

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

Edited by JAMES W. HOSKINS.

VOLUME THREE.]

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[NUMBER 11.]

TERMS.

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

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Letters on business connected with the office, must be free of postage, or they will not be attended to.

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Remittances for the 'Baptist' may always be made by Postmasters, at the risk of the Publishers. Remember, Postmasters, are authorized to forward names and money for papers.

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.

The Beggar and Banker.

ASTORY FOR THE MIST.

"Stand out of my way," said a rough voice under my window, one day as I sat musing over the bustling scenes below me, at my lodgings. "Your honor will please recollect," replied a sharp, but somewhat indignant voice—"your honor will please recollect that I am a beggar, and have as much right to the road as yourself." "And I am a banker," was retorted still more gruffly and angrily. Amused at this strange dialogue, I leaned over the case, and beheld two citizens in the position which a pugilist would denominate *squared*, their countenances somewhat menacing, and their persons presenting a contrast as often ludicrous and instructive. The one was a purse-proud, lordly-mannered man, apparently in silk, and protecting a carcass of nearly the circumference of a hog's head; the other a ragged and dirty, but equally impudent and self-important personage; and from a comparison of their countenances, it would have puzzled the most profound M. D. which of their roundities was stored habitually with good victuals or drink.

Upon a close observation, however, of the countenance of the banker, I discovered, almost as soon as my eye fell upon it, a line bespeaking something of humor, and awakened curiosity; as he stood fixed and eyed his antagonist, and this became more clear and conspicuous when he lowered his tone and asked—"How will you make right appear?" Said the beggar, "Why listen a moment, and I'll teach you. In the first place, do you take notice, God has given me a soul and body just as good for all the purposes of thinking, eating and drinking and taking my pleasure as he has you—and then you may remember Dives and Lazarus as we pass. Then again, it is a free country, and here, too, we are on an equality—for you must know that here even a beggar's dog may look a gentleman in the face with as much indifference as he would a brother. I and you have the same common master; are equally free; live equally easy; are both travelling the same journey, bound to the same place, and both have to die and be buried in the end.

"But," interrupted the banker, "do you pretend there is no difference between a beggar and a banker?" "Not in the least as to essentials. You swagger and drink wine in company of your own choosing—I swagger and drink beer which I like better than wine, in company which I like better than your company. You make thousands a day, perhaps—I make a shilling, perhaps—if you are contented, I am—we are equally happy at night. You dress in new clothes I am just as comfortable in old ones, and have no trouble in keeping them from soiling; if I have less property than you, I have less to care about; if fewer friends, I have less friendship to lose; and if I do not make as great a figure in the world, I make as great a shadow on the pavement—I am as great as you. Besides my word for it, I have fewer enemies, meet with fewer losses, carry as light a heart, and sing as many songs as the best of you."

"And then," said the banker, who had all along tried to slip a word in edgeways, "is the contempt of the world nothing?"

"The envy of the world is as bad as its contempt—you have, perhaps, the one, and I a share of the other. We are matched there, too. And besides, the world deals in this matter equally unjust with both. You and I live by our wits instead of living by our industry; and the only difference between us in this particular worth naming is, that it cost society more to maintain you than it does me—I am content with a little, you want a great deal. Neither of us raises grain or potatoes, or manufactures any thing useful, we therefore add nothing to the common stock; we are only consumers, and if the world judge with strict impartiality, therefore it seems to me, I would be pronounced the cleverest fellow."

Some passers-by here interrupted the conversation. The disputants separated, apparently good friends, and I drew in my head ejaculating, somewhat in the manner of Alexander in the play—"Is there no difference between the beggar and the banker?"

But several years have since passed away—and now both these persons have paid the last debt of nature. They died as they lived, the one a beggar the other a banker. I examined both their graves when I last visited their city. They were of a similar length and breadth—the grass grew equally green above each, and the sun looked down as pleasantly on one as on the other. No honors, pleasures or delights clustered round the grave of the rich man. They were both equally deserted, lonely and forgotten! I thought too of the destinies to which they had passed; of that state in which temporal distinction exist not, temporal honors are regarded not, where pride and all the circumstances which surround this life never find admittance.

Then the distinctions of time appeared, indeed, as an atom in the sunbeam, compared with those which are made in that changeless state to which they both had passed.—*Exchange paper.*

The Wife of Guizot.

Pauline de Moulau, a young lady of good family in Paris, was deprived of the friend who had brought her up, and was compelled to look out for some sort of support for herself. She had received a good education, and, having a taste for literature, made an attempt to get her bread by the use of her pen. She sent various little stories and other contributions to several of the newspapers; but all of her pieces were too long or too short, too grave or too light—any thing, in short, but entitled to reception. Had Pauline not possessed uncommon energies, as well as uncommon abilities, she would have found it impossible to fight her way through the briery path that leads to literary success. Many a time and oft, in the solitary chamber, she would cast down her pen in despairing lassitude; but the difficulty of seeing any better mode of maintenance made her always lift it anew, with revived determination. Her efforts were at length rewarded with something like success. Her efforts found favor with the managers of the periodical paper called the *Publiciste*, and she became a regular contributor to its pages, being paid for her labors in such a manner as to maintain herself in comparative comfort. She became even the object of considerable notice, and was occasionally an invited member of the literary soirees so common among the Parisians. At M. Suard's in particular, a well known member of the world of literature, Pauline met and mingled with many of the rising people of talent, male and female, in the French metropolis. Things continued thus until Pauline fell ill, and became unable to send her contributions as usual to the *Publiciste*. Unluckily for her the capital supplied too many young persons of literary ability to make the cessation of her labors a matter of much consequence to the people with whom she communicated. She was sensible of this, and her sick bed was harassed by fears of indigence and distress. But at this moment a kind though unknown assistant stepped in to relieve her terrors, and save her from falling a prey to the evils in prospect.

One morning, while musing sadly on her state, she received a packet, which proved on being opened, to contain a contribution in her own line and manner for the *Publiciste*. It was accompanied by a note, in which the writer stated his intention to send her a similar paper at regular intervals, hoping at the same time that they might be accepted in place of her own, until she was well enough to resume her task. The handwriting of the note and paper were unknown to Pauline, and she could form no guess who was the author. The promise made was fulfilled, however. Articles of a fitting kind were regularly sent, and they procured for the young in valid, from the conductors of the *Publiciste*, the same remuneration that her own toils had produced. All necessary comforts were thus assured to her in her illness, and she recovered that health which distress of mind might otherwise have aided to keep back. Pauline's correspondent dropped his labors when she was able to resume her own. It may be imagined that her mind dwelt much on the circumstance, and that she longed to know and thank her benefactor.

She was not long in the dark. A pale and slender young man, with a mild and expressive countenance, called upon her, and modestly revealed himself as her unknown assistant. He was immediately recognized by the young contributor of the *Publiciste*, as one she had seen at M. Suard's and who had won for himself the repute of being one of the most promising young men of the day. He had also seen her at M. Suard's, and it was from no common feelings that he been induced to act as has been related. After their first interview, they saw each other again, and Pauline soon learned to reciprocate the affection which the other had already conceived for her. They were married. At this day they live happily with each other; and while the husband fills one of the highest places in the senate and literature of his country, the wife, holding no ignoble station also in the world of the letters, is elevated high among the matrons of France. Reader, the parties of whom we have been speaking are Monsieur and Madame Guizot. The 'Letters on Education,' and other works of the latter, show her to be a worthy partner of a statesman and historian so distinguished as M. Guizot.

Twelve Excellent Rules.

For Promoting Harmony among Church Members.

1. To remember that we are all subject to failings and infirmities of one kind or another.
2. To bear with, and not magnify, each other's infirmities. Gal. vi. 1, 2.
3. To pray one for another in our social meetings, and particularly in private. James v. 16.
4. To avoid going from house to house for the purpose of hearing news, and interfering with other people's business.
5. Always to turn a deaf ear to any slanderous report, and to lay no charge brought against any person, until well founded.
6. If a member be in fault, to tell him of it in private before it is mentioned to others.
7. To watch against a shyness of each other, and put the best construction on any action that has the appearance of opposition or resentment.
8. To observe the just rule of Solomon,

that is, to leave off contention before it be meddled with. Prov. viii. 14.

9. If a member has offended, to consider, how glorious, how godlike it is to forgive, and how unlike a christian it is to revenge. Eph. iv. 2.

10. To remember that it is always a grand artifice of the devil to promote distance and animosity between members of Churches; and we should therefore watch against every thing that furthers his end.

11. To consider how much more good we can do in the world at large, and in the church in particular, when we are all united in love, than we should do when acting alone, and indulging a contrary spirit.

12. Lastly, to consider the express injunction of Scripture, and the beautiful example of Christ, as to these important things. Eph. iv. 32. 1 Pet. ii. 21: John xiii. 5; 35.

Denying an Indulgence.

When your child is strongly desiring an indulgence, his heart is so engrossed with the desire, that persuasion and reasoning have no effect. Unless the indulgence is of such a character that you are willing he should try it, and experience its ill effects, you must command, not attempt to persuade. Let me illustrate my meaning. A boy comes to his mother for permission to go out into the street to play during the evening.

"No, my child," says the mother, "I had rather you would not go. They are bad boys, and you will learn bad habits. I think you had better stay in."

"But, mother, I do not think they are bad boys. William and John are there, and I don't see why I cannot go."

"They use bad language and are rude; besides it is cold. I don't think it would be pleasant for you to-night. I think you will be much happier if you stay with us."

"Why, mother, if they use bad language I will come away. They are going to have a fine game, and I want to go very much."

Thus there is protracted discussion, which probably ends in the victory of the boy. The mother does not perceive that all her arguments are entirely nullified by the boy's strong desire for the indulgence. That completely intoxicates him. It is perfectly idle, at such a time, to attempt to convince him. He is blinded completely; and the only proper course is to say mildly, but firmly, "No, my child, you must not go." "Why not, mother? I want to go." "I cannot tell you why not, now. I will talk with you about it another time." Then let the mother wait until her son has spent some evening happily at home, and just before he retires to rest, while his conscience is at peace, and his mind predisposed in favor of domestic duty and happiness—let her point out to him the reason why she keeps him from the circles of pollution and sin.

Let all similar requests for sinful or dangerous indulgence always be decided by authority, and not by persuasion, unless, as was mentioned above, you leave your child to decide for himself that he may learn from experience. This, however ought to be done very seldom and with great caution; or else you will find, that while you were endeavoring to disgust him with the evils of sin, you will have been hardening his conscience against its guilt.—[Early Piety.]

Happy Results of Sabbath School Instruction.

When I was in London a few months ago, a gentleman related to me several incidents illustrative of the happy results of Sabbath school instruction, with one of which I was so well pleased, that I resolved to write it down as nearly as I could recollect it, and send it this month to the Treasury. A very pious, good minister was once visiting some of the lowest and poorest people in the great city of London, for charitable and religious purposes. One of the houses he entered was in a very obscure and dirty street. He found it tenanted by several families. Having conversed and prayed with those on the first, second and third floors, he inquired if there were any rooms higher up, expressing a desire to visit the occupants. He was answered in the affirmative, and shown a rough, wooden ladder, by which he ascended through a small aperture into a loft or attic above. It was lighted only by a hole in the roof, and was at first so dark, he could with difficulty distinguish any object. Soon he discerned an old broken chest, a tin cup and a bundle of straw, with a ragged coverlid, in one corner of which something appeared to be lying. He approached this rude bed and found there a poor little girl, whose wasted frame and pallid countenance told of approaching death. She was neglected and alone, and had apparently been so for some hours. The minister took her cold thin hand in his, and said to her, "My dear child, do you know that you are very ill and perhaps dying?" A tear started to her eye at his kind voice, and she replied, "Yes, sir, I know it, but I am happy. 'Why are you happy to die?' said the minister. 'Because,' said she, 'I am going to heaven; Jesus Christ has forgiven my sins and he will save me.' 'Where did you learn of Jesus Christ?' 'O a kind lady took me with her a few times into the Sabbath school about a year ago, and it was there I heard first of Jesus Christ, and that he died on the cross to save sinners.' 'Where is your mother?' said the minister. 'She is dead, sir.' 'And your brothers and sisters?' 'I have none.' 'Have you a father?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Where is he?' 'I don't know, sir, he went away yesterday.' Here she burst into a fit of weeping. 'Why do you weep?' said the minister. 'Oh,' she replied, sobbing bitterly, 'Pa drinks rum and swears dreadfully, and he cannot go to heaven; I learnt so in the Sabbath school.' 'Can you read?' 'No, sir, but the teacher told me the bible says so, and that Jesus died for sinners, and will save all who believe on him.' 'I believe on him, and I shall be saved for his sake.' 'I am glad you are so happy in the Saviour,' said the minister.—

'Yes sir,' she replied, 'I am very happy, I am going to die, but I am not afraid; I shall soon be with Jesus in heaven!'

The minister here left her for a short time, after offering up a prayer by her side, and went away in order to send some benevolent ladies with necessities for her wants and comfort. Although in great pain, she made no complaint and breathed not a murmur. Before the minister saw her again, she died, and her last words were,

"O to grace how great a debtor Daily I'm constrained to be!"

My dear young friends, how many of you have listened for years to Sabbath school instruction, and refused to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and admit into your hearts that grace, by which this little girl, poor as neglected, was enabled to live happily and die triumphantly. To men, but few Sabbath of instruction were given, yet these were enough; to you, how many, O how many, and as yet almost in vain. Beware lest shrieve up in the judgment day and condemn you—beware lest the goodness of God not leading you to repentance, he withdraw his Spirit, and in wrath cut you off from his mercy forever!

A. M. C. EDMOND.
Boston, Jan. [Sabb. School Treasury.]

ANECDOTE OF CANNING.

In private life Mr. Canning was as exemplary as in social intercourse he was delightful. As a son, his care for his widowed parent—the provision he made for her out of the small pension first settled on him for his public services—his affectionate attention to her wishes during the busiest and most successful portion of his intoxicating career—the long weekly letter which he wrote to her according to an engagement—a promise never broken even in the most anxious and stormy period of his life, prove him to have been a heart alive to the noblest impulses of our nature. But more than this: to the sentiment of filial affection, which he preserved unimpaired throughout the whole course of his advancement, he delighted to do homage in others. Two days before his departure for Chiswick, whence he never returned, he sent for a young man whom he had heard favorably spoken of, and who, he learnt upon inquiry, had for years supported a paralytic mother and idiot sister.

"I have requested to see you, Mr. —," was his opening address, when the young man in utter ignorance of his intentions, presented himself at the premier's residence, "in the hope you may be able to tell me how I can serve you."

A vague and not very intelligible reply was confusedly given.

"Then perhaps, you would allow me to make a suggestion? Would such a situation," naming one, "be at all compatible with your views?"

It was cordially and thankfully received.

"The appointment will be made out to-morrow. I give it to you entirely from respect—I respect your abilities much, but I honor your devotion to your family still more.—[Selected.]

Verry Good Indeed.

A correspondent of the *Cristian Index*; Geo. Inquiries of the Editor, whether in the administration of the Lord's Supper, the Bread and Wine should be handed to the pastor, before the members of the church. In summing up a scriptural answer, Bro. Baker, with his accustomed shrewdness says: "The practice of the Baptist churches, in this region, accords with the views we have expressed above, (viz. to serve the pastor first.) The principle, however observing ourselves first, and the pastor last, we must admit, appears to be in perfect accordance with the general practice of our churches, in reference to other matters. They generally feed and clothe themselves first, and if there be any crumbs or scraps over, that can be of no earthly use to themselves, they are generously given to the minister—to help to make up his salary!—'Ourselves first, and Christ and those that are His last,' appears to be a maxim vastly preferred to that of 'Christ first, those that are His next, and ourselves last.' The *gospels* for us, and the *gospels* for Him who 'gives us all things richly to enjoy!' What a maxim! and what a christian must be, who conforms to that maxim!"—[Bap. Helmet.]

From the Index.

New Orleans.

We know of no cause more worthy of aid than that advocated by our brother Holman. In contributing for that, we contribute to the spread of the gospel in an important but comparatively desolate region, and at the same time contribute to the security of our civil and religious institutions.

New Orleans is one of the most important stations in our country—perhaps we might say with truth, in the world.—That city contains about 180,000 inhabitants. Of these, not more than 5,000 can attend at present, on evangelical preaching. The city is almost wholly given to idolatry, and that, too, to idolatry in its most delusive form—to idolatry done up in the form of religion. The influence of no city in our country is likely to be felt more extensively than that of New Orleans. Let any one who may doubt the truth of this remark take a map of the U. S., and trace to their source the streams tributary to the Miss. Whenever the waters of those streams flow, there will be felt the influence of New Orleans, be it for good or for bad. Nor will its influence be confined to the vast extent of country to which it affords immediate ingress and egress—it will be felt in every West India Island, in Texas, Mexico, and, indeed, in every foreign country with which she traffics.

To succeed in building up Baptist interests there, it is necessary. 1. That a house of worship should be erected, that shall not suffer by a comparison with the buildings erected by other denominations. 2. It should be

located in a central and populous part of the city. 3. Its pulpit should be supplied by a pious, discreet and talented minister. Such an one is our brother, Rev. L. T. Hinton, whose services have recently been secured for that city. We speak of him from a personal acquaintance with him.

To obtain a suitable lot and erect a suitable building, an amount of funds that would appear large to some is indispensably requisite. Had we the money to give, we would rather give \$10,000 for such a building, in such a location, than \$40, or even ten cents for an inferior building in the outskirts of the town. In the one case, we would feel a moral assurance that the latest posterity would enjoy the benefits of our donation; in the other case, we would consider the amount we gave as in effect thrown away.

A Sunday at Moscow.

BY STEPHENS.

To one who has for a long time been a stranger to the sound of the 'church-going bell,' few things could be more interesting than a Sunday at Moscow. Any one who has rambled along the Maritime Alps, and has heard from some lofty eminence the convent bells ringing for matins, vespers, and midnight prayers, will long remember the not unpleasant sound. To me there is often something delightful in the sound of the church going bell—in its effects upon the sense, but far more so in its associations. And these feelings were exceedingly fresh when I awoke on Sunday in the city of Moscow. In Greece and Turkey there are no bells. In Russia they are almost innumerable; but this was the first time I happened to pass the Sabbath in this city. I lay and listened, almost fearing to move, lest I should lose the sounds; thoughts of home came over me—of the day of rest, of the gathering for church, and the greeting of friends at the church door. But he who has never heard the ringing of the bells at Moscow does not know its music. Imagine a city containing more than six hundred churches, and innumerable convents, and all with bells, and these sounding together from the sharp, quick hammer note, to the loudest peals that ever lingered in the ear, struck at long intervals, and swelling the air as if unwilling to die away. I arose and threw open my window, dressed myself, and after breakfast, joined the throng, called to the respective churches by their well known bells. I went to the English Chapel where, for many months I joined in a regular church service, and listened to an orthodox sermon. I was surprised to see so large a congregation, though I remarked among them many English governesses with children, the English language being at that moment the rage among the Russians, and multitudes of cast off chambermaids being employed to teach the rising Russian nobility the beauties of the English tongue.

From the Ohio Temperance Organ.

Warning to Liquor Dealers.

A highly valued citizen of Cincinnati, informed us a few days since, that he had the names of all the liquor sellers who had carried on the business in two streets of our city, for fifteen years. 67 in number.—Of this number, 53 have died, and 46 of them died drunk! Oh, who will peril his life in this dangerous traffic! To say nothing of the calamities brought upon those who patronize the soul destroying business, a man's own welfare for time and eternity, are jeopardized by engaging in it. Very few are able to withstand the fascinations which the continued presence of the tempter presents. The facts above stated, may be rather remarkable. So large a proportion, perhaps, is not usual. This may be accounted for in part, by their being the lower class of dealers, and in the most intemperate part of our city. It will be found however, upon examination, that the proportion of liquor dealers destroyed by their own business, is fearfully great. More than two thirds of all who are engaged for a series of years in this traffic, die drunkards! And by far a larger portion die insolent.

Another fact is, that they have a larger representation in our prisons, than any other class of citizens. Seventy-six in the penitentiary of Connecticut, and one hundred and fifty in the Ohio State's prison, who have occupied the unenviable position of standing behind the bar. Truly, 'the way of transgressors is hard.'

Sunday in France.

Through the whole of the Sunday, both men and women seem to give themselves up to the pursuit of pleasure, as earnestly as they do to labor during the rest of the week. It is on this day especially, that the English stranger feels his real distance from his native land, and sighs in vain for the repose, and quiet as well as for the many higher associations, with which the memory of the Sabbath is sanctified to him. It is true that in the South of France, the peasants do not go out to labor exactly as on other days—that the towns are less frequented—that the common people are generally more neatly dressed, and many of them, especially the women, may be seen in the early part of the day repairing to the different churches; but the fact that it is a day set apart for amusements of every kind, amongst which may be horse racing, horse fairs, plays, dancing, and public shows, sufficiently proves how little idea prevails amongst the people of the real purpose for which the institution of the Sabbath was ordained. With regard to this day, we were particularly unfortunate in the lodging we had chosen, being opposite the theatre, where a more than common display is expected every Sunday evening; in addition to which we were immediately over a room for drinking wine, for which purpose people continually flocked in between the acts. Besides the 'spectacle,' many barns and public rooms in the towns and suburbs of Pau, are filled with dances on the Sunday afternoon and evening, especially during the carnival; and in passing along the streets on that day, you frequently see stages erected for the display of some monster, or the performance of some mountebank; and with them it is the custom for a party to station themselves at the doors of the churches during service, where they beat their drums, and announce to the people as they come out,

what is to be the amusement of the day, or evening.—*Summer and Winter in the Pyrenees.*

REMARKS.—The foregoing are some of the fruits of the religion which is established by law and prevails in France, viz: Romanism. And such are its fruits wherever it extends its influence. Such is the religion which the Pope and other European monarchs are expending thousands to establish in this land of liberty! Reader, do you love the Sabbath?—then detest Popery! Do you love its blessed privileges and hallowed rest and enjoyment? then hate Popery and pray for its detested destruction. [Selected.]

New Orleans.

In three municipalities of this city, there are more than five hundred licensed dram shops.—How dreadful must be the desolation wrought by this army of evil doers! New Orleans has not half as much to fear from an enemy abroad, as the enemy in her own bosom. Forts, and arsenals, and ships of war, are not as necessary for her peace and protection, as a good cold water army. Fearful indeed is the situation of the fair and lovely of that city. The yellow fever is an angel of mercy, compared with the demon of intemperance. The former may slay its thousands, but the latter its tens of thousands. [Temperance Org.]

A Painful Discovery.

In Frankfort on the banks of the Pennobscot, in Maine, a gentleman lost his wife by death. Three days after her interment he had some business with a physician of that town. Calling at his house, he was informed that the doctor had gone out, but would soon return. He concluded to wait, and to pass the time more agreeably, as he thought, went into the young physician's studio, and there he found a student with scalpel in hand, in the act of dissecting a dead body. He started back at first view, as people generally do when coming into the presence of the dead. Recovering from his surprise, he stepped towards the corpse which the student was cutting, and, horror of horrors, found the dead body to be that of his wife, buried three days before. His feelings may be imagined, but cannot be described. The husband immediately took legal measures against both student and doctor. They were examined and bound over to answer. [New York Mirror.]

From the Baptist Advocate.

Home Mission Society.

MEMORIAL.

From Rev. A. P. Williams, Liberty, Mo., March 14th.

Reverend,

"The church at Pleasant Ridge has enjoyed a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, during which twenty were added by baptism and eight by letter. Ten others wait an opportunity to be buried with Christ in baptism."

This church, you recollect, was constituted the last of January, 1844, with but ten members. There are now 124.

A bad Spirit.

Some of those who have joined us have been obliged to forsake father and mother to do so.—One Anti-baptist threatened to disinhernt his daughter if she joined us, but the threat was ineffectual. I say Anti-baptist, for how can he be otherwise, who denies liberty of conscience to his children? But this animism is now desperate; it is struggling for existence, and I expect it to utter its loudest groan as it expires. Our prospects are, in every respect, brightening; I must again express the opinion, that I am now laboring in the most important field I have ever occupied."

VIRGINIA.

From Rev. A. B. Smith, Richmond, Va., March 29th.

"During the past quarter (the first of my engagement as your missionary) we have enjoyed much encouragement. About forty hopeful conversions have occurred, and I have had the privilege of baptizing thirty persons."

A CONVERTED SAILOR.

"One of the persons baptized was a captain of a vessel, whose residence is on Cape May. A few days after his baptism he left us, but like the Eunuch, went on his way rejoicing. I have recently received a very affectionate and Christian-like letter from him, of which I must give you the following extracts:

'I am happy to say that we enjoy ourselves very well as religious affairs. We have our family prayers morning and evening, as well as secret or closet prayers, and we endeavor to show others by our actions and mode of living that we are truly born of God.'

CHRIST IN THE SHIP.

The shipper of my cargo asked me the other day, how we got along so well with our crew? I said, 'I have not heard a cross word all the while you have been loading.' 'Why, sir,' I replied, 'we have Jesus Christ on board, and he makes all things quiet and peaceable.' Now I would say to my brethren and young converts, whatever they do, always have Jesus Christ on board, and every thing will go on well.

May heavens blessing rest on the efforts of the Home Mission Society to spread abroad a knowledge of Jesus Christ, the sinner's friend."

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Presented by Mr. Silas House, Charleston, S. C. The Southern Quarterly Review 9 vols. and 1st No. of 4th vol.

By James Douglas, Esq., Casaca, Scotland. Philosophy of the Mind, 1 vol. Errors regarding Religion, 1 vol. Truths of Religion, 1 vol. All works of the donor.

DONATIONS IN CLOTHING.

Baptist Female Benevolent Society, Bristol, Ct., for a missionary family, at the West, per Rev. E. Savage, \$30 50.

ANNUAL REPORTS STILL WANTED.

The subscriber respectfully, but urgently, requests the Secretaries of the following missionary bodies to forward him, by mail, as soon as possible, the Annual Reports or Minutes of those bodies for 1844, Baptist Conventions for South Carolina and Alabama, and Maryland Union Association.

BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

Not to grow better is sure to end in growing worse.

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

MARION.

Saturday Morning, April 26, 1845

NOTICE.

Mr. DAVID GORDON, of Mobile, is authorized to receive any money due the Howard College for Theological purposes.
W. M. N. WYATT, Treasurer.
January 18, 1845.

The Editor of the Alabama Baptist having moved into the country, for the benefit of his health, may be found usually at the Review office.

Our readers will please pardon some few plain typographical errors in our paper this week. Our excuse is that for the first time we read last night by the light of a *lard* lamp.

Friends, countrymen, and lovers, do us the favor to send us *errata*, especially for the last year or two, as money is scarce with us and expenses due. So say the Publishers.

A Brother, who has been taking our paper from its commencement, sends us payment for two years in advance. We are informed that he has seen near four score winters, and in this ripe old age takes to himself a *young wife* to comfort his declining years. We do not find it difficult to prophesy for this couple a happy and glorious union, and hope their stars may set as brilliantly as they have arisen. Our advice to young ladies is—Be sure, when you are addressed, to let your first question be, "Do you take a paper?" and next: Have you paid for it? What glorious success for him who takes fifty papers!

Our Friday evening Lectures continue very interesting, appropriate and profitable. We are glad to say that they are much better attended than formerly. But, we, individually, regret that they come on the occasion when we are most engaged.

Speaking of Irish Potatoes, friend Upson, if you will give us a call when passing we will show you some worth looking at, taken from the garden of our esteemed friend, Mrs. Fletcher, and cultivated partly by our own hand. Think of that. But as to that *Beet*, why we give it up *beat*.

Something Strange.

Some of our brethren of the Editorial corps still wonder that we do not express our views on the Action of the Boston Board, with our number of the 5th April lying on their tables, containing two articles touching the subject—one under the title, "The crisis Approaching," and the other "Remarks," to a Baptist. We hope they will be satisfied when they get our number of the 12th April, or at least when they get that of the 19th April. We hope also that they will publish our views that their readers may not misunderstand us.

Our brother of the Religious Herald has done the very thing he condemned in us, by publishing only a part of the Alabama Circular; indeed, he has done worse by publishing merely the Resolutions.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.—We have received the April number of this beautiful and rich periodical, and are obliged for the favor. It contains fifty pages, most beautifully embellished with three engravings—"The Wedding," "The Idle Servant," and "Fashions for May." Its contributions are what we might expect from such writers as Ellett, Osgood, Sigourney, Brougham, Arthur, Inman, West and the like.—In a word the Columbian can well be ranked among the most excellent periodicals in the country.

Soft words turn away Wrath.

If you wish to convince a man of error, never abuse him. This would be a certain method of confirming him in his opinions, and, if he were on the fence, this course would be sure to drive him over to the opposite side from you. On this point our fanatical brethren of the North have manifested very great ignorance of human nature. For if any poor fellow were ever abused on account of his views or actions, we of the South surely have been to the utmost extent of unreasonable presumption. No name has been deemed too harsh, no principle too absurd, no motive too vile to be applied to us for holding slaves. This fact has convinced us that our adversaries have not been conscientious—that their conduct has not been prompted by love for holiness and hatred for sin, but by secular considerations and inordinate ambition and envy. We have therefore reasoned as did the Greek, "If the wicked praise me I have cause to fear that I have done something wrong; but if they abuse me, I feel that I may rejoice." If the apparent animosity of Northern men to the issue of slavery had proceeded from a proper spirit, it would have exhibited itself, not in abuse of us, but in humble and christian feeling, meek but ardent expostulation, holy boldness, but child-like simplicity. Then, we might have listened to their advice. One evidence that this animosity is from a corrupt motive, is the fact that some of these very men, who are most noisy and who try to make themselves most conspicuous in the cause of Abolition, once resided in the South owned slaves, sold them, pocketed the money and now live on the proceeds. Another evidence is that some of the same have come South been most anxious to acquire slaves, have acquired them and treat them worse than their former owners. And irresistible evidence that slavery, when properly limited, is advantageous to all concerned, to the slave as well as the master, is that the slave properly treated will not leave his master for the society of his friends, the Abolitionists.

Our masters, a word more to you. Deal gently with your slaves—supply their wants—

extend to them every reasonable privilege—protect them from abuse and brutal punishment, which may be inflicted by inhuman overseers—and prove to them that you are their best friends by treating them as creatures, who are put in your possession that their conditions may be improved. This is your duty, and he is cruel and inhuman who fails to do so. "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a master in heaven."

Love One Another.

To the true believer nothing can be more consoling than the address of the Saviour to his disciples, contained in the gospel by John, from the 13th to 17th chapters inclusive. It was spoken just after he had partaken with them the last supper which he ate with them on the earth and in view of his departure from them to the kingdom of his Father.

About to be separated from those he loved with more than a parent's love, whom he had adopted by his grace, with whom he had toiled, mourned, wept and rejoiced, with whom and for whom he had prayed, over whom he had watched with unwearied care, whom he had made joint heirs with himself of the glory and felicity of heaven, whom he had led to the still waters of salvation that they might drink and live forever, and who would soon be left exposed to the ill and temptations of life, and to the misery and wretchedness of an inconstant and wicked world, the deepest emotions of his heart were aroused and he poured forth for them the overflowing fullness of his soul. O, what divine consolation! What vast, unbounded, eternal, incomprehensible, transcendent love! His thoughts were the most sublime eloquence, his words were burning. "A new commandment I give you, that ye love one another as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again that where I am, ye may be also." Who can read this language, remembering that it fell from the lips of the emaciated Son of God to poor fallen man, and not feel humble in view of his own sins and of such love, and cry out as David did, "Lord, what is man that thou shouldst mindful of him, or the son of man that thou shouldst visit him!"

Jesus, knowing how frail is man; and how prone to forget his God, much more his fellow creature, gave his disciples this new commandment, for "by this shall men know that ye are my disciples." But the church of the present age seems to have forgotten this commandment, or has neglected to apply it to herself. What means this coldness and reserve when we meet? Why this bickering, backbiting, scandal and scoffing amongst us? Why this pointing the finger and crying Ah! Ah! "For whereas there is among you envying and strife, and divisions; are ye not carnal and walk as men?" The question is frequently asked, "where is the spirit of revival? What is the cause of declension of piety in the church?" We need go no farther for the answer. There can be no better evidence of a low grade of piety, or a total absence of it, where brethren feel and act thus towards each other. O how it wounds the Spirit! Brethren, love one another. The church is greatly deficient almost everywhere in regard to this subject. Are we not carnal and walk as men? Where this is the case the spirit of God does not dwell, and in vain may we look for a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. If there be an appearance of refreshing it is not from the presence of the Lord. "If ye love me ye will keep my commandments." If ye fail in one point ye are guilty of the whole. "Love is the fulfilling of the Law." And if we love one another we may be certain that the spirit will dwell with us and rejoice our hearts. O that the Lord would cleanse his people from their sins, and enable them so to live that the world even may be induced to say "See how these brethren love each other." Brethren, be kind one to another—do not wound each other's feelings—do not talk of each other's faults before the world—do not pass by each other without recognizing an acquaintance, for this is sinful. "But," says one, "a brother has injured me." Well, carry him before the church.

Be not carnal and walk as men, for if ye live after the flesh ye shall die. Again I say, love one another.

Dear Brother—I have determined to get the Alabama Baptist 100 subscribers this year, if industry and persuasion will accomplish the object. At a juncture like this, in our history, every member of our body ought to read and keep well informed upon the subjects being discussed between Northern and Southern Baptists. I would propose that 50 persons in this State and Mississippi, unite their efforts to procure each 100 subscribers this year, and that upon its accomplishment your price be reduced to \$2 50, and then it could be off-red even lower. Why is it that your list is not as large as that of the Methodist paper at Nashville. Who will take hold of this subject?

ALABAMA.

We are extremely obliged to our good brother for his efforts already made, and contemplated in our behalf, and hope most sincerely that his proposition, that 50 persons shall send us 100 names each, will be promptly met. We promise that if this number be procured, the price of our paper shall be reduced; but otherwise, it is out of the question, as it can not possibly be sustained. Brethren, what can you? Shall we have them? Our Methodist brethren talk of thousands of subscribers whom we talk of hundreds. Why this difference?

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The N. O. Tropic states, that on the 29th March the American Minister was notified that all diplomatic intercourse ceased from that date. What next!

For the Alabama Baptist.

Punishment.

The future consideration of the wicked is a subject of painful and thrilling interest. We often, and with pleasure contemplate the end of the righteous, and are cheered on their removal from us that they are gone to a better, a heavenly world. But when the wicked man dies, we are not permitted to apply this solace so the wounded spirit. Every endeavor is made to find something in the character; some actions of the life; or some evidence that the dear departed one may possibly have been prepared for the awful stroke of death.

The wicked man has an immortal soul. This soul is accountable to God, and "must appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that he may receive according to that he hath done, even if it be evil." 2, Cor. 5: 10. "All that are in their graves shall come forth: they that have done evil shall come forth to the resurrection of damnation." Jo. 5: 19. All mankind will hear the voice of the trumpet, which shall call the sleeping millions from the dust, and they all will stand before the judge of the quick and dead.—They may call on "the rocks and mountains to fall on them, and hide them from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and hide them from the wrath of the Lord." Rev. 6: 17. But all will be in vain. To that solemn, awful, impartial tribunal, they must inevitably come, to hear their sad, irrevocable doom: "Depart from me ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." Mat. 5: 41.

The certainty of the judgment of the wicked is thus incontrovertibly established. They must meet their doom. And what is it? Let a few, out of many passages of divine revelation, decide this question. "He will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire." Mat. 3: 12. "If thy hand offend thee, cut it off: it is better for thee to enter into life maimed, than, having two hands to be cast into hell, into the fire that never shall be quenched. Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched." Mark, 9: 43, 44.—"The Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with his mighty angels, in flaming fire taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ: Who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and the glory of his power, in that day." 1 Thess. 1: 7-10. "And the angels which kept not their first state, but left their own habitation he hath reserved in everlasting chains under darkness, unto the judgment of the great day. Even as Sodom and Gomorrah, and the cities about them, in like manner giving themselves over to fornication, and going after strange flesh, are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire." Ju. 6: 7. "And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire." Rev. 20: 15. Let the reader ponder over these passages, and turn them often in his own mind, and study them till he shall have some adequate idea of their purport. Let him contemplate that everlasting fire, that destruction from the presence of the Lord, till his mind can feel something of that awfully solemn expression of our Lord, "These shall go away into everlasting punishment." Mat. 25: 46.

The punishment of the wicked then is sure, severe, and eternal. Let no one say, that it will be unjust. It will be inflicted by the Holy and just God. He will do right, even though the wicked may be cast into hell. Nothing, no circumstance, no consequence can possibly induce him to deviate from the path of perfect rectitude, holiness, and justice. His character will forever remain the embodiment of excellence.

This being the truth how much does it become the sinner to "stop and think," before he proceeds further in the path that leads to destruction. "Now is the accepted time; Behold now is the day of thy salvation." 2 Cor. 6: 2. Were it not possible for the wicked to escape the wrath which is to come; were it not possible for them to repent and turn to God, and obtain eternal life, there would be a reason why we should permit them to beguile themselves for a little season, and enjoy a moment of pleasure, as a whole eternity of misery is to come; but when we recollect that the door of mercy is wide open, that "The Spirit and the bride say, come; that he that heareth also, saith come; that he that is thirsty may come; and whosoever will may take the water of life freely," Rev. 22: 17, we feel authorized to do all we possibly can to awaken sinners from their fatal sleep, and to rouse them to action for their souls salvation.

The resolution to attend to this subject at some future time satisfies too many persons. They seem to think that a resolution to turn to God, is nearly the same, as an actual turning that a resolution to repent, will perhaps be taken in an emergency as repentance. But the mistake is a sad one. For while a sinner is quieting his conscience with this empty resolution, after the shaft of death reaches his heart, and he sinks down to hell; into that fire which shall never be quenched. Then it will be too late for him to repent and obtain pardon. There he will mourn at the last, and say: "How have I hated instruction, and my heart despised reproof. Pro. 5: 12.

The punishment of the wicked will be coeval with the happiness of the righteous. The Saviour says, "These shall go away into everlasting punishment; but the righteous into life eternal." Mat. 25: 46. Everlasting and eternal, being the same word in the original, must mean the same thing, unless there be special reason for a different interpretation. No such reason existing in the present case, we must adopt this interpretation. The miseries of the wicked will then be eternal, or unending. This sentiment is abundantly asserted in the scriptures. How extremely unwise, therefore, is he who neglects, or postpones the preparation, which is necessary for that untied world! He who defers the concerns of his soul for a single day, exposes himself to the most awful danger. Let the pretext be what it may, it is utterly insufficient for an excuse. The command of God is "Turn you at my reproof." Ps. 1: 22.—"Save yourselves from this untoward generation." Ac. 2: 40. Such are the admonitions of infinite wisdom. Unwise must that man be who slight such instruction.

One more thought on this subject. When the soul is once lost, it is gone forever. Then it will be said, "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still; and he which is filthy, let him be filthy still; and he that is righteous, let him be righteous still; and he that is holy, let him be holy still." Rev. 22: 11. The hope of change then is forever cut off. Despair, with all its haggard form sits, and must forever sit on every heart.

"Oh wretched state of deep despair
To see my God remove,
And fix my doubtful station where
I cannot taste his love."

Now the sinner may repent and turn to God and escape the horrors of the eternal hell which is open to receive him, and may embrace the Saviour, and obtain eternal life. We will close this article with the words of the wise man: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; and the knowledge of the holy is understanding. If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself: but if thou scornest, thou shalt alone shalt bear it." Ps. 9: 10, 12.

For the Alabama Baptist.

BROTHER HODGINS: I do not deem it proper for me to run ahead of the brethren who may meet as delegates in Convention to represent the benevolent Associations contributing to the great objects of the Triennial Convention. The actions of their Board certainly are open to the approval or censure of the constituent members of the body. This is a clear principle. But as these Societies and their Boards are the mere handmaids of the churches, I would have them by no means transcend the limits of their legitimate bounds of operation. The churches exist independent of, and above all. A few years ago, even in the remembrance of many yet living, and no such institutions had a separate existence from the churches. Many good brethren now living, and who most cordially approve of the great objects designed to be accomplished by them, honestly believe that the churches, in their associated capacity would be far more efficient in action and less liable to err in object. Let this be as it may, one thing is certain, if they have a legitimate existence, it is from the churches, and if by their acts they disturb the harmony and fellowship of the churches they should be held accountable, and rather than divide the churches, let them be forever annihilated. It is to my mind clear that the gospel can be sustained at home and abroad without them. But to the point I intended, as I have become convinced from the Southern papers, that a convention will meet, I trust all they do will be to control the friends of the South, of which they are the appointed guardians. I cannot imagine to myself anything else that openly comes up for their action as mere members of Missionary Societies. This could have been done by a simple resolve of each executive board at its own home, as well as together at Augusta, only for the hope that the combined action would be more satisfactory. I believe that the funds can, with perfect propriety be withheld until those Missionaries, who have come out in favor of the abolitionists, be discharged from further service.

I argue that a great principle was settled in the last Triennial Convention. It was in its bearing, in my view, upon all the same; local societies, conventions, and other boards as well as upon the general convention and its board. Upon the agents and servants of all. The principle was settled, and cannot be brought up again until the next meeting. It was in its true sense a compromise upon the broad principle of benevolence. Making that alone the object of its existence, declaring it had nothing to do with slavery nor anti-slavery. What has been the history of things since? I consider this principle of compromise was violated by our Georgia brethren, and by the Board of our Convention, in "testing," as it has been termed, the Board at Boston. All the South would have said so, had the abolitionists proceeded in the same way. Had they brought forward their abolitionism as a test, stating the fact to the board; had the board then appointed, I leave the South to answer, whether they would not have charged the board with a violation of the compromise. A good rule works both ways.

The Missionaries referred to, have disregarded the principle. And now should the board of the convention fail to discharge them, I contend they will be guilty of the most palpable violation of all. They would not appoint brother Reeves of Georgia, because, forsooth, it was not to do any slave in connection with his name or appointments, "it would be disregarding the decision of the convention, whose agents we are." But Mrs. Wade and Mr. Mason may go on their service, and send back right in the face of the board, their anti-slavery. Yes, do more. Even make draws as missionaries through the head and front (Mr. Tappan) of abolitionism.

Again, asked by the Alabama Baptist Convention, "will you appoint a slaveholder a missionary?" The answer is in effect, "the principle is settled to govern us, and why torture us in this way. It is uncalled for." And I say it was. But O! consistency, thou art a jewel.—And was not Mrs. Wade's and Mr. Mason's declaration of faith upon this subject less requisite but no rebuke to them? Is not the position the board has taken, uncalled for?

You see, my brother, the predicament I view each party to this contention in. Now to deal in crimination and recrimination against each other, what will it effect but more strife? There is no unripe between the contending parties until the convention meets. The conduct, however, of the Board and its missionaries, both impute Southern churches, and form at once a grievance which remains redress at the hands of the Northern churches. Let the churches then through the Association, have the management of this, it is their business. If they have ordained and fellowship men unfit for missionaries, let them account to each other. If not, let the churches then rebuke this spirit of discord.

A BAPTIST.

From the Christian Index.

The North and the South.

No person who read our remarks previous to the late action of the Boston Board, and believed them penned in good faith, or who knows us, can suspect us of want of good feelings towards our Northern brethren. They include many of our dear friends, and what is more, of Zion's noblest sons. But self-respect is due to communities as well as individuals, and we do not believe that the gospel is to be propagated by the sacrifices of it, or of christian liberty, by one portion of christians to another. It is, perhaps, the more incumbent on us personally and officially, at this time to say in this way what we think, because in the contemplated Convention in Augusta, we shall be, if a member at all, a mute one. We never had much tact or physical power for such duties; and for five years past we have been dumb. To descend to particulars.

1. The contemplated Convention.—That body will probably attempt no more than to form organizations, through which Southern churches, Associations, Mission Societies, Conventions &c. may act, if they choose. But success will be proportional to the union of the whole South. Divisions at the North may be anticipated. It is scarcely conjectural that such men as Cone & Lincoln are to be guided by such men as Culver and Brisbane. But the South can be harmonious, and we trust she will.

2. Editorial responsibility in this case.—For ourselves, we have felt that we need the mantle of those illustrious men who have preceded us in these chairs—the Mercers, and the Brantys, and the Knowleses, who have gone to their reward. May their profound wisdom, their expansive benevolence, their untiring zeal, be shared by their successors! 3. The precise point at which the Boston Board erred.—To the acting Board, as her representative, the Convention has left, and in all other cases safely, every thing to her discretion. But there was one subject on which she was invested with no discretionary power. She was forbidden to touch the slavery question. Those instructions she has deliberately violated, and without necessity. It was right to answer the question of Alabama. They were neither captious nor officious, disrespectful nor hypocritical; but the answer was a wrong one.—It ought to have been to this purport: "We are not allowed to make anti-slavery or pro-slavery either a recommendation or a disqualification, in any appointment to a mission or agency under the Board." This would have been just and satisfactory to all honest men.

4. Remonstrance and appeal to the Convention would be worse than vain.—We mean these by themselves would be so. They would be followed by a repetition of the old farce, and the old outrage. We use strong words, because feeble ones are inadequate to the sense. In the interim, effort is to be paralyzed; and in the end, another compromise resolution obtained, susceptible of a double meaning, voted for in good faith by the South, and with a mental reserve by the North. That this, as regards the past, is neither misrepresentation nor exaggeration, is proved, not only by the conduct of the Board, but by a pile of editorials on our table, breath high, from every Baptist paper in the Union, except the Religious Herald. That paper looks at the subject in its true light. The South clings to the resolution, because it asserts equality with the North. The North, including the Board, maintains that this equality is only as members of the Convention, and not otherwise nor elsewhere; that is to say, you gentlemen of the South may sit with us, pray with us, debate with us, vote against us, or for us, and even preside over us, but here your equality stops. If any of you pro-slavery men wish to be agents to collect funds, even in the South for missionaries among the heathen, or the Indians, you are not our equals; we cannot appoint you. On this item we have a column to record, but we are told long editorials are not read; and having no strength to waste, we desist.

5. Views utterly unworthy the subject.—It is not true that the Board is merely a medium of communication, through which disinterested organizations contribute funds to sustain this missionary or that. The Board is the Convention, except while the Convention is in session; and the disfranchisement of the South during the intervals of the Triennial Meetings, would be a total disfranchisement rendering co-operation impossible.—We were surprised to see "The Baptist" off its guard in this particular.

6. The compromise Resolution.—Since having penned the foregoing, we have been apprehensive that language so strong as that used by us would scarcely be creditable. But here is a fair specimen, of which our readers may judge. The Christian Watchman says: "The Virginia brethren next say that the decision of the Board is a violation of the compromise resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Convention. We do not understand that resolution to have any reference or application to the duties of the acting Board; but its language limits it to the 'members of this Convention.'"

7. The Baptist Church-government Conservative.—Of course it is so, for it is that of the Bible. A division among us, much as it is to be deprecated, bears no resemblance to a division in any of the acts. It is impossible to make the world or other denominations, comprehend this. They consider our Conventions to sustain to our people the same relations that theirs do to theirs; whereas, they are radically and totally different. What is the General Convention of the Baptist denomination of the U. S.? Merely a large Missionary Society, composed of the delegates of local societies—having nothing, absolutely nothing to do with ecclesiastical or religious matters; and possibly our harmony may be the greater in proportion as our connexion is less; precisely as the Presbyterians of one school fellowship those of another, after secession, with whom they could not coalesce while they were together. There is no such thing as the Baptist Church. Each Church, however, small among them, is the highest ecclesiastical authority known on earth. The Churches may unite on any subject they deem feasible and promising, usefulness, or they may separate without detriment.

H. K.

From the Cross and Journal.

Southern Baptist Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Baptist Convention have expressed their approbation of the sentiments and resolutions of the Virginia brethren and have called a meeting of the brethren in the Southern and South western States, to meet in Augusta, Ga. on the Thursday before the second Lord's day in May next, "to confer on the best means of promoting the Foreign Mission cause, and other interests of the Baptist denomination at the South." We presume they will organize

a complete set of Southern Boards, and carry on their benevolent operations by themselves, without any appeal to a Triennial Convention. Though many both north and south will regret this result, yet those best acquainted with the state of feeling in both sections, maintain that continued co-operation is entirely hopeless, for the present at least, and the easier and quicker the actual separation takes place, the better.

After we had written the above, the N. Y. Baptist Register of last week arrived, containing the following views of the Editor. They coincide so entirely with our own, that we give them a place below. We regret to see one of two papers pursuing a different course, and still urging a continued union with the South. However inexpedient or unwise the decision of the Board might have been in itself, now that it is made any departure from it, or annulling of it, will be a virtual and actual sanction and approval of slavery which the unaltered spirit of the North never will and never ought to grant. We could say of our former connection with the South, that it grew out of the necessities of the case, and involved no approval of slavery. But in any union hereafter formed, slavery must be an acknowledged and approved item; and this acknowledgment, but very few at the North will be willing to make. There is no alternative for the North then but to stand by the Board.—Revolutions never go backward, and universal freedom is the revolutionary measure of the age. The spirit that demands it will not die with the bodies it inhabits. But to the extract from the Register.

"Patience and forbearance will be plead for no doubt by many who have long enjoyed precious Christian intercourse on both sides of the line. But many again, have in the estimation passed this point. What, then, but an increased division at the North can be looked for by further efforts to perpetuate the Union? A serious rupture in the North is seemingly inevitable, if it be longer insisted on and compromises and accommodations are arranged to effect it. Compromises have been made, but what stability is to be expected from them in circumstances of such strange and interminable excitement? Would it not be seemingly far better that if there be a division, it take place between the North and the South. Few of us, seriously considering the matter, even with strong sympathy for the South, can come to any other decision. For ourselves, we deplore the necessity of the division, but when things reach such a crisis as they appear to have done, dis-plore it as we may, there is no prospect of peace or comfort in the continuation, and weakness rather than wisdom would yield to efforts to effect it.

"Is there any prospect of making our annual meetings any other than places of excitement and debate, if the union should be longer maintained? We certainly can see not a gleam of hope, nor do we believe any one else can.—If so why is it not best that our southern brethren take their position on one side of the line, and we take ours on the other, and engage in the various departments of benevolent effort with renewed zeal and increased liberality? If this should be done, why may we not expect that both North and the South will do much more than they have ever done before? Both the North and the South, beyond question, are either of them able to do far more than they have done, and perhaps this division may give the necessary impulse to this desirable enlargement of benevolent action.

But if the subject of slavery were entirely out of the way, we are strongly inclined to the opinion that such division would be desirable on account of the immense extent of our country. The distance for delegates to travel is exceedingly burdensome and expensive; and the executive Boards being located far to the North, leaves the South almost without a sense of responsibility, and tends to keep them in a state of comparative indifference and inaction. Whereas if they possessed a separate and distinct organization of the great interests within their own precincts, it would break up their leaning so much on the North as they have done; call out their resources and energies, make them better acquainted with their own ability, and train them to independence and efficiency.

"We design nothing unkind towards our southern brethren in these remarks; but we have thought their organizations did not possess the efficiency of those at the North—that they might be willing to give their money, but they were very willing also that the North should take the labor and responsibility of management—and an ineffectual has been indulged to their injury—which it is high time was corrected. If this division should result in this correction alone, the benefit would greatly compensate for the unpleasantness of the separation. At any rate we say, dear brethren, in our opinion, it is time the line was drawn.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 12th April, 1845.

At an adjourned meeting of the Incorporated Baptist Church of Charleston, held this evening at 8 o'clock, the following report and resolutions were presented by the Committee appointed on the 24th ultimo, and after discussion and due deliberation thereon, unanimously adopted:

The Committee to whom were referred, the preambles and resolutions on the subject of the letter of the Acting Board of Foreign Missions to the President of the Alabama Baptist State Convention, have had the whole subject under consideration, and beg leave to

REPORT.

That they have no doubt that the action of the Acting Board is against the rights of the members individual and State, of the Triennial Convention. For to say, that those who are the members of that body actually or by representation, are not eligible to every employment and office in its gift is an absurdity. As well might it be said, that a South Carolinian, who happened to hold slaves and to be a delegate, could not be elected President! But the absurd position assumed by the Acting Board, is the more manifest from the very fact, that they are the agents of the very men from whom they refuse to take a missionary. That the course pursued by the Acting Board is most unjust will be at once perceived, when it is remembered, that from the establishment of missions, Southern Baptists have freely contributed to sustain them. They were among the first to unite in this good work, and to constitute the Triennial Convention. That they have gone on ministering to the heathen abroad, while perhaps they had abundant employment for all their means at home, in the religious instruction of their slaves cannot be denied.—Now to be told you are unworthy to be a missionary to the very people to whom you have devoted your means, month after month, and year after year, and for whom your prayers have been constantly ascending, is a poor specimen of the just consideration of the rights of Southern Baptist Slaveholders. Whether it be esteemed right or not by our brethren who are not slaveholders, of one thing we are very certain, we will not thus be made to pay and be rejected.

The compromise made in the Triennial Con-

vention last year, conceded a great deal to the prejudices of our brethren of the non-slaveholding States; but we were, and still are, willing to abide by it. Let the ground on which we meet be not neutral, and we are satisfied. Our brethren may say and have a right to say in the words of the resolution, while it remains unrescinded by the Convention, "We disclaim all sanction, either express or implied, whether of slavery or anti-slavery." But when they declare that they cannot and will not employ a slaveholder as a missionary, it is plain and palpable they have ceased to be neutral. They are partisans, abolitionists.

That God may and does call slaveholders to preach the gospel will scarcely be denied; if his commission be thus derived from the King of Kings, how dare mortals to abridge its terms?—Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost? Yet our brethren have dared to do this very deed. They have said "You A. B. called of God to preach the gospel, desiring to go and teach the heathen, but have not the means, of yourself to go, and have asked us to give you the means placed in our hands for that purpose, yet inasmuch as you are a slaveholder, you shall not have one dollar nor our authority to go." This is an awful responsibility, and brethren should pause, and consider it well before they carry it out! For we tell them, persist in the course marked out by the Acting Board of Foreign Missions, and the blessing of God will be withdrawn from these missions, and we shall cease to be one people. The South can and will take care of themselves.

But we hope that a returning sense of justice and duty, of which we see some indications, will induce the Board of Managers, at their approaching session, to reverse and rescind the decision of the Acting Board. To give time for the fulfillment, or the blasting of that hope, it is such must be the case, we would prefer that the proposed Southern Baptist Convention should not assemble until the Tuesday after the third Lord's day in June next. But if our hope should not be realized, and it is the will of God, that the painful necessity should be upon us, of providing for our own protection from wrong, we concur fully in the views of our Baptist brethren in Virginia, in the expediency of the Southern Baptists meeting in Convention at Augusta, Ga. for the purpose of enquiring together and asking the Lord what shall be done? In that event your Committee believe it will be best, that each Baptist Church throughout the State meet and send up one or more delegates. The meetings of our State Convention and Associations will not be in time, and if they were, still we should prefer that each Church should appoint. For the question is, one deeply affecting every Southern Baptist. Delegates coming fresh from the bosom of each Church, would give us and to the world a just notion of what ought and can be done.

Your Committee have learned with deep sorrow that the Rev. Mr. Mason, one of the Missionaries sent out, and supported by the Board of Foreign Missions, forgetful of the hand which feeds him, has contributed a sum of money to an abolition society to aid slaves in escaping from their masters. Such conduct is not only unworthy of a Minister of Christ, but also a flagrant instance of want of respect to the rights and laws of a people, who to say the least, have been very kind to him. How can Southern Baptists be in communion with a man who may be an accessory before the fact, to the stealing, not of one but hundreds of slaves?

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the late action of the Acting Board of the Baptist Triennial Convention, having charge of the Foreign Missions, whereby they declare "that if any one should offer himself as a missionary holding slaves, and should insist on holding them as his property, we could not appoint him," is a plain violation of the constitution of the Triennial Convention, is an assumption of power expressly denied to them, by the very body under which they hold their authority, is a flagrant act of injustice to Southern Baptists, and is a human attempt to abridge the Commission of our Lord and Master.

Resolved, That it is our right and duty to demand that the action of the Acting Board should be reversed and rescinded by the Gen'l. Board.

Resolved, That in the hope, that this may be done, we respectfully recommend that the assembly of the proposed Southern Baptist Convention be deferred until the first Tuesday after the third Lord's day in June next.

Resolved, That M. T. Mendenhall, D. R. Lide, J. B. DeBow, S. How, Capt. Trout, A. J. Burke, Rev. J. L. Reynolds, and W. Riley, be the delegates of this Church, to meet the said Convention whenever it may assemble.

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to our sister Churches throughout the State, the propriety and importance of their early consideration of this subject, and if they concur with us, that they appoint one or more delegates to the said Convention.

Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Mason, one of the Foreign Missionaries, has grossly mistaken his duty in contributing to a Society to aid slaves in escaping from their masters, and that the Board ought to revoke his appointment.

Resolved, That copies of this report, and of these resolutions be inclosed by the officers of this Church to the Acting Board, and to the Gen. Board of Foreign Missions, and to the Baptist Board of the Foreign Mission Society of Va.

Resolved, That the officers of this Church have the proceedings of this meeting published in such papers as they may deem expedient.

Wm. RILEY, Moderator.
A. J. Burk, Church Clerk.

With feelings of deep regret we announce the death of JAMES MITCHELL, Esq., late a Representative from this county, in the Legislature.—This painful event occurred in the vicinity on Friday night last, after a brief illness, in the 41st year of his age.

Mr. Mitchell was a native of South Carolina, and in early life read law in the office of the Hon. George McDuffie. He possessed very sound and general information, as his speeches in the Legislature and in many a warm canvass, fully proved. Mr. M. was remarkably courteous towards his opponents, and in all the relations of life a most excellent man. He has left the world without a personal enemy. It was impossible for a man of his perfectly upright character, so just and kind to all, to have enemies. He was a planter of quiet and thrifty habits. About two months ago he married an amiable young lady in this vicinity, with whom his friends fondly expected for him a long life of happiness. Scarcely had their congratulations been uttered, before they were called to his funeral!

No man was better known, or more highly respected by the people of this county, as his repeated election to the Legislature evinced. The death of Mr. Mitchell has caused general regret. He was a useful citizen, and safe counsellor to those who applied for his advice. A bereaved mother, of whose age he was the

chief solace, mingles her tears with the domestic circle, now desolate beyond the relief of sympathizing friends.—Tuscaloosa Monitor.

From the Tuscaloosa Monitor.
Death of Prof. Sims.

Our community is plunged in mourning;—grief is in every heart. The beloved Prof. Sims is no more! He has been taken from this world by one of those mysterious dispensations of the Almighty, which teach the frailty of life's tenure, and the necessity of constant preparation for death. On Saturday morning last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, while in apparent health, and superintending some work in his garden, he suddenly fell, and was borne to his dwelling in a state of insensibility, which continued until his death next morning. Medical aid was speedily called in, but had no effect on his situation. It is supposed that a rupture of a blood vessel, and suffusion of the brain had taken place, which baffled all human skill.

The Rev. EDWARD DRUMGOOLE SIMS, late Prof. of English Literature in the University of Alabama, was born in Brunswick county Virginia, March 24, 1805, and graduated at the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill) in 1823, and became a Tutor in that institution. Afterwards he was Principal of an Academy at La-Grange, Alabama, and on the establishment of the College at that place, was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Thence he was in the travelling connection of the Methodist Episcopal Church one or two years, and labored at Nashville and in its vicinity. His next employment was that of Professor of Languages in Randolph Macon College, Virginia.—In the beginning of 1836 he visited Europe, and spent two years at the University of Halle, in Germany, perfecting his studies in literature and science. Another year he was employed chiefly in travelling through France and Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and England. At the close of 1838 he returned to the United States, and filled the chair of English Literature in Randolph Macon College. In December 1841, he was elected by a unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama, as successor to the late Prof. Pratt in the same department. On the 14th of May, 1842, Prof. Sims arrived here, and began his duties, entirely and thoroughly, the next day.

In a brief notice, and with imperfect data, we cannot do justice to the character of such a man as Prof. Sims. His learning was various extensive and accurate, especially in the department of language in general. Beside the ordinary classics, Greek and Latin, he wrote and spoke French and German. He had given especial attention to the Anglo Saxon, and all the dialects from which the English Language is drawn.—These he had studied with perseverance and success, and had collected also materials for an Anglo Saxon Grammar, and also for an English Grammar, which he designed publishing the present year. His thirst for knowledge was ardent and unceasing, and so were his labors to acquire it. Few men at the age of forty had mastered like Prof. Sims, the philosophy of language, and almost the entire circle of the sciences.

As an officer of the College, he was vigilant, impartial, faithful, punctual and exact, with great firmness and decision of character, united to perfect kindness and amiability. His nature was gentle and forgiving, though resolute from conviction of duty. As a man he possessed high order of christian qualities, and was truly the dignified and christian gentleman. He was distinguished by simplicity, candor, sincerity, and directness and singleness of aim and purpose. Though he had mixed in the society of courts, he was plain, modest and unpretending in his manner. Eminent as he was in learning and the social virtues, his christian character was his highest ornament. His religion was deeply experimental. He enjoyed it, and it lived in him. All his dispositions and labors were well balanced and well sustained, and so were his duties, social, civil, domestic as well as religious.

Though a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from principle, Prof. Sims was neither bigotted, narrow nor indifferent. He saw much to admire in christians not of his own communion and much truth in creeds different from his own. As a minister, the qualities of his mind, and piety, infused themselves into his preaching, and distinguished it. He would have preferred the itinerancy and constant preaching of the gospel; but others thought his great attainments and capacity for usefulness, called him in other directions. He was well qualified to adorn either the halls of learning or the pulpit, or both, as we have agreeably witnessed. He was connected with the Alabama Conference at the time of his death.

The parents of Prof. Sims yet survive, and it was his habit to visit them, in his native State, as often as his engagements would permit. During the past year he performed this filial pilgrimage for the last time. He has left a disconsolate widow (the daughter of Prof. Andrews, near Berlin, Conn.) and an infant daughter.

On Monday afternoon the Rev. Dr. Manly, President of the University, delivered an impressive funeral discourse at the Methodist Church before a large audience. Many were the tears shed on the occasion. Not until his death was it known how truly and generally Prof. Sims was beloved. He was followed to the grave by hundreds of his fellow-citizens. Thus has passed away one of the purest and most excellent men that ever lived or died.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

At a meeting of the Faculty of the University of Alabama, held April 15, 1845, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the loss to the University and to themselves, occasioned by the death of the late lamented Prof. E. D. SIMS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas it has pleased the Almighty Sovereign to remove from this world the Rev. Edward Drumgoole Sims, Professor of English Literature in the University of Alabama, the Faculty of the University, deeply penetrated with their loss, resolve,

"1. That in our late associate, we enjoyed a rare combination of intellectual and moral worth, which, while it eminently qualified him for the station of dignity and responsibility which he filled placed him high in our admiration, and affection as a gentleman, a delightful companion,—whose memory we shall never cease to cherish with ineffaceable esteem.

"2. That the Secretary of the Faculty be requested to address a letter of condolence to the family of our deceased brother, and that he also cause these resolutions to be published in the newspapers of Tuscaloosa."

A true copy of the record,
F. A. P. BARNARD,
Sec. of the Faculty.

Awful Conflagration.
Most Dreadful Calamity—Pittsburgh in Flames!!

At 6 o'clock P. M., Thursday evening, we sit down at our desk with a sad heart, to record the most fearful calamity which ever befel any city, the size of Pittsburgh. While we now write, an awful fire is raging, consuming the fairest portion of our city, and no human being can tell where it will stay its ravages. It has now been burning for six hours, and confusion reigns extreme, and it cannot be expected we shall give anything like a particular statement of a calamity so extensive and involving such fearful ruins. What general particulars we can give we lay before our readers.

The fire broke out about twelve o'clock M., to-day in an old frame shed on the east side of Ferry street, used we believe for a smoke house, immediately surrounded on two sides with old frame buildings. The weather was extremely dry, and wind high, almost a gale, blowing from the West.

The houses adjoining, on Second street caught fire immediately. The engines at this time began to play, and had there been a sufficiency of water, would have subdued the fire.—But from want of water, and high wind, the fire extended across the second street to the Globe Cotton Factory, which together with a dwelling adjoining, was consumed. The 3d Presbyterian church was on fire, but was saved with great exertion.

The fire, also, about the same time extended across Ferry street, to the west side, where it consumed some 6 or 8 dwellings, when it was stopped in that direction, the wind being favorable.

But it was east of Ferry street where the fire raged with most fury. It immediately extended towards market street, sweeping every house on both sides of Second street and the whole square bounded by Market, Ferry, Second and front streets except one building, the warehouse of the Cotton Factory. In the square bounded by Market, Ferry, Second and Third street, every building was destroyed except the third Church, and Johnston and Stockton's printing office, and the American office.

The square bounded by Market, Ferry, Front and Water streets, was saved, with but little injury.

The fire crossed Market at Front street, and then began to rage with awful fury. This was about two o'clock, P. M. and the wind had increased to a perfect gale. The fire absolutely appeared to dance from roof to roof, and in an incredible short space of time the three immense squares, composed mostly of warehouses, bounded by Market and Wood, and extending from Third to the river, were a sea of flame.

The heat by this time was tremendous, and the wind blowing a gale. Wood street formed no barrier at all. The flames went hissing across as if eager for their prey. They also crossed Third street below the new Post Office and went rushing up Wood street across Fourth—and Wood street was a sea of fire from the river, to Diamond alley!

But this was not all; the fire had become ungovernable. The arm of man was impotent.—Even the goods moved to streets for safety were seized upon and destroyed. On, on, marched the raging element. A sea of flame rolled on from Wood street to Smith field. The Monongahela House, that noblest of modern hotels, is surrounded with flames, it takes fire! Still the rain rolls on—crossing Smithfield street, and Grant street, sweeping Scotch Hill entirely.—Even the Canal does not stop it, the Gas Works take fire, and directly all Kensington is in flames, and the fire rolls on, and is only stopped in that direction, about one mile from where it commenced, from the want of food to feed its voracious maw.

In the meantime, the Monongahela Bridge has taken fire, and is entirely consumed. The Pittsburgh bank, supposed to be fire proof extending from Third to Fourth streets, is in flames. The Mayor's Office is also on fire, and the new Post Office is in great danger.

Let any one who is acquainted with Pittsburgh survey this scene, and look over the extent of ground covered by this vast conflagration. So rapid did this fire progress, that at one time between four and five o'clock, in the afternoon, the fire was raging with undiminished fury, over a space extending, beginning at Market street, corner of Third, down Market street to the river, up the river to the upper end of Kensington or Pipe-town, opposite to Birmingham down, from Kensington to Fourth street, down Fourth street to Smithfield, up Smithfield to Diamond Alley, down Diamond Alley to the large brick warehouse on Wood, across Wood extending in a diagonal direction towards the Bank, up Fourth street to Mayor's Office, and across to Third street, the place of beginning.

In all this vast space, the very heart of the city, including most of the warehouses of our manufacturers and our principle wholesale Grocers and Commission merchants, there is not one house standing that we know of.

Twenty squares are entirely destroyed, and several parts of squares, besides all of Pipe-town, and all the buildings around Bakewell's Glass Works, which were also consumed.

The loss of property must be immense. We shall not attempt to compute it. The fire spread

so rapidly it was impossible to save property. The Front street Merchants, whose immense Warehouses were full of Goods, Groceries, and Pittsburgh manufacturers removed their goods to the wharf, which they covered over its whole extent, down to the water's edge, but there they caught fire, and the most of them were consumed.

Among the public buildings destroyed, are the Merchant's Bank, the Monongahela House, the Merchant's Hotel, the Mayor's office, known as Philo Hall, and all our Pittsburgh insurance offices.

The Chronicle and Age offices were removed. The Chronicle lost its presses. The Presbyterian Advocate and Protestant Unionist offices are both destroyed.

But it is impossible for us to attempt to give the particulars of this dreadful calamity. Pittsburgh has received a dreadful blow, but we trust she will rise from her ashes.

At this time, 7 o'clock, the fire is not extending, but is yet raging with awful sublimity in the burnt district. Hundreds and hundreds of families are houseless and homeless, and their goods fill the streets. To add to the distress, the Gas Works were destroyed, and our city will be involved in darkness as soon as the lurid flames die away.

Millions of dollars will not repair the loss experienced. For extent of loss, and wide spread desolation, no fire in this country ever equalled it. To-morrow we shall be able to give more particulars.

Dreadful Steam Boat Accident.
Total Wreck of the Steam Boat Scallow
A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

As the steam boat Scallow was coming down the river on Monday evening from Albany, she ran on a rock in the Hudson opposite Athens, and broke in two just forward of the wheels, the after part sinking in deep water in less than ten minutes, and bow remaining almost perpendicularly on the rock, part of it nearly thirty feet in the air! The accident occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock, and it was twenty minutes before any assistance reached the wreck, when the steamer Express came along side and took the surviving passengers on board. The Rochester arrived soon after and received part of the passengers from the Express. Before the latter reached the spot a great number of the passengers had climbed on the rock on which the Scallow struck, and clung to it till relieved.

The disaster was occasioned by the extreme darkness of the night, which combined with the thickness of the falling snow, made it almost impossible for the pilot to see the shore. The boat was thought for a time to be on fire, but this was caused by the rushing out of the flames and steam when the water reached the boilers of the sinking boat. Some of the passengers had retired to their births and were aroused by the rush of the water into the cabin.

The conduct of Capt. Squires, of the Scallow, is commended as in the highest degree cool and energetic.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

Hudson, Tuesday afternoon—8 o'clock.

The loss of life is awful, but as yet no correct estimate can be formed as to how many have perished. We are informed by the captain that there were about 300 passengers on board. The scene that took place on her striking is indescribable; the gentlemen who had ladies in their charge rushed to the door to escape—the confusion and consternation were so great that a large number threw themselves headlong into the river and many must have been drowned.

A large number of boats from Athens and from this city went immediately to the relief of the sufferers, and a number of persons were picked up.

The stern of the boat sunk almost immediately and must have carried a large number down with it. At the high tide the water is clear up to her upper deck over the state rooms, this afternoon at low water they succeeded in getting out six bodies—five women and one man. One was recognized to be the wife of George M. Colton, of West Troy. The rest of the bodies were not recognized.

The John Mason has been down and taken all the baggage, and what furniture they could reach belonging to the boat. We understand that it is the intention of the owners to take out her engines and machinery immediately, so that they can raise the stern and obtain the bodies of those who were drowned in the cabins.

The coroner of Greene county held an inquest over the bodies and rendered a verdict according to the facts. The bodies were then taken to Troy that they might be identified by their friends.

We glean some additional particulars from a slip received from the Hudson Republican, and from other sources.

The chambermaid of the boat says she was the last who left the ladies' cabin, and at that time all the ladies had left. Mr. Earnest, of Cooperstown, a passenger, was sitting near the ladies' cabin when the boat struck. He went out and the word was given out, "all safe!"—immediately after, the cry was, "come forward," and all rushed forward in one confused mass. A gain the word was given "go aft," and the passengers moved from the bow of the boat, but were arrested by the flames issuing from the furnace rooms, near the boilers, which happily prevented many from obeying the order, as those who were forward were all saved.

The tide ebb and flows into the boat, and the water, even at low tide, being at considerable depth, it is difficult to grapple for their bodies.

Yesterday seven bodies were extricated, six of them females. Mrs. Colton, already referred to, Mrs. or Miss Wood and Mrs. Briggs were recognized by their friends or relatives. Mr. Gelson, P. H. Furnam, Esq. of N. Y., with his sisters, and J. C. Carl, Esq. were on board and came down in the Buffalo this morning. The latter gentlemen had a very narrow escape.

[From the Sun of Thursday.]

The rock on which the boat struck appears six feet above high water, having a surface equal to twenty five square feet. The sixty or seventy passengers who took refuge upon it were nearly all conveyed to Athens or Hudson.

PASSENGERS SAVED:

The Express took on board . . . 40
The Rochester . . . 94
Carried to Athens and Hudson . . . 70
Total . . . 204

ANOTHER EDITOR GONE!—We clip the following notice from the last Columbus (Miss.) Whig:

Married, on Wednesday evening the 2nd inst., by the Reverend W. F. Halsey, Jr. of M. Wells, Esq. associate editor of the "Columbus Whig," to Miss Mary Rebecca, eldest daughter of Colonel Benj. Sherrod Row, all of this place.

He that, being often reproved, hardeneth his heart, shall suddenly be destroyed, and without remedy.

An Extraordinary Case.
FAYETTEVILLE, March 29.

A case was tried before Judge Caldwell week before last, at Hillsborough, which is perhaps as singular in its details as any that has ever been recorded; in fact we are informed by gentlemen of the bar, that in an extensive search through their dusty books of the law, they can find no precedent by which any light could be thrown on the practice in such cases.

A little girl, exactly twelve years of age, and described as really beautiful in features, form and figure, was arraigned for the murder of her father. There was no man present at the time the deed was done, except two small children, not competent evidence, and consequently there was no evidence against her but her own confessions and the fact of her father being found dead in his own house, and no one there but herself; and it could not be proved, although exertion was made to do so, that any person else had been there on the night of the murder. The father was a drunken wretch, and the mother was known to have a passionate to whom suspicion attached, but he proved clearly that he was somewhere else on the night of the murder.

It was proved that the father was at a grog shop on the evening of the murder; that he came so intoxicated that the keeper of the grog shop had to put him on a horse and send him home. On the morning after the murder, the owner of the house happened to pass near the door, and discovered the corpse lying there. The man was lying on a pallet before the fire, with one arm under his head, in a sleeping position. The head was covered as with one blow, with an axe, and the severed part had rolled down, exposing the brains and whole interior of the skull the axe having gone through the head—through three thicknesses of the quilt, and half and inch into the floor! The owner of the house above mentioned, immediately summoned the neighbors and held an inquest over the body. The girl and two children being there all the time. The mother of the girl and a son 19 years old, had left home the evening before, and staid all night at a neighbor's house.

The girl immediately confessed that she had killed him. Her first confession was, that her father came home drunk, and beat her with a stick, and told her to get a knife, he was going to kill himself; but she could not find a knife.—On being asked to show the stick with which he beat her after looking about, she picked up one that one of the neighbors had brought; and on examining her body, no bruises were found, which showed that that part of her story was untrue. She then said that he came home and lay down and told her to kill him, and on her refusing, he swore he would kill her if she did not; that she went and got the axe, and he lay down, and she still refused to kill him, and he swore he would kill her, at the same time he raised up she said she struck him the lick; but the evidence proves that the blow must have been given when the head was on the floor, thus proving more untold on her part. The variations in her evidence are singular and excited much speculation. They are the effect of a disturbed and excited state of mind; produced either by fright, or an over anxiety, probably, to excuse the real murderer, if she did not commit the deed herself.

She further stated that having committed the act she made her sick, and to avoid fainting she threw a part of the quilt over the corpse, and went to bed, first, however, telling her younger sister that she had killed her daddy; and the child immediately started up, and went and lay in her dead father's arms all night! The murderers slept!

The evidence of medical gentlemen was that a girl of her age and size had not strength to strike such a blow. This leads many to the belief that the real murderer is yet undiscovered.

While one can scarcely realize that a child would or could commit such a deed, it is seen on the other hand that she confessed from the first moment, that she did it, and no entreaties could make her alter her statement; not even the loathsome solitude of a dungeon through night and through day; or the persuasions of her counsel to disclose the truth if she had not done it and their solemn admonitions that the gibet awaited her unless she recanted. Nothing could move her.

The Jury retired but a few minutes and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The case has produced much excitement and speculation. She was released immediately. The heartless mother, or left town and went home after the trial was over, and before she heard the verdict of the Jury.—[North Carolinian.]

Two country attorneys overtaking a wagoner on the road, and thinking to break a joke upon him, asked him why his horse bore was so fat and the rest so lean! The wagoner knowing them to be limbs of the law, answered, that his four horse was his lawyer and the rest were his clients.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1843.

Wheat,	100,310,956 bushels
Barley,	3,220,721 "
Oats,	145,929,936 "
Rye,	24,280,271 "
Buckwheat,	7,959,410 "
Indian Corn,	494,618,306 "
Potatoes,	105,760,133 "
Hay,	15,419,507 tons.
Flax and Hemp,	161,007 "
Tobacco,	185,731,694 pounds
Cotton,	747,680,090 "
Rice,	99,879,145 "
Silk Cocoons,	815,995 "
Sugar,	126,400,310 "
Wine,	139,240 galls.

The supposed value of the above, \$607,135,413. The articles of wheat, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, rice, and sugar, amounted to less in 1843 than in 1842; though the aggregate value of all the above named articles in 1843, was \$24,545,445 greater than in 1842. The population of the United States in 1843 19,183,583.—[National Intelligencer.]

RABBIT CATCHING IN IOWA.—Where the snow is on the ground, ascertain a thicket where the rabbit resorts, it keeps the same trail in travel in. There is a prickly burr in great abundance; take a number of these and scatter them in the trail, and pass is sure to tread on them of course, the poor thing no sooner feels them in his feet, than she lies over on her back and squeals for dear life, and all you have to do is to pick her up!

[New York Mirror.]

L. UPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARION, ALA.

I. W. GARROTT,
Attorney at Law Marion, Perry Co., Alabama.
PRACTICES in the Courts of Law and Chancery, in this and the adjoining counties.
Marion, April 23, 1845. 1y-13.

Mr. E. Adams
Col John Bailey
H L Bailey
James Harbord
Gerald Hyde
John Calfee
Dr F Courtney
Alfred Callaway
B Clifford
Don L Clark
Rev Thomas Calley
John Cabiness
G W Clinton
O G Eiland
Dr L George
Rev E George
N Graddeck
J N Gibson
Wm Gamble
Stephen Gilbert
Mrs M Gillipie
John Harrison
Wm M High
George Hall
George Hopper
Joshua Jones
Nathan Jarell
Thomas Lovers
Alexander Lee
Wm Muckle
Charles C Moore
Chiles McGeehee
B Oswald
Wm Oles
W W Pleasant
Samuel Quiries
Mrs L Ramage
B W Reid
J W Suttles
Oregon Sibley
Benjamin E Smith
Eli Swearingen
J C D Trott
Elizabeth Thomas
Lewis Todd
Wm C Vaughn
H P Washington
Pleasant White

MUSIC TEACHER.
A LADY, now in Marion, who has taught for several years, with much success, in New York city, wishes a situation as Teacher of Music in a School or Family, in some healthy location. Apply (postage paid) to M. P. JEWETT.

April 26, 1845.

PROFESSOR McHELM.
Teacher of Penmanship & Book-Keeping.

WE are happy to add to the number of testimonials, which this Gentleman is receiving from all parts of the United States, in favor of this admirable system of instruction. Among the many Writing Teachers which we have seen, we think Mr. McHelm stands unrivalled. The almost incredible improvement of his pupils, and the ease with which this is effected is the best evidence of the superiority of his system; and we think he cannot do the public better service than to carry out his intention of publishing it entire, and thus not only lighten the labor of teachers, but furnish our Schools with an important desideratum a good Copy-Book.

The classes which he has conducted in Marion, as is usually the case, exhibit great proficiency in this beautiful art of Penmanship, and we believe are fully satisfied that he has fulfilled all that he promised. In Book-Keeping, he has had no pupils here, but we believe him to be fully competent to impart instruction in this branch also.

We can cheerfully recommend Prof. McHelm both as a gentleman and as a Teacher, to all those who may wish to excel in these arts, which so admirably combine utility and ornament.

O. ROCKWELL,
M. P. JEWETT,
S. S. SHERMAN,
S. R. WRIGHT.

Marion, April 15, 1845. It-14.

They have Arrived!!
CASE & 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 low prices than heretofore on terms corresponding with the low price of Cotton. (Purchasers will only need enquire to be satisfied that this announcement is correct.)

The ladies will find many new style of goods for Dress among the late arrival. Muslin, Gingham, Cambrics, &c., 200 pieces of French, English and American Calicoes; a full assortment of fancy Kerchief 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, Cassimers and Vestings, selected for this Spring and Summer use. Planters who would purchase Blankets and Negro Shoes for next fall will find a large quantity of each for sale by us at the following prices: Heavy and fine, 6 1/2 Blankets for from 75 to \$1 1/2; (old prices \$1 25 to \$1 50.) 20 cases of Negro Shoes, extra sizes, for from 75 to \$1 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. 1y-8.

Law Notice.
A. GRAHAM and F. B. LAWSON, under the names and firm of GRAHAM & LAWSON, will practice Law in the several Courts of Perry and the adjoining counties, in the Supreme Court of the State and in the District Court at Tuscaloosa. Office at Marion, Perry county, Ala. April 16, 1845. 13c.

COPARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of transacting a Commission Business, under the name of Harrison & Robinson, from and after the first day of May next.

E. HARRISON,
(of the firm of Harrison & Blair.)
C. ROBINSON,
(of the firm of Hoyt, Ford & Robinson.)
Mobile, April 15, 1845. 6c-14.

Mail Arrangement.
The Eastern Mail Closes Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.
Northern Mail Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, P. M.
Washington Mail Closes every Thursday at 7 P. M. and closes also on a Friday at 4 P. M.
London Mail Closes every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 9 P. M.
On Sunday the Post Office will be open at 11 A. M. before or after some mail closes.
M. V. GOSWELL, P. M.
Perry County, Ala.

With feelings of deep regret we announce the death of JAMES MITCHELL, Esq., late a Representative from this county, in the Legislature.—This painful event occurred in the vicinity on Friday night last, after a brief illness, in the 41st year of his age.

Mr. Mitchell was a native of South Carolina, and in early life read law in the office of the Hon. George McDuffie. He possessed very sound and general information, as his speeches in the Legislature and in many a warm canvass, fully proved. Mr. M. was remarkably courteous towards his opponents, and in all the relations of life a most excellent man. He has left the world without a personal enemy. It was impossible for a man of his perfectly upright character, so just and kind to all, to have enemies. He was a planter of quiet and thrifty habits. About two months ago he married an amiable young lady in this vicinity, with whom his friends fondly expected for him a long life of happiness. Scarcely had their congratulations been uttered, before they were called to his funeral!

No man was better known, or more highly respected by the people of this county, as his repeated election to the Legislature evinced. The death of Mr. Mitchell has caused general regret. He was a useful citizen, and safe counsellor to those who applied for his advice. A bereaved mother, of whose age he was the

Poetical Department.

The Emigrant's Grave.

BY MRS. A. L. ANGER.

Away from her home near the wild wood,
Away from her parent's heart;
Away from the scenes of her childhood,
The loved one passed from the earth.

By stranger's hands she was carried
To her rest in the forest deep;
While not a mourner tarried
To shed o'er her turf a tear.

Her grave you can scarce discover,
The marble marks it not;
But angels round it hover,
To guard the holy spot.

And white bright watch they're keeping,
They softly come to say—
"She is not dead but sleeping,
To wake in cloudless day!"

The glad stream leaps from its fountain,
The sun seeks the golden west;
The wild bird hies to the mountain,
And to heaven return the best.

Woman.

BY HANNAH MOORE.

As some fair violet, loveliest of the glade,
Sheds its mild fragrance on the lonely shade,
Withdraws its modest head from public sight,
Nor courts the sun nor seeks the glare of light;
Should some rude hand profanely dare intrude
And bear its beauties from its native wood,
Exposed abroad its languid colors fly,
Its form decays, and all its odors die.

So woman, born to dignify retreat,
Unknown to flourish, and unseen to great,
To give domestic life its sweetest charm—
With odorous polish, and with virtue warm—
Fearful of fame, unwilling to be known,
Should seek but heaven's applause and her own;
Should dread no blame but that which crimes impart—
The censures of a self-condemning heart.

From the Mothers' Journal.
NUMBER 1.

"O, no, no," said little Lucy, hugging all the playthings up in her arms, "go away, George, you can't have one, I'm going to set the table for my dolly." Little George had just been well washed his soft yellow hair nicely brushed, and having kicked off his night gown while his dress was fastening, he was ready to scramble off on hands and feet to claim his share of the playthings, and begin his day's work. "No, no," cried Lucy; and George's bright face was clouded, and the tears began to run over his sweet clean cheeks. He looked up to his mother from whose lap he had just bounded with so much joy. The mother fixed her eyes on Lucy, hoping she would soon feel kindly towards her brother; but she felt very selfish just then, and the little boy grew impatient, and reached his arms up with an earnest cry, while his sister repeated, "no, no, you can't have one." The mother was obliged to take some of the playthings from the selfish sister, and give them to her brother, then she drew her towards her, saying, "come here, my child, let me talk with you awhile. Look up to Charley's bird in his cage. He is a beautiful creature, with round yellow breast, brown head, and black wings; and he has a fine little house to live in all by himself. He has a cup of seeds, and a cup of water, a piece of apple and lump of sugar all to himself. He has two perches, one high and the other low, and no little bird ever comes to take one of them from him—There he stays all day and night. He takes which end of the perch he likes, and cats and sings as he chooses, and no other bird ever asks him for a piece of his sugar, or a part of his seeds. Do you think Charley is very happy? He has a pretty cage. Yes, and would you like to have a little house made for you so snug that brother cannot get in, and have all your playthings to yourself, and your apples and candy all alone?" "O, I don't love to be all alone," said Lucy. "Do you think Charley would be happier if he had another canary to play and skip with him; to shell out the seeds with him, and then to turn their little throats together and warble their sweet songs?" "Wouldn't he?" said Lucy, fixing an inquiring look on her mother's face. "Well I think he would," answered her mother—"and if he had a companion, I hope he would treat him kindly; but what do you think of that sister who would not give her brother one plaything?" "She was naughty," said Lucy. "Yes she was naughty. Before you had that dear little brother, you were lonely, like Charley in his cage, and George was given you to make you happier; and now will you not divide your playthings with him?" Lucy ran & laid all the playthings in George's lap, and then sat down to build him a pretty little house. She had forgotten dolly's table, and loved her little brother; and joy and peace again smiled in the nursery.

L. L. R.

The Upright Business Man.

An eloquent writer somewhere says: "There is no being in the world for whom I feel a higher moral respect and admiration than for the upright man of business. No—not for the philanthropist, the missionary or the martyr. I feel that I could more easily be a martyr, than a man of that lofty moral uprightness. And let me say, yet more distinctly, that it is not for the generous man I feel that kind of respect. Generosity seems to me a low quality—a mere impulse—compared with the lofty virtue I speak of. It is not for the man who distributes extensive charities—who bestows magnificent donations. That may all be very well. I speak not to disparage it. I wish that there were more of it; and yet it may all exist with a want of the true, lofty, unselfish uprightness. This is not the man whom I speak of; but it is he who stands amidst all the exigencies of trade, firm, calm, disinterested, and upright. It is the man who can see another man's distresses as well as his own. It is the man whose mind his own

advantage does not blind nor cloud for an instant, who could sit in judgment on a question between himself and his neighbor, just as safely as the purest magistrate on the bench of justice. Ah! how much richer than crime—how far nobler than the train of magisterial authority, how much more awful than the guarded pomp of majestic truth! Yes, it is the man who is true—true to himself, his neighbor and his God; true to his right, true to his conscience, and who feels that the slightest suggestion of that conscience is more to him than the chance of acquiring a hundred estates." [Hunt's Magazine.]

Agricultural.

CHURNS.

WHICH ARE THE BEST KINDS?

Mr. Editor.—Sir: Can you inform me what is the best kind of churn, to be used in a dairy of six or eight cows? Taking into consideration, the time occupied in churning, the ease with which it may be performed and the state of the butter when churned.

The old fashioned dash churn takes up less room than any—the cream can be put in it, and the butter can be taken out of it more readily than from other churns.—This too, is more easily cleaned and the butter is brought in it sooner than in any kind that we have ever examined. The rocking churn is a long box placed on rockers, and by rocking the cream falls alternately from one end of the box to the other, passing through a brake of lattice work in the centre. The labor of rocking to churn a dozen pounds is not more severe than rocking a common cradle.

But the barrel churns and the tub churns with internal wheels, are more common than the rocking or dash churns.—They are in various forms. The barrel churn turns like a grindstone, and stops short at each revolution, to prevent the quiescence of the cream arising from regular motion. This kind has given place to the tub churns that stand still, while a crank moves floats within.

None will agitate the cream so violently as the dash churn; but as violent agitation is altogether improper at first, and is not required till near the close of the process, the little tub churns answer the purpose till November weather; then a dash churn works better for more violent agitation is required at the close.

Though upwards of five hundred patents have been granted for churns, many of which we have seen at Washington, we doubt whether any one is moved easier than the rocking churn; and we are confident that none will bring the butter sooner than the old dash churn.

When water power, steam power or horse power is used for churning, the machinery is more readily applied to the rocking churn, than to any other. In New York, dogs are taught to churn. We have some doubts whether the question of pre-eminence in churns will be settled sooner than the whole Oregon Territory or the Texas question.—[Ed. Mass. Ploughman.]

HOLLOW HORN.—It is familiar to Farmers that when any animal has been subject to this complaint, upon the return of winter the complaint may often be kept off in such cases simply by wrapping the horn with woollen cloth or sheep skin, with the wool turned inwardly, and keeping it well bound on through the winter. As soon as the horn begins to become carious, it becomes internally sore, and it sometimes happens that all efforts to save an animal afflicted with this complaint are ineffectual, merely for the want of wrapping the horns, and thereby imparting that warmth to the part intended to be healed, which all know is necessary for any wound or sore in winter in order to heal it.

Foreign Agricultural News.

THE CONSUMPTION OF GUANO in England is enormous, it having reached 68,000 tons last year. The present year it is supposed it will amount to at least 150,000 tons. Prices were rising.

AMERICAN HOPS.—Under the new tariff these have found their way into England. They are said to be equal in flavor and quality to any ever grown in that country.

GREAT BUTTER COWS.—In Ireland 5 Kerry cows made last year £1,600 of butter, which is an average of £320 each.

EXTRAORDINARY TURNIPS.—The turnips, grown on the farm of Mrs. Boothroyd, at Carcroft, were taken up the other day, and were found to measure, the first, 3 feet 11 inches round, and weighed £211; and the other two feet 10 inches round, and the same weight as the other.

PIGS NURSED BY A COW.—A cow on the farm of W. Raven Esq., at Gingley-on-the-Hill, may be seen two or three times a day lay on her side in the fold yard, suckling a litter of piglets in number, which have recently been taken from the sow. Several attempts have been made to drive her off, but she always returns, and has once or twice run at the parties who have attempted to interfere with her in her maternal cares of the young litter.

SAGO PALMETTO.—Of all the palm-trees which were natives of Asia, the sago palm is one of the most useful and interesting; a liquor runs from the incisions made in its trunk, which readily ferments, and is both salutary and agreeable for drinking. The marrow or pith of the tree, after undergoing a slight preparation, is the substance known by the name of sago in Europe, and so eminently useful in the list of nutritious food for the sick. The trunk and large leaves of the sago palm are highly useful in the construction of buildings; the first furnishes planks for the carpenter, and the second a covering for the roof. From the leaves are also made cord, matting, and other articles of domestic use.

ALPACCA WOOL.—The London import of this article amounted to 5,165 bales in 1844, against 3,667 in 1843, which shows an increase last year of 1,498 bales, or 41 1/2 per cent. on the import of 1843. The Alpaca, or goat's wool, now enters so largely into the manufactures of this district, and the demand for the fabrics composed of it, in whole or in part, is now so large, and increasing, and the growth of it so apparently inadequate to the demand, that we must look forward to at least the maintenance of the very high prices to which the article has risen; and it may well be feared that the deficient supply of alpaca wool may place a limit on the production of the manufactured article more contracted than that which the demand for it would prescribe.

STEREOPHON.—In March last, some Pink seeds were steeped in a solution of sulphate of ammonia, another parcel in sulphate of soda, and a third in a mixture of lime, salt and hen's dung. A quantity of Pink seed was sown at the same time, in the usual way. The seeds in the sulphate of ammonia grew very quickly, and are now the largest plants of this year's sowing.—Those in nitrate did not grow, three only surviving; and those in the mixture failed altogether.

LONGEVITY OF A HORSE.—A horse, the pro-

perty of Mr. John Lambert, Thornton-in-Lendale, died last week in the forty-second year of its age. It worked as usual until a day or two previous to its death.

WHOLE POTATOES BEST FOR PLANTING.—These generally insure a tolerable crop in all seasons, and are said to prevent the dry rot in hot weather, and rotteness in wet weather which cut pieces are so liable to.

TO GROW FINE EARLY STRAWBERRIES.—As it is of great importance, in growing strawberries in the open air, to make them produce a fine fruit as early as possible without loss by frosts or slugs, &c., which loss is generally very great, the following plan may be found useful: Fix on each side of the row of strawberries, just before they come into blossom, feather-edged boards at an angle of fifty or sixty degrees. This may be effected by nailing two narrow strips of wood to each board, and pushing them into the ground. The board should be painted black. This plan makes two or three weeks' difference in the ripening of the fruit; but glass or an oiled paper frame being placed on top, makes a great difference still, and prevents any of the fruit from being trod upon or eaten by vermin. This plan at first sight, may appear an expensive one, but it is not so; any old boards will answer the purpose. I have bought old feather-edged boards at 1/4d. per foot; and, as they are only used in summer, they last for many years. The expense is saved in the first year; for the wood, although painted on each side with a coat of invisible green, costs only about 1 1/2d. the foot; while the increase of the fruit in quantity, as well as in quality, quite compensates for the outlay. In conclusion I may observe, that watering with strong liquid manure two or three times in the month of February, and frequent waterings during the bearing time with pond water, are, I have found, very beneficial.

Gardens Chronicle.

PRODUCTIVE VARIETY OF APPLE.—The Rymor Apple, Caldwell, or Cordwall as it appears to be called near Nottingham, proves a most productive and valuable sort. The following note accompanied a specimen of the fruit: "The tree will cover 100 yards; and 240 pecks have been gathered from one tree and sold for 14l. 14s. 8d.—Rid."

THE HIMALAYAN CEDAR.—Its botanical range extends from seven thousand to twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea; and in its most congenial locality it attains a great height, and a circumference of about thirty feet. When young it closely resembles the real cedar, but never sends forth spreading branches. So durable is its timber, that some used in building one of the wooden bridges over the Jailum, was found little decayed after exposure to the weather for above four hundred years.

COOKING BREAD.—Having washed them free of dirt, roast them in the fire as you do potatoes. When the process of cooking is completed, peel and serve up in the usual manner. It is a dish fit for the stomach of the most fastidious epicure. At least, so says one who has tried it. [Maine Cult.]

SWEET POTATOES.—Sweet potatoes may be planted in ridges by throwing three furrows together, then draw the dirt up on both sides with a hoe or rake; open a trench on the top, and drop the slips five or six inches apart. Keep them in a warm cellar, in a garner, with chaff or dry dirt around them. Plant in May, and be sure to dig after the first frost has bitten the leaves.

[American Farmer.]

An Irishman not long since, digging for lead in the District of Dubuque, Wisconsin, fell through the bottom of the hole into a large cavern, and on looking round, found the inside covered with pure lead. It was one of the richest veins ever discovered, and the Irishman's fortune is made.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

A Monthly Journal, devoted to the Improvement of Southern Agriculture.

IN issuing the Prospectus for the Third Volume of THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR, the Publishers have the high gratification of announcing to the public, that they have succeeded in engaging the services of Mr. JAMES CANAL, of Athens, Ga., to conduct the Editorial Department of the Paper. The high reputation of Mr. C. as a Writer, his varied acquirements in Science, together with the attention which he has long given to Agricultural Science and Improvement, afford the highest guarantee of the future excellence of the work.

To the Friends of Agriculture, therefore, throughout the Southern States, we address ourselves, to invite their co-operation in extending our circulation, to enable us to meet the increased expenditure we now make to render our Journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent Agricultural community. To you, then, Friends of Agriculture, the future destiny of the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR" is committed, and if you will that it shall be maintained, it will be. Will you not, then, every month of the year, send your contributions, and aid us in an enterprise which commends itself to the consideration of all who are interested in the prosperity of the Agriculture of the Southern States? Each and all of you can aid us if you will—Will you do it?

The work will be published Monthly, on the first of each month, (instead of semi-monthly, as heretofore,) in quarto form, and each number will contain 16 Pages of Matter, just double the amount in the present form. By this arrangement, the subscriber will have his Volume in Twelve Numbers, and will thereby be subjected to only half the postage he now pays. The first number of the third volume will be issued on the first of January, 1845.

TERMS.

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$1 00
SIX COPIES, 5 00
TWENTY-FIVE COPIES, ONE YEAR, 20 00
ONE HUNDRED COPIES, 75 00

IF THE CASE SYSTEM will be rigidly enforced in all cases; and in no instance will the paper be sent unless the Cash accompanies the order. All subscriptions must commence with the volume.

All communications designed for publication must be addressed (Post-Paid) to "JAS. CANAL, Athens, Ga.," and those on business, to the Publisher at Augusta.

Alabama Planter.—The undersigned, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, will commence the publication in this city, of a periodical of the character indicated by the above title.

In presenting the enterprise to the public, it is deemed needless at this time to enter into long details of the objects of the Planter. It will be devoted to the whole range of agriculture and horticulture as applicable to this State; and in order to aid in the advancement of the agricultural reform, about which so much interest is now felt, every species of a practical bearing will be presented to the consideration of the planter.

The Planter will be conducted in such a manner both as to matter and style of printing, as to merit the confidence and patronage of the planters of Alabama. In addition to the competent editorial ability which is engaged, such arrangements will be effected with practical men in different parts of the State as to insure, at regular periods, well written communications on the various departments of agriculture, horticulture, &c., &c. At present it will be sufficient to say that the Planter will be issued weekly, either in folio or quarto form, on fine white paper and clear new type, and that the subscription price will be fixed at as low a rate as can be afforded. In the course of a week or two a prospectus will be published, stating more fully the plan of the work. Mobile, March 31, 1845. W. W. McGUIRE.

BOARDING HOUSE.

BY MISS ANNA A. CHISHOLM, South-east corner St. Louis and Claiborne streets MOBILE.

MRS. S. respectfully informs her friends and acquaintances, that she has removed to the above house, where she will be happy to accommodate all who may be pleased to patronize her.

For information, apply to Messrs. Foster & Battelle, 34 Commerce street. 38-1/2
November 2, 1844.

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 emporium of dental science, flatters himself that he can not fail to give the most general and entire satisfaction.

Office over the store of Wm. Huntington & Son, November 14, 1844 23-1/2

DAVID GORDON, EDWARD CURRY, GORDON & CURRY, Commission Merchants, Mobile, Alabama.

No. 6 St. Francis-street, Mobile, Ala. References.—J. W. Kidd, Oakbury. G. W. Gunn, Tuskegee. Dr. C. H. Hingley, Montgomery. J. M. Newman, Cahoon Johnson, Coconah, ca. William Johnson, Selma. J. H. De Votie, Marion. E. Bragg, Tolson & Co., Greensboro. James S. Morgan, Dayton. Basil Manly, Tuscaloosa. John E. Jones, Esq., Livingston. John Collin, St. Clair county. Dr. Wm. Dunklin, Lowndes co. John Ezell, Esq., Mississippi. 24-1/2
November 21, 1844.

GEO. G. HENRY, COMMISSION MERCHANT—MOBILE.

G. G. H. begs leave to say to those who may favor him with their custom, that any orders which may be given in relation to their Cotton will be rigidly obeyed; and when sales are submitted to his judgment, he will exercise such discretion as is afforded by the most extended information he is procuring of the state of the market, consumption and crops, as well as that of a long experience as a merchant in Mobile. Oct. 17, 1844.

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE, MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Number of Pupils present, one hundred & fifty-six. BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS. Professor MILO P. JEWETT, Principal, and Instructor in Ancient Languages and in Moral and Mental Science.

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

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

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

Miss ANNETTE N. BOOTH, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Miss ANN JUDSON HARTWELL, Assistant Teacher in Music.

Miss ELIZA G. SEXTON, Regular Course.

Miss HARRIET JONES CHANDLER, Primary and Preparatory Departments.

GOVERNESS. Miss SARAH B. KINGSBURY, Seward'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. CHASE 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 may happily prosecute their studies till they 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.

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. W. N. WYATT, J. L. GORRE, L. C. TUTT.

Feb. 8, 1845.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity for returning his acknowledgments 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.

George H. Fry, J. L. Bliss, W. G. Stewart.

FRY, BLISS, & Co.

(SUCCESSORS OF FRY, HUGHES & 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. 35-1/2

N. VOTER, JOHN A. BATTLE.

successors to Griffin & Battelle, WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 34, COMMERCE STREET, MOBILE, ALABAMA. REFER TO REV. ALEXANDER TRAVIS, Coconah Co.

" Rev. J. H. DeVotie, Perry "

" David Carter, Esq., Butler "

" Capt. John Fox, Monroe "

" Judge Ringold, Marengo "

may 26, 1844. 16-1/2

BROADWAY, NEWTON & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

R. Brodman, } Mobile, MONTELL, ALA. A. M. Sprague, } N. Orleans.

A. A. Winston, } N. Orleans, N. Orleans. A. M. Sprague, } Mobile.

JESSE H. WATKINS, 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. 7-1/2

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.

JOB WORK in the Tin, Sheet-iron and Copper line, done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

Beeswax, 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 COLLEGIATE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

THE Fall term of this Institution has commenced under very favorable circumstances. The inconveniences 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.

EDUCATION—PER TERM. \$25 00

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.

I. H. C. LEE, Secretary. [of Board Trustees. October 5, 1844. 24-1/2

NOTICE. Benevolent individuals are sometimes at a loss how to transmit the sums they may be desirous of giving to aid important objects. The subscriber hereby gives notice that he will cheerfully transmit to the Treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Convention, all moneys placed in his hands for that purpose.

Address JESSE HARTWELL, Perry Court House, Ala.

THOS. 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. 45-1/2

LEWIS COLLEY, Wholesale and Retail Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer.

No. 122, Nassau Street, New York.

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.

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 P't. Lover, 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 Ladles—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 Accordeons.