

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST

Kashville
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Edited by JAMES W. HOSKINS.

"JESUS CHRIST HIMSELF BEING THE CHIEF CORNER-STONE."—Ephesians ii. 20.

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TERMS.

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TRAVELS.

FROM UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS OF A TRAVELLER.

CHAPTER II.

Gonzales—Runaway Scrape—Fourth of July, etc.

I arrived at Gonzales on the eve of the Fourth of July, and being pleased with the appearance of things, I sat down for the summer. I had gone to Texas, with the intention of becoming a resident, and fully determined, if possible, to be pleased with every thing I should see. If this determination was not fulfilled, it was because I found it impossible. Happily I did not go there as a great many did, because I could not remain where I had been, nor was I compelled to stay after going because I could not return. It proved, to be the most fortunate event of my life, for in three months after I left Texas, I should have attended the Circuit Court of San Antonio, when the Court, Bar, and jury were all captured by Gen. Wolf, and taken in chains to Mexico.

Gonzales is a small town situated in a level prairie, on the east side of the Guadalupe river, and contains ten or twelve families. There had been at the same point previous to the revolution of '36, an old Mexican town of the same name, which was famous on account of the great "Runaway Scrape," or as it is sometimes called "The Retreat," in which the town was destroyed by order of Gen. Houston, the Commander-in-Chief. His conduct on that occasion was censured by many as being impolitic, rash, and wanting of humanity; but it was for the most part by his enemies, and particularly during the campaign for the Presidency in 1841: My own opinion is that the censure was unjust, and resulted from ignorance as well as malice.

The Mexican army under Santa Anna, were making their way through the country, unresisting, plundering, laying waste, butchering, and burning wherever they went, as though they had commenced a war of extermination against the infant Republic. The brave troops of Fannin at Goliad, had been murdered in cold blood—the immortal garrison at the Alamo, had all been put to the sword while nobly defending their country's glory—and now it was rumor that Santa Anna was marching onward with his hosts to complete his work of fury. It was a dark hour for the liberties of Texas. The greatest degree of caution, and the clearest foresight, were necessary, because the fate of the country would depend upon the result of the first battle. The Texian army being reduced to a few soldiers, inexperienced in warfare and unaccustomed to the din of arms and the terror of battle, the Commander-in-Chief felt that to hazard a battle then would be rash in the extreme. Retreat was the only path to safety, and a "retreat" was sounded. An order was given to burn the town, and none can doubt the wisdom of such policy—every house, every head of cattle, every pound of meat, and every ear of corn left behind, would have been so much advantage to the enemy. This course is adopted by all commanders skilled in military affairs, it was adopted in the revolution of '76, and is the only true policy.

I have said that I was pleased with Gonzales, and stopped for the summer. I had every reason to be pleased in view of such an evidence of advancement as a Fourth of July Celebration. The Fourth being Sunday, ceremonies were deferred until the next day. The assembly was very large, between 250 and 300 persons, which must have been a good portion of the whole population of the county, children and servants excepted; for the vote of the county was little more than 350. Every thing was seen on its bright side and a fair opportunity was given me of seeing that portion of the republic to the greatest advantage. I had the good fortune to observe, without much trouble and delay, the manners and customs, and the natural as well as the artificial charm of this people, and I was really surprised to find so far west a wilderness literally blossoming with the rose and the lily transplanted from another soil. The ceremonies of the occasion were to be performed in an Oak Grove near the river, and we all went thither to hear an Oration suited to the occasion; and then what a large majority of those present seemed to think, perhaps as they do elsewhere, the best part of the matter—to partake of a very good and substantial, if not a very splendid dinner. I thought it was well that I was included among the guests, for it was rarely the case I met with so good a meal in that portion of the country. The

Oration was tolerably good; delivered by a young member of the Bar, and replete, as it should have been, with allusions to the Fall of the Alamo, the massacre of Fannin's men, and the Revolution of '76. The Oration was preceded by the Declaration of Independence of the United States. The dinner was spread out on a table some hundred feet long, and consisted of roasted beef and barbecued meat, barbecued meat and rousé beef, and as I was told, but did not see it, some pound cake. As the table had to be honored first by the elderly gentlemen and the ladies, and I could not be included in either of these classes, this last mentioned article of desert disappeared before I obtained a seat. The old fashioned amusements, which used to follow such parties of pleasure, having been set aside as unbecoming, we had no cause to remain long after dinner, and instead of going off to play, we went home—those who wished to attend the party at night, to make preparation, and the rest about whatever suited our inclinations.

I had the pleasure of seeing at the celebration several Mexican ladies of respectable rank. There were three, one unmarried and two married; they were of small stature, very dark complexions, especially the two married ladies, coarse features, and fine forms. I presume, however, that these were not a fair sample of Mexican female beauty, as I have since seen some exceedingly handsome.

They were all accoutred very richly, and wore very costly jewelry—finger rings, ear-bells, necklaces, bracelets, and head bands. They seemed fond of talking to any who understood their language, but they disliked to use what they knew of the American language, whether little or much.

The party was on the night of the 5th, and to a stranger as I was it was in the highest degree amusing. I was not in the habit of attending such places, but wishing to acquaint myself thoroughly with the manners and customs and refinement of the people, I went and took my stand in the piazza of the house and at a window, where I could see and hear without being too closely observed. I suppose there were near a hundred attendants, who so completely filled the room that they were in danger of mashing each other's toes. The outward spectators numbered about thirty, who not having gone there with precisely the same motives which carried me, must have stood without because they could not find admittance within. The dance was the amusement of the occasion, but it appeared more a matter of business than pleasure to those engaged in it, as there was not much chat during intervals. One scene particularly attracted my attention.—In one corner of the room sat a large gentleman, whose appearance was sufficiently decent to demand respect. This could not be said of all present. He sat ensconced in the corner, with a little girl on each knee, and appeared to enjoy his position more than any other. These girls looked as though they had seen ten or twelve winters, and one of them was the fairest of the fair. I learned on enquiry that those whom I took to be girls were young ladies above the age of fourteen, and had been some time on the carpet—that the older of the two was supposed to be the affianced of the large gentleman.

The ladies were decently attired, and good looking, but the young men generally were the most uncouth-looking set I ever saw on such an occasion. Some were dressed well enough, but some wore buckskin and calico hunting shirts and boots over their pantaloons. This party was intended for amusement rather than the pleasure of eating, I presume, as I did not see any appearance of good things.

An unusual excitement grew out of this 4th of July Celebration, which I must give the reader as it presents a peculiar characteristic of the people—their unusual carelessness in the preservation of their liberties and their unwillingness to yield to every thing that favors the appearance of anti-republican principles.

Some young men of the village had formed a society for the improvement of their minds and for exercise in the art of speaking. The rules and regulations of this society were similar to those of literary debating societies in America. One rule, however, gave great offence, and that was, the proceedings were to be in secret and no one was allowed to attend without first becoming a member. This was said to be anti-republican, and subversive of liberty. In fine, a powerful prejudice was created against the society, which of course flourished in proportion as the opposition increased. We were indebted to this society for the celebration. They suggested the order of ceremonies, they provided the orator of the day, and the reader of Declaration, they bore the principal part of the expenses of the occasion, and they did every thing to ensure the happiness of their guests. As they had done so much for the benefit of others it was thought proper that they should assume a superiority in the management of affairs; members of the society, therefore, were appointed managers of the feast, and they led the procession to the grove. These things enraged the people. Complaints long and

loud were every where heard against the society. It was said that they were in the habit of holding secret meetings which should not be allowed in a republican government—that the public should know what was going on around them, what subjects they discussed, and what was the object of the society—but above all that this society has in the late proceedings established a principle of aristocracy, and contrary to the doctrine of equal rights, by assuming a superiority over others and placing themselves at the head of affairs. I was asked for an expression of opinion on this important matter, and remarked that in a Republic, liberty of opinion was allowed as well as liberty of speech, and the young men had a right to form a society for their improvement, and upon whatever principles and rules they chose, provided they did not invade the rights of others—that I presumed their meetings were secret because they had not advanced far enough to appear in public—that surely they could not be considered as invading the rights of others as long as they did not prevent others from forming similar societies—and in fine it they wished to put a stop to this they must say nothing about it; for as competition is the life of trade so is opposition the life of any institution. They stopped and in a few months the society ceased.

The people of Texas are very much devoted to their liberties; and this is as it ought to be, for they fought hard for them. It is strange that this people should have so bad a reputation abroad when liberty, honesty, and fair dealing are considered by them at home as synonymous terms. This ought not so to be.

From the Zion's Advocate.

Letter from Bro. Fogg.

Indian—The Six Nations—Schools—Meetings, &c. Bro. Wilson: While at Brantford, I visited the Indian settlements, which is two miles south of the village, where is erected a church and an institution called the Brantford Mohawk Institution, built by the New England corporation, A. D. 1820. The Indians were the original proprietors of the lands six miles each side of the Grand River, from the mouth to its source. They have relinquished their claim to the government of Canada, with a reserve of fifty thousand acres near the mouth of the river, the boundary of which will extend nearly to this institution. The corporation have a sufficient amount of land for the institution and for a farm near the premises, on which is built a house, &c. which is occupied by the superintendent of the concern, who is also the preacher for the Indians. This is a regular manual labor school for both sexes, of a high order, sustained by funds in England under the direction of the above corporation, so called, as it originally embodied in its operations the Indians of New England, when it was a colony to England. The funded property is said to be immense. Quite a number of primary schools, with religious instructors, are sustained by it, who are, also, authorized preachers, and the effect of this mental or moral cultivation of the Indian mind, is said to be in many ways beneficial. A number, who have finished their education at the high school, and have gone out married and settled in life, are virtuous, industrious and respectable. Many give evidence of piety, and are united in christian churches of different denominations.—The preachers and teachers of schools are liberally supported, and large sums of money are committed to them annually, for gratuitous distribution among the Indians.

Government Donations.

The English Government make to the Six Nations an annual donation, (called a present from the Queen,) of clothing, bedding, and all kinds of articles for hunting and house-keeping, which an Indian would need or want. It is estimated that \$20,000 worth of these articles were distributed at this place the present year. I was there the sixth and last day of the distribution; the amount then distributed was both rich and abundant. A gentleman informed me that he was at a place of distribution upon Lake Huron, a few years since, where the Indians from the interior portions of the Province were convened, when an amount worth £100,000 was distributed.

The bounty is said to be bestowed as a reward for past services in war, and to secure their loyalty for time to come. In addition to aid from England, the Provincial Government pay them a large sum annually, as interest upon money due for lands; so that they have every facility for becoming a virtuous and a wealthy people. But it is said most of them indulge in idleness, and many in intemperance, though in both less than formerly. Instead of diminishing, as many nations have in the State, they increase in population if not in wealth.

Death of Tecumseh.

On my way from London I passed the battle field where fell Tecumseh, by the American troops, commanded by Gen. Harrison. A spot stained with human blood. Near that spot is now a settlement of Moravian Indians, instructed by a preacher of that faith, which inculcates the principles of peace and concord. Not far from that place I was shown the very spot where the first Moravian Mission was established in this Province. It is now grown up to a forest of small trees.

London.

London, like the city of that name in the father land, is upon the Thames River, at the Forks, 120 miles northwest from Detroit, and about the same distance west from the Niagara River, called also the Mohawk school.

It has been mostly built up since the late rebellion, and must trace back its rise and prosperity from events which grew out of that rebellion. It became the central point of defence for Canada West. Here was erected at the time a strong fort and barracks, and a large company of soldiers still inhabit those barracks. Here, too, is the central position of the road-making operations, which have been for several years in progress, extending from Brantford to Detroit, most of the whole length, 175 miles,

being now graded, and 65 miles planked or McAdamized, at an expense of nearly £1,000 a mile. This is also a shire town of the county or district of Oxford, where is an elegant court house and prison. It is, also, a place of considerable trade. I arrived here from Brantford by the kindness of friends, and tarried free from charge with some interesting colored families. Met with Mr. Witore of Dawn—took passage with him in the stage, free from charge, by the kindness of Mr. Leger, the stage contractor and owner.

The Wilberforce Settlement.

Had I not fallen in with Mr. Witore I intended, before visiting Dawn, to have visited the Wilberforce settlement of free colored people, which lies sixteen miles north from London.—But I learned from Mr. W. and from others, that the experiment there has proved a failure, owing to bad management on the part of contractors and agents, one of whom is a Mr. Lewis, a colored man from Ohio, who, it is said, has collected large sums of money, both in the Province and in the States, and instead of passing them over and obtaining for the settlers a good title to their lands, squandered them, and charged and sued the people for his time; that Benjamin Paul, brother to the late Thomas Paul of Boston, obtained considerable amount of the settlers, to defray his expenses, to enable him to take a voyage to England, to beg for the colony; that he went and obtained, as it is said, some £5,000, mostly by subscription, but for some cause did not collect much of it so that the settlers were impoverished rather than aided by his agency. That the settlers have become disheartened, and have moved away, until only about fifteen families remain, and they extremely poor. It is said that Mr. Nathaniel Paul is dead, but that some of his family, with Thomas Paul's widow, live there, and are much respected; that other members of the family have married and live at Toronto. That there is a Baptist church, of which Mr. H. Paul was formerly pastor, and that a resident colored minister is now the pastor.

Dawn—The Manual Labor Institute, &c.

I am now at the settlement of the Manual Labor Institute, at Dawn Mills, of which Rev. Hiram Wilson is missionary agent, Rev. E. E. Kirkland principal teacher of the young men, Miss Ratoon teacher of the young ladies, and Miss Backen teacher of the children. For the accommodation and support of this institution, 300 acres of land have been purchased, lying upon the Sydenham River, 25 miles above its entrance into the Lake St. Clair, at the cost of \$1,050. The land is of the first quality, very level, with 50 acres cleared since the location of the school. Upon the north side of the river is erected five small log dwelling-houses, including a boarding house. Likewise, two school houses, one 40 by 20, one and a half story, with folding doors, to divide the lower story into two school-rooms—the upper story used for sleeping rooms for the young men, and the chamber of the boarding house for the young ladies; the other, a small house, 16 by 14, for the primary school. An ill-built framed barn, 30 by 40 feet, and a brick building, designed for a cellar, and a cellar, kitchen, store rooms, &c. not yet finished, and a small building for making potash with one boiler. The river, where the buildings are erected, forms a regular curve, the buildings forming a line upon the back of the curve, parallel with the river, the distance of about half a mile, presenting a delightful prospect of the river, and of the rich underlands upon the opposite side.

There is now in the three departments 70 scholars, male and female. The young men usually spend four hours in labor of some kind each day, which is so arranged as about to pay their board. But while this may be done by the more robust and healthy, there are others of feeble constitutions and of different habits, who cannot do it, and therefore must be helped or be denied the advantage of an education.

The whole expense for instruction, stewardship, &c. only amounted to \$750, viz: Prof. Wilson, \$200; Rev. E. E. Kirkland, \$150; steward and wife \$180; two female teachers \$200. Last year's income, 100 bushels of wheat, 50 do. of corn, and 1200 do. of potatoes, with the milk of two cows and the use of one yoke of oxen; bricks, 150,000; on hand, \$0,000, at \$1 per thousand, \$320; improvement of the land since the settlement, \$800; buildings worth \$1200; lumber on hand, \$100 worth.

The principal agents in establishing this institution are Mr. J. C. Fuller, of New York, a Friend, and Rev. Hiram Wilson, a graduate of Oberlin Ohio. Mr. F. first visited England and obtained \$800, to be expended in this Province for the education of the colored population; and the appropriation of a portion of it was made with the consent of the colored people to the establishment of this school. Since then, Messrs Fuller and Wilson have both visited England, and have obtained further aid, also from the States. A portion of the boxes of clothing, sent in for distribution, is appropriated to the aid of this school. Should the institution be judiciously managed, its influence must be very beneficial. Up to the present time the more intelligent and informed ascribe to its managers policy of motive; and yet the policy pursued is severely criticised. By some it is thought the plan of operation is much larger than will be called for in many years, and that the amount expended above what would be needed to sustain a common school, would have been far more useful to the colored people, had it been appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the Province, which in many places, for the want of support, very much decline, or have been given up. On the other hand, it is argued, that as government schools are now being established in every part of the Province, with equal privileges to all, irrespective of nation or color, and all are taxed with a sum equal to the amount given by government, whether they are worth \$100 or \$1000; that notwithstanding the various obstacles in the way of the colored people, of having equal privileges in these schools, because of their color, they should stand for their rights in this thing, and leave the abolitionists to sustain the institution at Dawn, in which no quality instructors add to furnish men of education for other purposes.

For myself I feel unprepared to give an opinion. It is often much easier to find fault than to improve. It is however a fact that no more have yet attended than what would compose a respectable common school, and that at present the young men under the care of Rev. Mr. Kirkland are, as to the time spent in the school and their attainments, the small children of the school. One thing seems obvious: it is of some consequence, and yet difficult to secure—the confidence and approbation of the colored people towards the management of the institution.—There is now much dissatisfaction and heart-burning, occasioned by the expense laid out and the little benefit resulting, and particularly that so much of the amount of clothing and bedding sent in, as they suppose, for gratuitous distribution, should be sold to sustain that institution.

Since writing the above, I have visited Chatham, near the head of navigation upon the Thames River, 50 miles north of Detroit: Sandwich, 2 miles below Detroit, upon the east side of the river; Amherst, or Maiden, 16 miles farther down the river, and at the head of Lake Erie; and Colchester, 16 miles down the Lake. These are the principal landing places of the fugitives from slavery, as they enter Canada.—And the number for the last two years is said to be much larger than any previous year—some say more than ten years before. They speak in high terms of the kindness and care of the abolitionists on the way, but are generally disappointed on arriving at Canada. The prejudices of the people in this quarter are very strong. They need, *should have, and must have* much more help from the New England States than they have had. Upon this subject I intend soon to write.

I have had some opportunity to know the truth of the case of Mr. Fairbank and Miss Webster, having seen the family whom they were charged of aiding away. It is indeed an interesting family. But my sheet is full.

Yours, truly,

S. FOGG.

Detroit, Feb. 20, 1845.

Illustrations of Chinese Customs &c.

From a work lately published by Mons. Brugiere, a French priest, who secretly travelled through China, the following extracts are made to show the condition of the people who now are claiming the attention of all mankind.

Chinese Circumstances.

The church who attended me wished to borrow me a covert, and unfortunately found one. As soon as I drew closer to me, I was covered from head to foot, with a kind of vermin very common in China; for there is not a single inhabitant of the great central empire who is not abundantly supplied with them. I had succeeded in keeping myself clear of them, from the time when I left the Peking bark till then; and on this occasion I soon freed myself from them. This slight inconvenience was soon followed by another. I felt a terrible itching, which lasted six months. I was excruciated from head to foot. I thought I had the itch. I consulted several Chinese physicians. After feeling my pulse in both wrists and for a long time, they agreed that it was not the itch. Some said I had been exposed to the cold, that I had drunk too much water; when in fact I had been very near dying with heat and thirst. One of them thought that chagrin was the cause of my disorder. Perhaps he judged correctly. However that may be, they all treated me as for the itch. They ordered an ointment, and I must submit. Almost as soon as the ointment was applied, my head became strangely bloated; I could neither drink, eat, nor open my mouth; and the blood ran from all my gums. At length, after six months of remedies and patience, my health was wholly restored.

Imposition upon Travellers.

We met several convicts in chains, going into exile. As soon as they saw us, the officers who had them in charge sat down upon a little hillock—except one, who held the end of the chain. A dispute soon commenced between the malefactors and my people. "We want some money," said the convicts. "You shall not have it," answered my guides. "Then we will let ourselves be crushed upon the wheels of your wagon," and in fact they threw themselves down in the road directly across the wheel. "Get out of the way," we will not. We will have money, or die here. From words it came to blows. My people dragged them by the chain away from the wagon under which they lay, and received some injury in return. My guide made a last effort, and flung himself master of the field. Luckily, these gaily slaves were carrying their wives with them. They took the place of their husbands, and relieved the contest. In this country, today and one woman, even in justifiable self-defence, is an affair of state; so that we must have recourse to entreaties and complications. My interpreter, who was very polite, harangued them; but nothing could shake their purpose. They declared that they would never quit their post till they had received money; and as they lay under the horses' feet, we were obliged to bargain with them. We gave them six francs, contracting with them for a free passage. We might, it is true, have had recourse to a mandarin, but it would have belonged to me, as the principal person of the caravan to prosecute the complaint, and that would have been falling into new danger.

The soldiers put on the air of strangers to this singular contest. Instead of opposing the audacity of the malefactors, for which they were responsible, they remained quiet spectators; for they were to share the profits. In certain districts of China they rob openly, but never kill. This depredation is seldom officially repressed. Thirty leagues South of Peking, there was some years since a society of robbers, who carried on their business in full day light. The magistrates whose duty it was to watch for the public safety encouraged this disorder; for they were in the plot and shared with the malefactors the fruit of their rapine. The emperor desired that all his subjects should be happy and live in peace under the protection of the laws. He wished to have justice rendered equally to all people, without respect of persons, and dooms the mandarins who neglect their duty to severe punishment; but he is not always obeyed. The cry of the people does not easily reach the throne. The mode of government, the haughty selfishness of oriental despots, forbid a private individual not merely to speak to the prince but even to see him.

The great Wall of China.

This wall, and the other wonders of China, ought to be seen only in painting; if their reputation is to be saved from injury. The great wall is remarkable for nothing but its length, which is more than five hundred leagues. It has several sinuosities. Its main direction is from East to West. This rampart, formerly covered with bricks, which are now fallen down, forms the boundary of three or four provinces, each

which, in Europe, would make a considerable kingdom. Along the plains and valleys it forms a bulwark with battlements five or six toises high. There is nothing but a ridge of earth, flanked, at short distances, with little hillocks, resembling redoubts, but with no one to guard them. At considerable distances from each other, are gates, for the convenience of travellers and the collection of tolls. This wall separates China, which is on the South, from Tartary on the North. I passed it by the gate called Chem Teliou, by which the Russians pass, when they come to Peking. No one took any notice of me. The people stationed there turned their backs—perhaps on purpose to embolden me, and those who shall come after me. It was watch should become strict, the wall might be passed without observation by way of the mountains, or through the breaches made by time.

The Home of Cowper.

Cowper's house at Olney is still standing, but in the same ruinous state so humorously described by the poet; his parlor is occupied as a girl's school. The summer house in the garden—the "shrubbery," in which the gentle bard used to sit, and his verses—also remains its walls covered with the names of visitors. Cowper's residence in the neighboring village of Weston has been much altered, but is still beautiful, with a profusion of roses in front. There is, however, an addition on each side of the poetic mansion, and the village stocks are opposite the windows! It was "Royal Oak Day," 25th of May, when we visited Weston; and a graceless rogue of a rustic was at the time undergoing punishment in the stocks. The young men parading the village with oak-apples in their hats, were nearly as intoxicated. Happily, thought we, Cowper no longer exists to witness this desecration of his beloved Weston! We met with an old family servant of the poet, named Sally Brown, who talked with affectionate interest of the "dear gentleman," and of the unhappy man under which he labored. Cowper and Mrs. Cowper are spoken of by the villagers, as "Sally Cowper and Ma'am Cowper." Such is the name. The mansion house of the Throgmorton, celebrated by Cowper, has been razed to the ground. The proprietor resides in another country; and to "save expenses," the old seat of the family was pulled down. The "wilderness" is overgrown with weeds; and the "aloe," carved with many a name, has fallen into equal neglect. The bells of Olney were sounding sweetly in the distance, when we paced this deserted spot, by the colonnade of elms described by the poet. The noisy, industrious rooks were cawing among the woods; and the silent Ouse, "pursuing its sinuous course among the rich meadows, was just visible below Clifton Tower. Compared with the scenery around Huntingdon, the neighborhood of Olney might well appear a sort of poetical paradise. The whole country seems consecrated to the memory of Cowper; and there,

"If we may unbodied choose a sanctuary,"

His gentle spirit is undisturbed still a visitant.

Character and Poetry of Gray.

BY H. T. TUCKERMAN.

The poetry of Gray, like his life and character, correct, scholarly and reflective. It is singularly free from all trace of impulse and fever. Its most striking beauties are verbal, and the trait which mainly charms us is that of choice expression or elegance of diction. Art predominates in every line. There is little creative energy, little earnestness or exuberant fancy. All is choice, appropriate and carefully elaborated.—The point at which we recognize what is individual and therefore affecting in Gray's poems, is pathos. He did not possess that comprehensive sympathy essential to dramatic writing.—The fragment of his tragedy Agrippina betrays a familiarity with classic models and possesses a certain facility of language, but beyond this promises little and was wisely abandoned. A large portion of his limited writing consists of translations from Latin. Norse and Welsh poetry, early taste, led him to confine his poetical efforts to the former language. His English poems have little descriptive merit, and in the few attempts he made in the way of humor must be deemed unsuccessful. But when his muse obeyed the thoughtful and melancholy view which constituted the most genuine poetical phase of his mind, we are carried a long way from his solemn but pleasing strain, and feel the true inspiration of pathos subdued in its expression by reflection and taste. "Gray," said Walpole, "was never a boy." His solitary riffs amid the philosophers and poets of antiquity, his religious habits, his early bereavements, his thoughtful temper, all fitted him to muse and to moralize over the serious aspect of life. Yet his pathos is never obtrusive or forced, but flows with a native and winning beauty. Even the simple epitaph he inscribed upon his mother's tomb, we recognize this quiet yet none the less touching sadness that distinguishes his poetry.

Here

Sleeps the remains

of

Dorothy Gray, Widow.

The careful, tender mother of many children; One of whom alone had the misfortune to survive her.

Strange Disease.—A very singular contagion has broken out in Valatie, a small village in Columbia county, New York. It discolors the face to a greenish cast, the eyes lose their usual expression, and have a vacant stare, the voice becomes husky, the memory vanishes, and the conversation becomes confused and a set of incoherent sentences is jumbled together, without order and without meaning. The strength leaves and the form dwindles away to a skeleton. The person attacked raves like a maniac. No have died from it as yet, but numbers are afflicted with it.

Tanning.—Simon Snyder of Dayton, Ohio, has made an important discovery in tanning leather, for which he has taken out a patent, and has gone to Europe for the same purpose. The secret is not published—but by this new process calf skins may be tanned in from 10 to 20 days and heavier hides in a proportionally short time. The leather thus made is of superior quality and much more durable and flexible than that tanned by the ordinary process. And a man by a small outlay can carry on the business successfully, says the Dayton Transcript.

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

Col. J. M. BAILY, of Scottville, Bith County, is an authorized Agent for the Alabama Baptist.

THE LECTURE.—The Temperance Lecture of Mr. J. L. Jones was attended last Sunday night by a very crowded assembly, and the result was an addition to the temperance list of more than twenty names, mostly ladies. Mr. Jones is a very young man, and we should have been surprised by his effort if we had not been prepared for something extra. The Lecture was satisfactory to all, and left a very favorable impression of the young gentleman's talents.

THE MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—Mr. Henry Horn, a very respectable and good citizen, and a worthy member of the Baptist Church, was arraigned this week before the Circuit Court of this County, under a charge of forgery, without a semblance of proof, and before the case had proceeded far it was dismissed by the Court with an expression of shame for those who presented it. It is bad enough for a man to be prosecuted for such an offence; but to be thus basely, dishonestly, and maliciously prosecuted, is disgraceful to human nature, and revolting to common sense. We publish this in order to counteract the prejudice which the very mention of the case must have created against the defendant.

THE CONVENTION.—Our brethren Hartwell, DeVoe, and King, have left for the Convention at Augusta; how many others of our delegates, we do not know. We hope the brethren have all gone in the fear of God, and with an eye single to his glory. If they have we do not dread the result. We are happy in being able to say that the South are united on the subject by the best of bonds, and bring thus united, they will prove a host battling for the cause of truth and justice. We are gratified also by the fact that our rights are properly appreciated by those at the North whose opinions we value.

MR. FOOTE'S LETTER.—In this letter there is some trash about "equal rights," "negro privileges," and "colored schools," but so much information concerning Indian Missions, which may be interesting to our readers, that we cannot refrain from publishing it. They can take the good and throw the bad away. There is some colored rascality in it also, and we are glad that Abolitionists get paid for their crime, though their friends ought not to countenance for that purpose.

CRIME.—Murder seems to become more and more common every day. Surely Satan must have commenced his probation of freedom, to oppress the nation, for crime is stalking about with brazen front and lofty stride in the midst of the people. Notwithstanding the divine law has said "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," and human laws are enacted for the punishment of offences, yet men are turned out upon the community, with hearts steeped in crime and hands reeking with the blood of their fellow men. The aim of the law has become too short to reach them. Almost every day we hear of cases of outrageous brutal, cold-blooded murder—the perpetrators of which go unpunished. How is it effected? They criminal employ his counsel, who makes affidavit for him that he is not prepared for trial because of the absence of witnesses, or that he cannot get justice where he committed the deed, and thus procures a postponement of his trial from term to term until finally the case must be dismissed for want of evidence, and the criminal goes free, though his brother's blood cries to heaven from the ground against him. We do not say this without knowing something about it; we allude only to cases which have been tried. When a case of this character occurs, which, if justice could have her day, would be punished to the utmost extent of the law, the first thing which the counsel seeks for is a postponement of the trial, and if the criminal has money, this can always be effected by bribing the witnesses to disappear, and paying the counsel well for it. O tempora! O mores! How long are we to be thus abused? But the question is asked can this be prevented? Yes we say it can be prevented by the courts doing their duty. When they bind over or commit the culprit, let them also bind over in heavy bonds the witnesses for appearance, and let them refuse a postponement for trivial reasons. Justice will then have her due more frequently.

RETURNS OF WINTER.—The moon has been around several degrees farther north than she has been in the habit of being at this season; and brought back the climate we had two or three months since.

SWEET POTATOES.—At the table of our good friend Joel Parish, with whom we have our country residence, we feast daily upon the sweet potato we have seen in many a day. It may be useful to some to know how they are preserved—Take them from the soil in which they grow, and put them, without being dried, in a half of dry earth, with a small aperture passing through the top. By this means they may be preserved without losing a peck in 25 bushels.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—At the table of our good friend Joel Parish, with whom we have our country residence, we feast daily upon the sweet potato we have seen in many a day. It may be useful to some to know how they are preserved—Take them from the soil in which they grow, and put them, without being dried, in a half of dry earth, with a small aperture passing through the top. By this means they may be preserved without losing a peck in 25 bushels.

For the Alabama Baptist.
To the Cahawba Association.
By examining the Minutes of the last Session of this Association, I find an error committed by myself or the printer relative to the time of holding the next session. It should read Saturday before the 3d, instead of 4th Sabbath. Ministering brethren are particularly requested to notice the above.
A. W. JACKSON.

For the Alabama Baptist.
Action of the Church at La Fayette, Chambers County, Alabama.

According to previous arrangement, a meeting was held with the Baptist Church at La Fayette, Chambers County, Ala. composed of a number of Delegates and brethren from churches composing the Liberty Association, April 8th, 1845. A Sermon was delivered by Elder Levi Parks.

The meeting was then organized by calling Elder F. Callaway to the Chair and B. Stamps to act as Secretary.

Delegates and other brethren were in attendance from the following churches, to wit: High Pine, Bethel, Auburn, Sardis, County Line, Russell County, Friendship, County Line, Chambers County, Bethesda, Newhope, Providence, State Line, Antioch, Sandy Creek, Shilo, Farmville and La Fayette.

At the request of the Chair, Rev. J. R. Humphries explained the object of the meeting, viz: That the principal object was to confer on the propriety of sending delegates to the contemplated Baptist Convention to be held in Augusta, Georgia, relative to the formation of a Southern Convention.

Resolved, That T. S. Smith, N. M. Thornton, J. R. Humphries, Levi Parks, James Cadenhead and B. Stamps, be appointed a committee to prepare resolutions to carry out the object of the meeting. The committee withdrew and in a short time presented the following resolutions, viz:

1. Resolved, unanimously, That we believe the Board of Foreign Missions in Boston have abrogated the constitution by which we were bound together as one in Foreign and Domestic Missions, in refusing to appoint slaveholders either as Missionaries or Agents. Therefore being disposed not to force ourselves upon our beloved brethren at the North, who are opposed to scriptural slavery, we recommend that the South withdraw any further co-operation with them in the Mission cause.

2. Resolved, That respect to ourselves, and a due sense of justice done us, call loudly for some action on the subject.

3. Resolved, therefore, That a further co-operation with them under existing circumstances, would be in our view to plead to their unjust charges against us, in reference to our system of Domestic Slavery, and an acknowledgment of our incompetency to act for ourselves, or rather our want of a qualification to act as Christians or ministers on terms of equality with them.

4. Resolved, That in our opinion a Southern Convention is expedient, by which we may be enabled to bestow our benevolent contributions without its flowing through the hands of those who denounce and abuse us.

5. Resolved, That brethren F. Callaway, J. R. Humphries, Levi Parks, G. W. Gunn and W. B. Jones, be appointed delegates to the contemplated Baptist Convention, to be held in Augusta, Georgia, on the 5th of May next, to confer on the propriety of forming a Southern Convention.

6. Resolved, That the minutes be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Editors of the Alabama Baptist and Christian Index for publication.

F. CALLAWAY, Chairman.
B. STAMPS, Secretary.

For the Alabama Baptist.

Brother Hooper.—The leading object I have had in my communications, has been to show that the many and other benevolent societies, were accountable to the Churches for any acts affecting fellowship. I do not pretend, that this is a settled question. But it is clear to my mind, if it is not, it should now be considered and settled. If these bodies are to be permitted, to separate from each other, through want of fellowship and that up on points, alone under the control of the churches, I ask, how will the American Baptists vindicate themselves before the religious world? It is enough to say that our Methodist brethren split before us! I dare say that Baptists abroad, will not be satisfied at this! The Methodist have a written Discipline, subject to be altered by a legislative power, which Baptists do not recognize. If I have been properly schooled in Baptist views they believe the holy scriptures, especially the New Testament, to contain the Christian Constitution and Code of laws, and that these meet every question of local and general government, in the Churches; and that each Church is bound to its individual members, and to the denomination generally, as well as to each member particularly, so to interpret and conform to the constitution and laws that the members all over the world can come together, at the same table and commune in holy fellowship, and that the Ministers can interchange pulpits and be co-workers in the great field, the world. That any church despoiling themselves, or countenancing a member whether minister or not, but especially a minister in departing is accountable to the whole denomination. To each church—yes, each member. No difference, North or South. And the conservative character of our government, is not at all encroached upon by this view. It is strengthened. It places each, up on the only ground, where the sovereignty and independence of the one, would not interfere with that of the other.

The evil that the American churches have now to contend with, is that certain societies have sprung up, by voluntary association, whose operations are involving certain "tests" of fellowship, which to say the least, had not been regarded before their existence. The question is, ought these now to be regarded? If right, they should be. Who then is to determine this question? Not the Societies; for they are the parties in contention, and cannot do it from a difference among themselves. They have nothing really to do with religious governments. According to Baptist views, if they were to attempt it, they would be a self-created Body of usurpers or intruders. I agree these views are getting rather old time marks. I glory in them, for that very reason. This is what makes me a Missionary Baptist. This conservative feature in our government sweeps away all the trash and lumber human opposition invents, to hinder the flowing of the gospel in our world. The conduct of at least one, of these new societies, reminds me very much of bodies I have seen together in Alabama, who unchurch themselves, by endeavoring to show they are the very church. The Primitive, because they declare non-fellowship with those who believe it is right to give support to the gospel in all the world, and because they sanction the principle that what used to be known as a mere adversary body should now be made a "testing" one to return to the breach and how it is to be closed up (for there is a way.) I am very much reminded by what I read in Southern and Northern papers, of the family contending how the cows got into the field, while in the view of the old Deacon, the first thing ought to be to get them out. There is mischief going on. The Lord's harvest is waiting. The reapers have fallen out. Ah! but says one, we will support you, go to that field and I will stay here. But I am a better man than you. Away they go indulging bad feelings against each other. I ask not will the Lord of the harvest charge them with blame? Is this the scripture course?

The new "test" to be plain, and ought to be set up, is on the question of slavery. This is to be met; separation of these societies, brings it right into the church. If a wrong action can bring up a subject "right," this subject has to come to the only standard that Baptist acknowledge, the Bible. That the churches of the South should bring it there, is clear, from the fact that certain members of Northern churches, have decided that the holding of slaves disqualifies men ordained and fellowshiped by sister churches, from becoming Missionaries in Foreign fields. If from God's word it does, the churches South are bound to those brethren to put a stop to the ministry of those men. Some Baptist have gone further and said in substance the very "money in the Lord's treasury is corrupted by the hands of slave holders." Fellowship with such is destroyed. It is vain to cloak. Here then is the point to be settled. "Is it a sin for us to hold slaves in a country tolerating it?" If so, I contend it should cease and that all the treasure of the whole body is bound to remove it.

A BAPTIST.

Circular.

To the Members of the State Convention of the Baptist Association of South Carolina.

Dear Brethren:—You have all seen or heard of the late reply of the Alabama Baptist to the enquiries of the Alabama Baptist State Convention, and have particularly noticed the following sentence: "If any one should offer himself as a missionary, having slaves, and should insist on retaining them as his property, we can never be a party to any arrangement which would imply approbation of slavery." This declaration of the Board will assuredly go far to dry up the streams of pecuniary contribution to benevolent objects in the South—streams which have been fast diminishing for some years. Already are the funds for the treasury of the Board withered by our brethren of Alabama and Virginia. This results from the extraordinary and unconstitutional action of the Board.

Now, under this state of things, action is required at the hands of Southern Baptists, and that without unnecessary delay. Sustained as I wrote from La Grange, Georgia, to the Board of agents of our Convention, (my constitutional advisers in the case,) to obtain their approbation of an extra call of the Convention, expecting to receive their answers on my return to this place. Four of the Board, out of eight that composed it, concur in the necessity of an extra meeting of the Convention. From the remaining number, I have received no answer, owing to the remoteness of some of their Post Offices, and to the necessity, from my ignorance of the Post Offices of others, I do not know, however, that when I do hear from them, I shall have their concurrence in the measure.

The propriety of your assembling at an early period, (and this is my excuse for not waiting longer for answers from the members of the Board, from whom no communications have yet reached me) is obvious from the fact, that our brethren from Virginia have proposed the meeting of a Southern Convention of Baptists, at Augusta, Georgia, on the Thursday before the second Lord's day in May, and our brethren of Georgia have accepted the proposal. The time and place for such Convention to meet are, therefore, settled. Such a Convention will then be certainly held and the propriety of our being represented there, is too apparent to need remark. Under all these circumstances, I invite you to assemble at Edgefield C. H. at 11 o'clock, on the Saturday before the first Lord's day in May, to deliberate on the course of action to be pursued and to appoint delegates to the Convention to be held in Augusta. I am happy to say that the Baptist Church here unanimously concurs in the invitation. I indulge the hope, then, of seeing you here at the time appointed, and that we may finish our business in time for our delegates to the Convention at Augusta to take their seats in that body. Allow me to close with one strong reason for your coming together, viz: the necessity of union among ourselves.

I remain, dear brethren, affectionately yours,
WILLIAM B. JOHNSON,
President of the State Convention of the Baptist Association in South Carolina.
Edgefield C. H., S. C. April 14, 1845.

STEELE constantly preached economy to others, but forgot to practice it himself. He was always in debt, and once pulled the nose of an acquaintance, who hesitated to lend him a large sum of money—Certainly a curious way of obtaining a draft.

Tennessee Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

At meeting of the Board of the Tenn. Baptist Foreign Mission Society, held in Nashville, April 2nd, 1845, the answer of the Acting For. Mission Board in Boston to the late questions of the Alabama State Convention having been read, the following preamble and resolutions, were after mature deliberation, unanimously passed.

Whereas, The dissemination of the word of God in all lands, and the conversion to Him of the heathen world, is an object dear to our hearts; and Whereas, the more effectually to prosecute this object, by the Church collectively, the Triennial Convention was organized, the duties of which, during its recess, are performed by an Acting Board, at present, and for some time past, located in Boston; and Whereas that Board was virtually, and substantially, instructed as to their course in relation to the question of abolitionism, by a resolution passed at the last session of the Convention, repudiating all connection with both slavery and anti-slavery, in all official proceedings, Therefore

1. Resolved, That we sincerely regret that any portion of our brethren should have suspected the integrity of the Acting Board, and thought it necessary publicly to interrogate them, and require them explicitly to say whether they would obey the instructions of the Convention, or carry out their views, in the premises.

2. Resolved, That, as the Acting Board of For. Missions is but the agent of the Triennial Convention, and bound to obey its instructions, we exceedingly regret that in assuming the position indicated by their answer to the questions of the Ala. State Convention, in appointing missionaries, to have regard to the question of slavery, they acted the trust reposed in them, and thus rendered themselves justly obnoxious to the censure of the whole Church.

3. Resolved, That we repudiate all idea of a dissolution of our Foreign Mission Union, and respectfully advise our brethren who may compose the contemplated Southern Convention, not to entertain a proposition looking to such a result, but to refer the whole matter to the adjustment of the Triennial Convention at its next regular meeting.

4. Resolved, That the present state of our For. Missions, the great want of funds for their support, and the perishing condition of the millions of heathendom, loudly demand increased efforts on the part of Christians, to sustain the work; and that we will still, for the present, relying upon their integrity, and disposition to act in accordance with our instructions, continue to transmit our funds to the existing Board.

5. Resolved, That in our opinion, the Convention will not sustain the position taken by the present Acting Board regarding slavery.

6. Resolved, That copies of the resolutions be transmitted to the Board of the Triennial Convention, soon to convene in Annual Session, at Providence, R. I. and to the Convention proposed to be held in the South, with the request that they be read, as expressive of our opinions, and assiduous, regarding the subject in question.

J. H. MARSHALL, Pres't.
C. K. WINSTON, Sec.

Revivals.

We rejoice to see that revivals are becoming quite common again among all denominations of evangelical Christians in different parts of the country. The following accounts have been condensed from various papers:

A revival has recently taken place at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in which 50 persons were brought into the ark of safety. Mineral Point was till lately an extremely dissipated place. The revival was preceded by a great temperance reformation in which 500 persons took the pledge.

At New Diggins, near Mineral Point, nearly 50 have recently been converted to God.

In Calais, Me. a good religious interest is felt through the town. A good number have experienced religion. Many of the converts are Sabbath School scholars.

Seventy-five persons have recently been added to the First Baptist church of Troy, N. Y., as the result of a meeting conducted by Elder Knapp.

The South Baptist church in Albany, N. York has within two months received an accession of 70 members. The work, it is said, is still in progress.

Prof. North of Hamilton College, N. York, writes to the New York Evangelist, that "one of the most powerful and interesting revivals of religion that ever came under my notice, is now in progress within the walls of Hamilton College. Quite a number of promising and gifted young men have become the subjects of a hopeful change."

Michigan City, Ind.—The Rev. Mr. Colton, pastor of the Congregational church in Michigan City, writes that the Lord had poured out his Spirit this winter upon his people, and that sixty souls have been hopefully converted.

Revivals appear to be in progress in Bridgton and other places in West Jersey. Fifty persons have been added to the Methodist church there, and nearly as many to the Millville church.

The Rochester Democrat says:—"We understand that there is some special religious interest at the Washington street church, and also at the First Baptist church in this city."

The Rev. J. Holmes, of Watertown, Ohio, writing to a friend in Cincinnati, says:

"The spiritual seed sown here for many years has been taking root. For some ten days brother Edwards, of Belpre, has been aiding me in the harvest of souls. About thirty think they have recently found Christ precious to their souls. Several members of the church found their foundation was sand, and have sought the Lord for the first time. We hope there is a richer blessing in store for us."

A DAY AT MOUNT VERNON, is indeed, worthy to be marked with a white stone, in counting the days of one's life! Who can stroll through the groves, linger in the porticos, sit and reflect on the halls, and stand before the Tomb at Mount Vernon, without being almost overwhelmed with the recollections and associations of the scene! And there the descendants of the Great Chief still remain, despoiling the elegant and refined hospitalities of the venerated mansion, with that kindness and courtesy which we feel belongs them, and graces their abode. Long may they live to hold the possession of an inheritance as dear to them, as it is precious to the nation.

Every visitor, approaching the Tomb with reverence and awe—and few choose to break the silence inspired at the hallowed spot. In two marble sarcophagi before you, lie the remains of George Washington and Martha's wife. The mind retires within itself and musing and language ceases to be the utterance of our feelings.

The Mansion itself, and the surrounding buildings, are as nearly in the state they were in during the life of Washington, as can well be—though the rude touches of Time cannot be avoided. Nor can we have it otherwise! Mount Vernon would look out of place pranked up with the recreating fashions of modern days.

We intend no description of that which has so often been described, nor no parade of the thoughts of one, who, for the first time in his life, leaned upon the columns of Mount Vernon.

Perhaps the impressions are deeper than they would have been, had the same scenes been gazed upon in earlier life. They could not have been deeper.—[Alex. Gazette.

The Progress of our Country.—The Seat of Government.

We recently alluded to the onward and rapid progress of our country and to the necessity at some early period, of removing the seat of Government to some more central position. The resolutions annexing Texas and the admission of two new States— Iowa and Florida—have given more force to this view; and it is now highly probable that the subject of removing the seat of government will speedily become a topic of interest and importance, and excite much discussion. Under existing arrangements, a member of Congress may reach Washington from the remote eastern and northern points, in the course of three or four days or in less than a week, at most, while the members from the remote west and southwest, can hardly reach Washington under three or four weeks, especially at seasons when the traveling is difficult. It is clear, therefore, that the seat of government must sooner or later be removed; especially as we are yearly extending our boundaries westward, while the limits of the north and east are stationary. The future unfolds a wide field to the fancy of the imaginative. Lo! king back at the progress of this country since the formation of the constitution to the rapid increase of the States in numbers and in population, and if we have now within our borders something like 20,000,000 of souls, and measuring the time to come and its events by the period that has gone by; who may venture to foretell with any thing like confidence, the condition of affairs on this continent, and especially our portion of it, a hundred years hence. One of the writers of the day, supposing that Texas will come in says that "we shall then have 29 states, with the prospect of the formation of about 30 more." It is said that the territory between Iowa, Missouri, and the Pacific ocean, is sufficient to make twenty-seven new states, Texas extra, (to the one already admitted, we have three or four more. These added to the twenty-nine now formed, will swell the number to about 61." The present 29 states, will give us 58 senators, and a large increase in the house of representatives also. When the 61 states are formed, we shall probably have a population over 100,000,000 of people. We shall then number 122 senators, and a probably 500 members of the house of representatives. New York will then contain one or two millions of people with its commerce ramified throughout the world. St. Louis will probably be the seat of government with its 100,000 or 500,000 inhabitants. Railroads and telegraphs will connect it with the Pacific ocean on one side, and the Atlantic on the other, while the mighty Mississippi will convey its swelling commerce, brought over the Rocky Mountains en route from China to the Gulf of Mexico."

Let us remember, however, that we have higher duties to perform than the mere acquisition of territory. While anxious to extend the blessings of republican government—let us also make constant and untiring efforts to strengthen the foundations of virtue, to inculcate the lessons of integrity and patriotism, to disseminate the truth of Christianity, and to aid by every means in our power, the moral and mental improvement of our race. Our state-maps philanthropist should look beyond more worldly grandeur, and should be as ambitious to elevate the American character in all that refines, adorns, and purifies as to add to the national resources, or to extend the national domain.—[Edw. Register.

THE DAIRYMAN'S DAUGHTER.

The following interesting incident is related by a correspondent of the Montreal Harbinger. During the visit of the allied sovereigns to England about thirty years ago, they visited Portsmouth, and in the vicinity of Portsmouth, a circumstance occurred so trivial in itself, but pregnant with consequences, which eternally alone will fully develop. The Emperor of Russia, whilst standing on the balcony of a house, which overlooks the dockyard, and commands an extensive prospect of the surrounding country, was accosted with great courtesy by a gentleman in black, who offered his Majesty the use of his telescope, and gave him all the information he desired as to the surrounding objects. This gentleman was the Rev. Leigh Richmond, the author of the "Dairyman's Daughter," a tract now known in all quarters of the globe.

On returning home, the good man, revolving the events of the day, resolved on testifying his respect for the emperor, by sending him a copy of his tract, and accompanying it by a reference in writing, to the unexpected meeting on the dockyard tower. It was sent accordingly, and on the emperor's return from Russia, acknowledged by the present from his Majesty of a handsome diamond ring. The tract was given to the Princess M.—by her translated into the Russian language, and a large edition of it published, at his Majesty's expense, for circulation through the empire. This led to a correspondence between the Princess and the author, and this again to her translation and composition of many other tracts, multitudes of which have been and are still scattered in all directions of that land. This was to the princess a labour of love.—She found her chief delight in the practical consecration of all her time and talents to the glory of her Saviour—and in her own conduct as a Christian in all the relations of life she exemplified the meekness, humility, unaffected gentleness, unrelaxed benevolence, and enlightened and well-tempered soul, so rarely to be met, and as the ornament of a palace.

Interior of a Hut in an Alpine Valley.—There is no such thing as a table, unless the top of a chance barrel be admitted as the representative of one; nor are there any chairs, though the one-legged milking stool, which affords an inconvenient repose to a weary traveller, is an indulgence which he probably owes solely to its indispensability in the great overworking objects in which all the uses and habits of a chalet centre—the keeping and feeding of cows, and the procuring and manufacture of milk. Morning, noon, and night, the inhabitants think of nothing but milk, it is their first, last, and only care; they eat exclusively preparations of it; their only companions are the cattle which yield it; money can procure for them here no luxuries; they count their wealth by cheeses.—[Forbes Travels through the Alps of Savoy.

MISSIONARIES FROM CHINA.—The Rev. Dr. ARDEL, has arrived at N. Y., in 78 days Macao, the shortest passage ever made between the two ports. He returns in very feeble health, though with a soul full of encouragement, animation in reference to Missions for China, which it is hoped, he may be able to impart to others.

Arrival of the Caledonian.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
House of Lords, Friday, April 4.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

Lord Aberdeen said he would willingly lay before the House the details of the negotiation upon the subject of the Oregon territory, and appeal to them for his entire justification in the face of Europe; but, although this might be necessary, it would now certainly be impossible. He declined to enter into an examination of the British title to the territory in dispute, but proceeded to explain the course the negotiation had taken since the signing of the treaty of Washington, had quoted the expressions of President Tyler in his message of the 19th of February, as indications of a friendly feeling, and of a desire that the question might be brought to an amicable solution. In a fortnight after, however, Mr. Polk had delivered his inaugural address, in which he claimed for the United States an undisputed title to the whole country. It was indeed to be observed, that this speech did not possess the force of an official document as no Ministry had been formed, Congress was not in session, and it formed no part of legislative proceedings; but it was still worthy of the most serious attention. Our position was precisely the same as it had been for the last 19 years, under the treaty of 1827. The provisions of that treaty had been prolonged for an indefinite period, subject to the right of either party to terminate it by giving a year's notice. This could not be done without a vote of Congress, and that body would not assemble until December, so that sufficient time was still left to bring the matter in dispute to a satisfactory conclusion. The negotiation had commenced, and would continue upon the principle of an amicable adjustment by the mutual concession of extreme claims; and although he was daily anxious to see himself described as "pusillanimous, cowardly, and base," he was perfectly satisfied that these vituperative terms might be translated as applicable to conduct consistent with justice, reason and common sense. No one was ever more ardently desirous of peace, or disposed to make greater sacrifices to preserve it, but there were limits which could not be passed, although our character and position enabled us to regard with indifference matters respecting which other countries might be justly more sensitive, our honor must not be neglected, and we might owe it to ourselves and to our posterity to adopt a course which was repugnant to all our inclinations. With the most anxious desire of peace, he still trusted that this question might be amicably concluded; but if not, we possessed rights, clear and unquestionable, which continued the noble earl, amidst loud and general cheering, by the blessing of God and the support of Parliament, the Government is prepared to maintain.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir R. Peel said he could confirm the language of President Tyler respecting the amicable spirit in which the negotiations had been carried on; but he could not confirm his statement as to the progress of the negotiations, and to his hopes of an amicable termination. On the 5th of March, 1814, Mr. Polk made his inaugural address as President. Since that time we have received no communication from our Ministry, who had only been able to communicate the message, but had not had time to make any comment on it. The Government of President Polk had been very recently appointed, and no diplomatic communication, as far as he was informed, had taken place with it. He thought it highly probable that Mr. Pakenham would have continued with the present Government the negotiations which he had commenced with the last; but he had no information on the subject. He trusted that the negotiations would be renewed. At no very distant period they would know the result of them. He did not despair of their favorable termination; but if the proposals of the British Government should be rejected, and no proposals were made by the Government of the United States to which we could accede, he should not object, on the part of the Government, to lay on the table all the communications between the two Governments. He still hoped that an amicable and equitable adjustment of the claims of the two countries might be made. He must, however, express his deep regret that, while the negotiations were still pending, the President of the United States should, contrary to all usage, have referred to other contingencies than a friendly termination of them. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Such an allusion was not likely to lead to such a result as the friend to the real interests of both countries desired.—He regretted not only the allusion, but also the tone and temper in which it was made.—As the subject had been brought under discussion, he felt it to be his duty, on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they considered that we have a right to this territory of Oregon, which is clear and unquestionable; that we desire an amicable adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but that having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them.

From the London Times, March 31.

The question arising out of the conflicting claims of this country and the United States

to the Oregon territory is essentially different from all the ordinary topics connected with our foreign political relations, and it involves the most serious consequences to both countries and to the world. It is, upon the whole, a fortunate circumstance, and in these days, we must add, an honorable distinction to the people of this country, that we are accustomed to watch the vicissitudes of affairs abroad without passion and without apprehension, confining in the vigilance of our own Government for the protection of British interests, but caring very little for the one-sided and unprofitable kind of ascendancy which is to be acquired by eager meddling in foreign affairs. The first lesson which the plain common sense of England would read to a minister is, to abstain from committing the country to an indiscreet levity in managing matters in which success brings with it no reward and defeat entails humiliation and danger. But the more we are disposed to contest the propriety of mixing ourselves up in foreign disputes of revolutions, in which we have no direct interest or concern, except when it can be done under the milder form of mediation and advice, the more we would reserve all the energy and power of this country for those cases which do directly affect us, and in such cases the more resolutely would we have them displayed. There is no real danger, in spite of the language of a cabinet like that of the United States, or a universal visperation of opposition papers at home, that the moderation of England should be mistaken for want of power, or the tranquil dignity of her language for a sacrifice of her rights. Enough has been done, even in the last few years, by British diplomats, and soldiers and sailors, to convince the world that the resources of this country never were so great as at present; and they will not prove the less irresistible for having been used in no petty quarrels, and for no vain glorious exhibitions of national force.

In the employment of such resources, the country expects from the Government the greatest forbearance and the greatest resolution if the case be one in which forbearance is weakness. It needs no argument to prove that a direct aggression on the territorial rights of the British Crown is of all such cases the strongest. Yet if the language of the American President is intended to convey more than an empty threat, such an aggression is contemplated by the cabinet which has just been formed at Washington. Mr. Polk announces his conviction that the American title to the country of the Oregon is clear and unquestionable, and that his fellow citizens are already preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children.—This patriarchal mode of going up into this new land of Goshen is certainly no violation of the existing treaty; but when the President goes on to speak of "the jurisdiction of our laws, the benefits of our republican institutions, and the formation of States in that part of our territory within the sphere of our Federal Union," he misinterprets the true nature of our agreement on the subject.

Our position in the matter is a defensive, though not altogether a passive one. England desires an amicable adjustment; but if that be rendered impossible, the untractable policy of her opponent, the aggressive conduct of the American Government, and the unparalleled language of the President, suffice to prepare us for the other alternative. The rights of British subjects in the country of the Oregon must of course be defended; and, indeed, the British positions there are sufficiently strong to defend them from any sudden attack likely to be made up on them; but if any such attack be made by American citizens, the American Government must, of course, be held responsible for it, and the people of the United States must take the consequences.

Ups and Downs in Life.

It is useful as well as interesting to notice the changes for the better or worse, which ten or twelve years serve to operate in a community. I know a business man on Main street who was refused credit in 1830, for a stove worth two dollars. He is now director in one of the banks, and is worth 150,000 dollars at least.—Every cent of this has been made in Cincinnati during that period. I know another business man, also on Main street, who was refused credit in 1825, by a firm in the drug line, for the amount of five dollars.—In 1830 that very firm lent that very man five thousand dollars upon his endorsed note. I know an extensive dealer in the city, now worth 100,000 dollars, and who can command more money on a short notice, for sixty, ninety, or one hundred and twenty days, than almost any man in Cincinnati, to whom I, as clerk for a grocery house here in 1830, sold a hog-head of sugar, with great misgiving and reluctance, under some apprehension of not getting the money when it became due. I know a man whose credit in 1830, was such that when I trusted him for a keg of saltpetre, my employer told me I might as well have rolled it into the Ohio. Since that period he was worth in 1837, one hundred thousand dollars; again a bankrupt in 1841, and now worth twenty thousand dollars. I know a man good for thirty thousand dollars when ten years ago exhibited a monkey through the streets of Cincinnati, for a living. I know a heavy business man, a bank director, who sold apples in a basket when a boy through the streets. I know one of the first merchants in our city in 1825, who could at that period have bought entire blocks of the city on credit, a director in one of the banks, who within ten years of that period, died insolvent and intemperate. Another influential man of that day, whose credit was unlimited, being president of one of our insurance companies, and also a bank director, died within five years, insolvent and intemperate. Another individual, who was considered in 1837 worth half million of dollars, has died since leaving the estate insolvent.

Another individual, of credit equal to all his wants, and worth, at one time, two thousand dollars, and a Judge of the Court, died in our city hospital, and was buried at the public expense. I have seen him once and again presiding at public meetings. The founder of the Penitentiary system in Pennsylvania, and well known in that State and elsewhere as a public man, died a pauper in the Commercial Hospital in that city. I have seen him addressing the Legislature of that State, at Harrisburg, and listened to with the attention and reverence that would have been paid to John Quincy Adams, or any other public man of this age.

I know a lady, the descendant of a distinguished Governor of Massachusetts, who supports herself by her needle, and the niece of a Governor of New Jersey, still living who washes for subsistence.

I know a lady, who, thirty years ago, in the city in which I then lived, was the cynosure of all eyes, one of the most graceful and beautiful of the sex and moving in the first circles of wealth and fashion, now engaged in drudgery and dependence at one dollar and fifty cents per week. All these reside in this city.

What are fluctuations of romance writers compared to some of the realities of human life.—Ch. Advocate.

Foreign Speculations.

Mr. Low writes from Germany, to the editor of the Journal, from whose letter we make a few extracts:—

"The intelligence of the election of Mr. Polk has just arrived, and has excited, I dare to say, a greater sensation than any event which has occurred in our country for years, perhaps ever. The English, French, and German newspapers, contain not only details of the votes in different States, and other extracts from American journals, but letters from their correspondents; and what is more, their own opinions and speculations relative to the causes and consequences of the result. There is no leading European Gazette which does not regard the subject as one of deep interest to the whole civilized, nay, the whole world. Never before on the present occasion have Europeans fully comprehended the importance of events and opinions in the United States in relation to themselves. The idea has dawned upon most of them for the first time, that in all the future great transactions of the earth the Yankees are destined to exert a formidable influence. For the first time they have perceived that American politics are not a mere squabble in which they are interested spectators. There is no one of the great leading organs which does not contemplate the event in its relation to the interest of their respective countries.

"The English rejoice in the hope that the duties on their manufactures will be lowered; but their far more predominant feeling is alarm at the probability of the further extension and increased power of the colossal republic. The French press occupies itself far more with this subject than with anything which does not lie immediately at their doors. For the first time, I have seen in the French newspapers what I have already seen in the French reviews, (an evidence how rapidly the idea is impressing itself upon the popular mind) distinct and forcible declaration of our 'necessity' to them. The French rejoice like the English in the probable amelioration of effect of the new administration upon our tariff; but still more at the antagonistic attitude towards England exhibited by this choice. 'In any future contest,' they say expressly, 'we shall have need of the United States. The Americans are the only nation who can dispute with England the empire of the seas.' The Germans, to whom their Customs Union is precious, not only in a commercial but in a patriotic sense, are alive to the consequences of the election as affecting the treaty negotiated between their government and our executive.

"On this occasion editors treat their readers to some account of our mode for proceeding in the election of President; many give a list of all the Presidents, Vice Presidents, and the number of votes by which they have been chosen. Others give a statement of the question at issue in the present contest, and sketches of the candidates. Here is an extract from one of the German papers:—'Within the last hundred and thirty-five years, two gigantic States have made their appearance in the political system of the modern world; the one is Russia, the other the government of North America, originally established by England, now separated from it. On the day of the battle of Paltaw in 1709, opened for Russia the great career in which, under Peter the Great, Catherine II., Alexander, and Nicholas, it has been uninterruptedly advancing. With the sun of Saratoga dawned the independence of the free States of North America. France sent assistance, and brought back sentiments which, received into fertile ground, ripened into revolution. The treaty of Versailles deprived Great Britain of a province, to give occasion to prove that she could do without it. From that day the United States have been in continued progress in spite of those crises which have roared upon Europe. Little skillful merchants and wise politicians, they improved the quarter of a century during which this continent was convulsed by what it is hoped will be the last attempt to found a universal monarchy. They grew up without observation amid the noise of our conflicts, and soon, one fine morning, a power of the first magnitude, before the astonished eyes of our statesmen.' This is but part of a long article consisting of original reflections, and extracts from American papers.

"The Scotch Thistle.—The origin of this national badge is thus handed down by tradition:—'When the Danes invaded Scotland; it was deemed unwarlike to attack an enemy in the pitch darkness of night, instead of pitching battle by day; but on one occasion, the invaders resolved to avail themselves of this stratagem; and in order to prevent their tramp from being heard, they marched barefooted. They had thus reached the Scottish force unobserved, when a Dane, unfortunately stepped upon a superbly pricked thistle and instinctively uttered a cry of pain, which discovered the assailants to the Scots, who ran to their arms, and defeated the foe with great slaughter. The thistle was immediately adopted as the insignia of Scotland.'

"Gentlemen never swear."—So said Washington, who, he believed, never allowed swearing in his presence or hearing, while in the command of the army of the Revolution.

Of course, Washington did not mean that boys could not swear, and yet he very fine young gentleman. What looks more interesting than to see a boy just out of his diapers, pulling away at a long line, and every now and then rolling out a good sound oath. To deny these young juveniles the privilege of swearing, would be to deprive them of the strongest evidence of their manhood, and forever blast their prospects of being gentlemen. If Washington had lived in our refined and enlightened day, he would better have understood what constitutes a gentle-

man. He would then probably have said, there is no necessity for gentlemen to swear, but if the boy's don't swear, nobody will ever know that they are gentlemen.

From the Baptist Advocate.

Home Mission Society.

Rev. William R. Manning, of Greenfield, writes, under date of March 31, 1815, that the church in that place, under his charge, had enjoyed a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, during which many hopeful conversions had taken place. Several persons had been baptized, and others were ready to offer themselves for that purpose on the first opportunity. This church has been aided about two years by the Home Mission Society, but its strength has so much increased they will not probably, he under the necessity of asking further appropriations from the treasury.

Rev. M. J. Post, Fox P. O., Davis co., in a Quarterly Report, dated March 1st, says he is obliged to supply eighteen stations monthly. At these stations there are seven churches already organized, and he thinks it will be necessary to organize another at a county site of considerable importance, containing about fifty dwelling houses, where only nine months previously there was not one. During a recent tour among his stations, the Lord blessed his labors as the means of conversion to many persons, several of whom he had baptized.

There are two licentiates at brother Post's stations, otherwise three of the churches under his care could not have the benefit of preaching on the Lord's day, and, notwithstanding the assistance which those young brethren afford him, he says he cannot much longer, endure the fatigue and hardships which he is obliged to encounter. Nevertheless, on account of the importance of the field, and the urgent requests for his services, from all points of it, he has determined to remain as long as he can supply a single station.

Rev. Philander Taylor, of Warrenville, informs us, March 6th, that his church had enjoyed a very precious revival. Previously to its settlement with them last summer, they had been in a very unhappy condition and suffered from divisions of a distressing character, but an unexpected change took place; all disagreement ceased, all causes of contention were removed, each of them confessed his sin and all the offended forgave. The independent who witnessed the scene became edified, pained and anxious for salvation, and, shortly, a number of promising young men and women, who had found peace in believing in Christ, were buried with him in baptism.

Brother T. remarks that he had passed through many revivals of religion, but he never witnessed a deeper work of grace before.

He also speaks of the need of ministers at the West, but he says, "I am convinced that experienced pastors are not as well adapted to Illinois as they are to New York. It requires much more skill and judgment to manage the affairs of a church here, than at the East, and if a man is deficient in these particulars, whatever other qualifications he possesses, he will not succeed very well. I have had very good opportunities to satisfy myself of the correctness of this opinion, in reference to many places in this State."

This extract will serve as a reply to inquiries from many correspondents respecting the qualifications of ministers from the West. If they have a proper education and pupil talent, with pleasing manners and fervent piety they should go. If these are added "skill and judgment" as pastors, let them hasten to occupy the places which divine providence has prepared for them; but let inexperienced and otherwise unqualified men remain awhile among the more settled and established churches at home. The Lord raise up and send into the rich Western harvest field many faithful laborers.

BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

I must go to the Prayer-Meeting.

1. Because I shall find some very dear friends there. The saints are my friends I love them, and I love to be where they are. I know some of the best of them will be there. It will do me good to see them. They have a family likeness which I like to look upon. I love to hear their voices too in prayer, and in psalms, and hymns and spiritual songs. You must not keep me from this meeting.

2. Besides the above friends some of whom may fall of attendance, there will be the best friend I have in the universe. He never fails of attending the smallest prayer meeting. If there be enough to use the word MEET, or so that the term can be properly used, I am certain to find him. To prevent all mistakes about it, he has had it written in a book, and the book is printed and is almost everywhere. I believe the book, and I shall go to the prayer meeting. I cannot be denied.

3. Besides, I want to refresh myself with a glimpse or two of things invisible or eternal. I have been tossed up and down all day by worldly matters, and have got my eyes so full of their dust, that I feel as if I should like a little clearness of vision, and a little better scenery than I have had all day. The prayer meeting is a capital observatory. It is very high above the world, and is so much nearer the upper country, that if people anywhere get a glimpse of that land, it is there. It is true that visitors must carry their own instruments, such as faith, hope, &c., with them; but these aid instruments are wonderfully improved at said observatory. Many saints have told me that they have got a sight of "the delectable mountains," and thought they had a glimpse of the pinnacles of the great city, and having myself at times come pretty near the same thing, I do certainly love the prayer meeting and I must go.

4. Besides, I must go to fill a gap. Now I have gaps. A gap in ashore, a gap in a garment; tell me who does not have them. But a gap in a prayer meeting is a thing to be hated too. There had better be a kind of gap than such. If I am not at that meeting, there will be one. Some will be as much troubled by the gap I should thus make, as I am at such as they make. They shall not be thus troubled. Hinder me not.

5. My sins or bands will be strengthened by my fidelity to the prayer meeting. He can not but be when that prayer meeting languishes. If there is not life and vigour there he fears there is not much anywhere. The state of that meeting declares the state of Zion, and the pastor is ever encouraged or depressed as he looks upon the rise or fall of this thermometer. I am under every possible obligation to cheer and strengthen his heart. He has trials enough without finding one in a sickly, languishing prayer meeting. Each sinless increases its feebleness, and I am not going to be one of them. Where is my hat and coat? I must be off at once. I must not be late.—[N. Y. Evan.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Milnor.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, April 10, occasioned by this heartrending event, the following minute was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Knox, and unanimously adopted, viz:—Resolved, That this Committee record with deep and painful emotion the death, on the evening of Thursday, the 8th inst., of their Chairman, the Rev. JAMES MILNOR, D. D.; and that whilst the whole community, in whose heart he is embalmed, has reason to mourn the removal of one of its most useful members and brightest ornaments,—a man of God, associated with every benevolent and good work, he American Tract Society is called by this dispensation of Divine Providence, to which they desire submissively to bow to lament the loss of services extending through its entire existence, and which, under God, have eminently contributed to its success and usefulness.

"With the whole history of the American Tract Society Dr. MILNOR is identified. Over the Convention by which it was formed he presided; and during the twenty years of its existence he has acted as the Chairman of its Executive and Publishing Committees; at all times, notwithstanding his many avocations, bestowing upon the interests of the Institution an unwearied, a prompt and zealous attention. In connection with the Publishing Committee, especially, his labors have been incessant and indefatigable; and his wisdom, piety, self-denying industry, enlarged and catholic spirit, and uniformly kind and courteous bearing, have left impressions of respect and love on the hearts of his colleagues deep, enduring and ineffaceable.

Dr. Milnor's mental endowments, in their singularly happy combination, his exemplary piety, purity of life, benevolence, charity and selflessness, had invested him with a widespread and constantly growing influence and weight of character which is the lot of very few ever to attain. His praise is in all the churches; and perhaps no other man at the present time could have been taken from us more universally and deeply lamented. 'A prince and a great man is fallen to Israel.'

"Resolved, That in the manner of the removal of our revered friend we recognize with gratitude the goodness of God's providence. Prepared as he habitually was, through Divine grace, for his charge, he was permitted, on the last Lord's day which he spent on earth, to inculcate in his accustomed place the great obligations of Christian unity, tolerance and charity, and afterwards to minister the words of grace and consolation to the aged poor; and on the day, and almost to the hour, of his departure, to be employed in pastoral services, and the promotion of his loved objects of Christian benevolence. He passed with serene struggle for an interval from his labors to his reward!

Resolved, That this Committee mingle their Christian sympathies with the sorrows of the bereaved church and afflicted family of their departed friend, and that the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and to the Vestry of St. George's church."

So saying, with deep emotion, took his leave. She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent.

PAR. LOU.
Our primitive grandmother Eve, as portrayed by Milton, is represented in the garden of Eden collecting fruits and eating flowers (a certain angel guest who had come to visit Adam in Paradise. A most engaging picture is here given to a lovely being, fresh from her Maker's hand, buried in what we call household matters. Can a woman, we ask, be seen to better advantage, or be better employed, than engaged in the every-day duties of the family? Some ladies, however, now-a-days, think it ungentle, quite beneath their dignity, to be seen looking after the affairs of the household. If not decked out in their fine dresses, and sitting in their parlors they think they are not seen to be admired.—A mistake. Beauty loses nothing of its charm arrayed in plain garb, or the simple checked apron, and we think with the poet, that beauty undomestic is adorned the most. The fingers "small by degrees and beautifully less," are still as pretty busied in household matters as when employed in thrumming the piano, or overturning the leaves of the latest novel. The fashionably attired, has more fascination in our eyes than your truly squeezed into shape, or rather out of shape by the monstrous inventions of the fashionable dressmaker.

A young lady has a better inheritance than mine and yours, who has been taught the value of domestic economy, and the management of the household. Shakespeare increases our interest in Desdemona, when he makes the Moor say of her, as she listened to his story, that "cause affairs would draw her thence," "Intimating that she was engaged in the domestic duties of the family. This did not detract from her accomplishments, or lessen the effect of her charms.

Our modern young lady is taught to sing dance, play, &c. These things, no doubt, are all very well in their place. Her husband, however, is like chance to get one with a thimble full of brains, will not esteem her a whit the less, if, in addition to the accomplishments just named, she should be able to make a plumb pudding, and tell a gradiron from a saucerpan, and stoned turkey from a dried codfish.—[Olive Branch.

Use of Fishes in Wells and Cisterns.

In a letter from Mr. Levi Baniel, of Lorain county, Ohio, to the editor of the Ohio Christianian, we find the following: [Low. Journal.

Those who are troubled with angle worms in their wells, as some are in sandy or gravelly districts in this State, may be protected by a suggestion which will perhaps save them the trouble of plunging out the water.

Catch a small fish (a brook trout is preferable) and put it into the well. He will devour all the angleworms, and listen on them, (while out at his ingesting the sweetness or purity of the water,) and if any are afraid he will die, they can after a while, bait a hook and take him out for the frying pan, and supply his place with another.

Again—I have had a cistern of perfectly clear rain water all summer, free from all weights or odorous mosquitoes, by merely dropping in a few little rain brook fishes from one to three inches long. The little fellows seem to have prospered finely, and are quite sprightly this winter. If they live through, I presume they will perform the same efficient service for me again next summer; if not, the children can easily catch enough more in all the most any of the little streams in the pastures or elsewhere. So much for my experience—it is should prove serviceable to others, it will give me pleasure.

HEXIE the historian, usually composed while reclining upon a sofa. He did not search for fame, but the came to visit him.

A Card.

The Alabama Baptist—published by the undersigned—circulates extensively in Alabama and Mississippi. This fact we think should recommend it to the business men of Mobile and other places, as offering superior advantages for extending their business acquaintance with the country, by means of advertising. Business Cards and general Advertisements will be inserted upon the usual terms. Letters addressed to us, covering advertisements, will receive prompt attention.

UPSON & WILLIAMS.

Marion, Ala. May 2, 1845.
P. S. The Mobile papers will confer a favor by giving the above an insertion, which will be cheerfully reciprocated.
U. & W.

Legal Notice.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of Law, under the name and style of

GOREE & KING,

They will attend the courts of Law and Equity in this and adjoining counties.
Office over the store of Brown & Fowler.
JOHN R. GOREE.
PORTER KING.

Marion May 3, 1845.

Law Notice.

A. GRAHAM and P. B. LAWSON, under the name and firm of
GRAHAM & LAWSON,
will practice Law in the several Courts of Perry and the adjacent counties, in the Supreme Court of the State and in the District Court at Tuscaloosa. Office at Marion, Perry county, Ala.
April 16, 1845.
1917.

SIMS, REDUS & HOWZE,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

B. F. Sims, Clinton, Ala.
A. F. Redus, Aberdeen, Miss.
Jno. Howze, Perry Co. Ala.

We shall have ROPES and BAGGING at Marion, through the summer, and shall be prepared to extend any other facilities to customers, usual with Commission Houses.

Sims, Redus, & Howze,

May 7, 1845.

WAREHOUSE—SELMA.

THE WAREHOUSE AT SELMA have been completed. All Goods shipped to that point, will in future, be directed to my care. Having both Wharves under my management, every export will be made and no pains spared to give every satisfaction to all who may be pleased to ship to Selma.

Goods arriving for Marion, Greensboro, Milledgeville, Tuscaloosa, Columbus, &c., can be forwarded with delay as wagons are kept in connection with the Warehouse.

J. B. HARRISON.

Selma, April 23, 1845.

Kemper White Sulphur Springs.

THE Proprietor of his delightful watering place again offers to his friends and the public generally, the advantages of this pleasant summer retreat. Season commencing the first of June.

CHARGES.

Board per month,	\$25 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 25
" Man and Horse per day,	2 00
Horse per month,	15 00
" " day,	75
Children from 8 to 12 years old, half price.	
" " 2 to 8 " one-third.	
" under 2 years, no charge will be made.	

E. C. MOSBY, Proprietor.
Kemper Springs, April 10, '45. 6-14.
[Mobile Advertiser.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership, 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.

W. S. STOKES'

New Saddlery and Harness Shop,
MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.
(NEXT DOOR TO M. ROSENBAUM'S.)

The citizens of Perry are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, as they are offered cheap for cash or good reference, and are made of the best materials by superior workmen. He has on hand, or will have made to order, in a neat, workmanlike manner,

Spanish, English and Side SADDLES; Rugs;

Carriage and Wagon HARNESSES; Bridles;

Martingales, &c.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

Hard Leather Traveling Trunks, Saddle Bags, Carpet Bags, Ladies' Satchels, Riding Whips, Buggy and Carriage Whips, Collars, Harness, Wagon and rawhide plaited Whips, Bridle Bits, Stirrup leathers, Spurs, Curry Combs and Brushes, Buffalo Robes, Halters and Trace Chains, and a lot of Sole and Upper Leather.
Repairing will be done cheap for cash.
March 19 1845 9 ly.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a

WET RAKE & COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the city of Mobile, under the firm and name of DANIEL M. RIGGS & CO., and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

DANIEL M. RIGGS,

JOEL RIGGS.

August 21, 1841

5m

46

Cahaba Ware-House.

THE undersigned grateful to his friends for past patronage, takes this method of informing them that the RATES OF STORAGE on goods at this Ware House, are reduced from this date, and solicits their future patronage.

Rate.

For receiving, storing, weighing and delivering Barrels, each, 12 1/2 cents.
For all measurement Goods, 12 1/2 per bbl.
For Sacks of Coffee and Salt, 12 1/2 per sack.
For Pieces of Bagging and Coils of Rope, each, 25
For Storage and shipping Cotton, 25 per bale.
Freights and charges due on delivery of goods, and payment is expected.
JOSEPH BARCOCK.
Cahaba, Feb. 18, 1845.

Poetical Department.

Shake off your Fears.

BY D. C. COLLEGEWORTH.

This earth is but a dreary place,
Of sorrow and of tears;
For work and months a ray of light
Shine from the heaven appears.
And friends are gone. We never see
One we can call a friend;
In sorrow thus, we often ask,
"When will existence end?"

Poor men! this world is a vale
Of sorrow and of pain,
And those who live and act aright,
You never hear complain.
The sky is bright beyond the cloud,
And laughing eyes behold,
Far, far above the sombre fairs,
A brilliant heaven of gold.

Light hearts and cheerful faces feel
A pleasure every where—
When in the city's crowded mart,
Or 'mid the mountain air.
The breeze from off the spicy land,
Or from the tossing sea,
Through summer and through winter comes
Laden with fragrance.

The frown of others never damp
The pure joys of the breast;
Surrounded by a trembling throng,
Contentment is their guest.
The blows of dark Misfortune's hand,
That fall so thick around,
Will never pass the soaring mind,
To crush those on the ground.

Up! then, in manliness, I pray,
Shake off your cobweb fears,
Nor longer waste this glorious life
In sorrow and in tears.
Up! in your strength—how to the world
That you are really men,
And never dare to hang the lip,
Or sink to earth again!

Miscellaneous.

The Mother and her Sailor Boy.

REV. E. N. TAYLOR related the following at a sister's remembrance meeting in Boston: Three years since, I called to see a widow, one of our sisters, who had long been expecting her only son, a noble young sailor, from sea. The ship in which he sailed, had been due over three months, and the poor widow began to think that her darling boy, her only support, had found a watery grave. Well, I talked the matter over with her, and endeavored to cheer her with the hope of seeing him soon. You know, gentlemen, my motto is, "never say die,"—and while I was yet speaking, she seized my arm and exclaimed, "Hush! hush! hush! my William's voice—I know it—his step, too, on the stairs—he comes—my own William comes!"

Open flew the door, and there stood the noble youth, with his arms extended ready for a spring. He gazed an instant, his eye caught his mother's, and they were locked in each other's embrace. They kissed and wept, and kissed again, and I wept too, and there we all three stood weeping with joy. Oh! it was a glorious sight! It was truly a happy reunion!

Well, brethren, when we had recovered breath, the old lady, still shimmering inquired what had detained her William so long.

"Why, mother," replied he, "you see we lost our masts in a gale off the Cape, and have been hopping along ever since, under jerry-masts. Nobly got hurt—ship's a fine sea boat—captain's a noble fellow; but—what is this Father Taylor?"—turning to me—God bless you—I am glad to see you—how are your folks?—and he grasped me with both hands, and shook me as if I had been laboring under a Florida ague. "But come," he continued, "my traps" (chest and pack) are below, and I must get them up; so you must excuse me. A few minutes afterwards we separated.

The next Sunday, I stood where I now stand; the greater part of the seats were nearly full, and brother Foster was getting some seats ready, when my attention was attracted by the young sailor, with his land mother on his arm. Oh, he was a noble looking fellow—straight as an ash, thin as a reed, but when he walked seemed as if he were a giant. He was dressed in the blue uniform of a sailor, with a white shirt and a blue jacket, white trousers, and on the turned down collar of his snowy shirt, dangled the glossy collar of a fawn's hue. His face and neck were deeply tanned by the sun, but the easy smile that played about his mouth, and the honest cheerfulness that gleamed in his hazel eyes, threw over his whole countenance a halo of intellectual sunshine. As he walked up the aisle, the fond mother looked around with an air of admiration, as much as to say, "See you not my noble boy?—why don't you rejoice with me?" But there was no occasion for it, if such were her thoughts, for wherever he came, in view, he was the observed of all observers. Nor was his exterior the better part of him. His heart was noble, and his soul large enough to take in all mankind.

I had frequent opportunities of seeing him during the next week, and still he seemed unchanged; but my heart bleeds while I tell it—in the early part of the second week he was seen standing at the corners of the streets, smoking and talking with some of his shipmates. The day on which they received their wages, sailor-like, they all assembled in a run shop to take a parting glass. That glass was fatal to William. Each treated in his turn, and ere they separated they were nearly all intoxicated. William was one of those proud spirits who are at times possessed of considerable firmness, and believe that they can abstain from the use of liquor by the free action of their own will, rather than to be tied down by a pledge. The first debauch had fired his appetite—his self-possession had left him, and more than was required to quench his burning thirst. Need I tell you, that before Saturday night he was reeling as a common drunkard through the streets. At last, nature gave way, and he was carried to his mother's dwelling, which, but a few minutes before, his presence had rendered the scene so much happier.

I called to see him, and there he lay, extended on a mattress; his once glossy locks, clothed with mud, and his manly face smeared with sun-dried gore. And there, too, by his pillow sat his disconsolate mother, bathing his fevered temple with vinegar and weeping as if her heart would break. I knelt over him, and he looked up at me like a child weeping for her children, and refused to be comforted. When I heard my voice, he raised his head and in a hoarse, and savage voice exclaimed, "Is there no room for me?"

"Room?" he exclaimed—"I want. Cause you give me some rum, and stop your foolish prating!" (Here Mr. Taylor threw his arms upwards, and gazing in the same direction, as if his whole

soul were in his eyes, raised his voice and continued—"Curse his mother! Holy God!—shut the windows of heaven down, and let not the sound go up—let his mother!"

Roar! brother, did this for the noblest of God's creatures. (Here Mr. Taylor paused, but such was the interest the narrative excited, that several voices inquired—"What became of him?"—what did he do? He did, resumed Mr. T., what I want you all to do to-night—when he recovered he signed the pledge, and now commands a vessel out of this port, and his mother is still with us singing glory to God!

The speaker sat down, and when all was quiet, a tall, gentlemanly man rose up, and after surveying the audience a moment, and wiping the perspiration from his forehead, he said, "I am the man!"—and resumed his seat again.—N. E. Washingtonian.

A Night March to the Holy City.

Notwithstanding our fatigue and the inviting nature of the quarters, we found it impossible to sleep. We were but three hours' distance from Jerusalem. Rising at midnight we pursued our way by the light of the innumerable stars, glorious in the blue depth of an Asian sky. Not a sound was heard but the tramp of our horses' hoofs upon the rocky pathway. The business of the hilly region were travelling, were dim and indistinct; far grander than they would have appeared by the light of the day. We came to a tremendous descent, long and slippery, over slabs of rock and deep gullies, worn by the winter rains. With many a slide and narrow escape from falling headlong, we reached the bottom of the valley in safety, where we found caravans of camels and asses with their guides asleep by the wayside, waiting for the morning light to enter the city gates. We pursued our way; no hour yet remained; that hour was one of strange and indescribable excitement. I had seen by moonlight, the time hallowed glories of the old world, and the wonders of nature in the new—I had stood alone, at that hour, within the awful circle of the Coliseum; had watched the lunar rainbow spanning the eternal mist arising from the base of Niagara; but this night's march across the desolate hills of Judea, a more sublime, more thrilling interest. I was approaching the walls of that city, (the scene of events which must ever remain the most touching in the influence upon the human heart,) which I had long and earnestly hoped to see and my wish was about to be realized. As the stars began to fade from the heavens, and the dawn to break over the eastern mountains, I sought to pierce the gloom which wrapped the silent region around but nothing could be distinguished. It was not till the first red glow of morning glanced upon the eastward hill-tops, that I caught sight of the city. But there was nothing grand or striking in the vision: a line of dark walls a group of massive towers, a few dark olives, rising from a dreary and sterile plain; yet enough, that this was Jerusalem, the Holy City; her noble aspect well suits with the train of recollection she awakens.—[Walks about Jerusalem in 1812.]

Anecdotes of the Late Duke of Kent.

His royal highness, the late Duke of Kent, during his last illness, asked his physician, if he was accustomed to pray? "Please your royal highness, I hope I say my prayers; but shall I bring a prayer book?" "No," was the reply, "what I mean is that if you are accustomed to pray for yourself, you could pray for me in my present situation?" The doctor then asked if he should call the duchess? "Do," said the prince. The duchess came and offered up a most affecting prayer in behalf of her beloved husband.

On another occasion when the duke expressed some concern about the state of his soul in the prospect of death, his physician endeavored to soothe his mind by referring to his high respectability and honorable conduct in the distinguished situation in which Providence had placed him; when he stopped him short, saying, "No, remember! I am to be saved, it is not as a prince, but as a sinner."

When his royal highness felt that he was approaching the termination of his earthly career, he desired the infant princess to be placed before him while he sat up in bed. In this position he offered up a most affecting prayer over her, the last part of which was to this effect, if not in this language, that if ever this child should be Queen of England, she might rule in the fear of God. "Having uttered these words he said, 'Take the child away,' and this was the last time he ever beheld her. Who is not prepared to join in prayer, that this last petition of a dying parent may be found graciously and omnisciently answered?

Commercial Record.

For the subjoined Liverpool Circular of April 31 and 5th, we are indebted to the politeness of Messrs Sims, Redas & Howze, whose business card will be found in this paper.

LIVERPOOL, April 3, 1845.

SIR—We refer to our circular of 3d ultimo, since which, trade in general has been rather dull.

COTTON.—The briskness noticed in our last continued but a short time. The speculative demand having subsided and the last steamer having brought advices of heavy arrivals at your ports, prices have gradually declined about 1/2 p. per lb. from the highest points.

The duty having been repealed here on the 23d ultimo, the real decline to the importer is about 1/4 p. The imports having been large, and some of the spinners well stocked, much business cannot be expected just at present, especially as long as the arrivals pay a small port. Trade in the Manufacturing districts continues dull, but stocks are not yet accumulating, and should the next arrivals from your side show diminished receipts, which, however, is hardly to be expected, we may have a steeper market for the raw material, which would tend to stiffen prices. The sales are—

DATES.	SALES.	EXPORT.
24th to 7th March,	33,250	21,200
7th to 13th "	31,750	12,000
13th to 20th "	18,550	5,500
20th to 24th "	22,920	2,500
24th to 31st April,	30,000	8,000

25th to 31st March were 189,000 bales, of which 159,370 American.

Same time 1844, 532,070 bls. of which 429,100 American.

The following are our quotations:

	Orleans.	Mobile.	Upland.
Fair,	41	41	41
Mid to mid. fair,	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Ordinary to good ord.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Inferior,	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2

FLOUR.—There has been a good inquiry for exports, and some few thousand barrels have been sold at 1s. a 2s. advance. Sweet Western is worth 18s. a 19s. in bond. Sour, 15s. 6d. a 16s. 6d.

The duty being now taken off LARD OIL, this article will be worth importing. Fine clear Oil winter pressed, would bring 42s. a 15s. per cwt. PROVISIONS.—Lard in good demand at 35s. a 36s. for mid. quality in bbls. Beef of fine quality scarce and wanted. Pork rather dearer; Butter and Cheese in demand. We quote as follows:

BEEF, U. S. mess fine new, 40s. a 46s. per bbl. of 200 lbs. and 65s. a 72s. new per tierce of 304 lbs. in bond. Ordinary old none, 25s. a 28s. and 62s. a 65s. old per tierce of 304 lbs. Prime old none, 23s. a 25s. Pork, U. S. mess old 42s. a 44s. " prime, 37s. a 40s. per bbl. LARD fine in kegs, 40s. a 42s. " barrels, 37s. a 38s. " inferior to middling 36s. a 38s. CHEESE, fine, 48s. a 52s. per cwt. " ord. to mid. 40s. a 47s. HAMS dried in canvass, 40s. a 63s. " Hides very quiet, U. S. Pots 21s. Pearls 23s. a 25s. 6d.

We are, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
FRED. KEITH & Co.
APRIL 5, 1845.

P. S. The detention of the Steamer by Government having occasioned various rumors, both spinners and speculators again commenced operations and the sales have been large at 1/2 and in some instances 1/4 advance on our above quotations.

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 less 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, Cambric, &c., 200 pieces of French, English and American Calicoes; a full assortment of fancy Kerchiefs and Ladies Cravat, a number new style Parasols and sun shades of various patterns. Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.

The Gentlemen will find a good Stock of Cloth Cassimers and Vestings, selected for this Spring and Summer use. Planters who would purchase Blankets and Negro Shoes for sale will find a large quantity of each for next fall at the following price: Heavy and fine, 9 1/2 Blankets from 75 to \$1 12 1/2, (old prices \$1 23 to \$1 50.) 20 cases of Negro Shoes, extra sizes, from 75 to \$1 12 1/2, (old prices \$1 25 to \$1 50) an overstock of the last named articles causes this arrangement. Our stock of Hardware, Crockery and Groceries, have also had large additions.

Marion, March 13th, 1845. 1y-3.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their **SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS**,

among which may be found some of the latest and most fashionable articles for Ladies' wear, to which we invite their attention—such as Balzines, Printed Lawns, Muslins and Calicoes; a variety of Dress Handkerchiefs, Points and Cravats, long and short, black and white Silk Mitts and Gloves, Hare Linen, Cambric handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

CHARLES SANFORD & CO.
April 16, 1845. 13—

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 CAMAK, 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, through out 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 sustained, it will be. Will you not, then, every man of you "put your shoulder to the wheel," and aid us in an enterprise which contemplates the melioration of the condition and permanent 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
SIX COPIES, " " " 5
TWENTY-FIVE COPIES, ONE YEAR, 20
ONE HUNDRED COPIES, " " " 75

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

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

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PRAIRIE PLANTATION, lying about 2 miles south of Hamburg and west of the Cahawba river, containing 360 acres, 150 acres cleared. Also, the Hamburg Tavern, which is considered an excellent stand for traveling commerce. Both places I will sell on a credit of one, two and three years. Purchasers will please call on

WILLIAMS MACADAMS
Hamburg, Jan. 27, 1845 2-2a

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 Pl. Lever, L'Epine, Cylinder, Alarm and common Watches; also an assortment of fine Jewelry, consisting of Gold Pencil Cases and Ever pointed Pens—Gold Spectacles and Thimbles—Gold fob, guard and vest Chains and Keys—Gold and Stone Keys, Pins and Bracelets; also Silver table, Dessert, Salt and Mustard Spoons and 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.

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

J. L. McKeen & Brother,

NO 40 WATER-STREET, MOBILE.

ARE now receiving and offering for sale at the lowest prices, a fresh and fashionable stock of Staple and fancy Dry Goods; consisting in part of the most beautiful

Plain and fig'd Silks;
Plain and fig'd Satins;
Splendid Cassimere d'Espresso;
De Laines d'Espresso;
Paris Cash d'Espresso;
Embroidered and plain Cardinals;
Paris Scarfs and Cravats;
Alpacas; Merinos; Bombazines;
Alpacas and Lustrous and Chagans;
De Organde Gingham;
Highland Plaids;
Muslins; Balzamines;
French, English and American Prints;
Linen Cambric and Cambric d'Espresso;
Velvets and Ribbons;
Flowers, &c., &c.

ALSO.

Kirseys, Linseys, Plaids, Jeans, Stripes, Checks, Tickings, Cottonades, Shirtings, Shootings (bleached and brown) Georgia, Virginia and Lowell's Unaburg, Broad Cloths, Cassimere and Satinets.

TOGETHER WITH

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

Sept. 1, 1844 4f

FACTORY & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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

FACTORY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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

WILLIAM BOWER, 46 1/2

Mobile, July 8, 1843.

J. L. McKEEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 Water St. Mobile.

ARE receiving in addition to their former Stock a well selected assortment of Spring and Summer goods, comprising every variety of Summer wear—Fancy Dress articles &c.

Satin Striped, Woosted, & Cotton Balzamines, Poika Figured do do do
Plaid & Figured Berozes, for Dress, do do
Emb. Swiss Robes, do do
Emb. & Figured Swiss Muslin, do do
Cool Plaid & Fig'd Swiss do
Printed Jac—Muslins, do do
Fancy French do do
Spring Stripes & Cardinals, do do
Drapery Muslins, Emb. Muslins for Curtains, do do
French Drills & Cottonades, do do
French & Emb. Prints, do do
Simoni's, Diaper Gingham, do do
Orgave Muslin & do do
&c. &c. &c.

March 19, 1845. 1f

HARRIS, CLAYTON & CO.

FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE.

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

July 3, 1841 4f

NEW GOODS!

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

Spring Goods,

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

Also to Rent,

A fine ROOM for an Office, with a good sleeping room attached.
Feb. 26, 1845. 6f

THE WEEKLY MIRROR.

Is published every SATURDAY MORNING. It is printed on fine paper, with a new and beautiful type, and is sold at three dollars a year, payable in advance. Agents in the city and country will be supplied on the usual liberal terms.

Terms of the Weekly Mirror.
One copy one year in advance, \$ 3 00
One copy two years, " " 5 00
Five " " " " 10 00
Eight " " " " 15 00
Twelve " " " " 20 00

The "DAILY EVENING MIRROR" is six dollars per annum. Two copies will be furnished for ten dollars.

Address all communications (post paid) to MORRIS, WILLIS & FULLER, corner of Ann and Nassau sts., N. Y.

BONNETS.

LADIES and Misses BONNETS of Florence Braid Lace, Neapolitan and Rutland, fine Straw, Braid Lawn and Willow—Willow and Palm-leaf Hoods, all sizes. Also, a variety of sun Shades, Parasols and silk Umbrellas—just received and for sale by

CHARLES SANFORD & CO.
April 16, 1845. 13—

HOWARD COLLEGIATE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

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

Board, (including room, fuel & lights,) at from \$10 to \$15 per month; washing, from \$1 50 to \$2 00 per month.

TUITION—PER TERM.

Classical Department, \$25 00

Higher English, 25 00

Preparatory, \$12 to 16 00

Fuel, 1 00

The above embraces all charges, except for books and stationery, which can be procured on reasonable terms. E. D. KING, President

H. C. LINA, Secretary. [of Board of Trustees.]

October 5, 1844. 34-1f

NOTICE.

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

Address JESSE HARTWELL, Perry Court House, Ala.

THO. CHILTON,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

RESIDENCE—MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

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

Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT, 46 Water street, will be found a very extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes of every description, of their own manufacture.

ALSO,

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

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

Dec. 21, 1844 4f

WILLIAM H. CHIDSEY.

45-6m

PLAIN TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

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

JESSE HARTWELL.

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.

LEWIS COLLEGE

Wholesale and Retail Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer.

No. 122, Nassau Street, N. Y.

JESSE HARTWELL.

Factor & Commission Merchant, Mobile

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

BROADNAX, NEWTON & CO.