

TERMS.

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TAKE NOTICE.—We repeat, ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, containing names of subscribers, money, &c., should be directed to Rev. J. H. DeVotie, Treasurer of the 'Alabama Baptist.'

Miscellaneous.

From the New York Observer.

Why has the Spirit Departed?

The first cause which I shall notice of the present, alarming suspension of revivals, is found in the decay of humble, prayerful reliance upon God for the blessing. In proof of this, let me appeal, dear brethren, to your own experience and observation. Some of us well remember, when the favor of God was thought just as necessary to originate and carry on a genuine revival, as to raise the dead. This sense of absolute dependence upon special Divine influence, brought Christians to their proper place in the dust, and gave a child-like earnestness to their prayers, which, while it claimed nothing, could not be denied. When they looked round upon the multitudes "dead in trespasses and sins," the question was not, the feeling was not, "How shall we quicken these dry bones? how shall we get up a revival?" but "what pleadings will God hear and answer?" At the same time they expected no miracles. In season and out of season they used the appointed means of grace. They prayed as if they had nothing to do but "stand still and see the salvation of God," and they labored as if the work depended entirely upon human instrumentality. That period which included the extraordinary mission of Nettleton, was the golden period of modern American revivals. And so powerfully were they, so rapidly did they spread from north to south, from east to the far west, and for so many years did they continue, with but little abatement, that we came gradually to look upon them almost as a new dispensation, and could not see why they might not always continue. Growing remissness in prayer and increasing self-reliance were the natural consequences. "We can have a revival whenever we please," was a common remark in some large sections of the church where Christ in former years, had done many mighty works. Accordingly, there came to be much more reliance upon human efforts, than upon the power and grace of God. The analogy between the cultivation of the earth, and "spiritual husbandry," was pushed to a presumptuous extreme. It was thought to be as easy to convert a hundred sinners as to raise a hundred bushels of wheat. Thus, men starting up from their slumbers, which alas, are but too common in the intervals of revivals, went to their own strength, and were ready, if the measures which God had formerly blessed did not succeed, to resort to others, more exciting and stringent. Hence, when the appeals to conscience and the Divine law failed, they sought to rouse the passions and kindle strange fires upon God's altar. When four days, and eight days, and twenty days' meetings were found insufficient to produce an excitement, they must go on to thirty or forty days. They must persevere till there was a revival. This was many, was the only true theory, and it "bodily exercise could have profited," they certainly worked hard enough to produce great and permanent results. But in the meantime the closet was forsaken, or if visited, witnessed few of the holy wrestlings of better days. All the energies of body and mind were exhausted in public. If the desired effects did not follow, human efforts must be redoubled; and in some places—in many places, how few were there, that heeded that solemn voice from Heaven. Not by might, nor by power, but "my Spirit saith the Lord."

Thus was God to an alarming extent forgotten and dishonored, and he saw it and was angry, and withheld and still withholds the reviving influence of his Spirit. What else can we expect but that he will withhold it, till he has made us feel that though "Paul may plant, and Apollus water, it is God that giveth the increase." How can we consistently with his own glory and honor, and the land again with revivals, till he has convinced us of our utter helplessness, and brought us to cry mightily to him, from whom all our help cometh. If there were to other cause of the decline and suspension of revivals, but our "seeking the fountain of living waters, and bowing out our own broken cisterns," this would be enough to account for the "forsaking" and sore rebuke under which the churches now languish, and are ready to die. "The Lord God of Israel saith, them that honor me I will honor, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."

Cutting Rebuke.

Dr. Edwards, the great Temperance champion, who is on a visit to the West, furnishes the following severe reproof to sabbath breaking Christians:

"The captain of a steamboat on the Ohio river was asked, 'Do you not think the time will come when these steamboats will stop on the Sabbath?' 'No doubt,' said he. 'When? said the inquirer. He answered, 'when no ministers or professors of religion will go in them on the Sabbath. There is not a boat on the river that would run on the Sabbath, if no good man would go in it.'"

A Warning to Scoffing Drunkards.

On the 24th of February last, two individuals, W. R.—, and W. H.—, both known in the district, entered a tavern in the neighbourhood of Second and Master Sts. Kensington, in sound health. After arranging some political business, they must needs drink together, before they parted. They did so, were merry and besotted. In this condition, mocked by wine, their hearts began to utter perverse, and all manner of wicked things. R.—, alike fearless of danger, or damnation, and in the foolishness of his heart, in ridicule, began to tell over his sins to his friend H.—, and confessed himself to be a great sinner. H.—, then replied, that as he had now confessed so faithfully, he would give him the sacrament, and thereupon administered to him a piece of cracker and a glass of rum. R.—, ate the cracker, and drank the rum, and then said, that he was ready to die!

He soon after retired from this wicked place, but only to encounter the most dreadful torments. In a few hours, he complained of being very unwell, was haunted with horrible visions, grew worse, and still worse, and on the 28th, two days after the blasphemous scene above described, he was a corpse, and on the 28th, was followed to the sepulchre's grave!

On the way to the place of burial, an accident occurred which must have struck every one with awe; and his wicked companions, who were acquainted with the dreadful circumstance which preceded his death, with horror. The axle-tree of the hearse, which bore the remains, broke, and the coffin fell to the ground! The mourners halted, and the procession was detained in the street, until another hearse could be procured, to convey the remains of this awful sinner to the place of interment.

R.—, was a tavern-keeper, his friend H.—, was once a magistrate, and both were known as profane men and common drunkards.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, —at last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." (Ecclesiastes X.)

Look at these Wreckers.

Bacon, the father of modern philosophy, who has been represented as "the wisest and brightest of mankind," was a Christian. Newton, the most distinguished of philosophers, whose fame spreads through an admiring world, wrote in defence of Christianity. Locke, the deepest of thinkers, "whose office was to detect the errors of thinking, by going up to the fountain of thought, and direct into the proper track of reasoning, the devious mind of man," Locke, thus qualified to judge of evidence, in his latter years studied little but the Bible. Milton, who for exalted genius stands unequalled, who possessed a mind "rich with all that man ever knew," sung in those poems that will hand down his name to the last period of time, the hallowed themes of Christianity. Howard, the benevolent friend of the prisoner, of whom a poet, that was no Christian, writes:—

"The spirits of the just,
When first arrayed in Virtue's purest robe,
They saw her Howard traversing the Globe,
Mistook a mortal for an angel guest,
And ask'd what seraph foot the earth imprest.
Onward he moves; disease and death retire,
And murmuring demons hate him, and admire."

Howard was a Christian, and Christianity made him what he was. Washington, the patriot whom all admire, avowed himself a Christian. But the time would fail to tell of Johnson, and Addison, and Jones, and Boye, and Hampden, and Russell, and of thousands more of the most intelligent and distinguished of mankind in the different classes of society who have investigated the claims of Christianity, and confessed its divinity. Is there no reason to think that religion may be true whose evidences such men have investigated, and whose truth and divinity they then acknowledged? Is there no reason to believe that those who treat it with indifference or hostility, really know nothing respecting its nature and its claims, or are unwilling to submit to its requirements? Is there no cause to think they deserve a reproof similar to that given by Sir Isaac Newton to Dr. Halley:—"I am always glad to hear you speak of astronomy, or of other parts of the mathematics, because that is a subject which you have studied and well understood; but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have not studied it; I have, and am certain you know nothing of the matter." Does it display wisdom or folly to treat with contempt or neglect what Bacon, and Milton, and Newton, and Locke, and Johnson, and—Washington, revered and loved? Does it display wisdom, to profess to be wise, by scorning what the wisest and most distinguished of mankind have revered as the truest wisdom? Rather does not such a course display the self-conceit and ignorance of the most destructive folly?—Pike.

A Father's Love.

A traveller, accompanied by his son, a youth of sixteen, arrived at a ford which was necessary to cross, but which was rendered difficult by the swelling of the stream. The horse of the father was unwilling to plunge into the water, the son offered to go first, and he followed. When the son gained the shore he looked back and saw his father was dismounted, struggling in the water, and carried down by the current. He could not swim—the son could, and he plunged into the stream to save his father. He reached him before he sank, held him above the water, and told him to take hold of his collar and he would swim to the shore with him. The anxious son exerted all his strength to stem the current, and reach the shore; but over-embarrassed by his own clothing, and the weight of his father, he made no progress. When the father perceived this, he gave up his hold of his son, and motioning to him to save himself, resigned himself to death. The son reached the shore, and was found by some travellers many hours after, seated on the margin of the stream, with his head resting on his hands, stupified with grief. The body was found; on the countenances was a smile—and the son said, "Just so he smiled on me when he let me go and pushed me from him."

This affecting narrative should remind us how tenderly Jesus taught that our Heavenly Father loves much more than an earthly father loves his child; and that from the strength of his love, He is ever willing to "give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him." That gift sanctifies the soul and makes it always ready for the death of the body, and prepares it for the eternal life of heaven.—[Christian Observer.

The Mother at Prayer.

She enters her chamber. All is quiet and retired. There is no eye to witness her deep emotions, but that of Omnipotence; no ear to hear her earnest pleadings, but that of the Almighty. A sweet and sacred solemnity pervades her soul. She feels that she is about to commune with a Being who holds her destiny in his hands, but who not withholding his power and might, has encouraged her to come and will condescend and even delights to listen to her prayer. She bows her knee before him, and lifts her imploring eyes to heaven.—O, hallowed moment! O, interesting sight! Listen to the language of her heart. For what does she plead? It is for her dear children. What does she ask for them? Not the riches of earth, nor the plaudits of surrounding admirers, nor the eternal gracefulness and beauty of youth. These are, in her estimation, of little value. Instead of these, she asks for her dear ones the protecting care of God, and for strength to discharge her duty toward them. With what anxious solicitude is each one remembered before him from the absent son on the boisterous ocean to the unconscious babe of her bosom. She asks, that, from the earliest lessons of infancy, the best tribute of their hearts may ascend to their Creator. With what increased earnestness does she plead, as the recollection of the many snares and temptations which they must encounter crosses her anxious mind. It is then she feels her own weakness, and her entire dependence upon God. It is then she sees her need of divine assistance and support, and the vast importance of maternal prayer. It is then she fervently exclaims, "of myself, I can do nothing; O thou who hidest the hearts of my children in thy hand, I bless thee for this resource." I know that the mother's prayer of faith will avail much. She takes courage, as she remembers the many instances of the efficacy of maternal prayer. John the Baptist; who was filled with the Holy Ghost from his birth; Timothy that eminent minister of the New Testament; St. Augustine, the celebrated Bishop of Hippo; Doddridge, and many other subjects of praying mothers. With these examples before her, her hope brightens, her confidence is strengthened, and she determines that no difficulties shall dishearten her, no discouragements shake her firm reliance on the promises of God, which is the performance of duty she feels to claim as her own. She remembers the perseverance of the Syro-Phoenician woman, and she expects like her to hear at last,—"O woman, great is thy faith; be it unto thee as thou wilt." When the season of prayer is over, she leaves her chamber with a spirit refreshed and invigorated; with a mind untroubled. She has left all in the hands of God. The serenity of her soul is visible in her countenance. It sweetens every duty, and influences all her conduct. Praying mother, surely thou art blest.—[Mother's Assistant.

THE SECRET.—"Mother," said a girl ten years of age, "I want to know the secret of your going away alone every night and morning."

"Why, my dear?"

"Because it must be to some one you love to see very much."

"And what leads you to think so?"

"Because I have always noticed that when you come back you appear to be more happy than usual."

"Well, suppose I go to see a friend I love very much, and that after seeing him and conversing with him I am more happy than before, why should you wish to know anything about it?"

"Because I wish to do as you do, that I may be happy also."

"Well, my child, when I leave you in the morning and evening it is to commune with the Savior. I go to pray to him—I ask him for his grace to make me happy and holy—I ask him to assist me in all the duties of the day, and especially to keep me from committing any sin against him—and above all I ask him to have mercy on you, and save you from the misery of those who sin against him."

"O, that is the secret," said the child; "then I must go with you."

[Watchtower.

From the Boston Recorder.

Short Articles.

Brevity, condensation, pith and marrow, nuts without shells, are in demand now-a-days. Most readers are discouraged at the bare sight of a long article. Reporters dread long speeches, children long remarks, and I people long sermons. It would seem at first that every body is fully impressed with the solemn truth, "The time is short;" "whatsoever is to be done must be done quickly." And whether it be that God may be the more glorified or themselves the better gratified, so it is that every body is in a hurry—every thing must be done with despatch—journeys of hundreds of miles must be compressed by steam into the space of a few hours—diligence communicated from city to city by something "swifter than a post." And the minds and hearts of men must be impressed, it at all, by Daguerreotype process.

Therefore let the press be admonished. Editors take heed—writers, condense and be brief, or you will spend your strength for naught. Are you too lazy or too hurried to allow you to condense, then do not write at all—you will exclude many better writers from the columns of the journal which you occupy. I do not wish the room, but others may.

Statesmen, be not so lavish of your words.—Long speeches are tedious. They indicate vanity on your part, and cause vexation of spirit to others. You may speak, speak well, speak to the point, but then stop! Superintendents and teachers in Sabbath schools and school committees, when you address children profitably, make your preparation therefore beforehand; if you do not, you had better say nothing. For you will weary young hearts that are longing for release, and do them more hurt than good.

Preachers, make your sermons short. Firstly, secondly, sixthly, lastly, finally in conclusion, and once more, will tire your hearers all out. Your congregations are not composed of Job. They will not endure it—they will not be edified by your preaching, because they will slumber before you come to the point. Paul

himself could not keep all his hearers awake during a long sermon. Therefore be brief.—Take time to condense. Study the Proverbs. See the conclusion of the wise Preacher. Allow brief, how comprehensive, like a nail in a sure place. Three reasons for brevity and condensation.

Short articles if printed will be read. It will not take much time or cost much labor to gratify curiosity by reading them, and they are read. But multitudes have neither time nor inclination for reading long articles. Many therefore read the review of a work and content themselves without reading the work—for the review is much the shortest, or should be.

Let the preacher announce from the desk that he shall consider his subject under sixteen grand divisions, apply it in seven important points, and close with some pertinent remarks, natural reflections and a brief exhortation, and I have heard enough. The prospect tires me. A long prayer at its commencement leads my heart upward to God and kindles the fire of devotion in my bosom, but my heart returns, and the fire is extinguished by the time the prayer is done.—Christ's prayers are not too long for me. But it wearies me to hear Christians use vain repetition as the heathens do, in order to lengthen out their prayers.

Short articles will be remembered. Men always admire brevity of speech, whether spoken or written. When the Spartan mother gave her son the battle shield, saying, "This, or up on this," could that son forget the patriotic lesson thus impressed? No—in the din of battle it rung in his ears—it nerved his arm in the hour of conflict. Look at the parables of Christ—none of them are long—all are easily remembered. And is it not partly at least on account of their brevity? The impression of a brief article is apt to be distinct upon the memory. It must be apparent to all that memory grasps most easily and retains most permanently brief articles, sententiously expressed.

Short articles, other things being equal, will do most good. This is evident from the fact that they will be read and remembered. But this is not all. It one hears a short sermon and it closes too soon, he will reflect upon it when it is done, prosecuting the subject in his own mind. If he reads a short article and wishes it had been longer, he will naturally read it again.—Its brevity furnishes his own mind something to do to supply what is wanting. He involuntarily attempts to do this. The powers of his intellect are excited to action. An impulse and a direction is given to his own thoughts. And to me it seems by no means the least benefit of brief and weighty articles, from the pulpit or the press; that they excite and direct the energies of the mind without wearying, serving as a projectile force to one's own thoughts.

Texas.

"By the arrival of the steam packet New York, we have Texas news up to the 25th inst. the day on which she left Galveston.—The news is important mainly on account of its bearing the first received from Texas since the intelligence of the passage of the Annexation resolutions reached our friends across the Sabine. As yet we have only heard of the manner in which the information was received by the people of Galveston and Houston. The glad tidings of the certain consummation of the act by the American Government reached the former city on the 18th inst. by the New York. Immediately upon the fact being known the vessels in the harbor displayed the Star Spangled Banner and Lone Star in union from their masts; one hundred guns were fired in honor of the event, and an illumination of the city was agreed upon with the greatest unanimity. A public meeting was convened, at which Gen. Memmou Hunt presided. A preamble and resolutions, expressive of the joy of the people at the prospect of becoming once more citizens of the United States, were drawn up and passed without dissent from any person present. The meeting was of the largest and most enthusiastic description.

"A committee was appointed to address the inhabitants of Texas upon the great event, and everything indicated a unanimity and fervor of popular sentiment in favor of annexation which we had scarcely anticipated from the rumors that have reached us of late from that country.

"We learn from the Houston Star that, when the news of the passage of the annexation resolutions reached that city it was hailed with a burst of enthusiasm by the citizens that has never been exceeded. The news of the victorious battle of San Jacinto scarcely excited such general and enthusiastic rejoicing. The sound of the drum and other musical instruments, the roar of cannon, the loud shouts of the multitude, resounding long after midnight, indicated the ardent longing of the people to return once more under the glorious flag of the American Union.

"And the sounds of joy, there were heard the mutterings of discontent—not so loud, but sufficiently distinct to lead us to infer that there will be considerable opposition to the measure. We do not, however, apprehend the defeat of annexation from the other side of the Sabine.

"In respect to the disposition of President Jones upon the question, it is through a favorable indication that he should have appointed the Hon. David S. Kaufman, an ardent friend of a annexation, as Charge d'Affairs to the United States. The Houston telegraph, in speaking to this point, says:

"We find that an impression is gaining ground that President Jones is opposed to annexation, and the Washington Register is regarded as uttering this sentiment upon this subject. We, however, have reason to believe that the articles in the Register are published entirely independent of him and without his assent or dissent as he troubles himself very little about the affairs of either of the editors at Washington. We have information on which we can rely that he is a warm friend of annexation, and disposed to make any honorable sacrifice to obtain it."

"Just before the New York left Galveston, a British man of war entered that port, bearing despatches to Capt. Elliott, British Envoy, from his Government. It was said that this vessel had a vast amount of money on board, and that the despatches contained instructions to Capt. Elliott to offer to guaranty the national independence of Texas, provided the annexation resolutions are rejected. It was further reported that the French Government had also offered the same guaranty on the same conditions. Private advices assure us that when these propositions were made known in Galveston, the people snatched their fingers, saying, 'the foreigners were too late.'

"Capt. Elliott set out for the capital immediately after receiving his despatches.—M. Saguy, the French Charge, was already there."

The Law Profession.

We are astonished at the daily paragraphs that meet our eye of the numbers of young men lately admitted to practice law in the different States of the Union. Probably no avocation yields a poorer return, or is so much overstocked. To be a good lawyer requires not only brilliant talents, great tact and profound knowledge, but a capacity for mental application such as few men have a taste for and few constitutions can endure. As Lord Eldon remarked, "a man must work like a dray-horse and be paid like a pauper." Nor is success at the bar *sure*, even with all the requisites we have mentioned.—Chance often elevates the hard student to fame, but as often retains him in obscurity. Of the bar of Philadelphia, for instance, we can speak from an intimate knowledge; and we could point to more than one lawyer, with a head already beginning to grow gray, who, with every qualification to adorn his highest walks, has been unable to struggle up, merely because he has never yet had a case, or a succession of cases, of the right character to develop his abilities. The fact is, there are five times as many lawyers as there should be, both here and elsewhere; and, in consequence, four-fifths of the profession must starve. The evil is increased by the tendency of clients to seek an attorney of acknowledged reputation, thus preventing the man of as yet unknown fame from obtaining a start. It is true, some kind-hearted friend may entrust a case to the aspiring young advocate; but it is rarely such a one as is calculated to make an impression, and years may pass before even this opportunity occurs to a youth without influence.—We know two men who have had distinguished success in the last ten years, but they owe their position to an acquaintance with foreign tongues and the foreign clients this brought them. The greatest lawyers, both of this and the past generation, were years before they made enough to support themselves; and few men whatever their abilities, can hope to pay their expenses until after many a long term of suspense and heart-lurping.

The business of the courts everywhere, during the last few years, has declined one-half, in consequence of the bankrupt act, and other laws cancelling the claims of creditors. There is really more done at conveyancing, both here and elsewhere, than at the more legitimate business of the law. Yet the number of lawyers has increased two-fold in the last ten years, so that actually the chances of success are scarcely one-fourth of what they were in 1835. But all the present leading attorneys had made their reputations at that period. What chance then has a young man now in the profession? Ten to one he will not pay his office rent the first year; fifty to one he will not make his expenses; a hundred to one he will never rise in opulence or fame. Amid such fierce competition there are scores of chances even against a man of ability and acquisitions, unless he is backed by an influential family, or meets with some lucky case which at once lifts him into notice. We could point to young men of ten years standing at the bar, well-read and of strong intellects, who do not make as much as a market street clerk.—We could point to others, who started life under the same auspices, but who now are irrevocably doomed to the lowest walks of the profession, because they took to pettifoggery to keep themselves from starving.

We do not mean to say that a man without influence must fail at the bar, or that another with it, must succeed. Far from it. But if a young lawyer has a moderate income, sufficient for the necessities but not enough for the superfluities of life, he is in the best possible condition for success; for, while he can afford to wait until he can build up the right kind of a reputation, he is yet thrown upon his own exertions to achieve both position and fortune. On the contrary, many a young man of ability, industry and acquisitions, is actually driven from the profession, because he cannot afford to wait long enough to build up a name.

Parents who are seeking a pursuit for their sons, and young men who are ambitious of success in life, should take these things into consideration. The time acquired by some of our great lawyers is, we grant, a fascinating thing in the eyes of young ambition; but it should be recollected there is but one Webster, and ten thousand blanks. In no other pursuit are so many difficulties to be overcome; or in no other is the amount of talent and labour required so great. Many a youth, who might have succeeded as a mechanic, merchant or farmer, has dragged through life a broken-hearted lawyer or sunk at the outset, after a struggle or two, into a knavish pettifogger.

What is the reason for this? A false notion that the law is a more honorable pursuit than trade—a notion derived from England, and fostered there, because the profession has long been the *denier* *resist* of the younger aristocracy. But in this country we should learn to know

and act up to the knowledge, that the pursuits which are honest, are also honorable.

Office Hunting.

A Washington letter writes, in the *Baptist Register*, alluding to the "creeping, fawning, sycophantic applicants for office," that crowd their city and the President's gate at this time, makes the following mortifying exposure:

"Can you believe it, that this foul blot is to be seen, on not a few, who are clothed with the sacred functions of the Christian ministry. Yet humbling as the confession is, it must be made. We have at the seat of government throughout the year, one or more of the clergy seeking for office! Some, when the season returns, for the Chaplaincy; others for clerkships, &c. Can not something be done to awaken such men to a sense of their degradation, and to shame them into better conduct? You could scarcely wield your pen in a more important cause. If ministers of the gospel, who come to the federal city to get an office, and who are mean enough to pay court to any one, and every one who can aid them in their object, only know the contempt in which they are held by the persons whose patronage they seek, they would rather beg their bread than expose themselves to such shame.—Let them know through your paper this deeply humiliating fact. They furnish topics for fashionable scandal, and for this conduct cause the enemies of truth to blaspheme."

We trust that this severe rebuke, may be felt by all who contemplate a mission of the kind here alluded to, and serve as a sufficient restraint to their office seeking dispositions, so as to prevent the exposure, and the humiliation which is necessarily connected with applications from clerical gentlemen for governmental appointments.

From the Baptist Advocate.

"Your Minister is a Gentleman."

A friend of mine came to reside in the city, and wishing him to attend my place of worship, I took him along with me, and introduced him to my pastor. After the interview he remarked, "your minister is a gentleman." The remark was just one. My pastor is a gentleman, and in this he differs from the great crowd of his profession. Unlike my neighbor of another congregation, I am not afraid, when I introduce a friend, that my pastor will treat him boorishly.

It is an unfortunate thing, that so many of the clergy are so nearly, or quite, destitute of refinement of manners. Good society has enacted certain rules of conduct, which it expects every one to observe who enters within its pale. The Theological student, who called on a lady in a rain storm, and finding his feet wet, pulled off his stockings and dried them on the fire-lender, was guilty of no violation of morals or religion; yet there are many clergymen who are daily guilty of equally gross violations of the rules of good society, who will call him a poor, for being so careful of his health. It is an easy matter to make ones self acquainted with these rules, for they are all in print, and can be obtained for a few pennies at almost any bookstore.

It is hard for an ill bred man to train himself to such observances, but in the long run it will richly repay the trouble, not only in the pleasure afforded the people of his charge, but in the satisfaction that well doing always brings. I have in my eye the case of a young clergyman of considerable talent, who though ill-bred, from his calling, occasionally thrown into society. Like a fish out of water, he is not there in his element, and feels it irksome to conform to this new state of things; so, to get over the whole the easiest way, and violate many of the common proprieties of life, he sets himself up for an eccentric person. His friends excuse his rudeness, by saying he is "a very eccentric man," instead of acknowledging he is a very great clown.

NOTE.—Clergymen who are editors of papers, and consider themselves belonging to the class of persons alluded to, are requested not to copy the above.

Iron Houses.

The late frightful earthquakes in the West Indies, in which the brick and stone buildings of whole towns have been levelled to the ground, and the wooden ones consumed by the fires which usually burst out after the overthrow of the other buildings, have drawn the attention of many persons to the advantages of houses constructed of iron, which have been found to stand the shocks of the severest earthquakes uninjured. Some of these iron dwellings have been, in consequence, ordered from Mr. Laycock for different parts of the world. He has now finished a very neat iron cottage for two maiden ladies residing in the Island of St. Lucia. It consists of three rooms each, nine feet high, viz: one room 20 feet by 14 feet, and two rooms 12 feet by 10 feet. There are six large jealousy windows and two small ones over the front and back doors; these and the floor are the only parts made of wood. There is an inside ceiling of iron in panels, and the roof is in a wrought iron frame, and covered with galvanized plates of iron. The walls are formed of double plates of iron, with a thin stratum of air between them, an arrangement which will prevent the passing of the solar heat into the interior of the building, at least through the walls, and keep the interior delightfully cool. The weight of the building is 14 tons, and the cost rather more than £200.

Liverpool Times.

EGGS AND PULTRY.—Mr. Ellsworth, commercial agent of Paris, in his annual report, embracing a vast amount of agricultural information, says it is supposed that there may be annually consumed in the United States 1,400,000,000 of eggs; and averaging the value of 6 cents a dozen, this would amount to \$84,000,000. If we allow an average of five chickens, or other kinds of fowls, a year, to each person, at a cost of 12 1/2 cents average, including turkeys, geese, ducks, &c., that will amount to more than \$7,500,000, annually; making the aggregate value of the consumption of poultry, to say nothing of the amount which might be added for the feathers. It is said to have been ascertained that half a million of eggs are consumed every month in the city of New-York. One woman in Fulton market sold 175,000 eggs in ten weeks, supplying the Astor House each day with 1,000 for five days and on Saturday two thousand five hundred.

MARION.

NOTICE.

AGENTS

An active Ag

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is no objection to their application to him, except, Psalm 132: 11, which should be applied to Solomon. But we do object to their application to the Millennium. "H" says these predictions are to be taken in their plain, literal meaning. Then, if so, if Christ shall reign in person, on David's life, at throne over Israel, in Jerusalem, it must be not in a thousand years, but 'forever, and forever and ever,' for thus the predictions declare. Read them, as quoted by "H." The gist runs thus: "And the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David; and he shall rule over the house of Jacob forever, and of his kingdom there shall be no end." This cannot be applied to any temporal reign, but to that spiritual kingdom set up in Jerusalem.

E. BAPTIST.

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I do believe that if time were taken, to have a Convention of Baptists brought together, under church authority, knowing that the church were praying, and that the interests of the whole were given up to them, that after ages would look to their decision as a precedent for theirs.

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A Hint.—The Richmond Star says.—Folks who don't like the way papers are edited, ought to ask leave to put in a specimen of the right sort. Any editor will be glad to give such individuals a chance at any time. We would—just for the fun of seeing them cut up and slashed by the critics, afterwards. Every man who thinks it easy to edit a paper exactly right, and to universal acceptance, ought to try it. Maybe he would succeed; and if so, would be better entitled to a reward, than the discoverer of perpetual motion.

God has ordained that through the preaching of the gospel, sinners shall be saved. Any one acquainted with human nature must know that when the attention is turned to any subject, and kept fixed on it, an effect will be produced. One of the great reasons why sinners do not repent and turn to God is, that their minds are not brought to bear on the subject. While they are engaged in the cares of life, and hear a sermon, perhaps, only once in a month, it is not wonderful if they are led away by the world, so as to neglect their souls. But when they can be induced to leave their farms for a few days, and devote their time and attention to the concerns of the soul, and the things of eternity, and at the same time, the truth of God be sounded in their ears, it is but reasonable to suppose that their will become affected. And such we find to

to the case. And thus it happens, that in these few days of a protracted meeting, a large number are brought to hope in pardoning mercy. By comparing all the good & evil resulting from protracted meetings, I am led to believe that they should be continued, and that every Church should endeavor to have one at least every year. By no means should it be thought there may be interference the rest of the year. Though we may make an extraordinary effort once a year, it does not follow that we are released from action all the rest of the time. So far from it, the excitement of the protracted meeting, only prepares for a more vigorous effort. Religion is of a daily, practical nature. And those who make a profession of it, ought to live worthy of their high calling.

It is to be feared that the enemy of all good is endeavoring to put down protracted meetings, by exciting confusion, so as to lead good men to disapprove of them, so that they may be discontinued. But let every one who is engaged in these meetings make special effort to maintain order and propriety. While effort is made to rouse the feelings, and to induce every one to attend to the things of eternity, let each one try to do it with holy fire from the altar of God. Truth, the undiluted truth of God, is what is most effectual, and most powerful, in reaching the heart, and overcoming the natural depravity of the human heart. Let the truth be proclaimed with all plainness, and earnestness; let exhortations, warm from the feeling heart of the speaker, be addressed, and the importance of immediate attention to the concerns of the eternal world, be urged upon the conscience. Rashness, on all occasions, be seen that "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." 2d Cor. 10: 4.

Of one thing should the churches be fully aware. The power is not in the man, but in the Spirit of God. While they are depending on the power of the man, they are in the power of the devil. The instrument in the hand of God, for carrying on the work, should be the Holy Spirit, and not the man. Let us, therefore, that Paul may plant, and Apollos water, be God who giveth the increase. 1st Cor. 3: 6. Prayer should therefore be made without ceasing to God, that he would bless the word, and render it effectual. Without the blessing of God—without the influences of the Holy Spirit, all meetings will be in vain. But with his presence great good will be done; saints will be edified, sinners converted, and God will be glorified. *H.*

A letter from a gentleman in South America to his Sister in Marion, dated,

PARA, January 8, 1845.

Brazil—Catholic Cathedral.

Catholic Schools—Army—Navy—Aristocracy—Rich—Poor—&c.

My dear Sister, I wrote you by the "Fame," which vessel sailed 13th December for Salem, and since that time we have had a complete surfeit of holidays. On Christmas eve, Christ was being one of the greatest holidays of the year, there were services at the Cathedral, which is a large and splendid building. The nave of the church was completely covered with females sitting or kneeling on the floor, there being no seats in the churches here. The service commenced about ten o'clock, and continued till between one and two in the morning, consisting of masses &c. The bishop himself said three masses during the time. At midnight was the "Missa de Gallo," or cock-crowing mass, so called from being performed at the opening of Christmas, at the hour of cock-crowing (midnight). This Cathedral is the largest church in Brazil, having been, with the palace of the province, commenced about 100 years since, at a time when it was thought that Para would be the Capital of Brazil. On Christmas day, we Yankees had a dinner, at which there were about 15 present, including masters of the American vessels, and some residents here, no Americans. I suppose we had the best dinner which was eaten in Para on that day, having had three courses at our house, where most of the dinner was cooked, besides those employed at the house of another of the Americans. Our dinner consisted of a roasted turkey, a baked pig, sundry fowls, chicken pie, curried chicken, vegetables, fruit mince pies, three or four different kinds of puddings and custards. The dinner passed off, very well, and all hands arose from the table as soon as when we sat down. New years' day is a national as well as a church holiday—in the calendar it is the feast of the circumcision of the Saviour. On the afternoon of this day, there was a religious procession in the following order: first, seven or eight large crucifixes carried at intervals of about 30 feet, with negroes barefooted, carrying immense wax candles, on each side. After these, some half dozen children, boys and girls of about 8 years old, dressed after the Portuguese idea, of an angel, with short frocks covered with artificial flowers, and stuffed out to an enormous diameter, helmets of feathers, and little wings stuck to their backs, and least these angels should fall they were led by stout negro or mulatto slaves. After these came a pretty numerous body of capuchin friars chanting most vociferously, and after them perhaps a hundred mulatto, negro and Indian women, each carrying an unlighted candle. The fourth Battalion brought up the rear with heads uncovered—as was the case with the whole procession. They are much more liberal in Brazil than formerly. At present one is not expected to do more than take off his hat when a procession passes with the Host; whereas formerly every one was expected to drop on his knees immediately, and indeed within a few years, an Englishman was almost run through with a bayonet by a soldier in Pernambuco, for standing in front of a church door and looking in with his hat on. At present many, even of the Brazilians stand at the elevation of the Host, with the church—formerly such an act of dis-

respect would almost certainly cost the offender his life. This, however, is no mark of improvement in my opinion, as many, perhaps, most of them have given up their Catholicism (I mean the active exercise of their bigotry) for something quite as bad, for as nearly as I can learn, most of them profess no kind of belief, but live, if they do not avow it, in a state of open infidelity. Many of them, I have heard expressing opinions in regard to their church which would twenty-five years ago, have caused them to be sent to a large building about a mile back of the town, which is now used as an arsenal, from which perhaps they might never have come out alive. The building to which I refer was built for the "Holy Office," so called, but at the Independence in 1822 all that kind of thing was ended. The custom of giving presents is somewhat different with the Brazilians, from our customs at home, as here the ladies send notes to their friends to the effect that they expect to be remembered, and in case they are forgotten, they will remember it. The gentleman who neglects these hints is set down as a "burro," which is the Portuguese name of a certain long-eared animal whose name is sometimes used in the same sense elsewhere. The sixth of January, called in England twelfth day, and in the English calendar Epiphany, called by the Portuguese, dia de Reis, is the day when they expect their presents, and is a day of general rejoicing.

I had an invitation to attend a "festa" about 15 or 20 miles from the city, but as I should have been obliged to be absent on Sunday, having to leave on Saturday evening, I declined accepting it. The negroes seemed to have taken the day into their own hands, having had a procession got up on the same plan as the one I have described. They had a festa at their church called the "Rosario," from a rosary ornamenting the front of the bench. I attended in order to see the style in which the affair would be carried out. There might have been half a dozen candles lighted, and perhaps the same number of negroes within the church, while a much larger number were outside, attending an auction sale of cakes, &c. for the benefit of the church. When the procession passed our house, I recognized a little fellow as one of the angels, living opposite to us, and noted for his bad behavior throughout the neighborhood—and either that evening or the next, on being reprimanded by the woman in the house, very politely called her "burro." There are about thirty or sixty national and church holidays during the year here, besides Sundays, which so far from being considered in the light of what we call holy time, is spent in such a manner as we should expect children to spend any holiday with us. Tomorrow will be the last holiday for 10 days, when comes Septuagesima Sunday, the commencement of carnival time, called here intruding time, when any person can enter any house in the city and deluge the inmates with buckets of water, &c., and when every one is liable to be pelted with egg-shells filled with cologne, &c.

I know it will not be uninteresting to you to hear what little I know about the state of education here. As far as I can learn, it is lamentably behind-hand. There is here a college of Jesuits for the education of Priests, and into which I think other students are admitted. There is also a public school in which the most simple branches are taught, but I believe the school is not crowded with scholars. There is also an institution called here a Seminary, but which would in the United States be called a Nunnery, which however is a boarding school for young girls, carried on upon the strictest plan. They are received when quite young and kept within the institution until 16 or 18 years of age, and during that time are not allowed to see a male face, except their near relatives, and these only at certain times, in the parlors of the institution, and in presence of the Superior. The establishment is under patronage of government, and subject in a measure, to the control of the President of the Province, and under him, to the supervision of an old Priest. From all I have heard of the institution, I should think it admirably calculated for the objects for which it is intended—for besides giving the young ladies an education, its chief object is to keep them from the influence of corrupt associates—and the household slaves here, tend more to corrupt the children of families, than perhaps every other cause put together. There are, as I have understood, from eighty to ninety young ladies here, and as government contributes to the support of the establishment, I think it is not confined to the children of the rich. The mulatto population in Brazil, enjoys advantages which that class can never acquire with us. Many offices in the army and navy, besides civil officers, are of that class. Among them is the inspector of Police, whose title is Chefe da Policia, the highest Police functionary in the Province, which is quite large, embracing nearly or quite a third part of the territory of the Empire. The army and navy are both in a miserable condition. The army composed of Indians, mulattoes and negroes, with a few whites. There are about eight hundred men here under arms, including the uniformed militia. There are always several small vessels of war here, not half manned, and poorly armed, stationed for the purpose of over-awing the Indians (Tapayas) and in case of disturbance affording the gentry a refuge. I don't recollect whether or not I described to you our manner of living. Our house is in the Rua de Acongue or street of the Shambles, one of the principal streets in the city. It was near this, indeed directly in front of our house that the Tapayas, in 1835, commenced attacking the better houses here are built of stone, covered with plaster, and whitewashed. Stores and houses all in the same building—high ceilings, large rooms generally, and roofed tiled. Very few, comparatively, of the windows are glazed, and indeed there is little need of it, in this very equal temperature. Most of the houses have lattice blinds, from which the ladies can see without being seen. I suppose the reason of using these blinds is in order to hide their excessive ugliness, for the women here are really horridly ugly, very few are even passable looking—and then the people, men and women, are by no means neat, or even cleanly in their dress. Well, as I said, I live in No. 30, Rua de Acongue. Every house has little balconies in front of the windows, with a spacious veranda in the rear. This veranda is used as a dining place, &c. The kitchen is removed as far as possible from the remainder of the house. The houses, mostly, are of but one story, except those in one or two of the principal streets. Ours is of two stories, with a little kind of half story on the top, not a cupola, but large enough for a moderate sized room. The human inmate of the house consists of myself, my Portuguese associate in the business of the agency, one of our captains, who remained out here looking after the business before my arrival, and who is now awaiting the arrival of his

vessel, and three negro men servants. The human part of the household consists of sundry animals, a couple (a beautiful little animal of a dark brown color, about as large as a rabbit, but much more beautifully formed)—a house cat, a young gibbon, or bon constrictor, very harmless and first rate for catching rats, (only about six feet long), one turkey, (we ate his mate yesterday), and the poor fellow looks so lonely, and makes such a pitiful noise at times, that I cannot bear to look at him. Besides these, there are sundry beautiful "ligeres" or ligards, which are perfectly harmless, and very useful in catching flies, being more rapid in their motions than almost any other animal. Then there are the beautiful and noxious vermin, of which our house is more free than most houses, as I have not yet had the pleasure of finding either centipede or scorpion about my clothing. I however noticed the other day quite a sore in my heel, and upon cutting it open, found it filled with the spawn of the chigre, or jigger. Not near so painful as I have heard it represented—indeed all these things almost have been exaggerated.

We breakfast at about 8 in the morning, dine between 1:30 and three, and take tea about 7 in the evening, and live as much after the American style as possible, which, however, is a poor imitation, as the only kind of meat which the market affords, is Beef, which is of a quality that would not be tolerated in our market at home. We have fowls, ducks, &c. and eggs, if we choose, have a piece of *aligador*, now and then, which is highly esteemed by the natives. Besides these, we have some *caracaras* which are quite even when occupied with those of the Mississippi. I have seen a catfish which two stout negroes could hardly carry, the head of which was going into the water of experiencing a shock. In spite of what I believe some naturalists have said to the contrary, vampire bats do exist, as has been proved from experience in this very house. Some years since several captives were here, two were sleeping in their hammocks in the same room, (we all sleep in hammocks, called *redes* here). On waking in the morning one of them found his hammock and clothing covered with blood, and a large pool of it on the floor. On making an alarm he was told he had been bitten, and on looking at the great toe of one of his feet, found, although there was no pain, that such was the case. He was told that if he slept with his stockings on that he would not be bitten. He tried it, and next morning found that he had been again tapped. He was then asked if he had on whole socks. On looking at the toe he found that he had put on a pair worn to holes, and the bat had taken advantage of it. It is not long since an aged black in the house of Messrs. Campbell & Co. near us, was actually bled to death. For these vampires, not content with getting a drink of blood, are said to drink their fill and throw it from their stomachs when they re-commence their labors.

As to the bon constrictor, none here think of fearing him, and in many of the houses they crawl about (large ones too, 12 or 18 feet in length). Mr. Smith had one in his house some years since, 18 feet in length, and even at that size they are incapable of inflicting a bite, having a mouth full of small, very small teeth, like those of a small fish.

JANUARY 9.—Since commencing this, I have learned that the brig Malta will probably sail tomorrow for Boston, and as I have several other epistles to send, I must bring this long story to a close. Yours, &c.,

The Decision of the Board

The sentiments expressed by the acting Board of the Triennial Convention, appear to receive the approval of almost the entire denomination in the Northern States. Several of the pastors in this State have expressed themselves strongly in favor of the position taken by the Board. They say the Board must be sustained—that should the funds be diminished by the withdrawal of the South, the deficiency must be made up by increasing our contributions.

Anything like a division of the Baptist denomination is to be most deeply regretted. Such an idea would surely not be harbored for a moment, if there were the least probability of our remaining together in harmony of feeling and action. Such has not been the case for some time past and there is no prospect that it will be for time to come.

What then would be the probable result, if the North and South should attempt to co-operate in the missionary enterprise? Alienation of feeling, and disaffection would increase; our public meetings would become scenes of angry debate, contention and discord, and our missionary funds would be diminished.

And not only so, but the probable result would be a division of the denomination at the North; which, to our own mind, would be attended with more disastrous consequences than a separation between the North and South. For a division among ourselves would work its way into all our minor organizations, and most seriously embarrass all our local institutions.

Happy, indeed, would it be, if the Southern Baptists would remove all ground of division, by abolishing slavery, so that the denomination might remain united; but if this cannot be at present, we believe a dissolution of our general organizations for benevolent purposes, in which the North and South profess to unite, had better take place.

Some have supposed that a withdrawal of Southern funds would embarrass the Board, under its present heavy liabilities. Probably not; there are very many of our Northern brethren who have contributed little or nothing for some time—either because the Board did not frankly define their position, or because they were unwilling to mingle their money with slaveholders. And in case of withdrawal on the part of the South, as much, at least, would be collected from the North as is now received from the whole body.

Says a brother, in a letter on this subject, "I felt to praise God on reading the communication from the Board. It was dignified, kind, but decided. Some say there was no need of such a declaration, as a case would never occur, where a missionary would wish to retain his slaves to carry them to India. Perhaps not; but it is liable to occur every time an appointment is made of a missionary to labor among the Indians; for slaves are held there. I think the Board have acted wisely, and have taken ground such as God will approve; and now is the time for us all to sustain them by our prayers and donations. As the South are putting their funds into the Savings Bank, let us draw ours out, and put them into the bank of the Lord, who always pays good interest."—*Christian Reflector*.

The Crisis

The present aspect of affairs in our denomination, more especially as regards the subject of domestic slavery, and the prospective effect of its dissolution, upon the pecuniary interests and spiritual prosperity of our various benevolent organizations, is truly affecting. A crisis fearful in its character as to the continued union of Sep-

arate in the North and South, is now pending. A cloud pregnant with an excitement that should be deplored to cover our heads, and just ready to burst upon us. The first drops have perhaps already been felt, and their effects soon and baneful. Fraternal kindness, and a spirit of compromise is almost swallowed up in irrepressible determinations, and sudden withdrawals, instead of a coming together in prayer, and by supplication to the great God of missions for direction.

We deplore this critical condition; we lament, most solemnly, the gradually increasing bitterness of both sides, and we can find it in our heart to rejoice with the one, or to decide hastily with the other. We would desire to know nothing in this matter, but the salvation of the heathen. We want to bury every other interest of collateral nature for that one grand object, and would that our brethren, every where, might come to the same conclusion.

The crisis pending, is not only destructive to the harmony and good feeling in the denomination—but we fear its unhappy influence upon the treasury and its consequent effect upon the missionaries in the field, and the work now in such successful progress.

Already embarrassed and depressed, for want of pecuniary aid, with divisions and dismemberment, and dissatisfaction and censure and reproval, rolling in upon them from many quarters, we cannot think the situation of the board, by any means, an enviable one, nor can we help indulging the thought, that still greater embarrassments will be experienced, before the present condition and circumstances of our preferences as Baptists for and against the late decision of the board, shall be commented. While many will withhold, and either their contributions for a season, others will give sparingly, being in doubt as to what they should do in the matter; while others, again, will turn their money into other channels and for other objects, until the final result of this embarrassing crisis in our foreign mission affairs be known. But as the board are praying men, we trust they will look, in whose all should look, to God, for help. It is in his power to bring light out of darkness, and order out of confusion to bind up the broken-hearted, and to unite and comfort his people.

We commend the course adopted by our ministering brethren in this city, and published in this number of our paper. It is palliative, it is kind, and advocates that spirit of forbearance which is taught by our holy religion. What will be the united voice of the brethren in the middle-states, we regards the crisis, we cannot tell, nor would we dare surmise; whatever is done, however, we hope may be done deliberately, prayerfully, unitedly, conscientiously, with a God-given spirit, and with a desire to cultivate and promote, by all means in our power, a union of the north and south by a compromise act which shall be recognized and adopted with all christian unanimity, and bind us in solid compact for the promotion of the great and glorious work of giving the gospel of the Son of God to heathen nations. May God direct all our deliberations, preserving us from "all bitterness and wrath and anger."—*Baptist Record*.

Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

However we may differ as to the means by which a separation between Northern and Southern Baptists may be effected, we cannot but feel happy at the prospect of a union of Northern churches at no distant day in conducting our Missionary operations. I doubt not our brethren of the American and Foreign Baptist Missionary Society will cheerfully waive all minor objection to the Constitution of the Baptist General Convention so soon as the Southern slaveholding Baptists withdraw their support of it, and connection with it. Our grievance is, that we are compelled, if united with the Convention, to hold fellowship with those whose funds by which they have become members of the Convention are derived from the forced and unrequited labor of the poor and the helpless. To act with such in giving the Gospel to the heathen, and to employ funds thus acquired, is to admit that slavery is a righteous institution, or at least that those who sustain it are innocent of any wrong towards their fellow men and their God. This consideration forced us to organize the American and Foreign Baptist Missionary Society.—When the occasion for a distinct organization ceases, we shall most cheerfully co-operate with our brethren, although upon abstract principles we may differ oftentimes in opinion. Let there be a practical separation between themselves and slaveholders, and we shall go heart and hand with them in sustaining our Missionaries abroad. But if the Board is still to be composed in part of slaveholders, and the Convention is to be constituted of delegates by the payment of funds derived from the poor slaves' toil, our American and Foreign Baptist Missionary Society will be under the necessity not only of continuing its existence, but of doing all we honestly can to draw to our support and to the adoption of our principles as many Baptist and Baptist Churches as we can convince of the rectitude of our motives and the propriety of our measures. We are now looking with great anxiety for the result. The Board at Boston have already taken a stand from which they cannot recede with honor, and to which the Southern Baptists cannot consistently consent. The Virginia Baptists have already withdrawn, and that most definitely. As far as they are concerned the separation has taken place. If the Baptists in the other Southern States do likewise, the Northern Baptist churches will be united. In this we shall rejoice, not because we feel at all unkind to our Southern brethren; not because we have no affection for them; not because we believe ourselves more holy than they; but because we firmly believe they are sustaining a system and reaping the profits of a State institution that inflicts a grievous wrong upon their brethren, injuri to the church of Christ, and dishonoring to God. We shall pray for their repentance; nor shall we ever cease while life lasts to endeavor to awaken them to a sense of their sin and their danger. God grant that the day may soon come when by their repentance every yoke shall be broken, and the oppressed everywhere go free.—*Christian Politician*.

Duties of American Christians.

"Property has directed a longing eye to that immense tract of land, (the United States), and has already felt the inward heaving of ambition, to compensate herself for her losses in the old world, by her conquests in the new. The valley of the Mississippi has been, no doubt, mapped as well as surveyed by emissaries of the Vatican; and cardinals are existing in the hope of enriching the Papal See by accessions from the United States. Rousset and influence the zeal of Protestantism in America, to dispossess the apostles of darkness of their wished-for prey.

"The object of your zeal must be your own country—to supply her rapidly increasing population with able, faithful ministers. Your religious policy must be a home policy. Compared with the claims of your own land, the claims of the heathen are but secondary. You cannot stand to both, you must attend to

your own destitute people. You must cultivate the waste places of your home, and especially think what you owe to the magnitude of her territory, and the multitude of her people, the vastness of her wealth, and the greatness of her power, but for the importance of her example. On your land hangs, in a great measure, the future interests of the globe. Hence the unshakable importance of your churches concentrating in a great measure, their religious efforts upon your country. It is not necessary, in order to supply your own people with pastors, one half of your male members should become ministers, while it should be the chief business of the other half to support them. These are my deliberate views of the duties of the Christians of America." J. A. James.

From the Jackson Observer.

Revivals and Baptism.

We glean the following from our Baptist Exchange:—

At a protracted meeting recently at Bear Creek, in Clark county, Mo. eighty persons were added by baptism.

At Dover church, Clark county, Mo. during a meeting which commenced on Christmas day were added to the church.

The church at Bethlehem, Gibson county Tenn. has been much revived, and several have been hopelessly converted.

The Baptist church at Louisville, Ky. has been much revived in its meetings, through the week. Six have been added by baptism, during the last month.

Beeth Fork church, Marion county Ky. held a protracted meeting, commencing Jan 1st. Six were added by baptism, and the church is in a prosperous condition.

The Bethlehem church—Washington county, Ky. held a meeting recently, continuing seven days, when twelve persons united upon an open profession of their faith in Christ.

In St. John's, N. D. the work of the Lord is encouraging. During the last six weeks, (preceding Feb 5th) the ordinance of baptism had been administered five times.

In Ohio, thirteen have been added to the First Ten Mile church, Clermont county, where there has been held a series of meetings.

At Williamsville, in the same county a meeting was held, which commenced on the 31st of Jan. continued twelve days, and resulted in the conversion of fourteen persons, who were baptized. On the 3th Sabbath in March the brethren in that region expect to establish a church in the village of Williamsville.

At Mt. Union, Stark county, Ohio, after a season of prayer and preaching, six were received by baptism, all hearts of families.

In Richmond, Va. on the 23d of Feb. Eldon Smith, of the 4th church, baptized six candidates and Elder J. B. Taylor, of the 2d church baptized four.

In Waterbury, Ct. a revival has been in progress for several weeks, between 20 and 30 have expressed a hope in Christ, and backsliders have been reclaimed.

At Troy, N. Y. Elder Knapp, has been laboring with the pastor of the 1st church, with evident success. Twenty-one were baptized on the 16th of February.

At North Salem, N. 12 or 13 have professed conversion, and many are inclining. The church at Cold Spring, L. I. is enjoying a revival.

The Eleventh St. Baptist church, New York city, have been holding special meetings for two months past. Thirty have been baptized.

During the month of February, there were SEVENTY FOUR baptisms in New York city churches, as reported at the ministers' monthly conference.

From the Cross and Journal we learn that protracted meetings have been held, and revivals enjoyed, in the following places: Uniontown Ohio, 10 or 12 professed hope, 8 baptized; Salt Lick, Perry Co. 23 added to the church; Bristol, same Co. 10 baptized; Baltimore, 9 baptized; Clark, Coshocton Co. 26, and in Clinton, La. 31 hopeful conversions are reported.

We also gather from various sources the following account of revivals. In St. Johns, N. B. a good revival is progressing; a number already baptized.

Ten churches in the city of New York report 73 baptisms the last month; Stanton st. 11; Sixteenth st. 21; Eleventh st. 18; others a less number.

REVIVAL IN BRENTWOOD.

The pastor of the church in Brentwood writes, under the date of March 3d, as follows:—

"God has not yet left us in Brentwood. Yesterday, I had the privilege of baptizing an aged father, who has been seventy-five winters, and a little blooming girl, only twelve years old. The scene was solemn, and delightful, beyond description.

We held a protracted meeting here a few weeks since, which lasted about two weeks, in which Bro. Wheeler of Plainfield labored, with the most evident tokens of the Divine presence and favor. A goodly number of hopeful converts are the fruits of his self denying and untiring labors. More than sixty, since the revival commenced, have yielded hope, or been reclaimed from a backslidden state. Fifty four have been added to the church since the sitting of our association, we cannot look to our congregation without exclaiming with the Psalmist, 'Behold what hath God wrought!'

We rejoice to hear, that the good work is spreading into other places. We ask the prayers of our brethren that the cloud of mercy may long distil its heavenly influence upon the church in Brentwood.

Yours truly, A. M. SWAIN.

Ch. Reflector.

Marion—Licenses Repealed.

A short while ago, our neighbors of the modern Athens, e. Marion, passed a town Ordinance requiring \$1000 for license to retail spirits, liquor within the limits of the corporation. This arbitrary restraint, thus voluntarily imposed upon bad habits which they had too long indulged, excited the wonder of all their acquaintances, and elicited the applause of all the temperance men, women and newspaper editors in the land. We had hoped that when under the virtual inhibition of the sale of liquor, they had once got cool, they would manifestly resolve that to temptation come as it might, they would keep cool—though their very lips parch with thirst! Here, thought we, is an improvement upon their classical prototype. The ancient Athenians were famous for getting drunk; these moderns are famous for not getting drunk, and doing nothing but cool water! But alas! the weakness of man, and the strength of liquor that famous \$1000 law that stood at the gate of the city, (old Ath-

ens) was a city) like a guardian angel with a flaming sword, forbidding any departure to come within her borders, has been repealed—and now only \$250 are required for a license! We hope however that this movement, though apparently so, is not really a retrograde one, but that it is an evidence rather that our neighbors have acquired a commendable confidence of self-control, and meanly to endeavor to emulate the example of Athens, who tolerate drinking establishments under the general law of the land, and resort to them pretty much as St. Paul and Timothy—'for the stomach's sake.'—*Sav. Free Press*.

We credit you one, Maj. Forde, it is fair, and pretty hard at that. But are you right sure that the "writer" is taken at all, purely for the "Stomach's sake." Perhaps it is taken for "your infirmity"—or may be for the sake of the "O-le-jugly," and then Maj. they do say you cook it up so nice down there, that it is a sin and a shame to hint even of the many who sink under its soothing influence, "O no! we'll never partake of it," no never.—*River State Review*.

Dr. FULLER'S PAINFUL.—Dr. Fuller asks in reference to his alleged "B" with my brother, or any man at the North, undertake to remove them, and give them land and security that their condition shall be improved?" To this Dr. Disbrow, of the Christian Politician replies:—

"I, for one, answer that if brother Fuller will give his slaves their freedom, and will insure me that no impediment shall be in the way of their removal, I am ready to comply with the above condition, it being understood that the slaves are to be removed, with their own consent."

They have Arrived!!

CHASE & WILSON, have just received, and are now opening their usual assortment of **Spring and Summer Goods**. They were selected with great care and taste, expressly for this market. They were bought low and will therefore be sold for less prices than elsewhere on terms corresponding with the low price of Cotton. (Purchasers who wish to be satisfied that this announcement is correct.)

The ladies will find many new styles of goods for Dress among the late arrival. Muslin, Ginghams, Cambrics, &c., 200 pieces of French English and American Calicoes; a full assortment of fancy Kerchiefs and Ladies Cravat, a number new style Parasols and sun shades of various patterns, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.

The Gentlemen will find a good stock of Cloth, Cassimere and Vestings, selected for this Spring and Summer use. Planters who would purchase *Black and Red Negro Shoes* for next fall will find a large quantity of each for sale by us at the following price: Heavy and fine, 9-4 Blankets for from 75 to \$1 12 1/2; (old prices \$1 25 to \$1 50.) 20 cases of Negro Shoes, extra sizes, for from 75 to \$1 12 1/2; (old prices \$1 25 to \$1 50) an overstock of the last named articles causes this arrangement. Our stock of Hardware, Crockery and Groceries, have also had large additions.

Marion, March 13th, 1845. ly-8.

A List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Perry C. H. Ala., quarter ending March 31, 1845.

A

Agnew, John K. Kirkpatrick, W. Keen, Geo. H.

B

Back, Adolphus Bishop, Mathew Buford, John B. Brown, Jasp. Brough, W. Barton, Josh. Browning, R. M. Burnett, N. Y. Burk, Miss Mary Boyd, John Blackburn, Thos. Beck, I. aie Belcher, Washington Butridge, Riley L. Burt, John F. Burton, Thos. R. Belcher, O.

C

Cox, John Cowles, Miss Mary Q. Carlisle, Eliza Cam, Wm. Chapin, Miss Eliza C. Calhoun, Miss Lucy C. Case, Alex. Cason, Joseph E. Cowan, James M. Carson, Elizabeth M. Clinton, Thos. Y. Collins, Barbo D

D

Darden, James Davis, Hilar Deboer, Rev. J. W. Dinwiddie, W. S. Edmonds, Richard Evans, Joseph Jr. Evans, Eliah Evans, Joseph Edwards, N. W. Griffin, James Grisson, Geo. W. Green, Thomas Gass, E. R. Graves & Preston Griffin, W. W.

H

Harris, Wm. Haund, Miss Eliza J. Harne, Marion. Howe, R. Holman, A. Hooper, E. A. Harrison, M. Haggard, Henry Hall, Simpson I

I

Isaacs, Jas. Johnson, Loyd Jones, David Jackson, John T.

J

Johnson, Loyd Jones, David Jackson, John T.

K

Kirkpatrick, W. Keen, Geo. H.

L

Laughlin, M. Long, Richard Writin & Loveritt M.

M

Manual, Cudbirth Mason, Miss Mary Jane McDonich, James Morgan, W. Mottet, Mrs. Anne E. Mainard, James Massey, James Moore, Dr. Z. C. McKellan, Duncan Mellow, J. W. McKee, Dr. W. Nixen, Chusy Nabors, Miss Harriet Neely, Jno. L. Noyes, David B.

P

Parish, Richard Phillips, Miss S. J. Perry, M. S. Rurner, Elizabeth Perry, Samuel Poer Jno. C. Roberts, Willie Robinson, Jno. M. Rutledge, Miss Mary E. S

S

Sutton, David Smith, R. M. Sanders, S. W. Sutton, Mrs. Nancy Saunders Jr. W. Stephens, W. C. T. Smith, Solomon F. Swindal, Jas. P. Scott, Jas. T

T

Tankersly, O. D. Tule, Joia Upton, N. W. Walker, W. G. Wisemden, Jas. Wingfield, Miss Carolina Wells, W. T. B. Walker, Elizabeth M. Welch, Dr. Jno. S. Williams, David Wilton, Mark West, Jno. Walker, Thos. A. Walker, Ed. Williams, Col. Thos. Walker, Alex. Ware, James or John Worrell, Alex. Young, Robert H. F. GUDDEN, P. M.

April 1st, 1845. no. 11, 3t.

Mail Arrangement.

The Eastern Mail Closes Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Northern Mail Closes Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Washington Mail Closes every Thursday at 7 P. M. and every Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.

London Mail Closes every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 o'clock A. M.

On Monday the Post Office will be open from 9 to 11 A. M. before or after noon, as may be needed by the Post Office.

February 12, 1845.

30 BOXES PRIME GOSHEN CHEESE this day received by CASE & WILSON

Poetical Department.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Israel.

O, people beloved,
Wide scattered of old,
Come back to the vineyard,
Come back to the fold.
Build up the waste places,
The altars of prayer,
In the land of your fathers,
For the Bethel is there.

From the south, O ye chosen,
From the east and the west,
From the north lands and frozen,
Let Israel make haste;
For the set time to favor
His Zion is nigh,
When thy God that deemeth
Shall place thee on high.

On the tall ships of Tarshish,
Now spreading their sail,
Come hasten in triumph,
On the wings of the gale.
Make ready the rider,
Prepare the swift steed,
Since the Lion of Judah's
The Shilo, indeed;
The Babe of Bethlehem,
The Babe of the stall,
Jehovah et Jesu,
God blessed over all.

Then hasten, O hasten,
Why tarry so long!
Ye daughters of Judah,
Redemption's the song!
Take the harp from the willow,
The lute from the stream,
And sing hallelujah
To Him that redeems.
The Shepherd of Israel
Alone can restore
The captives of David,
To languish no more.

Agricultural.

Agricultural Convention.

Report of Committee.

The committee charged with the duty of presenting to this convention the condition of the planting interest of the State, and proposing some plans recommendatory of the course that our planters should pursue, beg to present the following facts and recommendations thereon; and as the ground-work of future improvement, they recommend the formation of a State Agricultural Society in the different counties.

Experience in other States has shown in the improvement of agriculture, the great advantages derived from their associations. Agricultural Societies have given energy to effort, and have tended by the acquisition of information, in the various branches of domestic industry, and its circulation in the form of periodicals, tracts and essays, to enlighten the great body of the farmers upon all the subjects most interesting to them. Your committee would therefore recommend that this convention take the necessary steps for the formation of a State Agricultural Association. Your committee have been informed that such an association has either been formed or is in progress of formation. In either case the steps taken by the convention will serve to revive and strengthen, or materially to aid it. Perhaps the most judicious method of proceeding on the part of this convention, will be to appoint a committee to correspond with the influential individuals in every county of the State, and through them to obtain signatures for membership. This committee to report its proceedings to the Executive committee at Tuscaloosa, on or before the first of November next.

A State association of this character, with auxiliary societies formed in every county, would concentrate great energy and effort, and ultimately obtain by legislative aid, what is so greatly needed, a Geological Survey of the State. The information acquired upon all the arts of husbandry, upon our mineralogical resources, upon the adaptations of our soil and climate, and objects of culture, freely diffused, would prepare our planters for what must necessarily arise, a greater diversity in the application of labor and of agricultural pursuits. Whenever the planters of our State shall turn from the now engrossing culture of cotton to a diversified application of agricultural labor, the necessity may arise for a more extended introduction of the mechanic arts, which will most naturally beget a desire to improve and beautify estates and provide in abundance the means and comforts of subsistence. No intelligent mind will fail to recognize in such a change of the agricultural aspect of our State, a moral and social culture, which, becoming a source of pride as well as pleasure, will tend to create attachment to the soil, to fix wealth permanently among us, and put a stop to that heavy drain upon our resources, arising from absenteeism, so injurious to the whole Southern country. Education likewise will feel the general influence and become an important auxiliary in the great work of increasing the happiness and prosperity of the people. We may look to Agricultural Associations as a germ of future progress and improvement—a starting point in the career of change so much required and called for both by the exigency of the times and the condition of the people.

Their next recommendation will be on the culture of cotton. They regard all attempts to limit the cultivation of cotton to a given number of acres, or to a given time for its gathering, as impracticable. Agricultural associations, however numerous and however diligent, would be unable to carry it into useful effect. To those who would not enter into the general agreement, or who having entered, would be faithless in its performance, it would operate as a benefit and a premium on their labor. We believe the present price of cotton to be neither accidental nor temporary, but that it proceeds from the fact that more labor and more land in suitable climates in the world is applied to it than the wants of mankind require, and that the kind of labor applied to its cultivation cannot be very easily

transferred to other channels of production. The price of from 5 to 7 cents the pound may be regarded as the fixed price for the article, for so soon as it advances beyond these prices it will stimulate the production in India and other countries, and pay for its freight to its European market of consumption. If it be then true that the production has over-reached consumption and the present price is as much as may be reasonably calculated on, it presents the strong necessity of finding out new channels for the application of our labor and for the increase of the consumption of cotton. The following are some of the most prominent means of doing so.

The first point will be to plant only what cotton we can gather and send to market in very good order, and apply the rest of our labor to larger corn crops and raising all the meat we can possibly want, and to the cultivation of wheat as far as our own wants and to all the smaller articles of family consumption. Though many profess to do this and think that they have done so, they have been too nice in their calculations of just what would answer their probable wants, and their over-nice calculations result in the necessity of applying a part of their cotton crop to the purchase of corn and meat. The person to whom this remark is not felt as a rebuke, has been a very prudent planter.

The next and probably most important matter to which field labor may be applied, is manufacturing, which may and ought to be of our own wares, ploughs, leather, &c., &c.; but that to which attention is more particularly called, is the manufacture of cotton into the coarser fabrics. There are throughout the State in the falls of our rivers and its numerous other water courses, fine water powers, and if steam is preferred as the motive power, cheap, abundant and convenient fuel. The health of situations commanding these advantages is generally good. The charge is about 1½ cents a pound to place cotton in a factory in any of the Eastern States, and here not half a cent. A contract can now be entered into to place the cotton in the factory and the manufactured product in this city as the market of sale, at half a cent, including both charges, thus giving an advantage of at least a cent a pound at the market of sale, with some incidental advantages in the opportunity of cheaper purchases, as in sample cottons, of which it is said there are more than fifteen hundred bales annually sold here. To give some idea of the profits, the following statement is made, aware that it is predicated on a manufactory being well conducted, and surely skill in the superintendence is not beyond our reach to procure. A pound of cotton at 4 cents, with 1 for its manufacture, will yield two yards of coarse shirting or osanburgs worth 10 cents the yard, that at 8 cents yields a profit of 12 cents, provided the investment in machinery is not small; as the advantage here will be in the lesser price of the raw material, the manufacture should be confined to the coarser articles—cotton osanburgs at 2 yards to the pound, cotton blankets at 4 pounds each, cotton mattresses at 30 and 40 pounds each, and comforts made in our families, will add very much to the consumption of cotton. Cotton bales rope at 6 pounds to the bale, easily made at home, will also be a large consumer. One of your committee baled his crop for 12 years with this kind of rope, and made it on a simple machine, some improvement on the usual plough line twister, a diagram of which will be at the service of any gentleman.

The increase in the consumption of cotton very much depends on ourselves. Every planter should put this single resolve into an unvarying principle of action, "that he will give a preference to a cotton fabric whenever it is as cheap and as convenient." This resolve firmly acted on is worth the consumption of more than a hundred thousand bales of cotton. It is mischievous and false to say "my example is not of sufficient consequence or I would do it."

Another subject worthy of attention is the rearing of mules, sheep and other stock, not so much as a diversion of labor from the culture of cotton as a means of lessening the expense of living, and of aiding rather than deducting from the market crop.

Rice also demands attention. There is much land in the State, and especially in this immediate vicinity, suitable for its culture. The ground for rice should be level so as to be evenly flowed, and so situated as to be under the command of water to be flooded, and with such fall that the water may be run off and the land made dry. With these requisites, it is a very certain and a very valuable crop, and the machinery simple and unexpensive for its preparation for home use. It may be attached to the usual cotton-gin gear. A great deal of rice, say many hundred barrels are annually made and prepared in this way on the Mississippi river. The extensive marshes near Mobile have all the fertility and levelness requisite, but the elevation of the tide not exceeding a foot prevents their being flooded and drained sufficiently to make it with certainty.

Sugar requires a strong soil and a warmer climate than we have, and it is very doubtful whether it could be grown to advantage. Experiments are making to try it on some strong lands above latitude 31 degrees in Louisiana. It is probable that molasses could be made here.

Indigo is of two kinds, the wild and the tame, and made by two different processes with and without lime—lime much increases the quantity but deteriorates the quality. The fine Bonney Indigo is made without the use of lime, but too little is known to your committee to say more than to hope that some one qualified to do so will give the information to the public. Madder is a dye of great value and of extensive demand, and is used in the root and in the powder—it is known under the several names of umbro, crops and gamene, and is very productive, yielding

requires three years cultivation and covering through the winter before it is fit for use; it is from one to two thousand pounds to the acre, and gathered much as sweet potatoes, and very carefully and perfectly dried before it is merchantable; its present price is 17 cents the pound.

Naval Stores next demand attention. The extensive tracts of pine land in the lower part of the State subject to entry, furnish a most abundant material for making turpentine, tar and rosin, if there be no objection from climate. More can be made to the labor than any product of the soil. This must be tested by experiment before it would be advisable to embark largely in it. The convenience to the market of sale holds out a strong inducement to try the experiment. It is understood that two planters are now making the experiment on a large scale on the seaboard of an adjoining State.

Salt. It is probable that this article could be made to advantage on our Sea Islands by solar evaporation. It would probably require more expense in the crystallization than by suitable covers in our wet summers. The process would be a rapid one under our burning sun. Too little is known by your committee to do more than to draw public attention to it.

Silk. This is of too much consequence to receive only the hurried remarks furnished by the present opportunity, and your committee hope to procure from one of its members who has been engaged in its culture, some information in detail.

Ground nuts and Jerusalem artichokes may be cultivated with advantage for market and for stock. The latter is a most abundant bearer, but there are some doubts of its value for hogs. The ground nut or pinder is excellent for hogs. It is of easy cultivation and will produce 50 bushels to the acre, and the tops most excellent hay. It is troublesome to gather, soft and dry for market, but your hogs ask no attention of this kind.

Your committee have desired to draw your attention to as many subjects for the diversion of labor as the very short time allowed them would permit, in the hope that it would call the attention of our planters to the various subjects, and induce them to give the results of their experience in communications to their county societies, or directly to the executive committee at Tuscaloosa, to be presented to the State Agricultural Society. All which is respectfully submitted by

JAMES S. DEAS,
Chairman of Committee.
MOBILE, Feb. 28, 1845.

JUST RECEIVED

JAPANESE DRESSING CASES, Sugar Boxes, Trunks, Fruit Dishes, Waiters, Spoons, Tea Canisters, &c., &c. Also, LARD LAMPS—latest improved patent and pattern which we will sell very low for cash.

UPSON & MELVIN

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a FACTORAGE & COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the city of Mobile, under the firm name of DANIEL M. RIGGS & CO., and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

DANIEL M. RIGGS,
JOEL RIGGS,
August 21, 1844 5m 46

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

Thomas Haynes,
John H. Greer,
A. L. McCoy,
MOBILE, ALA.

References: { Rev. Elias George, Perry Co.
{ Rev. Athelton Andrews, Dallas.
{ Rev. Jam. Barnes, Natchez, Mo.

J. L. McKeen & Brother,
NO 40 WATER-STREET,
MOBILE.

ARE now receiving and offering for sale at the lowest prices, a fresh and fashionable stock of Simple and Fancy Dry Goods; consisting in part of the most beautiful
Plain and dyed Silks;
Satin and fad Satin;
Splendid Cashmere d'Ecasse;
De Laines Style Chintys;
Paris Cash d'Ecasse;
Embroidered and plain Cardinals;
Paris Scarfs and Cravats;
Alpacas; Merinos; Bombazines;
Alpaca and Lustrous and Chausse;
De Organde Gin, hauss;
Highland Plaids;
Moulin; Balzaines;
French, English and American Prints;
Linen Cambric and Cambric H'd's;
Velvets and Ribbons;
Flowers, &c., &c.

Also,
Kersey, Linsey Plains, Jeans, Stripes, checks, Tickings, Cottons, Shirtings, Sheetings (bleached and brown) Georgia, Virginia and Lowell Osnaburg, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinets.

TOGETHER WITH
Negro Shoes, Mud Boots, and Wool Hats—all of which they would be pleased to receive orders for, or the visits of their Perry county friends and customers.

Sept. 4, 1844 4f 48

Quinine.

A Impression has gone forth that there is none of this valuable and useful article for sale in the town of Marion. I would inform the public that I have a large supply of the very best French, at Mobile and New Orleans prices.

E. R. SHAWALTER,
Opposite the Marion Hotel.
Oct. 10.

FACTORAGE & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders to his friends, his thanks for their confidence and very liberal patronage during the past season; and he begs leave to inform them, and the public, that he continues as heretofore the

FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS

in Mobile. His long experience in business, with his usual prompt and personal attention to the interest of his customers, he hopes will insure continuance of their favors and confidence. All orders for Groceries, Hazzing, and Rope, &c., will be filled on the usual time, and the articles carefully selected.

WILLIAM BOWLER.
Mobile, July 8, 1843. 4f

HARRIS, CLAYTON & CO.

Factors and Commission Merchants

MOBILE.

TENDER their services to their friends and the public. They have a large lot of BAGGING and ROPE at Marion, which they will dispose of, at very low rates, to their customers and friends, and which can be had by application to their authorized agent.

JOHN HOWZE,
July 3, 1844 4f 42

J. L. McKEEN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods
NO 40, WATER-STREET,
MOBILE.

WILL be receiving constantly fresh supplies of the most fashionable GOODS, to which they call the attention of the public, at reasonable prices.

July 3, 1844 1y 42

NEW GOODS!

CASE & WILSON would inform their friends and the public generally, that their usually extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CROCKERY, STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, &c., &c. will soon be replenished from New York, by a full supply of

Spring Goods,
including the latest styles and most approved patterns, which added to their present stock, will make it as full and complete as any they have ever offered in this market. Purchasers are invited to call and examine quality, style and price as soon as they arrive.

Also to Rent,
A fine ROOM for an Office, with a good sleeping room attached.

Feb. 26, 1845. 6f

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors from the inhabitants of this section of country, and determined to deserve them in future, would inform the citizens of Marion and vicinity, that he has removed to the room lately occupied by Mr. T. Fellows, next door south of Case & Wilson's, where he will be happy to wait upon his friends and customers.

He has just received a lot of fine Northern Cal-Shins, which he is ready to make into Boots or Shoes to order.

ARCHIBALD STILT.
Jan. 29, 1845

TO PURCHASERS OF PIANOS.—The Subscriber will furnish to purchasers the EOLIAN PIANO in beautiful Mahogany or Rosewood, from the celebrated Manufactory of T. Gilbert & Co. Boston, for four hundred dollars each, delivered in Mobile.

The Pianos from this House are used in the Judson Female Institute, and the undersigned will warrant all instruments furnished by him to be of superior excellence.

Orders must be accompanied by the cash, or draft on Mobile. M. P. JEWETT.

George H. Fry, J. L. Bliss, W. G. Stewart.
FRY, BLISS, & CO.

(SUCCESSORS OF FRY, McHARY & BLISS.)
WOULD return thanks to the citizens of Marion and country generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them heretofore, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors at their old stand No. 12 and 14 COMMERCE STREET, MOBILE.

They will have on hand at all times, a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, which they will offer at the lowest market rates.

MOBILE, October 12, 1844. 35f

H. FOSTER, JOHN A. BATTELLE,
successors to Griffin & Battelle.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 34, COMMERCE STREET, MOBILE, ALABAMA.
REFER TO Rev. Alexander Travis, Conecuh Co.
" Rev. J. H. DeVotie, Perry "

" David Carter, esq., Butler "
" Capt. John Fox, Monroe "
" Judge Ringold, Marengo "

may 25, 1844. 16f

BROADNAX, NEWTON & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

R. Broadnax, { Mobile, MOBILE, ALA.
A. M. Sprague, {
I. Newton, { N. Orleans.
A. A. Winston, {

NEWTON, WINSTON & BROADNAX,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 58 MAGAZINE STREET,
N. ORLEANS.

I. Newton, { N. Orleans,
A. A. Winston, {
R. Broadnax, { Mobile.
A. M. Sprague, {

JESSE B. NAVE,
Factor & Commission Merchant, Mobile

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public, and particularly to his friends and acquaintances in Perry County, in his new undertaking; and promises attention, accuracy and fidelity in the execution of all orders entrusted to his care, and promptitude in the remission of funds. He will charge the usual commissions. Letters addressed to him during the summer at MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA, will be promptly attended to. He will remove to Mobile early in October. July 25, 1844. 7f

TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

PLAIN TIN WARE of all kinds, manufactured and sold low for cash, wholesale and retail, at UPSON'S OLD STAND IN MARION.

JOHN WORK

in the Tin, Sheet-iron and Copper line, done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Beware, Tallow, Old Pewter, Dry Hides, Deer Skins, Lard Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Corn, Fodder, Wheat, &c., &c. taken, and the highest market price allowed, in exchange for tin ware.

UPSON & MELVIN.

HOWARD COLLEGE AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Fall term of this Institution has commenced under very favorable circumstances. The inconvenience attending the loss of the building is in a great measure remedied, by the promptness with which citizens open their houses to the accommodation of students.

Board, (including room, fuel & lights,) at from \$10 to \$11 per month; washing, from \$1 50 to \$2 00 per month.

TESTIMONY.—PER TERM.
Classical Department, \$25 00
Higher English, 25 00
Preparatory, \$12 to 16 00
Fuel, 1 00

The above embraces all charges, except for books and stationery, which can be procured on reasonable terms. E. D. KING, President.
H. C. LEE, Secretary. [of Board Trustees.
October 5, 1844. 24f

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Number of Pupils previously numbered fifty-nine.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS.

Professor MILO P. JEWETT, Principal, and Instructor in Ancient Languages and in Moral and Mental Science.

Mr. D. WILLIAMS CHAM, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Miss LUCY MOULTON ATKINSON, Regular Course French, Drawing and Painting, Wax-Work.

Miss ELIZA DUNN, Regular Course, French, Spanish, and Embroidery.

Miss ANNETTE N. BOYD, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Miss ANN JUDSON HARTWELL, Assistant Teacher in Music.

Miss ELIZA G. SMYTON, Regular Course.

Miss HARRIET JONES CHANDLER, Primary and Preparatory Departments.

GOVERNORS.
Miss SARAH S. KINGSDOWN, Secretary's Department.

Mr. and Mrs. LANGSTON GOREE.

THIS Institution is now going forward in its Seventh year under the same PRINCIPAL, PROF. M. P. JEWETT.

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

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

The MUSIC DEPARTMENT is under the direction of Mr. D. W. CHAM a distinguished Professor in the art, aided by accomplished ladies. It is conceded, that no Seminary in the South offers equal advantages to Young Ladies desirous to become proficient in Vocal and Instrumental music.

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

The MANNERS, personal and social habits, and the MORALS of the young ladies are formed under the eye of the Teachers, from whom the pupils are never separated.

Permanency. One of the greatest evils connected with education in Alabama is, the frequent changes of Teachers, books, &c. This Institution is exposed to no such disadvantages. Like a college, it is permanent in its character. Parents and guardians may place young ladies here with the confident expectation that they will have completed their school education. There need be no detaining of pupils at any season of the year, for fear of sickness. There has never been but one death, and almost no sickness, in the Institution.

TO TUITION, BOARD, &c.

The entire expense of a young lady, pursuing English Studies only, is from \$160, to \$170, a year, for Board and Tuition. Clothing should be supplied from home. Books and Stationery, are furnished by the Principal, at reasonable charges.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, per annum, will cover all the charges for Board, Tuition, Books and Stationery, for a pupil pursuing the highest English branches, and Music on the common and on the Eolian Piano.

There is but one vacation in the year, embracing the months of August and September, but for convenience, the year is divided into two terms of five months each. The last five months of the present year, will commence on MONDAY, THE THIRD OF MARCH NEXT. This will be a convenient time for the admission of new pupils, though scholars are received at any time.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

E. D. KING, President. J. LOCKHART,
W. HORNBUCKLE, Sec. L. Y. TARRANT,
L. GORRE, Treasurer. WM. N. WYATT,
J. L. GORRE, L. C. TUTT.

Feb. 8, 1845.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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

Mobile, March 1844.

THEO. CHILTON,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

RESIDENCE—MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

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

LEWIS COLBY

Wholesale and Retail Publisher, Bookster and Stationer.

No. 122, Nassau Street,
u1844. 1y. New York.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT, 40 Water street, will be found a very extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes of every description, of their own manufacture.

Also,
Hats of every description
Sole and Upper Leather, Lining Skins
Gin-band Leather, Thread, Lasts
Boot and Shoe Trees, Pegs for making shoes and every article used in manufacturing.

All of the above articles to correspond in prices with the present price of cotton.

WILLIAM H. CHIDSEY,
Dec. 21, 1844 45-6m

Watches and Silver Ware.

The subscriber, having made an arrangement with Messrs. W. Huntington & Son, respectfully offers for sale at their Shop, a choice selection of Gold and Silver Pt. Lever, L'Epine, Cylinder, Alarm and common Watches; also an assortment of fine Jewelry, consisting of Gold Pencil Cases and Ever pointed Pens—Gold Spectacles and Thimbles—Gold fob, guard and vest Chains and Keys—Gold and Stone Keys, Pins and Bracelets—also Silver table, dessert, Salt and Mustard Spoons and Ladies—Sugar Tongs and Butter Knives—

Ladies and Gentlemen, wishing to obtain any of the above mentioned articles, will have a better choice of selection by calling soon—Terms, Cash, at low prices, having recently arrived with said goods from Boston and New York markets.

If desired, he will attend to the repairing of Clocks and Watches of a complicated Mechanism; also of Music Boxes and Accordions.

J. A. HARDY.
Refer to Messrs. Huntington & Son
Feb. 1st 1844. 51-4f

BORDING HOUSE

BY MISS LOUISA A. SCHMIDT.

Southeast corner, St. Louis and Claiborne streets, MOBILE.

MRS. S. respectfully informs her friends and acquaintances, that she has removed from above house, where she will be happy to accommodate all who may be pleased to patronize her. For information, apply to Messrs. Feltz & Battelle, 24 Commerce street.
November 2, 1844. 35-4f

DENTISTRY.

DRS. SHAW & PARKER, in returning their thanks for past patronage, respectfully inform the public that they are now well supplied with the best materials and instruments that can be procured; having also in their possession several late improvements in instruments and the mode of operating, &c. Teeth extracted almost without pain!—plugged and inserted on the most approved scientific principles. One of them (Dr. P.) has just returned to Marion, having had the advantage of visiting several of the most distinguished dentists in Baltimore, the exponents of dental science, flatters himself that he can fail to give the most general and entire satisfaction.

Office over the store of Wm. Huntington & Son.
November 14, 1844 23-4f

DAVID GORDON. EDWARD CURRY.
GORDON & CURRY.

Commission Merchants, Mobile, Alabama.
No. 6 St. Francis-street, Mobile, Ah.

References:—J. W. Kidd, Oakbwoery.
G. W. Gunn, Tuskegee.
Dr. C. Billingsley, Montgomery
J. M. Newman,
Caleb Johnson, Cone