mississippi ; and Kas-hand probably ever have felt; that it is of vast im-wames of the principle bands, of which the of information. True there may be individuals with the denost hemiliption of coll to present may be individuals. The second control of the principle bands, of which the of information. True there may be individuals with the denost hemiliption of coll of another bands of the principle bands, of which the of information. True there may be individuals with the denost hemiliption of coll of another bands. The second control of the principle bands of which the of information. True there may be individuals with the denost hemiliption of coll of the principle bands of which the of information. ceals and evades them, is guilty of time and their country lay between the Wabash, blessed God. Yet I am confident Baptists feel, I make a few extracts:them. It is seen and felt, that he who con-

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

Poetical Department. The Dying Boy.

BY J. BRIONT:

20

It must be sweet, in childhood, to give back The spirit to its Maker; ere the heart Has grown familiar with the paths of sin, And sown, to garner up its bitter fruits. I knew a boy, whose infant feet had trod Upon the blossoms of some seven springs, And when the eighth came round, and called him

To revel in its light, he turned away, And sought his chamber, to lie down and die. 'Twas night; he summoned his accustomed friends. And, in this wise, bestowed his last bequest.

"Mother, I'm dying now! There is deep suffication in my breast, As if some heavy hand my bosom pressed,-And on my brow

"I feel the cold sweat stand; My lips grow dry and tremulous, and my breath s feebly up. Oh, tell me ! is this death? Mother your hand

"Here lay it on my wrist, And place this other thus beneath my head,---And say sweet mother say, when I am dead, Shall I be missed ?

"Never beside your knee. Shall I kneel down again at night to pray Nor with the morning wake and sing the lay You taught to me !

"Oh, at the time of prayer, When you look round and see a vacant seat, You will not wait then for my coming feet; You'll miss me there.'

"Father, I m going home ! To the good home you spoke of-that blest land Where it is one bright summer always, and Death does not come !

"Brother, the little spot I used to call my garden, where long hours We stayed to watch the budding things and flowers, Forget it not!

"Plant there some box or pine: Something that lives in winter, and will be A verdant offering to my memory, And call it mine !

"Sister, my young rose tree That all the spring has been my pleasant care, Just putting forth its leaves so green and fair, I give to thee.

Anywhen its roses bloom, I shall be gone away-my short life done; But will you not bestow a single one Upon my tomb !"

"Now, mother, sing the tune You sang last night; I'm weary and must sleep; upon the roof; he is coming down

weeping in the streets, and asking for his mother; a third protended to have seen a little boy of the same age, clothed exactly in the same manner, amusing himself alone, casting stones into the It was thus that she used to call me, Charles! water, upon the bank of a river, and he affimed, Charles!" that having passed a few moments afterward, he was not to be seen.

ped the voice of the mother and the child They both wept, but they were tears of joy. The mother knelt by the side of the child; and This last recital, either that it was more frightful, or the portrait given of the child had more esc'aimed in the fulness of her heart, "My God! resemblance to Charles, made a deep impression on the mind of the mother, who no longer doubmy God! forgive me for having offended thee by ted that it was her son, and that he had been my unbelief. Pardon me for having doubted thy drowned. She had, moreover, reason to believe promises; forgive my impatience. I have pray it as she learned, not long after, that the body of ed for his conversion, but I was unwilling to wait a child had been found upon the river, and buried and yet thou hast heard me, and answered my in a little hamlet three leagues from the city. prayer. Teach me, O Lord, to confide in thee; This time, well persuaded of the death of her son, teach me to remember that thou hearest always; the poor mother thought of nothing but to raise but if thou deferrest, it is in order to bless the a tembstone to his memory, and to go there and better. But if thou dost not as we would wish, weep, and pray to God to console her. She it is because thy ways are not as our ways, and would have wished to persuade herself that her thou knowest better than we what is for our child was not very wicked; and that he had at good. Henceforth, I will say, Let thy will, not least some good qualities to redeem his defects. mine, be done."

Here the master sweep entered the saloon. She tried to remember one time in his life when the little Charles had uttered one prayer from and was much surprised to find his apprentice A. L. McCoy. the heart; she repeated to herself that which and this great lady both upon their knees. She she had taught him; but alas! what came to the asked him how he had become the possessor of remembrance of the poor mother was always the the child. He answered that a- man, calling recollection of his disobedience to the orders of himself his father, placed him in his hands for a his mother, his impatience during her serious sum of money; that this man for some time past reading, and his weariness during prayer. OI had been ill at the hospital, and perhaps was now if the little Charles could have known how dead. Lady Belville now hastened to the hospital, much grief he afterward caused to his mother, how he would have wept! Perhaps he would

and found a dying man, who confessed to her of Staple and fancy Dry Goods; consisting in not have been so wicked and disobedient. But that about three years since he had stolen a child part of the most beaunful who was jumping over a garden wall; and that to console herself, Lady B. wished to have before he committed this crime in the hope of gaining her eyes the sweetest recollection that remained some money, by letting him out as a chimney to her of Charles; she caused to be sculptured upon a tomb a yound child kneeling, and had sweep to one of his vocation. Lady Belville, too inscribed upou the black marble this prayer: happy at this moment to reproach him, and think-Lord, convert me; change my heart, and teach ing that God had permitted this event in order me to love my brethren as Jesus Christ loved that Charles might be placed in circumstances us. Amen." pardoned the unhappy man; and she saw him Now one year, two years, three years passed away without bringing any solace to the grief die, in the hope that God had pardoned him also. From this time Charles was the joy of his moof the Countess: her only happiness upon this ther, and she, to perpetuate this event in his hisearth (next to her religious duties) was, whentory, assembled every year, on the first of May, ever she met a child of the age that Charles (the day on which she found her son.) a large would have been had he inved, to say to herself number of the sweeps of his age to give them that perhaps it might be her son, and that she an entertainment, and to relate the history of Kirseys, Linseys Plains, Jeans, Stripes, Checks, was falsely persuaded of his d. ath. She ap-Charles, to teach them that God always hears Tickings, Cottonades. Shinting, Sheetings (bleachproached every such child, and examined him our prayers, and answers them; but oftentimes with eager curiosity, and always ended by disin a manner that we do not expect. covering with sorrow that the child was not her

A Bold Preacher.

One day, on returning from the country The boldness of Samual Davis, (a qualification eo important that even St. Paul requested (where she had been passing weeks) unexpectthe Christian to pray it might be given him.) ed by her domestics, who were ocupied in cleaning the apartments, she saw with surprise, on will be illustrated by a single anecdote. When entering the saloon, a little chimney-sweep President of Princton College, he visited Eng. for the purpose of obtaining donations for that leaning against the jam. He was very sorrow. ful; and, in spite of the soot which covered his institution. The King (George 2) had a curiosface, might be seen his white skin and his exity to hear a preacher from the "wilds of Ameritreme thinness. His head rested upon his breast; the poor child was weeping, and large tears rol. of down his checks having white traces upon the stonishment so loud as to be heard half to the tear of the very best French, E. R. SHOWALTER, way over the house, in such terms as these "He

"What is the matter, child?" said the Counis a wonderful man!"-"Why he beats my bishops!" &c. Davis, observing that the king was "Nothing, madam-it is nothing. We are attarcting more attention than himself, paused,

come to sweep your chimney. My master is and looking his majesty full in the face, gave him in an emphatic tone the following beautiful rebuke-"When the lion roareth, let the beasts of the forest tremble, and when the Lord speaketh, begs leave to inform them, and the public, that he let the kings of earth keep silence." The king continues as heretofore the instantly shrunk back in his seat like a schoolboy that had been rapped over the head by his master. and remained quiet during the sermon. The next day the monarch sent for him. and gave him tifty guineas as a donation for the institution over which he presided, observing at the same time to

JUST RECEVEL essing the boy in her arms; "thou art my sen, JAPPANED OULESSING CASES, Sagar Boxes, Trouks, Fruit Disbus, Waiters, Spit-orms, Tos Cunisters, Scc., Scc. Also, LARD LAMPS-latest improved patent and pattern which we will sell very law for cash. "My mother?" said the child, "where is she? "I am thy mother, I tell thee," and sobs sto UPSON & MELVIN

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DANIEL M. RIGGS, JOEL RIGGS. August 21. 1944

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November 2, 1844.

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at a loss how to transmit the suins they may be

desirous of giving to aid important objects. The

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sionary Convention, all moneys placed in his

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38-11

23-tf

L. C. TUTT.

for convenience, the year is divided into two ding is in a great measure remedied, by the

terms of five months each. The last five months promptness with which citizens open their houses

mon and on the Æolian Piano.

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Feb. 8, 1845.

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| OMMISSIO | NMER | CHANTE | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| R. Brodnaz, A. M. Sprague, | Alobile. | MOBILE, ALA. | Contraction of the |
| A. A. Winston, | N. Orleane, | | ł |

NEWTON, WENETON & BROADNAR, Commission Merchants, NO. 58 MAGAZINE STREET. N. Orleans, N. ORLEANS. . Newton. . A. Winston. R. Brodnas. Mobile. A. M. Sprague, §

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The inconvenience attending the loss of the buil-

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The above embraces all charges, except for

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Sept. 4, 1844 Quinine.

Oct. 10.

FACTORAGE & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Who was it called my name ? Nay, do not weep, You'll all come soon ?'

Miscellancons,

The Little Chimney-Sweep.

This story is founded upon fact. In London, on the first of May, 17 ---, the Countess of Belville and her son, aged 11 years, were sitting iu a inagnificent saloon, at the head of a long table; around this table, tilled with cakes, sugarplums, Ac., Afty little chimney.sweeps were seated, with clean hands and faces, and with joyful hearts, singing,

"Sweep ho! sweep ho! From the bottom to the top."

You are astonished, perhaps, my little friends, to see these little chimney-sweeps at the table of so great a lady, and in such a beautiful room. I am going to tell you how this happened.

Some years before this anniversary day, Lady Belville had a son about five years old She was a widow and this little boy was her only child. Upon her little Charles she had placed all her affection, and this child had become the sole objects of her thoughts' and her cares. The great desire of the heart of the Countess was' that her son should become pious, truly converted to the Lord. She prayed without ceasing, that God would touch the heart of her child, and turn it toward him. The more she prayed, and the more pains she took, the further he seemed removed from the good end to which she wished to conduct him. He was idle; disobedient, and willful; and but little dis. posed to attend to the subject of religion. Whenever the Bible was read to him, he became weary; thinking of others things, turning upon his seat, and gazing at the furniture of the room. When she required him to repeat his morning prayers, he said he wanted his breaktast first; and in the ovening, that he was too sleepy, and wished to go to hed. He had no desire to be more wise, and he had no wish to ask of God to teach him, and his mother cenid never be satisfied that he even ever prayed from the abundance of the heart. She prayed often herself, and she greatly desired that her son should pray also. In the hope of encouraging him, she composed some prayers for him to recite cach

night; but Charles would never learn but one of them; after saying which he would quickly say, "Amen," and go to hed. "Lord, convert mechange my heart teach me to love thee and to love my brethred, as Jesus Christ loved us. Amen." The poor mother wept much, and prayed more; but we must say that she failed to correct him.

Her weakness imboldened Charles to disobedience, and he every day became more wicked. Lady B., seeing that her son changed not, began | child! to doubt of the promises of God, and to her eyes he seemed to fait in his word, for he had said in many passages of the Bible, "Call upon me, and I will answer."

One day, as usual, she was plunged in tears. A servant came to tell her that for an hour they had sought for Charles all about the house without finding bim, that the outer gate had been kept fastened, and that the child had been all the morning amusing himself alone in the garden.

4

Now. I do almost all that my master tells me. leisure, everything that could possibly step be-John E. Jones, Esq., Livingston. sortment of fine Jewelry, consisting of Gold You can imagine the anxiety of his mother; TO PURCHASERS OF PIANOS .- The When I can, I read a little in the New Testa. tween us and the gratification of every laudable Pencil Cases and Ever pointed Pens-Gold John Collins, St. Clair county. she ran through the house, the garden, the neigh. ment, which a good gentleman gave me; and I desire on their part. We would knew no other ADLIAN PLANO in beautiful Mabogany or Rose-Spectacles and Thimbles-Gold fob, guard and Dr. Wm. Dunklin, Lowndes co. John Ezell, Esq. Mississippi. botheod-hut no person could give her any news pray every day with pleasure." vest Chains and Keys-Gold and Stone Keys, pleasure than their satisfaction .- How much wood, from the celebrated Manutactory of T. of her son. She sent her servants to seek him "With pleasure, do you say?" "Yes, with pleasure; above all, when I repeat it interesting and respectable; indeed, without each, delivered in Mobile. "With pleasure, do you say !" Pins and Braceletts; also Silver table, dessert, November 21, 1844 through all the streets of the cityy She sent 24-by notices to the authorities; she published in all the the prayer that my mother taught me by heart." concurring efforts on their part, the publishers of The Planos from this House are used in the GARDON CON LERING AN INC. M. "And what is that prayer? tell it me, I besech you," "The finance of the publishers Salt and Mustard Spoons and Ladles-Sugar 'Tongs and Butter Knives-Ladies and Gentlemen, wishing to obtain any a large reward to those who would give her tid- ! you." of the above mentioned articles, will have a betinge of him. ter choice of selection by calling soon-Terms, Wenty different persons came within a few shedding sould tears, he said, with a trembling. will be rigidly obeyed; and when sales are sub-mitted to his judgment, he will exercise such dis-cretion as is afforded by the most extended infor-Cash, at low prices, having recently arrived with days to bring her intelligence of several children | voice: Orders must be accompanied by the cash, or Sorrow .- All accidental sorrow may be draft on Mobile. said goods from Boston and New York markets. they had seen; but no one brought her any sat-"Lord, convert me, change my heart. Teach dwelt upon with calmacss, or recollected with M. P. JEWETT. isfactory information. One had seen a child me to love thee, and to love my brethres, as gratitude to Him who sent it the sorrows that If desired, he will attend to the repairing of Clocks and Watches of a complicated Mechan-CHEESE. mation he is procuring of the state of the markresambling the description of him who departed Jesus Christ loved us. Amen." 30 BOXES PRIME GOSHEN CHEESE this day received by Oct 2, 1844. CASE & WILSON spring from ourselves preserve their unwitigated et, consumption and crops, as well as that of a in a post-chalse; another had seen a person . "My child! my child!" cried the Countess, ism ; also of Music Boxes and Accordions. bitterness. long experience as merchant in Mobile, Oct. 17, 1544. J. A. HARDY. Refer to Messra. Huntington & Son Feb. 1st 1984. 51-4

"But why de you weep? "It is because," trying to restrain his tears,

soul

his dark face.

tess.

it is because-"Take courage, my boy," said the good lady, tell me thy troubles.

"It is because my master will beat me a gain."

"Almost every day, madam." "And for what?"

"Because I don't earn money enough. When I return at night, after having cried out all the him such a reproof.-Bap. Rec. day, without having obtained any work, he says I have been idle; but I assure you, madam, it is not mysfault. I cry out as loud as I can, and nobody calls me. I can't force people to let me

sweep their chimneys." "But, then, every day does not pass without work, and then thy master does not whip thee,"

"Well, madam, then he says to me that I don't climb fast enough-that I do not scrape hard enough; and when I come down he strikes me again; and all the time I do all that I can. More than once I have run the risk of falling; yester. the pot with the potatoes, and then pursued day I hurt my leg, you see madam, my pan- his journey to Selma. taloons are worn through at the knees," and the

good lady.

me.

Little that I very often go to bed hungry."

complain to nobody, but in the evening to-"To whom?"

"To God."

"I ask him to take me back to my mother."

"O! yes. And a very good mother; if I could go to her I should not be so unhappy.

"Do you know where she lives?"

Sec! see! madam, it was like this. The trees of the garden were seen through the windows of she is ? the saloon, as you see those poplars in tront. The chimney was on the right hand like this, the door in fcont; and my mother was like you only she was handsome, and was not dressed in black as you are,',

could scarcely stand upon her feet. She sank upon the sofa; and taking the boy by one hand, interest-if they are niggarily or negligent in

tion "And has the Lord never answered you, my

> "Not yet, madam; but he will hear me one day, I am sure."

"Sure! and why?"

"You have confidence, then, in prayer?" "In what?"

seems to me that I am not as had as formerly. patrons as these, we would herego comfort, ease,

"Again, you say-does he heat you often?"

said the Countess.

poor boy wept bitterly. "But, then, when you work better?" said the

"O when I work better he is content to sceld

"And how much do you gain caah day!" "Nothing, only he gives me my food, but so

"Ah! well, I will speak to thy master."

"And what do you say to him?"

"Thou hast, then, a mother?"

"No; I recollect only one house, one garden; not, for she had lost hers.

These words overcame Lady B. A shivering ran through her frame; her hands trembled; she

"Because he has said so in his word-"

"Yes, madam, because I have already been heard."

his courtiers, "He is an honest man." Not one of his silken bishops would have dared to give

THE BITER BITTEN.

A few years ago, a farmer, who was noted for his waggery, stopped at a tavern in which he was in the habit of stopping on his way from H ---- to Selma.

The landlady had got the pot boiling for dinner and the cat was washing her face in the corner. The traveller, thinking it would be a good joke, took off the pot-lid, and, while the laudlady was abseut, put grimalkin into

The amazement of the landlady may well be conceived when, on taking up her dinner, she discovered the unpulatable addition which, was made to it. Knowing well the disposition of her customer, she had no difficulty in fixing on the aggressor and she determined to be revenged, aware that he would stop on his return home for a cold bite, so the cat was callfully dressed. The "Ah no, madam, he will beat me more yet. wag called, as was expected, and pussy was prices. put on the table amongst other cold dishes, but so disguised that he did not know his old acquaintance.

He made a heavy meal, and washed it down with a glass of gin. After paying his usually extensive assortune of BOOTS, SHOES be procured; having also in their possession bill he asked the landlady if she had a cat HATS, CROCKERY, STAPLE and FANCY she could give him, for he was plagued al- DRY GOODS, &c. &c. will soon be reploushed most to death with mice. She suid she could from New York, by a full supply of

"What!" said he, dont you know where

"Oh, yes," replied the landlady, you have just eat it!"

Newspaper Support .- The editor of the Wash. ington (Ga) News and Gazette understands his business. Hear him:

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in his cour o b; smiles of approbation; with such Boots or Shoes to order. subscribers as these, he must be a dolt indeed who "I have asked God to make me better, and it would not get up an interesting sheet, with such

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