#### VOLUME THREE.

# MARION, ALABAMA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1844,

NUMBER 18.

#### TERMS.

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

Three Dollars, if paid within six months from the time of subscribing;

Letters on business connected with the

office, must be free of postage, or they will not Agents, and to send in the Names and Post Of-

fice of subscribers at an early day. Remittances for the 'Baptist' may always be made by Postmasters, at the risk of the Publishers. Remember, Postmasters, are authori-

zed to forward names and money for papers. COTTAKE NOTICE .- We repeat, ALLLET TERS ON BUSINESS, containing names of subscribers, money, &c., should be directed to Rev. J.

### TRAVELS.

TEXAS IN 1841. From Unpublished Manuscripts of a Traveller. the frontier."

The Sacking of Liunville-Plumb Creek Battle.

la the preceding chapter I alluded to a visit, made by the Camanches, to the interior of Texas during the year 1840. This event is fresh in the mind of every citizen of that period, and is frequently mentioned as an event of the greatest importance, and of credit to their miliitary skill, in as much as the result was a complete triumph over the tribe, and a partial deliv. erance from their unholy depredations. The Camanches were supposed to number about 600, each mounted on a horse, well armed with bow and arrow, spear, and rifle, and dressed in all the gayety which their untutored imaginations could invent. They presented a fearful army, marching through the heart of the country. They followed the course of the Guadalupe, unmolested and unmolesting, until they arrived at the Bay of Matagorda.

When they came in sight of the town of Linnville, which is on the Bav a few miles below the mouth of the river, and which then contained about half a dozen families, they presented their line in the form of a half moon for the purpose of surrounding the town, and were not discovered until they had quite reached its suburbs. As soon as they were discovered, the citizens generally, ran into the Bay, and saved themselves by means of some flat boats and a lighter, which were moored a short distance from the shore. A gentleman, named Linn, and his lady, who were in a house separated from the rest and did not have time to escape, were overtaken at the edge of the water; the gentleman was killed, but the lady was reserved to be recaptured next day in the battle. This was the lady of whom I spoke in the 1st chapter as an interesting object seen at La Vaca. Besides these, two white men and two negroes were taken and 'killed.

The savages seemed weil satisfied with their success, and remained to town 'till night, burning houses, plundering stores, and driving off horses and cattle . How miserable must have been the feelings of those defenceless citizens, who were compelled to look upon the destruction of their property, and the murder of their triends, without being able to lend assistance ! After night-fall the Camanches left for Victoria, which was about 23 miles distant. There they found a company of Mexicans with a large drove the drivers. When the Indians were discover. gun is not effective for a distance of more than under discussion. ed, a small band of Texians were hastily collected in town, who made a rally, but were driven back with loss. The Camanches then entered the town, paraded up and down the streets, plundered the stores, and then rode off with their booty, towards the mountains.

By this time report of these events had flown rapidly through the country, and small companies were collected from Austin city, Gonzles, the borders of the La Baca, who were stationed on Plumb Creek awaiting the arrival of the encmy. The Texian forces numbering less than two hundred, were commanded by General Felix Huston. The General divided his army into two wings and a reserve, the right wing commanded by Col. Burleson, the left by Captain Caldwell, and the reserve by himself. On the 11th of August 1840, 6 o'clock A. M. the enemy came in sight, unexpectedly on their own part, and immediately prepared for battle, their right being covered by the woods and their left

The General writing on the occasion, says-"I dismounted my men, and a handsome fire was commenced. The Indian Chiefs cavorted in splendid style, on front and flank, finely mounted, and dressed in all the splendour of Camanche warfare. At this time several Indians fell from their horses and three or four of our men. of an honor. were wounded. Finding that they were disposed to keep at a distance, and that a large body were assembled in the woods, I ordered Col. Burleson to move with his army around the men they kill and scalp, the women and girls stand the charge, but fled at all points. From they are saver and spirited pursuit was kept up for afteen minutes, the Indians being scattered, abandoning their horses, and taking them saves to the thicket. Nothing could exceed the saver and knocking her about on all occasions; but if and scalp, the women and girls they reserve for seamstresses and milk-maids, also prove that they can never again experience is prought under the reigning influence of sin, they are safer they had their master, than those who hold the contrary doctrine? I think not. I ask the question not allow supernatural help. He had the ability to also prove that they can never again experience is no supernatural help. He had the ability to also prove that they can never again experience is not supernatural help. He had the ability to also prove that they can never again experience is not supernatural help. He had the ability to also prove that they can never again experience is not supernatural help. He had the ability to also prove that they can never again experience of God.

Lastly. The language of each passage is hypothetical. It is not affirmed that a righteous promise to secure him from falling. Believers him from falling. Believers him from falling. Believers him from falling from grace, and find most professors "falling from grace, and the boys they train for the battle doctrine? I think not. I ask the question not doctrine? I think not. I ask the question not stand, and precepts requiring him to stand, and their master, than those who hold the contrary doctrine?

Lastly. The language of each passage is hypothetical in the spirit of varianglorium contrary along the following and sanctifying and sanctifying from grace. I then they are stand, and precepts requiring him to st

dismount and deliver their fire. Upwards of signed to her fate, and fearlessly resent an inforty Indians were killed, two taken prisoners, jury or insult, returning blow for blow, she is and more than two hundred horses and mules esteemed superior to any in the tribe, and prowere taken, many of the latter being packed tected in the enjoyment of her privileges. The with the plunder brought from Linnville and boys are allowed ponies, bows and arrows, Four Dollars, if payment be deferred until af. Victoria. We have lossed one killed, and seven spears, and rifles, and ride where and when wounded. I cannot speak two highly of the they please, so that their captivity becomes sembled so hastily and without organization. content but delighted with their situations. All Baptist Ministers are requested to act as Col. Burleson acted with that cool, deliberate, Some are now among the Camanches, who have and prompt courage and conduct which he has sent word to their friends that they would not so gallantly displayed in almost every battle, return if they could, so completely alienated are The question is, whether the thing supposed will Indian and Mexican, since the war commenced, they from the home of their childhood and paren- ever take place? There are many such hypo-Captain Caldwell, a tried Indian fighter, led on tal care. his army to the charge with a bold front and cheerful heart, and each Captain commandment acted with the utmost courage and firmness .-H. DEVOTIE, Treasurer of the Alabama Bap. To conclude, I believe we have given the Camanches a lesson which they will long remember; nearly four hundred of their bravest soldiers have been defeated by half that number, and I hope this will be their last depredation on

The Camanches have not been into the country since, except in small bodies, whose object is plunder. This captain Caldwell of whom We are referred to Gal. v: s: "Whosoever are liable to partial and temporary backsliding; been killed by the Mexicans. In losing one." Now, every believer overcomes the law, ye are fallen one." Now, every believer overcomes the law, ye are fallen one. To raise an objection upon this relapses. Indeed, we allow that, in some sense him, Texas has lost one of her bravest soldiers and most worthy men.

The spoils taken in this battle were divided among the soldiers, so that besides many other things there was a horse or two for each one, There were goods enough to cover an acre of ground. When the Indians rode up they presented a very ludicrous appearance-some with female dresses, some with hats, some with bonnets, and some with gentlemen's coats on inside out, and all with long ribbons tied to their horses cars and tails, and streaming as they ran. One of them was seen with a pair of saddle bags full of specie, and was pursued so hotly that he dropped them, but those who got the bags must have made way with them for they could not be found upon the division of the spoils.

In battle the Camanches are always in moion, throwing themselves about in the saddles dropping now on one side and then on the other of their horses and holding by their manes, in order to avade the balls of their enemies.

An incident of the Plumb Creek Battle was related to me which I also will relate. A soldier of the Texian Army had a gun with a revolving breech, termed an eight-shooter, and, being at one time somewhat removed from the main body, was selected by an Indian, well mounted, for a single combat. The Indian commenced a charge, at the distance of a hundred vards, coming in full speed with his spear poised; the Texian gave him one salute but without effect; the Indian slackened his page for ment, but soon renewed his charge when the Texian gave him a second salute without effect; the Indian then, supposing that the gun could not have more than two barrels, and that his victim was now safe, came down upon him with all confidence, when the Texian, who had firmly maintained his position, gave the assailant a third fire and brought him to the ground. The tailure in the first two discharges from the revolter was not owing to a want of skill in the marksman so much as to a defect in the gun, for there are no better riflemen than the Texians, their aim being very sure at the distance fifty or sixty yards.

On the day previous to this battle the Camanches had separated in two companies, one consisting of four and the other of two hundred men, and the latter company taking a different route were met by Captain McCulloch of Gonzales with some sixty men, who came off with equal, if not greater glory than those under Gen. Huston, though no report was made of it at the

No people are more disposed, than the Texians, to remunerate a noble effort in the cause of patriotism and national glory, but those brave men, who distinguished themselves in these battles with the Camanshes, one only has been rewarded. That one is Col. Burleson, who was elected Vice President of the Republic in 1841. I shall have occasion to speak of him hereafter. Gen. Huston has since left the country, and, however correct may be his motives in so doing, the people generally consider it the result of a neglect on their part. Gratitude tor such noble daring expressed in words instead of deeds is not worth much at this mercenary age of the world. Some others have been sent to Concountry, but this is an honor usually conferred, though washed, was still a sow, and would rein Texas as elsewhere, without particular regard to merit, and therefore not esteemed much

The Camanches have a village on the head where they live in confident security. They ned; in them he shall die." "It is impossible hope of their preservation. Adam was placed point of fact, that such is the practical tendency are supposed to number about ten thousand in to renew them again to repentance." "The under the law of works, we are placed under of the doctrine? Are those who hold it, less Bible? Is its tendency such as I have reprewoods, and Capt. Caldwell with his army, to the tribe. They are very cruel and barbarous charge into the words which words were the words were the words which words which words were the words were t parformed in gallant style. The Indians did not stand the charge, but fled at all points. From

Colorado, Guadalupe, and La Baca troops, as- the greatest freedom and they are not only If a truly righteous man should turn from his

#### From the Baptist Preacher. Perseverance of the Saints.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.] the world and the devil, surely. There can be God! "Though we, or an angel from heaven, God, overcometh the world." 1 John i: 14 .- shall perish, that therefore he will fall away?

ted out of the book of life. There is one other passage to which I would of justification by graco. call attention. It occurs in our Lord's intercessory prayer. "This is life eternal, that they much sorer punishment, suppose ye, shall be be Christ whom thou hast sent." Eternal life, then Son of God, and counted the blood of the coveis indissolubly connected with a knowledge of nant, wherewith he was sanctified, an unholy

doctrine of the fatal apostacy of a regenerate The passage then, is not at all in point. tural, unreasonable, and dangerons. Let us

plausible, and those principally relied on, I will "If they shall tall away, it is impossible to renew of the means which God used for the accometh according to all the abominations that the out from us, but they were not of us; for if they wicked man doeth, shall he live ? All his righ- had been of us, they would, no doubt, have conteousness that he hath done shall not be men- tinued with us; but they went-out from us, that guard. The fact, then, that God has promised and in his sin that he hath sinned, in them shall he die." Hebrews vi : 4, 5. "For it is impossible for those who were once enlightened, and have tasted of the heavenly gift and were made partakers of the Holy Ghost, and have tasted the good word of God and the powers of the world to come, if they shall fall away, to renew them again to repentance." 1 Pet. ii : 20 .-"For, if after they have escaped the pollution of the world, through the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, they are again entangled therein and overcome, the latter end is their general import is the same, and the remarks which I would make on either one of them me to give a full exposition of the passages. It is sufficient to show that they do not disprove, or of a hundred and fifty, yards. The revolving in the slightest degree, invalidate the doctrine

In the first place, it is by no means certain, that true believers are referred to in either of the passages. The one in Ezekiel, refers to a matterentirely different from the one under discussion. The prophet is showing the manner of God's dealing with the Jews, in reference to the land of Canaan, and not the manner of his deasaints. Then.

cool and steady manner in which our men would on the contrary she appear contented and re- tainly die. The passages which we have ad- in their state of imperfection, than he was in all | Not among those who embrace the doctrine duced in support of our doctrine are plain and his innocence. "Without me," says the Savi- I am advocating. But let us onquire more parpositive declarations. They assert unequivocal- ous, "ye can do nothing." "Through Christ i ularly, ly and unconditionally, that the saints shall hold strengthening me," affirms the Aposile, "I can the practical influence of the docon their way, and be kept by the power of God do all things." Believers are secured by the trine? I remark, in general, that it is peculiar-through faith unto salvation. These before us promise of God, the mediation of Christ, and ly adapted to promote the holiness of the believers. are mere hypotheses. Supposing a particular event to occur, they assert the consequences. Now, we do not deny that if the event should occur, the consequences would certainly follow. righteousness and do according to all the abominations of a wicked man, we know that he el should apostatize, he too would utterly perish. thetical expressions in the scriptures, with reference to which, it is cortain that the creat supposed will never occur. " Te shall, therefore, keep my statutes and judgments, the which, if a man do, he shall live in them." The meaning of which is, that if a man should obey perfectly Is it objected that the promise is made to him the law of God, he would be justified by his own every christian? Overcometh what? Why, ever did, or ever will obey perfectly, the law of end commands are a part of the means which no greater conquest. And who is it that gains preach any other gospel to you than that which eth the world, but he that believeth that Jesus is we, therefore, suppose that an angel from heaven sound reasoning to infer from the existence of a the Christ?" 1 John v: 5. "This is the vic- will preach another gospel? With no more command, that those to whom it is given will tory which overcometh the world, even your soundness of reasoning can we conclude, be. disobey it, or from the existence of a caution, faith." 1 John v: 4. "Whosoever is born of cause it is affirmed, if a christian fall away he that those to whom it is directed will disregard

> world and the devil. So one that overcomes passage is a mere play upon words. Its obvi. they are in danger of total apostacy. We do rine of justification by works, reject the doctrine nature. Its operations may be interrupted, its

might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus thought worthy who hath trodden under foot the porary and fluctuating, but eternal and unchange. natural construction of the sentence is, to refer

the purposes of God with reference to the salva- contradicted by scripture facts. Numerous in as thou has testified of me at Jerusalem, so also strenuously opposed, and denounced as unscrip- real saints, and moreover, that their apostacy oath, that they would neither eat nor drin But when the righteous turneth away from his those who do not repent, the apostle John setrighteousness, and committeth iniquity, and do- the question. 1 Jno. ii: 19. "They went tioned; in his trespass that he hath trespassed, they might be made manifest, that they were not There is another passage which shows us in

22, 23. "Many will say unto me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name; and in thy name cast out devils, and in thy name dangerous tendency, rendering christians caredone many wonderful works? And then will I less, leading to licentiousness, and affording profess unto them, I never knew you, depart from encouragement to sin. We cannot see how it me, ye that work iniquity." But if they had tends to promote indifference and self-security, been real believers, Christ did once know them. any more than other similar promises. Joshua "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them."- | was assured, that no man should be able to stand "The foundation of God standeth fast, for the before him; but this did not hinder him from worse with them than the beginning." I have Lord knoweth them that are his." These pasbrought these several passages together, because sages also serve to explain the parable of the stony ground hearer, the tares in the wheat, and the foolish virgins. They teach, indeed, in means of recovery. When Paul was ship are applicable to all. It will not be expected for which light to regard all the instances of total wrecked on his voyage to Rome, he had the asapostacy which we read of or witness. "They surance that not one on board should be lost, went out from us, because they were not of us.' The case of Judas may demand a more particular notice, as it is maintained, that he is expressly included among those who were given to Christ. Jno. xxii: 12. "Those whom thou gavest me, I have kept, and none of them is lost but the son of perdition." The expression gavest me, may be used to donote the gift of the twelve as apostles, and not as real disciples .-But supposing it to refer, as it probably does, to ling with the saints, in reference to their spiritu- all who are given to Christ as true believers, it al and eternal state. The term righteous, may furnishes no proof that Judas was so given .refer to one who is only reputed to be righteous; Let us notice some similar passages. Luke iv: as persons are often spoken of in the Bible, ac- 26, 27. "Many widows were in Israel in the cording to their apparent or visible, and not their days of Elias; but unto none of them was Elias real character. That the passage in Hebrews sent, save unto Sarepta, a city of Sidon, unto a does not refer to real christians, may be inferred woman that was a widow." The widow of Safrom the comparison introduced in the context, in repta is here included among the widows of Is. civiousness, but no real christian will make it an ject and helpless condition, check every emotion which their character is represented under the rael, by the very same phraseology as Judas is figure of the "earth which beareth thorns and included among those who are given to Christ, briers," whilst that of real chistians is expressed whereas, we know that she was not an Israeliunder the figure of the "earth which bringeth tish, but a Sidonian widow; and we know, equalforth herbs meet for them, by whom it is dres- ly well, that Judas was not a disciple of Christ, sed;" and also from the declaration, verse 9 :- but "the son of perdition." "There were ma-"Beloved, we are persuaded better things of you ny lepers in Israel, in the time of Elisha the and things which accompany salvation, though prophet, and none of them were cleansed, saving we thus speak." The persons mentioned in 1 Naaman, the Syrian:" i. e. none of the Israeli-Pot. ii: 20, do not seem to be real christians, for tish lepers were cleansed, but Naaman, a Syrithay are represented under the figure of dogs an leper, was cleansed. The precise meaning and swine; whereas, christians are uniformly of the passage relating to Judas, may be thus spoken of as sheep and lambs. These terms expressed. Those whom thou gavest me, I are used, it would seem, to indicate that their have kept, and none of them is lost, but the son reformation, was merely external, that no change of perdition is lost. Besides, it is clear, that the of heart had taken place within them. The dog Saviour never regarded Judas as a true disciple.

one of you is a devil." Secondly. They unite in establishing an in- It is said, also, that angels fell, and Adam fell

influence of the Holy Spirit, which security ver. Adam and the apostate angels never had.

2. It is objected to the doctrine that it is unreasonable and absurd, as the Bible contains es him that holiness is a progressive principle. numerous exhortations and commands to a holy life, and cautions and threatenings against apostacy, which would be unnecessary and imperti- fec: day." He learns then, that there can be would die. And it is equally true that if Gabri-onent, if it is already certain that all christians no good evidence of the existence of boliness in will persevere. Why, it is asked, should Paul the heart. unless there is an habitual increase caution the believing Hebrews "to take heed, of holiness. No one can certainly conclude that lest there be in them an evil heart of unbelief, in the work of grace has been begun within him. departing from the living God," if they already unless it is progressing wi him him- This will bed the assurance that their faith should never naturally lead the professor to look within himfail? Or why should Peter exhort the Christians to whom he wrote, "to beware, lest being led away with the error of the wicked one, they should fall from their own steadfastness," if it were already determined by God that they should that overcometh, and may not be applicable to works. Are we thence to infer that any man never fall? We reply, that these exhortations grace of God in the great work of redemption. God uses to save his people from apostacy, and guilty, how depraved, how helpless-how malensure their perseverance. The question is, ignant his character, how faul his polution, how this mighty victory? "Who is he that overcoin- you have received, let him be accursed." Must will these means be effectual? Surely, it is not dreadful his doom. it. Besides, we readily admit that christians relapses. Indeed, we allow that, in some sense the world and the devil, shall have his name blot- ous meaning is, that those who hold to the doct. not maintain that grace is immutable in its own comforts may be destroyed, indeed the very We are referred to Heb. x: 29: "Of how principle of grace, so far as its preservation depends upon the believer himself, may be utterly and forever lost. It should be borne in mind that in the work of salvation, the means are ordained as well as the end. God is the author awakened and enlightened-hat is is of grace God and of his Son Jesus Christ. Christ im- thing." The objection is founded on the phrase, and finisher of our faith; yet it is his pleasure parts life to all believers, not a life which is tem wherewith he was sanctified. Now, the most that we should "work out our own salvation with fear and trembling," and he, by commands able. Every christian has "eternal life abiding this phrase to the Son of God, and not to the and promises, and threatenings, as well as by person who had trodden him under foot. Where- the efficient agency of the Holy Spirit, "work-From what has been said, it is clear that the with he, that is the Son of God, was sanctified. eth in us both to will and to do." When Paul was imprisoned at Jerusalem, an augel appearman, is not according to truth. It is against all It is argued, moreover, that the doctrine is ed to him and said, "Be of good cheer, Paul, for tion of his chosen; at variance with the design stances of apostacy, it is said, are recorded in shalt thou bear witness of me at Rome." Here of Christ as mediator, and opposed to the end of the Bible. As examples, we are referred to was a positive assurance to Paul, that he should the Spirit's mission into the world. It is, how. Noah, Lot, David, Solomon, Peter, Julas, Hym. live to preach the gospel at Rome. The next ever, believed and advocated by many, and the eneus, Alexander and Simon Magus. It devolves day, Paul's hephew informed him, that more doctrine which I have been preaching has been upon the objector to prove that all these were than forty Jews had bound themselves under was total and final. That some of them were til they had put him to death. Here was a cau-III. Examine these objections and see wheth- true believers, we readily admit, but that their tion to Paul to be on his guard, that his life was from heaven, the believer is beset with eneer they do really invalidate the doctrine.

1. It is objected to the doctrine, that it is plainly unscriptural. Numerous passages are not have been the case, if they had totally apos.

1. It is objected to the doctrine, that it is plainly unscriptural. Numerous passages are not have been the case, if they had totally apos. referred to as disproving it. Some of the most tatized, according to the passage in Hebrews, and this caution of the young man was a part notice. We are referred to Ezekiel xvii: 24: them again to repentance." With regard to plishment of his purpose. Accordingly, so soon as/Paul heard the intelligence from his nephew, he sent to Lysias, the chief captain, and apprised him of the conspiracy, and as speedily as pos-

> what light to regard such apostates. Mat. vii : by these very means that God inteds to effect 3. It is objected to the doctrine, that it is of using means of defence against his enemies .-Hezekiah had the assurance of restoration from his infirmity, yet be was very diligent in using and yet when he saw the sailors letting down the boat to leave the ship, he cried out to the that this love, like its author, is unchangeacenturion and the soldiers, "except these abide ble, eternal, infinite. Who can resist the in the ship ye cannot be saved." The death of Christ was plainly foretold. He himself had a perfect knowledge of the time and manner of his death, yet he was as careful, as it was possible for him to be, to avoid all unnecessary exposure to his enemies, and to use all proper

means of preserving his life. If we can prove this is a doctrine of the Bible, we at once refute the calumny that it af. fulness, our weakness, our utter helplessness .fords encouragement to sin. That it may be It brings us to see and feel that there is nothing perverted by ungodly men is not denied; and what doctrine of the Bible has not been pervert. are entirely dependent upon divine power and ed? False professors may wrest it to their own grace for pardon, and sanctification, and every destruction, and turn the grace of God into lasexcuse for his sin, or for his negligence in the dis- of pride and self-gratulation? charge of christian duties. Show me the man who takes occasion from this doctrine to sin and I will show you one who has never tasted and seen that the Lord is good. I cannot suppose that for God to assure any one whom he has re- who has promised to sustain and comfort, to generated by his Spirit, and adopted into his tamily, that he will be with him and sustain him in all his trials, that he will grant him grace to to the city, and admit him to that rest which rehelp him in every time of need, that he will nev- mains for the people of God." Must not this er leave him or forsake him, but will make all assurance make him strong in the Lord and in things work together for his good, and at last the power of his might? crown him with immortal glory-- I cannot suppose, I say, that such an assurance would alie- ence. It appeals to the highest and strongest nate that child of God from his hevenly Father, motives to ebedience-his love, his gratitude causing him to turn aside from his command- his sense of obligation. It shows him what ments, and to indulge in all manner of sin. If great things God has done for him-that he has turn to the mire. But we are not strenuous on fore, said he, ye are not all clean." John vi: yet to know what christianity is—certainly, I It shows him how great are his obligations to this point. Suppose the passage to refer to real 70, 71. "Have not I chosen you twelve, and have not so learned Christ. It seems to me consecrate all the powers of his body and soul, and grace to the end, would have precisely the his life, his all, to the service of Him who has dissoluable connection between total apostacy & surely christians may fall. Well, if christians opposite effect, uniting the believer the more and eternal perdition. "In his trespass, that he have no other security against apastacy than closely to God, and prompting him continuhath trespassed; and in his sin, that he hath sin- the fallen angels and Adam had, there is little ally to holy obedience. Moreover, it is true, in

It promotes h's ho i less as it leads him to onquire into the state of his own heart It teach that "the path of the just is as the shining light which shineth more and more unto the perself for the evidence of grace, to examine himself whether he be in the faith, to strive against sin, and dilligently to use the means of groweth

It gives joyous and admiring views of the How wretched the condition of fallen man, how

> "How sad our state by nature is. Our sin, how deep its stains; And satan binds our captive minds. Fast in his lavished chans."

Now when we think of the depths of sin into which the believer was sunk, when we "look upon the rock whence he was bewn, and the hole of the pit whence he was digged," with what emotions of joy and wonder do we contemplate the grace that has been displayed in his elevation ? This doctrine teaches that salvation is all of grace. That it was grace that contrived the scheme of redemption-that it was of grace that the elect were first given to Jesus Christ-that it is of grace that they are that they are brought to repentance and obedience-that it is of grace that they are pardoned -that it is of grace that they are kept from falling-that it is of grace that they will at last, be brought to immortal glory,

> "Grace all the work shall crown." Through everlasting days; It lays in heaven the topmost stone, And wel deserves the praise."

Our admiration is increased, when we come sider that this mighty work is accomplished in despite of numerous and powerful oppos ing influences. Aside from his own evil passions, all leading him away from holineas and Now what can a worm of the dust do against principalities and powers? To see a lawless, infuriated banditti, rushing, with deadly weapons, upon a little child, holding in ite hand a rich jewel, and yet not able to murder the child or to seize the treasure would fill the sible left the city under the protection of a strong beholder with unutterable astonishment, and to keep his saints from falling, is certainly no cause him to extol the invisible, Almighty reason why exhortations and commands should hand that protects the child and defeats the not be addressed to them, especially since it is assailants. It is a standing miracle in the world, that the devil, with all his allies, is not able to overcome the weakest babe in Christ, or to wrest from him that treasure of grace, which he holds as a gift from his Father in heaven and as an earnest of a richer inheri-

> Whilst this doctrine leads the believer to admire the grace of God, it at the same tin inspires him with love and gratitude. I teaches him that God loves him-that he bas manifested His love towards him at immense sacrifice-that His love secures for him an inheritance in heaven-that it is bestowed upon him, not because of any worthiness in him, but by God's free and sovereign gracepower of such love? Must it not constrain him who is the subject of it, to "strive con tinually to make some suitable returns of affection and thankfulness." "We love Him, because He first loved us."

> This doctrine is pre-eminently fitted to promote a spirit of humility. It shows us our singood in us, that there is no help in us, that we blessing. How must this perception of our ab-

It inspires the believer with confidence.-Whilst it teaches him his weakness, it shows him where his strength is. It points him to the Saviour, who is his righteousness and his streagth; guard and defend him through all the journey of life, and at last bring him "through the gates in-

It prompts him to cheerful and active obediloved him and given himself for him.

In conclusion, my brethren, suffer a word of exhortation. Are these things true? Is the doctrine which I have preached a doctrine of the

In all wis he sympathised. "But would you! know." said he, "what is the worst translation ever given of the Bible? It is that translation which is given of it in the inconsistent lives of professed christians. For that translation, if it be wrong, contradicts the whole tenor of the gospel, which teaches us to deny all ungodliness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly, righteously, and godly in this, present evil world." Christians are witnesses to testify in their lives, as to the trutk of the doctrines of the gospel. I beg you, my brethren. not to contradict, by your lives the doctrine which I have preached to-day. Tha was a high compliment bestowed upon the Co rinthian christians by the Apostle when he said. "ye are our epistle, known and read of all men for as much as ve are manifestly the epistles of Christ; and a higher still, by our Lord himself, upon his people, when he declared, "ye are witnesses." I call upon you to bear witness in your lives, to the truth and purity of the doctrine which

"So let our lips and lives express, The holy gospel we profess, So let our works and virtues shine. To prove the doctrine all divine.'

My heart's desire and prayer to God for you all is, that you may be sanctified through the "And now, unto Him that is able to keep and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.

"Lord, hast thou made me know thy ways! Conduct me in thy fear: And grant me such supplies of grace, That I may persevere.

Let but thine own almighty arm Sustain a feeble worm. I shall escape, secure from harm, Amid the dreadful storm.

Be thou my all sufficient friend, Till all my toils shall cease : Guard me through life, and let my end Be everlasting peace.'

\* Rev. Richard Fuller, of South Carolina.

## THE ALABAMA BAPTIST

MARION.

Saturday Morning, June 14, 1845

NOTICE.

Mr. DAVID GORDON, of Mobile, is auth College for Theological purposes.

WM. N. WYATT, Treasurer. January 18, 1845.

Col. JOHN M. BAILEY of Scottsville, Bibl county, is an authorized Agent for the Alabama

### Board of Domestic Missions.

A meeting of the Board of Domestic Missions at the Baptist Church in Marion, on Saturday the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. where al the members of said Board are earnestly requested to attend, as it is necessary for various obincis connected with our Southern organization. Marion, June 6, 1845.

The Southern Baptist Convention. ARCHIBALD THOMAS, Richmond, Va. Treasurer of Foreign Mission Board THOMAS CHILTON, Marion, Perry Co. Ala.

Treasurer, Domes'ic Mission Board. M. T. MENDENHALL, Charleston, S. C. Treasurer of Southern Baptist Convention.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- We are informed that an important communication was sentto us from Montgomery county, several weeks since, which has not appeared in the Alabama Baptist. We assure our brethren in Montgomery. that it was not our fault. It must be occasioned by sending the communication to the wrong person, or by its being taken out of the office by some one who had no business with it. We have never seen it, and moreover have been very careful to publish every thing that we have received on the subject of which this communication treated. We cannot account for letters addressed to A. B or C. as Editor, nor those taken out of the office by X, Y, or Z. We hope this will be stopped. There is but one editor of the paper and his name is known.

Covington Institution, Kr .- We have received from the agent of this Institution several communications all of which we have published except the last. Their object seems to be to call the attention of the public to, and solicit aid for the Institution. We had concluded some time since not to publish any more of these solicitations for two reasons-1st, because we thought enough had been said on the subject; but we do say, that we regard the levelling ders were tire lot being dunned. To these is now added another and a stronger reason, viz: because we do not know with whom we are dealing. The Institution is now under the care of the Rev. Dr. Pattison, whose feelings towards the South are not known, and whose position is

OLD EDENTON.-We received by last mail the "Sentinel," a very neat, small, and unpretending weekly, published at Old Edenton, Chowan County, N. Carolina. Oh! what a flood of delightful reminiscences came over our mind! What's solemn, sacred, and heart-stirring retrospect of the past! In a moment our imagination was filled with the vista of past cars, now numbered with those beyond the flood! Do you ask why, reader? Because this was the place of our nativity, the scene of our childhood, where youthful nature revelled in all the sweets of pure, unalloyed pleasurewhere we first learned to live and to lovewhere a kind Providence ever smiled upon and strewed our pathway with unnumbered blessment of the State, and bore a good part in the doing. Revolutionary struggle. It was the seat of The Mercer University was reported to be in Sam Johnson, that noble, unbending patriot, the a prosperous condition, the number of students

Edenton has one of the most beautiful har. pors in this western world, where vessels of 200 ons burden can be moored in safety. There is Court House, the best we have ever seen, and an Episcopal Church, both built of brick in the reign of George III, and the latter for the Church of England.

We have not seen the old town since 1937 and in looking over the Sentinel, we see bu ew names that are familiar to us. The place has fallen into the hands of strangers.

We have received the painful intelligence this morning, that the Rev. Charles Crow expired at his residence, Perry County, on yesterday the 12th inst. He was the first pastor of the Siloam Church, and served for six years. expect some of the brethren, who have been intimate with him, to preface an extended notice of this talented and devoted minister of Christ, In the death of Father Crow, the Churches in this region have sustained an irreparable loss .-He was Moderator of the last session of the Cahawba Association, and his affecting remarks you from falling, and to present you faultless be-fore the presence of his glory, with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory no more. He rests from his labors and his works do follow him.

ZION'S ADVOCATE. - The Advocate publishes our remarks, contained in the Ala. Baptist of the 3d of May, under the title-Some IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO NORTHERN MEN. wherein we intimated very clearly that the standard of morals at the North was entirely too low for them to think of reproving us for our sins. In answer to these questions, the Editor of that paper says-"As the following remarks by Bro. James W. Hoskins, Editor of the Alabama Baptist, appear to be intended for "Northern men," we give them an insertion, though we are not quite sure May, thus:that we exactly understand their scope or aim. Is it the honest and sincere opinion of the Editor of the Alabama Baptist, that morality is at a lower ebb at the North than at the South? And if so, does he suppose that slavery has made the South the more moral? Or does he mean to say, that, though slavery is an immorality, yet, prayer. The first address was by a colored it is but a small one-a mere mote-while other prized to receive any money due the Howard immoralities at the North-and not found at the South-are beams? This would be an admission that slavery was an immorality, and if so, it ought to be put away, whatever may be the death of the Union, the destruction of the Church, morality of those who rebuke it."

We are much obliged to the brother for giving place to our article, as it was intended to direct and aimed her whole remarks against our Conthe attention of Northern men, to their own reformation so much needed; and now we will explain. We made no admission of the immorality of slavery, for in our number of the 19th of April, two weeks previous, we defined our position, remarking that, "so far from believing slavery a moral and political evil, we believed to to De a moral and political good, when conducted upon principles of reason and humanity-and that slavery had been the most efficient means of opening the way in this Western wilderness, for the promulgation of the

The idea we intended to advance, was, that even if slavery were a sin, as Northern men allege, it is a mote, compared with the beams in their own eyes. What are the beams to which we refered? They are the exceeding corruption of public feeling and public taste, and the gross developments of crime among the occupants of the sacred desk, at the North. It is our honest and sincere opinion, that morality is at a lower cbb at the North than at the South, and facts prove it. We had in view the case of Polly Bodine, brought before the criminal court, which was crowded with females of all sorts and sizes, ranks, grades, and distinctions, who could hardly be removed by the announcement of the Judge, that they would hear sounds which should not fall upon the female ear.

At the South, a female, who has any respect for herself, would sooner throw herself into the fire than be caught in such a place. We look for the standard of morals among our females, and if it is low there, we feel that we are plung. ed into a depth of degredation, too vile for reflection, too deep utterance. This is the true immorality which becomes a beam, compared with any other. This is the "slavery of the mind and the heart, most dreadful, most vile." do not say that slavery makes the morals of the South of a higher grade than those of the North, principle, which destroys all distinction between the white and the black race, as the grand cause of this immorality at the North. Understand prother?

SLIPSLIDIFICATION.

This is a word very lately coined, signifies a slipping from one church into another without teiling the cause, and originated in the case of one Gideon B. Perry, M. D. D. D. L. L. D., now of the Episcopal church, late of New Market street Baptist church, Phil., and formerly of Washington city, Alexandria, and Illinois. It is not said how he procured all these glorious titles, but it is hinted that they came by a way not the most honorable either to himself or to those who dubbed him. Strange that a man's character is not know until he is dead. Our brethren North appear to be somewhat troubled about this case, but we see no necessity for it; this is one way of getting rid of those corrupt excrescences which sometimes hang about the spiritual body.

ings. Is this not a sufficient cause? Edenton proceedings of the Convention at Augusta was Mr Brisbane says "he rejoices in the separation, duce "an aristocratic government, rather than others edification and growth in grace---2 Thes.

Tue Rev. Joun H. Hron, of Union County, Arkansas, a blind clergymen of the Baptist denomination, is with us, astonishing us with his native eloquence, his profound logical reasoning, and the beauty and chasteness of his language, in presenting the claims of the gospel of Christ upon mankind. He lost his sight in early infancy, but from proper education, and an uncommonly vigorous intellect and great powers of elu cidation, he has become a bold and eloquent defender of the truths of christianity. We heard him last Sabbath on the nature and object of the institutions of Christ, communion and baptism, as emblems of the sufferings and death, the burial and resurrection of Christ, and were surprised at the clearness and the originality of his argument. After closing his argument on immersion, as the only true emblem of Christ's burial and resurrection, he proposed to other detion-"What emblem have sowof the burial and resurrection of Christ ?" One fact, which surpreacher, is that he describes the effect of the upon them all his life. We commend him to community generally wherever he may go, and of Marion have done a good part for him, and hope others will do likewise.

FEMALE TORVISM IN N. YORK-KENTUCKY tion. BLINDNESS .- A correspondent of the Vermont Observer writes from New York, on the 8th of

meeting was called to order by William Floyd Garrison. On taking the chair, he stated that if there was any one present who wished to engage in public prayer, the e was liberty, when man from Massachusetts. The second was from a Mr. Philips of Massachusetts. It was little else than a tirade against our Government, the Church, and the Ministry. He boldly affirmed that the slaves could only be liberated by the and the annihilation of the Ministry. On taking his seat, MISS JANE HITCHCOCK took the stand: she followed the exhortation of her predecessor, stitution, the Church, and the Ministry. She had not proceed far, when I was strongly impressed with the conviction, that 'Satan, that old which he employed a female to plead his cause in the garden of Eden, and now he had employed another with the hope of similar success.-As a specimen of her language, I give the following .\_ " He who is in favor of Constitution is a slaveholder. Servitude of the most hellish nature was the characteristic of the framers of the Constitution. No phrase in the English language can express the blackness of their character. They prayed to the Father of who has associated himself with Cassins M. Clay, as Edi'or nof their Anti-Slavery paper in that State. This address was short, and he did but little else than express his hearty approbation of the remarks of Miss Hitchcock, and pronounced a flaming eulogium upon her character

Kentuckians, are you so blind to your own interests, to the welfare and glory of our common country, and to the peace and prosperity of your children-are you so deaf to the warnings and expostulations of departed patriots, who "fought, and bled, and died," for this glorious Republic, that they might leave it to us, the monument of their greatness-are you so dead to virtue, humanity, and religion, as to protect and harbor in your very midst, these dread assassins, who stand ready to plunge the dagger into the bosoms of your mother, of yourselves, and your children. O Shame! where is thy blush!

The Western Transcript.

This paper, more commonly known as the Christian Politician, heretofore published in Cincinnati, by W. H. Brisbane, has ceased, and act from that principle. the cause alledged is that the grand object for which it was published has been accomplished. viz: the separation of the slaveholding from the should not intimate by the conditions of mem- the church, the members are to respect and esnon-slaveholding Baptist churches. The editor bership, that the expense of carrying out our was a rank abolitionist, but he was honest enough to present to his readers both sides of the increased, in order to accomplish the object we (if possible) God will greatly honor and bless question and allow them to judge for themselves. have in view. We do not admire the spirit with which he goes out of the contest. He had once lived at the cessary to carry forward to their completion the xvi: 16; and to encourage them in their office South, owned slaves, (and by the by, we are great work on hand. The fitful, meteorlike con- by cheerful and liberal contributions for the sertold, he was a hard master) sold them, pocketted tribution will tend to weaken, rather than advice of God's house, his ministers, and the poor. the money, and moved into Ohio. True, he re- vance the cause. It may lead the most prudent 2 Cor. 9: 6-7, purchased them and act them free. What cred- Board to anticipate too much, and encourage it does he deserve for that? He was shamed them to undertake too much, which will termidety to love all men, especially them who are ded him. He now boasts of it, and rejoices that ble enterprize, or induce them to proceed and

his soul, that he has been the instrumentality in annual contribution, and this will enable the bringing about this crisis. He was scarcely Board to proceed on sure and safe ground. They erned us, and Mr. Mason had been true to the trust committed to his care, instead of denying the blood that bought him by engaging in an un-

entirely so, having been built in the reign of tributions to the cause of Missions amounted to associates for those of the North, but because it timate. And there is no doubt but that "the is a step towards purer religion." Purer reli- people will be represented" if the churches, in pecially when sick or otherwise afflicted; Acte gion! Miscrable subterfuge! We do not, en- their church capacity will take up the supject, vy any one that religion which teaches men, who and do all they can, according to the means put wisdom of whose counsel has not been lost to being about 60. Prof. J. W. Reynolds was el- to sow the seeds of discord amid the praceful. Our editor thinks that the price of "member."

the laws of their country and their God, by at friends from a participation in the proceedings | Ps. 55: 14, and 1 Thes. 5: 14; Rom. 16: 14 belong to them. But the separation has been if he takes into consideration the remarks above er so far as christian prudence will person Jan effected, and we rejoice also, because it removes from us just such pure religion. The Lord whom we worship has not condemned us for holding slaves, but has given us regulations for a proper management of them, by which their condition may be improved, and we care not what these disturbers of the peace of Zion may do or say.

For the Alabama Baptiet. Southern Convention.

Under the above caption I find a number of queries by brother Morris, respecting the condi- quire the steady aid of one hundred dollars annu- tunily to attend all church meetings, whether for tion of membership in the Convention. the editor agrees with him in thinking that the The tendency of this measure will be to make pointment. Pe. 4, 4: 10, and Heb. 10: 20. sum of "one hundred dollars annually for three the convention permanent by having generally It is their duty to conform to the order and disyears, is beyond all reason." I think it may be the same persons in attendance. The more the cipline of the church, while therein they enjoy made apparent to all that the requirements of same persons can be in attendance the better as a name and place with christian fellows nominations this solemn and unanswerable ques- the Constitution of the Southern Baptist Con- they will be able the better to carry out their Heb. 13: 17; they are to employ their talents vention are by no means unreasonable.

We should consider the nature and design of Bro. Morris seems to apprehend that the rich stance for the service of the church. Rom. 12prised us more than any other in regard to this the combination. It is to spread the gospel of have an undue advantage over the poor, and that 6, and Prov. 3: 9-10. They must carefull Jesus Christ. The work of spreading the gos- "people should be represented instead of their avoid jarrings, contentious disputings in the brilliancy of the diamond, and the eplendor of the pel requires money to carry it forward. The money." The object of the convention is not church. 1 Cor. 19: 32-Rom. 2: 8. Let this noon-day sun, as vividly as though he had gazed men who go to preach must be supported, the to count members at its triennial meetings, but to mind be in you which also was in Christ Jesus Bibles to be distributed must be paid for, and, in adopt measures by which we can best advance AMEN. the favor of our brethren and friends and the a word, all the machinery which is necessary to the Redeemer's cause on the earth, and if we the spread of the gospel of Christ, must be sus- can succeed to collect as large a body as our hope they will supply his every want. He needs tained and supported by money. Were only annual income, on the apportionment fixed, will pecuniary assistance, having a family to support preser necessary, there would be no need of a allow, we surely shall have a body large enough and being dependent upon the sympathies of convention, for each church, or each member and wisdom enough concentrated, with wisdom mankind. We are glad to hear that the citizens apart could pray as fervently, as affectually, as from on high, to manage the concerns committed in the great concourse. If, therefore, prayer to their convention. only were required we could dispense, at once, with all the trouble and expense of the conven-

The convention is held for the purpose of uniting the contributions of the friends of the Redeemer. These contributions must come from The American Anti-Slavery society occupied those who have them. If a man is poor, he canthe house allotted to the Morning session. The not give much to this cause. He who is rich can, and should give much. It is a most reasonable thing that those who give the money, should say what is to be done with the money .-a gentleman from Connecticut engaged in And if a man has no money to give, or no heart to give what he has, he surely ought not to complain of the providence of God for placing him in poverty, or envy his more liberal brother because he is not made the disposer of other per- in the Baptist. son's property. Those who give should have the privilege of controlling their donations. It is on this principle that a certain amount is required for membership in the convention.

But it is thought that one hundred dollars is so plain a case as that of giving the gospel to a

their donations' and their delegates to the convention. There are comparatively few churches | church. which cannot raise one hundred dollars annually lies, and called up the Devil from the hellish pit. for all the objects of benevolence presented to Down! down! with the bloody Union! She them. Let an effort be made worthy of the obwas followed by a gentleman from Kentucky. jects in view, and but few charches would be mit the disposition of their donation to their them in reputation as ministers of Christ. Phil. 2: called to receive a reward apportioned to his brethren, or let two or more churches unite, and 29, and to esteem them highly for their work's deeds. preaching, surely could represent their united ward their ministers' support. Gal. 6: 6; that es who are desirous of securing large, regular,

es as such engage in this work, we would not in their power to use hospitality. 1st. Tim. 3: deny individuals the same privilege. If a per- 2; and extend the hand of charity to the poor in son is disposed to give a hundred dollars a year distress. Gal. 2: 10. The law of nature reto the convention, and then will attend its meet. quires it. 1st. Tim. 5: 18. In the Lord's grant ing, we are willing to give him a seat there. - to Israel, there was always a reservation made. Some persons will give this, in addition to the for the Priests, and under the gospel provision common contributions of the church. Let them is made for the support of his ministers; 1 Cor. be encouraged so to do. As to motive, the rich 9: 7-14. They ought to stand by and assist man is as likely to give his bundred dollars with | them in all their troubles and afflictions; 2 Tim. "pure disinterested benevolence," as the poor 4: 16; to receive no accusation against them man his one dollar. Without the grace of God without full proof; 1 Tim. 5: 19; nor to expose neither will do it; but by that grace, both will their infirmities, Acts 23, 5: 3-John 10th, but livered by the Pastor, after which the above

It should be recollected that we are engaged 1 Cor. 9; 1 and 2 Thes. 3: 7th. in a great work, and on that consideration we

condition of reembership, with have a tendency ble construction on words and actions that are which may be presented to them.

tempting to decoy away property that does not of the convention." But I am persuaded, that ingenuously confessing their faults to one another presented, he will come to the conclusion that 5: 16. They ought to avoid going to law will the terms of admission are by no means "be each other; 1 Cor. 6: 1-7; to prefer marrying youd all reason:" and I think he will give up among themselves as far as it may be done will the "hope" that "they will be amended."

> will prevent our meetings from having too much | brother or a sister should be found out as meetings of a local character. If the terms admitted all as possible. Matthew 5: 23-24. for a very small sum, then a great number of 4th. The duties of members to the church an those in the immediate vicinity of any meeting to pray for its peace and prosperity, and to the might become members, and exert an undue in- their utmost endeavors in promoting its welfare fluence in that body. But when the terms re- Ps. 122; 6: 9. They ought carefully and pute. And ally, this source of danger is greatly diminished. public worship or its ordinary and monthly asplans to successful completion.

We may further add, the experiment has been tried for thirty years and has worked well. It was made by our fathers, and experience has people out of the Bible, as a newspaper. When proved its excellency. We do well to walk in the he has any thing of his own to say we will give good old ways. The arrangement we believe to place to it, but he must remember to pay the be good, and should not be changed except for postage, as he has not done this time En. strong reasons.

For the Alabama Baptist

WILCOX COUNTY, ALA., May 2d, 1845. Mr. Editor: As there are several of the members of the Allenton Bapust Church who are subscribers to, and readers of, the Alabama Baptist, I concluded to send you a few rules as to the duties incumbent on church members, amount of funds. Our success will depend enprovided you think they are entitled to a place tirely upon the devotedness and liberality of the

as a city set on a hill, from which the glories of is at all commensurate either with the means of rich and free grace abundantly shine, for out of the churches, or the claims of the perishing mil-Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined. lions of the heathen world. Were the church Ps. 1st: 2. The true members of it have the at large to come up to this work as they might. too much to require for membership. If every light of the gospel shining in their hearts by the and as the injunction of our Saviour requires, I hundred dollars should furnish a delegate, would Holy Ghost, and are entitled to all the blessings verily believe that in one quarter of a century not the convention be large enough? It cer- of the new covenant. Ep. 1: 3. And being we might see the world chirely evangelized tainly seems to me that one man is enough to thus blessed their faith is a lively, active faith, the Gospel preached to all nations—and each manage one hundred dollars, which is given in not only purifying their hearts, but working by in his own language be permitted to hear of the lave, whereby they become the light of the wonderful works of God. Now this either is world, which they make apparent by a faithful the duty of the church, or it is not. If she has It is desirable to have the churches unitely, send discharge of the duties enjoined upon them by the means of doing it without injury to herself, the Lord Jesus Christ, the great head of the who will show that it is not? Christians need

tain duties incumbent on all members of church- uninformed, and unblest by the Gospel of Christ found who would be deficient. When this is es towards them. As first, they owe them their -and the judgment is rapidly approaching when the case, let them do what they can, and com- distinguishing honor and love, and are to hold both the faithful and unfaithful steward will be thus procure the means of sending their delegate. sake. 1st Thes. 5: 13. They are also to con-The man who can supply four churches with tribute according to their respective abilities to the consideration of all those pastors of churchcontributions, which cannot, surely, be less than being freed as much as possible from the eares and systematic contributions. The plan will of life, they may wholly devote themselves to apply equally we'll to all the other benevolent While it is very desirable to have the church- the duties of their sacred function and have it operations of the day. follow their example as far as they follow Christ, card should be given in every person in the

2d. Deacons being in an honorable office in teem them as being employed by the Lord to plans is trivial. Much is wanted, and that much, serve in the household of faith, and as men whom annually report the amount. This need not -1 Tim. 3: 13, and Mat. 25: 21st; to submit A steady, constant stream of donations is ne- to their Godly and friendly admonitions; 1 Cor.

into it, no doubt, by those ultraists who surround pate in the abandonment of a half-finished no- of the household of faith. Gal. 6: 10. All he has at last, by means of his own zeal and en- involve the convention in debt; both of which 4: 7, and John 13: 34-35. To follow after are entering to go in." must be done from a principal of love. 1 John, in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that ergy in the cause of Abolition, realized the great will be injurious to the grand object. Now this things that make for peace-Rom. 14: 19, in object of his ambition—the separation. Well, plan of having one hundred dollars annually the order to which they are to put the most favorait. But he need not lay the flattering unction to lead churches and individuals to make their doubtful; 1 Cor. 13: 7; and to speak no evil of one ar other, James 4: 13; and to endeavor by thought of. If the Boston Board had not viola- will be able to estimate very nearly their abili- fruits of righteousness in peace; James 3: 18; ty, and will undertake, or not, any enterprize carefully avoiding whisperings and backbitings; 2 Cor. 12: 20; and not to be husy meddlers As the Southern Baptist Convention is no with the concerns of others; 2 Thes. 3; 11-THE GEORGIA BAPTIST CONVENTION met at holy, unrighteous and shameful proceeding, this requirement of a hundred dollars to give a right Acts 25: 16; nor do anything through strife or is one of the oldest towns in the State, if not presented and unanimously approved. The connot because the brethren of the South are not fit republican," as our brother Morris seems to in5: 12, and 2 Peter 3: 18. To pray for each 15: 36, and James 1: 27, and those visits ought to be improved for edification, therefore prayer should occupy a part of their time; Pa. 34: 3-

prudence and divine authority. Amon 3:/3, and Another good effect of these terms is, that it 2 Cor. 6: 14. The cause of the shyness of a

gifts and graces, and freely bestew of their sub-

A MEMBER OF ALLENTON CHURCE.

The writer of this epistle will perceive that he has sent us nothing original, but many extracts from the New Testament concerning the conduct of members. It is true, we cannot preduce anything better than the writings of the Apostles, but we think these appear equally as well and have as much force, when read to the

For the Alabama Baptist.

Bro. Hoskins;-Since it is now determined that the Southern christians of our denomina tion are to engage in the great work of Foreign Missions independently of their Northern brothren, it seems important that the most efficient means should be adopted to raise the requisite churches. No one will pretend to say, that in A church constituted after the gospel plan is the Missionary enterprise, what has been done to be aroused to a sense of duty in this respect, 1st. As ministers are instruments in the king- for when they are inactive, the enemy does not dom of Christ, and employed by him in a work cease his vigilance-time rolls on-death apthat is both useful and honorable, there are cer- proaches-millions are dropping into eteralty

I hereby agree to pay the sum of munthly, for the gener M-, June, 1845.

The above card should be printed and the blanks left to be filled according to circumstanhouse, and the amount to be given monthly subscribed, the card signed and returned again .-These are to be put into the hands of collect whose duty it shall be to make out a list of the exclude contributions in the congregation, but I am fully of the opinion that twice the amount will be raised in this way, that would be secured by the ordinary method. What think you?

From the Ohio Temperance Organ.

Scripture for Liquor Sellers "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth his bottle to him, and maketh him drunken.

Woe unto you, for ve shut up the kings dom of heaven against men; for ye neither go

"Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and givestrhim nought, [yes, less than nought. I for his money."

"Woe unto him that gaineth an evil gain to his house, that he may set his nest on high, for the stone shall cry out of the wall; and the beam out of the timbers shall answer

These passages apply with fearful import to drunkard makers. Their history in our own land confirms the truth of God's The treasures of unrighteouspess soon melt away. "He that oppressets the poor, shall come to want," for the represcheth his Ma-ker."When God pronounces a woe, it means something. Let the skeptic look after the iquor sellers of the country. Let him will heir ruined fortunes, their more robust thenilies. Let him count them in the poor hand society and the contented family, and to violate ship is so high as to exclude the mass of our aging, warning, and admonishing one another—ture are true and applicable. and penitentiaries, and he will be compelled to acknowledge that these passages of Scrip

For the Alabama Baptist. Church Constituted.

From the Missionary of the Alabama Association Bro. Hoskins: -On Sunday last, I constituted a church at one of the places I have been preaching at this year, under the most favorable circumstances. The Presbytery was composed of Elders Button and Eans and myself. We met on Saturday and preached in the morning and evening to large congregations, whe seemed to receive the word "with readiness of mind."\_ Many presented themselves at the anxious scats hope in Christ.

On Sunday morning, after appropriate services, we proceeded to examine these who desired to be constituted, (23 whites in all,) upon their faith, and finding them othodox, they were constituted into a separate church under the name and style of "EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH" After the conclusion of these services, the door of the church was opened and four came forward and united upon a profession of their faith in Christ, and relation of their experience, who were all buried with Christ by baptism in the evening. One of this number, was an elderly lady, who had long been a member of a Pedobaptist church, but she was not satisfied; she felt that she had never obeyed one of the plain commandments of the Saviour-that she had never been "planted in the likeness of his death." I am glad to see that many of our Pedo-baptist friends are beginning to awake from the indifference they have long manifested in regard to one of the positive institutions of the gospel, and are enquiring "Lord what would'st thou have me to do!" At a night meeting of the same day, much feeling was manifested in the congregation, many came up for prayersand two professed, and were baptized the next. morning. On Moneay night two more gave evidence of a change of heart, and, we expect to haptize them with probably several others on our next visit to the neighborhood. It was truly gratifying to our feelings, to witness the interest manifested in this community upon the subject of religion. They will turn out not only on Sunday but on the week days, and at night. Those who have no conveyance will walk for miles to preaching. A female informed me on Sunday, that she had walked seven miles over creeks and through swamps to be present at the meeting. Thus at the organization of this church, the Lord seems to have put the seal of his approbation upon it, and I feel confident, from present indications, that He will add many to her number, of such ss he would have to be

> Yours, in the Gospel. A. T. M. HANDY.

The next Union Protracted Meeting of the Alabama Asssociation, will be held at the Hickory Grove Church, Lowndes county, commencing on Friday, before the 5th Sabbath in June, 1845. Ministers from abroad, and as many others as can, are invited to attend.

A. T. M. HANDY, Sec'ry. CHRISTIAN CONVERSATION .- We cannot be stow this title on the irreverent discussion of the sublime mysteries of our boly religion, which is as unmarked by devout feelings as if the topic discussed were some common place subject of an earthly character, instead of those things into which the angels desire to look with devout contemplation, and of which they would not speak without reverential awe. Nor can we give this title to the angry disposition about points of controversy, on parts of the divine dispensation that do not vitally affect the Saviour's glory, or the sinner's hopes; for this only ruffles the temper, and irritates the feelings, and in-no wise promote's spiritual welfare, or preparation for the king lom of peace and love. Nor can we award the title to the critical disguisation of the comparative merits of different preachers; or Genoa. to that kind of spiritual gossipping which prattles about the religious concerns of others, with precisely the same feelings of unwarrantable curiosity and heartless indifference with which the people of the world canvass the characters and concerns of others. And least of all, can we give the title to a censorious and uncharita-ble commenting on the failings and faults of the absent; for nothing can be more at variance with the spirit of the gospel, more hateful to its divine author, or more prejudicial to those enthe spirit of humility and Christian love reigning in the speaker's heart; it nourishes only spiritual pride, and every unkind and unamiable feeling in all who take part in it with pleasure; it is opposed both to the precepts and the example of Him who was the manifestation of divine love, and on whose lips the laws of kindness perpetually dwelt; and it is calculated to unlit men for

By religious conversation, I do not mean any of these things! No-I mean such, and such alone, as tends to draw those who engage in it. closer to God; to give them a deeper sense of his preciousness; to assimilate them more entirely to his character, and to stimulate them more zealously to every work and labor of love, for the advancement of his glory.

the society of that heaven whose very atmos-

If all who love the Lord would thus converse together, how they would assist each other!each other! This would sweeten the society of whole earth be filled with his glory." This They would become as ministering spirits to sed be His glorious name forever; and let the line his position in relation to the document put Christian friends, and be indeed worthy of being called the "communion of saints," serving to quicken their zeal in the Saviour's service, and to fan the sparks of love to him into a righter flame .- Hugh White.

THE CRISIS.

"The churches see the crisis to which have arrivedt full before them. The facts are sponsibility, looking to the denomination in the northern and middle states to come to the ressponsibility, looking to the denomination in the northern and middle states to come to the rescue can they contemplare the scene without the deepast emotion—can they feel their obligation of the Christian name, gressive sbirit, and if a brother at this eventual period should happen to remove from the north to the count to the north, he is to the deepast emotion—can they feel their obligation of the Christian name, gressive sbirit, and if a brother at this eventual period should happen to remove from the north to the north, he is to the count of the lecture room, and if they occasionally with some elequent and aliminating remarks of the lecture room, and if they occasionally with some elequent and aliminating remarks. Suspicion of which we can give but an imperfect united but to the north, he is to the south or from the south to the north, he is to the south or from the south to the north, he is to the south or from the south to the north, he is to the south or from the south to the north, he is to the south or from the south to the north, he is to the south or from the south to the north, he is to the south or from the south to the north, he is to the south or from the south to the north, he is to the south or from the south to the north, he is to the south or from the south to the north, he is to the south or from the south to the north, he is to the south of the corn be will not return to him void. It shall prosper in the depart and aliminating remarks at a hard if not a impredicable work.

Garanam at a law Notlee.

A shall an of P. B. LAWSON, water for the intellectual confectione. Grain in the south or intellectual confectione. God's bleased word, when dispensed to man, will not return to him void. It shall prosper in the dispense of the dispense of the dispense of the dispense of the south of the south

the Lord; such an one as can be associated marked, that dull arithmetic in some rela- he defines his position he will not be allowed with the arpeal. Thou knowest that I love thee.' It would seem to be impossible. Let every pastor then set about the work without delay in his own church and congregation, and let the result show that our brethren of the Boston Board have the evidence of something more substantial than the sympathy of our tears. Mass meetings and other extra efforts will not do the business. Pastors must give it their attention."

Respecting the above we would make two short remarks: 1. Frightful as the facts are hought to be, it would seem that some of the precious missionaries have money to spare, to id in the honorable work of running off slaves as enquirers at night, and several professed a from their owners—and the Board seem to be sufficiently fullhanded to wink at this scandalous perversion of public funds.

2. If the Board are in circumstances of tremenduous responsibility, they have wilfully placed themselves where they are: and called to suffer embarrassment have none to blame but themselves .- Recorder

From the Baptist Advocate.

#### General Assembly Board of Missions.

The General Assembly Board of Missious held its anniversary last Monday evening. The venerable Dr. Miller, of Princeton, after an address to the throne of grace, remarked that it would be just one year tomor- ity. row since this Board was formed; and during that time how many in their ignorance have gone to their last account! How many of these we might have saved, if we had comthe same time, how many of the friends of this institution have died, and their opportuniti s of usefulness been closed for ever .while we live. And do we live, said he, merely to eat, and drink, and die? God forbid! And what occupation better suited to our character, than sending the Gospel to the perishing? We cannot neglect the salvation of the beathen with the same impunity that our fathers could. Our responsibility every hour. The time is near when the cause of missions will be considered the great cause; let us engage in it, then, fully, and teach our children to engage in it, as the divine work. first object of our labors and prayers. From a statement of the Secretary, Wal-

ter Lourie, Esq. it appeared that the receipts for the year had been \$82.672; the expendi- notices the circumstance that at a recent ortures \$81,469. As new Missionaries, the dination in one of the Episcopal Churches Society have sent out during the year, five in this diocese, the people, (who reside proclergymen to China, one to Western Africa, bably too far from their place of worship to two to the Indian tribes, and one to Texas. to go home for refreshment,) took their din-They have now four Missionaries at that her "in the temple of the Most High!,' Our number of stations in Texas, and five among friend of the Banner speaks of the act as a the Chippewa Creek, and Iowa Indians, most flagrant, if not unpardonable sin! "The They have an important Manual Labor sanctuary of the cross turned into an eating- upon the community. The social and intel-Boarding School among the lowas, and an- house! and that, too, in the presence of an lectual banquets which it has already furnished other among the Creeks, in addition to pre- Apostle, who should have rebuked them that viously formed schools, containing 150 stu- would thus defile the house of prayer! !! dents, and regularly organized churches. His correspondent colls upon bim for reproof They have in Western Africa two clergymen and warning"-but he seems to regard the among the Liberia colonists; schools at Mon- case as too bad for reproof. He speaks of rovia and Since of 130 scholars, and a it as transcending in enormity, his powers for of a thorough acquaintance with the Ancient tween Monrovid and Cape Palmas; also a says-"We understand that in the same Mission School at Settra Kroo. In North- church, (consecrated by the venerable Bishs ern Inflia they have three separate Missions, op White,) a celebrated Temperance lecturin which are 16 American and one native er has been known to hold forth-discoursclergymen, besides a variety of teachers and ing from the chancel, beside the communion printers, with 4 printing presses, from which table!" A discourse on temperance in a were issued the last year nearly 8,000,000 Church! What awful pollution! Had Paul pages of the Sacred Scriptures and other met Felix in that Church, how sadly would works, in four languages; also 13 day schools he have defiled it in reasoning on temper- cannot but accord to him the merit of high inwith 300 scholars; 4 boarding schools with ance, righteousness, and judgment! 200 pupils. 4 high schools with 300 scholars; In noticing this singular exhibition of suand 4 prospering churches. In China they perstitious reverence for a place of worship, Chillon, Walshall, Woodroff, Rockwell and have 3 separate Missions, supplied with 7 we would not lessen that enlightened respect Wright, I had the good fortune to hear, and clergymen, 2 physicians and 1 printer, with with which hallowed associations inspire one under the influence of some of them, I could a press in successful operation. In Papal for a church. We would not encourage any Europe, also they have engaged in success- people to convert their house of prayer into ful missionary efforts, through the medium "an eating-house." We might not, as a of the Eyangelical Societies of Paris and matter of taste, choose the place of worship

tails seemed dry and uninteresting, yet con- recess of religious services-it is adsurd to a spirit in harmony with the purest and holtest son. sidered in their relations, they could not fail speak of it as some monstrous sin, and as a to interest every Christian heart. If, said defilement of the temple of Goe. It is worse Pro. Sherman's lecture upon the practical imporhe, we could follow these missionaries in their than absurd, to regard bricks and mortar as journeys, preaching the word of life in the if they were capable of holiness-as if the cities and villages, to as large audiences, fre- mere ceremony of consecration could impart quently, as were ever gathered in this city, to them something of a divine character. every Christian present would be interested. And it is to be regretted exceedingly, that So in the printing of eight million pages of any religious teachers should attempt to per- ly entitled to the universal commendation which heavenly instruction; so in the hundred of suade the people that a lecture on temperpupils receiving education, and also in the ance, (by a layman, if you please) can defile ly be regarded as one of the very best classical 79 females training for that station to which the place of Christian worship. Supersti- Scholars in the South and from the indefatigaalone the gospel can raise them. By the tion of this sort corrupts religion wherever it ble perseverence with which he devotes himed from his debasing idolatry, and the drunk- And we add:-There is danger, far greater profession, he gives the highest pledge of attainen Indian to the purity of civillized life.

if he had finished his course and gone to his there is from temperance lecturers. The his last words. In the Old Testament we recent developments, in a voice of warning sues the great object of his profession to the enof Israel. And while history tells us how he lived, it also tells us how he died. In the Solomonthe seemed unconsciously to pass to Banner & Pioneer, calls upon Dr. Pattison, the rethe greater Solomon, the Messiah, and con- cently elected President of the Western Theolocluded with these memorable words, "Bles- gical Institution located at Covington Ky., to deis the object, said he, that has convened us this evening. What should we know of the his people to put their seal of consectation to presides. engage in worldly enterprises, and succeed, the value we may set upon them, apart from when it was not necessary to know from what their connection with this work, will at last quarter of our common country a brother hailed, sionaries, our precious selidenying brethren and souls of men, saved by our instrumentality, rity, when his southern or northern habits would rity rity, when his southern or northern habits would rity rity, when his southern or northern habits would rity rity. be found to be of little purpose. But the in order to have confidence in his christian integonaries, our precious selidenying brethren and souls of men, saved by our instrumentality, or the souls of m support, in danger of wanting bread—the Acting Board in circumstances of tre nenduous relet us labor in this cause, and show ourselves

let us labor in this cause, and show ourselves

tions becomes sublimely interesting. When we are told, that 170,000 members of churches in our connexion have contributed only \$82,000 to this Society for sending the everlasting gospel to the destitute-a Society constituted by the highest judicatory of the Presbyterian Church,-the figures were tru- there existed in the brensts of Christians those ly startling! Our Saviour, he said labored principles of love and forbearance, which teach not so much to found a religion as to diffuse it. He sent forth his disciples, and they went everywhere preaching the word. In the first age of the Church; the age of martyrdom, this religion extended with unexampled rapidity. So it was in the Reformation; but, as after the days of the apostles, so in modern times, when the diffusive spirit of religion caples which are only calculated to distract and fuiled, attention was turned to garnishing embarrass and tear asunder the whole denomithe exterior. This, he said, was the will of nation from north to south and from east to the present are; Christians are disposed to west .- Bap. Record consult their ease, and to dwell in ceiled houses. Butafter all, there were many things encouraging in the signs of the facilities of

sow the seed of the word of God, and he that sows a seed, sows a germ that contains vital-In the earliest settlement of this continent, a female brought 30 grains of seed wheat,a little handful, and scattered it over a few yards of earth; and now we see immense menced our efforts sooner, or prosecuted fields, everywhere, waving with abundant them with more zeal, none can tell. During barvests. Truth has vitality. It has survived among the Vaudois: though plucked

intercourse, and in the discoveries of modern

science. We ought to find encouragement, in

We have the seed in abundance, and the means of sowing it; but we use them span ingly. Let us agitate this subject, as polit cians do theirs; make ourselves and our chil dren familiar with the map of the world-selecting the light spots. But how soon would our spirits be humbled, when we found how very few and small they were; and how should we feel constrained to consecrate ourselves and all that we have, with fresh arder to this

#### Church Desecration.

Under this head, the Banuer of the Cross

as a place for refreshment-yet if any choose danger of the defilement of the house of God Rev. Dr. Snodgrass said, if there were an when entered by bishops or ministers under individual of more piety than all others, and the influence of wine or strong drink, than

## Defining his Position.

We are not at all afraid but that the Doctor will be able to furnish an answer to this inqui-

to spingle in the local organizations for fear be may hold opinions the reverse of those emertained by his brethren among whom he locates.

What is to be the result of this division of sentiment, or where this unsettled spirit is to end we connot devine. One thing we know, that if us to respect each other, and to bear one another's burdens, and that desire for the salvation of souls and the increase of the Redeemer's kingdom which ought to possess the mind of every true child of God, we would find no time to quarrel about abstract questions and to agitate prin-

From the River State Review.

Mr. Upsont-I noticed in your paper of last week, an article over the signature of Clio, in which the writer, after a well-merited allusion the character of what we communicate. We to the able and elequent address of Mr Wright, nate. unimadverts with a good degree of severity upon the inattention of the older portion of I by no means include those of our fellow citiceum during the past winter.

I have had the pleasure of attending leatures of this kind in places much older and

to advance the mental and moral well-being of this community.

They have done nobly, & if they have not met with all that encouragement, which, from the theless just ground to congratulate themselves that they in common with many of their fel-

has fairly and triumphantly passed the point of experiment and so far demonstrated its capawould bare a very flattering comparison with older and more favored portions of the country.

of it in terms of unmeasured admiration. Mr. Graham's lecture I did not hear, but understead it to be a production of great merit, and indeed I regard this gentleman, in the highest sence of the term a clear and forcible reasoner, and although differing with him very widely as it regards the doctrines of the Bible, yet I. tellectual excellence.

The lectures of Messes Hartwell, Sherman, not help imagining the Baptist Church to be an immediate descendent of old Fanuel Hall, time, he will be brought out in an improved con-Mr. Walthali's Jecture upon Mental Culture dition, and that both young and old, male and was certainly an elegant production, aboun- female will cround around him and give him a Mr. Lowrie, said, that though these de- to take their tood in the Church during the ing in rich and elevated thought, and breathing fair showing under the auspices of another seaaspirations of our nature.

tance of Chemical Science attracted as large and as fair an audience as ever listened to a Silliman or a Lardner, and although the Prof. is neither the one nor the other, his lecture was eminentwas bestowed upon it. Prof. Sherman may justinfluence of Christianity the Hindoo is rais- is cherished-and for this reason we expose it. self to the various branches connected with his ing a prominent position among the very best Instructors of the country. One of the most striking traits in the Prof's, character is the sinrest, we should be anxious to hear what were Providence of God speaks of this danger in gular and uniform devotion with which he perfind such an individual in the sweet psalmist that cannot be soon forgotten .- Christ. Obs. tire exclusion of every thing else-his conduct is a fair and commendable exemplification of God who stripped his ancient people, the Jews, the great utility of an undeviating attention to 72d Psalms, David begins with a prayer for The Rev. John L. Weller, of Ky., through the one's own business. I venture to say that the Professor knows less about the private concerns of his neighbors than any other man in Marion, and I would as soon undertake to extract sunbout him. He knows more about his own busitrue God if it were not for the revelation of his word. As far as his word is made known, his own standing and influence in the West and his respect he enjoys an jected to the restraints of civil or ecclesiastical his peculiar glory is revealed. God requires for the interests of the institution over which he enviable distinction and is worthy of all praise. Many fine things might be said and justly too, in bestow upon our country, universally; and by Baptist Register, holds forth in the following lu- is any other work in which we can engage the rupture of that christian compact in our begubrious strains touching the position of the Bos- with the same prospect of success? If we nevolent operations under which the same prospect of success? If we nevolent operations under which the same prospect of success? If we nevolent operations under which the same prospect of success? If we nevolent operations under which the same prospect of success? If we nevolent operations under which the same prospect of success? If we nevolent operations under which the same prospect of success? If we nevolent operations under which the same prospect of success? moniously laboured in years gone by. The time been mentioned. Their efforts and the atten- its social and moral interests. To disseminate was, when the love of brethren waxed warmer tion which they received were highly complimentary to themselves as well as the taste and tions to God and man, to the church of Christ intellectual refinement of the people of Marion, and even to ourselves, demand its performance; Professional Business submitted to his a

for to this they have no more claim than have vi orous y put forth, and perseveringly make he untutored savages of the forest,

Now Marion, notwithstanding her high and well-deserved reputation for moral and mental (ross gospe - he world's last, best hope. refinement, as well as for her zealous efforts to spread this refidement over others, has her full share of what may be denominated the groveling that infest every community, and like a moral gangrene corrodo every thing fair and levely in summation of the great object. Let us pr mable in society. This class of judividuals throughout the length and breadth of our gloriand death into the very life blood that flows thro' the arteries of the social compact, and thus pillars of polished society." The genius of Libselfish "money changers," and drive them out | believeth. from her holy temple into outer darkness, as unworthy of the pure atmosphere they contami-In the class of which I have been speaking,

the community to the course of Lectures de- zens, who, by fair and noble means, have gathlivered before the members of the Marion Ly- ered around them the treasures of this world, and who are now contributing of their substance to sustain the great interests of society. I have ever been taught to revere and admire such men, larger than this, and I might suy by way of who in the career of honorable enterprise, have compliment, that the gentlemen of the Marion not become insensible to the endearing charities up by the roots and burnt, it revives and Lyceum have comparatively very little reason & sweet amenities of life, but who have ever cher complain of the attention which has been ished a deep sense of their duties a responsibilwanded to their praise-worthy, endeavors ities as men, and in the midst of the stirring excitements and conflicts of life, have sincerely, generously and magnanimously met the requisitions of that sublime philosophy which engeaders in the heart of man the purest and holiest impulses exalted nature of their undertaking, they had of humanity, and gives birth to every thing that every reason to anticipate, they have, never- is lovely in patriotism or beautiful in philanthropy. And does not Marion, justly and proudly lay claim to her share of those who cherish an enlow citizens are not altogether insensible to largement and liberality of sentiment, and whose that pure and enobling sentiment of humanity warmest and noblest sympathies beat in harmowhich, over-leaping the parrow and murky mony with whatever tends to bless and exalt our confines of individual selfishness, prompts us nature. May she not point to her Seminary. to take a deep and lively interest in whatever her Judson and herfloward, as the most indubiconcerns the happiness and prosperity of those table and gratifying evidences of her public spirit, and her keen discernment of what constitute In my opinion their Literary Association the elements of social advancement and prosperity? Little old Attica, in the palmiest day of her glory, could not point to her own loved Athens city to confer many and permanent advantages | with a prouder feeling than that, with which Alabama may direct the eyes of the native citizen and the stranger to her lovely daughter, Southerner would describe New England soci-Marion. She has now, even in her infancy, fe- cty as it is, he should set out forthwith for Calmale Seminaries that may be regarded as mo els, and her history too, from the pen of her own The lecture of Judge Phelan on the utility Herodotus, shows that she is not altogether without her heroic exploits, and her scenes of epchurch of 35 members at Monrovia. They warning. And as further proof of the terri- Classics, I had not the pleasure of hearing, but ic grandeur. Let us then continue to call her have two clergymen among the Kroos, be- ble defilement of that house of worship, he all who did hear it, without exception, spoke Athens, and let the members of her Literary Association sustain and cherish and push forward the laudable enterprise in which they are agar. ed, and if they furnish as rich, as costly and as nourishing aliment as that which has already been served up, the noble blooded animal will thrive and flourish, and will become so plump and well compact, that even the sordid devotees of Mammon may feel some pleasure in an occasional glance at his fair and noble proportions .-Under the spurs of PHECAN, SHERMAN, WRIGHT and others, he has already made some beautiful performances, and now that he has retired to enjoy a breathing spell until the commencement of the fall course. I cannot but hope that in due

MELPOMENE.

From the Baptist Advocate.

Home Mission Society.

ANNUAL REPORT CONTINUED. The enjoyment of our present liberties is traced to the influence of the gospel; and upon that influence we must depend for their perpetuity in all coming ages. It does not require a Hon. R. Saffold, prophet's ken to understand that our neglect to Rev. H. Talbird, establish and extend it, will result in the ruin of Edmund Harrison, Esq. all which we, as Christians, love, and the tri- Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, umph of all we dread on earth, Our national P. W. Kittrell, M. D. institutions are excellent and furnishe us en. Rev. J. C. Keeney, joyments which the whole world might covet, John Morrissett, Esq. but it were presumption to rely merely upon Benj. Boykin, M. D. them for secure possession of those enjoyments. I here is no irrevocable law of God granting them to us for that purpose, nor any reasonable ground to hope that we shall retain them be- Prof. J. Hartwell, yond the period in which we use them subserviently to the interest of Christ. The same of their distinguishing privileges, and the early Christian nations of their evangelical possessions, still reigns the God of nations, and, though we professedly acknowledge him as Supreme, we might well fear to neglect or misuse our pre- in the practice of Law, under the name and sent liberties, lest be exercise his supremacy in style of permitting darkness to cover the land and gross darkness the people. Limited, indeed, are the

The gospel, we are, now, abundantly able to appropriate to us and our times. Our obligafor such things. In every town however much to see our liberties begint with the iron band of

that victory; prepare them to jo'n in the triumas. tained; will, with the divine blessie und enable them to transmit to firl swing gene rations a legacy of invaluable worth-the glo

la this closing not of our efficial relation to th Society, we feel it our privilege to luvite the cooperation of every member in such an effort. Surounded as we may find ourselves with difficulties catch-penny herd, for they are a sort of vermin and perplexed as we may be with opposite views that infest every community and like a moral of expediency or duty touching organized forms or for the concharacter as well as every thing useful and esti- | he gospel of salvation though Christ freely, liberally and immediately, throughout our wide aproad

Let all increase their exertions, their contribeous country, are infusing the poison of corruption tions, their prayers, and thus increase the ability of the Society to promote the great objects of its existance—to encourage the young and feeble every where undermining the "Conrinthian win to Jesus Christ the rebellious sons of men. And may its operations be accompanied with that inbence of the Holy Spirit which will rend r them erty would fain scourge these cold, calculating, the power of God unto salvation to every one that

> The Editor of the Christian Watchman talks like a man and a christian as he is-hear

"Since the close of the discussion between Drs. Waxland and Fuller on Domestic Slavery, various opinions have been expressed at the North, one of the most singular of which is that "Dr. Wayland has described slavery as it is; Dr. Fuller as it is not." Now this may be so, but if it is, the circumstance is somewhat remarkable. Dr. Wayland says he has had no ersonal knowledge of slavery, as he has never isited the Southern States; while Dr. Fuller was born and bred in the midst of slavery, was surrounded by slaves when be wrote, and as a lawyer long in extensive practice, and as a minister of the gospel, has had the best and most ex'ensive means of knowing all about the system, while a residence of several years in a free State and in foreign countries has led him to reflect deeply on the subject. Yet in spite of all this, men who never set foot in a slaveholding State, gravely tell us, that the man who never saw it describes it as it is, while he who has observed it most of his life; has described it

How should we at the North like to be judged in this manner? Suppose the Southerners hould insist that they know more about the hardships of the "help," in Boston families, or the "unheard of miseries" of the poor seamstress, or the "deplorable condition" of the white slaves" in the Lowell inclories, and would insist that some powerful writer who was never north of Mason and Dickson's line, know more about our condition and state of society than we do ourselves! According to this the ory, a man in the Southern States in order to become asquainted with slavery, should come to England, while a New Englander if he would understand it still better, would set his foot Kamschatka, or the North Po'e; and if a itornia or Texas.

who have lived all their lives surrounded by slavery, become too indifferent to its inherent evils, we can easily believe if to be true, but to say he cannot describe it as well as on who has never seen it at all, appears to us the climas of absurdity. The letters of Dr. Fuller prove at least, that if men at the South do become incapable of describing and judging correctly what they have seen, they know how to use arguments and we at the North shall do a better service to the cause of humanity by meeting them manfully. than by assuming to know more about what we have never seen than the eye witnesses themselves. And if we at the North expect to exert a favorable influence on the minds of our Southern friends to persuade them to put an end to slavery, let us at least admit that they do know a little more about what passes before their eyes than those who live a thousand miles from them

> The Annual Examination OF THE

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE. WILL commence on Monday, the 28th of July, and continue four days, closing on Thursday night, the 31st.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights, there will be Concerts of Music—the last of which, a Concert of Sacred Music, will be had in connection with the Exercises of the GRADUATING CLASS.

The Annual Address on the occasion is expected from the Rev. A. A. Lipscomp, of Mont-

The following gentlemen constitute the Board elected by the Trustees to attend the Examina

F. W. Bowdon, Esq. H. R. Rugely, Esq. Hon. A. B. Moore,

Montgomery. Mobile. Montgomery. Greensborough Mississippi. Monroe county, Sumter Talladega Macon Marion.

Marengo county,

Dallas

Wm. B. Johnson, M. D. M. P. JEWETT, Principal June 7, 1845.

Legal Notice.

THE undersigned have associated themselves

GOREE & KING.

They will attend the courts of Law and Equi ty in this and adjoining counties. Office over the store of Brown & Fowlke JOHN R. GORBE.

PORTER KING. Marion May 3, 1845.

THO: E. TAYLOR.

MARION, ALA. WILL faithfully and diligently conduct all ment in the various Courts of the first District.

Law Notice.

### Bortical Bepartment.

The Democratic Review, sometime since alleded to George D. Prentice, as entitled to the front rank among American poets. The Reviewer instanced some lines, written at the age of fourteen, as particularly remarkable and breathing the very soul of sorrow. They will be found below, and are indeed beautiful.

Written at my Mother's Grave. BY GEORGE D. PRESTICE. The trembling dew-drops tall
Upon the shutting flewers-like souls at rest-The stars shine gloriously-and all, Save me, is blest.

Mother-I love thy grave! The violet, with its blossom blue and mild, Wave e'er thy head-when shall it wave Above thy child?

"Tis a sweet flower-yet must fts bright leaves to the coming tempest bow , Dear mother-'tis thine emblem-dust Is on the brow!

And I could love to die-To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams, By thee, as erst in childhood lie. And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here

To stain the plumage of my sinless years, And mouth the hopes to childhood dear With bitter years? Aye-must I linger here,
A lonely branch upon a blasted tree,
Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere,

Went down with thee! Of from life's withered bower, In still communion with the past I turn, And muse on the only flower

And, when the evening pale, Bows like a mourner on the dim, blue wave, I stray to hear the night winds wail Around thy grave.

lu memory's urn.

Where is thy spirit flown?-I gaze above-thy look is imaged there-I listen-and thy gentle tone Is on the air.

Oh come-whilst here I press My brow upon thy grave-and, in those mild And thrilling tones of tenderness. Bless, Bless thy child.

Yes, bless thy weeping child, And o'er thy urn-religion's holiest shrine-Oh give his spirit undefiled To blend with thine.

> For the Alabama Baptist. Grief.

Oh Grief! thou lone wilderness of the soul, How thou dost weigh thy victim's spirit down! How cardle the red current of the heart! From whence come no murmur, no sigh, no sou Like the fabled waters of the Dead Sea, In it no life, near its margin no tree, But gloomy and waveless.

Ere the leaden cloud dimmed her bright horizon Ere the canker stole the bloom of her cheek Ere the fell Destroyer darkened her path, What friendship she had not, she did not seek! What hopes had others she did not share? What sigh of sorrow, what saddening care? What shadowy phantoms now!

From her lips once rang childhood's merry laugh, As her light footsteps brushed dewy lawn; A relabow borizon spanned her days, With a song she greeted the early dawn. But now the calm melancholy of despair-The pale resigned look is traced there Like motionless marble.

The brilliant sun casts a sickening glare, Human voices are but echoes of the past, Pale spectres haunt each once-familiar place: Oh! is there not a resting place at last, Where such, broken hearted, may lie down

le quiet alumbers, undisturbed and deep, But deamless ever.

Oh! speak kindly to the desolate heart, Nor score the source or cause of all their woe, Let the silent tear of sympathy fall For such; if you meet, where e'er you go, Tell them of a clime of unknown sorrow, . Tell them of the dawn of each sinless morrow, Mirrored in the skies.

June, 1845.

## Agricultural.

From the Southern Cultivator

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. - Even in North Carolina they are going ahead of us in the busi-ness of agricultural education. An agricultural school has been recently established in Ashe county, in that state, under the patronage of Bishop Ives. The establishment comprises bout ave hundred acres of land, with the necessary buildings. The pupils are required to laor, only so much as may be necessary to illusate practically the principles they are taught in ne school. In all the branches of a liberal educaion, the course of inreduction is thorough. The expenses are one hundred and twenty five dollars per year, for tuition, board, washing and

In connection herewith, we copy from the Southern Planter a letter from Bishop Ives to plant,

Raleigh 'March 12, 1845 Mr DEAR S. Many thanks for your very interesting and useful publication, which I have of its stalks and roots that remain. received; also, for the straw cutter, which I hope soon to receive. The progress in agricultural knowledge and improvement, is most gratifying. The evidences of increased interest in the subject here, are striking. The book merchants, Turner & Hughes, inform me that during the session of our Legislature, more books on agriculture were disposed of than had been for the previous sevenseen years, the length of time in which they have free it from weeds. done business in this place. This is encouraging, not only to the worldly economist, but to the Christian minister, for I regard the cultivation of the soil as intimately connected with the religion and morality of a country. My own observation has led to this conviction, and hence, in an attempt to do something for the spiritual conditon ty to endeavor, first of all, to break up their ha- rotation. bits of idleness and hunting, and infuse among them a spirit for the improvement of their rich but aeglected lands. Indeed I look to the change ly to nature's laws, and the effects of which ly to nature's laws, and the effects of which of focing now going on in favor of agriculture in this State, as one of the most promising signs of the times, both in regard to the physical and to all.

Excuse these quite unintentional remarks. At a future ime, I may take up this subject in earnest, with a view to the impression which your deserving periodical slowly but surely proisesia favor of agrichture.

With the truest regard, your friend and ser-

| cut) Agricultural Society; by the way, one of the very best of the very many good essays domestic economy and home education, which we are indebted to the Yankees.

Speaking of the disposition of the young men "to leave the farm for a profession, clerkship, a trade, or even a pedlar's trunk or cart," he assigns among the causes of the prevalence of this spirit, "false ideas of honor and respectability, surly, morose and scolding habits of parents," and "the rough, uncouth and comfortless appearance of many farmers' houses and out-buildings." Mr. P. then proceeds to point out a remedy, as follows:

"Let no farmer's wife think her children too good to labor; but on the contrary, let her strive early to fix babits of industry. Let every mother teach her sons, that while labor on the farm is honorable, idleness, ignorance and vice alone bring reproach. And when this lesson is thoroughly impressed on the the window, and tried to get in, but the lamind of her son, and corresponding habits dy was too feeble to expose herself to the air, are formed, that son will be likely to make and could not admit her visitor to a farewell an efficient man and a useful ci tizen, whether he be following a profession, or be engaged in the more safe and more pleasant pursuit of agriculture. But when the mother, without this lesson, and without these habits, undertakes to make ler son a gentleman, she is far more likely to make him a loafer.

"Let parents labor to give their children a good education. Let the absurd notion, that a farmer needs no education, be banished from every dwelling. There is no pursuit where in-te ligence and a well cultivated and a well disciplined mind is more necessary, than in the p oper management of a farm. Let the mind be enlarged by a knowlede of history, political economy, and especially the sciences connected with agriculture. Let the young farmer enrich his mind by general reading. Let him thoroughly understand our political institutions; and be able to judge of his political rights and duties, without the aid of some demagogue, who had rather devote his time to watching over the public interests, than to the pursuit of honest industry. In short, let the farmer be able to reason, to examine and to judge for himself, and he will soon take the elevated rank in society to which his calling entitles him, and he will no longer have the opportunity of complaining that professional men have too much influence. This will have a great tendency to attach farmers' sons to their homes and to their farms.'

From the Albany Cultivator.

### Rotation of Crops.

MR. EDITOR:-It is indeed a matter of astonishment, that at this day, after so great improvements have been made in agriculture. ann so much light thrown upon the subject by scientific men of almost every country, any should be found, who will not give assent to the doctrine of rotation; or who will not admit that a judicious system of alternation of crops should be adopted by every one who would cultivate the earth with success. Yet no less true than strange, there are thousands who still cling to the old a sinking business.

No man ought to expect a return for his labor, unless he give back to the soil, in some form, a part at least of what he takes from it. It is to obviate, in a great measure, the evils consequent upon the practice of taking this number, as being between five and eighteen all and returning nothing to the land, that is years of age, we have Three thousand six proposed to be effected by the rotation sys- hundred and siz! between those points, and at tem. We do not say that none of those who a suitable age for attending school. The census follow the old course, have raised large crops, shows that only one thousand one hundred and or been in a degree successful in the business twenty-seven of this number were actually at of farming; on the contrary we know that by heavy manuring and good cultivation, land may be made to produce one kind of grain, perhaps abundantly, for a number of years in succession. But we do say, that land generally cannot, without great expense of labor tended that manure can be dispensed with in justify. the rotation system. But one manifest advantage this system has over the other modes of cultivation is, it enables the farmer to economise in the management of his manure so that he may derive a two fold benefit from

it. For instance; his manure may be applied in an unfermented state to roots and other remains for the use of the small grains that

We will now proceed to state a few general principles on which the rotation system is founded, and they have been established

1st. Soils, however fertile, or highly culcontinually cropped with the same kind of Amid the contests for political supremacy-for

of food it returns to it, in the decomposition Seminaries are encouraged, and very properly

3J. One plant draws its nourishment from depth of ground, another from the surface. 4th. Some plants receive nearly all their food from the earth while others are fed al-

5th. The cultivation of the small grain renders the land foul; the hoed crops tend to dren, while those who need the aid of this money, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, per annum,

most wholly from the asmosphere.

ripen their seeds, are great exhausters of the soil; while those that do not mature their seed, exhaust it comparatively little.

These principles will serve us as a guide in arranging our different crops of grain, of our roving mountaineers, I have felt it my du. roots and grasses into a regular system of

From the evidence presented by the trees, we should say that our fruit prospects are good. A few days since at Mrs. Oliver's, near Marion, we saw fruit hanging in clusters on the trees,partic-We cannot close this article more appropri
l. S. IVES.

ularly apples. Indeed, we saw apples growing in actual clusters, like grapes, on bushes, instead of trees, about two feet high, some of the bunchately, than by making an extract or two from an address delivered in October last, by Ralph R. It was a new kind or apple to us.—River State Review.

BIRDS .- The following interesting incident is related in the New Haven Counter as having occurred a few years ago in a small village of Connecticut.

A young lady, confined to the house by protracted indisposition, was in the habit of feeding a sparrow, which had a nest on a tree near the door, with crambs of bread. The little creature had a warm heart under homely dress, and soon learned to love her patron, became exceedingly tame, and would hop about the table while the family were at their meals. This was repeated whenever the door was open, till, at last, her mate was induced to accompany her, and both would pick up the scraps which their fair entertainer, as she lay upon the sofa, scattered near her npon the carpet. In the fall, one of them flew against and could not admit her visitor to a farewell interview. Next spring, they both came again, as docile as ever. In the course of a few weeks, as the lady lay upon the sofa, upon a Sunday morning, being too unwell to go to Church, the house perfectly still, and the door open, she heard a great chirping and twittering on the steps. Looking about her for the cause, she espied her tame sparrow entering the apartment, followed by several of her progeny, and the partner of her ed with her for half an hour, perfectly fearless and at home, till having satisfied their appetites with the morsels which were strewn for them, and expressed their obligations, with sweet, wild music, they retired to the shrubbery.

Tip-top Swindling .- A Paris journal states that lately a man very suddenly appeared, near midnight, at the door of a guarroom, stripped to his shirt. It was a very cold night, and hurrying to the fire when the door was opened, he stated that he had been knocked down and robded in an adjoining street, and had with dffi-culty persuaded the robbers to leave him his shirt. The National Guard, who were on duty, despatched a force after the villians, but hastened to lend the sufferer cloths, each one some different article, in which he greatfully dressed himself, leaving his address on the table with a promise to return the articles in the morning. He bade them cordially good night-and that was the last they heard from himl

There are, according to the census of 1844in the county of Perry-males under 21 years of age, 2713; females under 21 years of age, 2695, being 18 more males than females .-Males over 21, 2072; females over 21, 1608.

In the county last year, there was 1 College with 97 pupils-2 Academies (Female) with way of cropping their fields continually with 260 pupils-Common Schools 29, with 433 the same kind of grain or plant, until they male pupils, and 339 female pupils-making in hardly make a return of the seed they have all, including College and Academies, Eleven received. To such men, farming will prove Hundred and Twenty-seven pupils, attending school in the county in 1844.

> under 21 years of age, is, Five Thousand four Hundred and Eight! If we take two-thirds of school-leaving two thousand four hundred and ascenty-nine!! unprovided with the means of

This calculation may not be entirely correct, for small children; secondly, the REGULAR COURSE II. FOSTER, but from our own observation in the county, we including a PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, and the and manure, produce two or three crops of are confident that if approximates the truth very a kind in succession, without a perceptible nearly; that it is fully as favorable a calculation falling off in the product. Neither is it con- as any state of facts in the county, will

We have then in Perry county, over two thousand children whose parents are either unable or unwilling to send their children to school.-Is it possible, exclaims the reader, that there are proficients in Vocal and Instrumental Music. so many children in the county of Perry who do not attend school! We fear, dear reader, that hoed crops, and they receive their supply of it is too true. The facts upon which this calcunourishment from it, and at the same time it lation is based cannot be gainsayed. They are taken from the record.

Common schools in this county are wofully neglected. They are worse neglected in the State. The counties above us are much worse off than Perry. We are a long way in advance of some of the counties in the State. And what scats in the Legislature and Congress-not a ad. The degree in which a plant impove word is spoken, not a line is written in favor of erishes the soil, depends much on the amount common schools. Colleges and Academies and too; but what is doing towards educating the children of the suffering poor, the toiling thousands? Not a finger is raised, and even the donation of the 16th sections for the benefit of common schools is so distributed as to benefit the rich-those who are able to edecate their chilee it from weeds.

those who are forced to live upon and work poor 6th. Those plants that are permitted to land, do not get a red cent! When will the people of this county—yes, the people of this State, take this matter into their own hands, and see that justice is done to the many. The wealthy lew will always take care of themselves. River State Review.

ADAMS' WHARF.

Selma, Alabama, THE subscriber begs leave to announce his friends and the public generally,

NEW WHARF.

just below the Ferry Landing. Having heretofore received a liberal share or patronage, (for which he feels thankful,) he hopes and expects a continuance of the same. He will at all times be enabled to engage wa-gons to forward Merchandise, received by and stored with him, into the interior, whenever he may receive orders so to do.

JAMES ADAMS. May 7, 1845. 16.ly. JOB PRINTING of every description neatly BOARDING HOUSE

BY MRS. LOUISA A. SCHEMORBELL, Southeast corner St. Louis and Claiborn; street MOBILE.

MRS. S. respectfully informs her friends and acquaintances, that she has removed to the above house, where she will be happy to accommodate all who may be pleased to patronize her. For information, apply to Messrs. Foster & Battelle, 34 Commerce street. November 2, 1844.

DENTISTRY.

RS. SHAW & PARKER, in returning their thanks for past patronage, respectfully inwith the best materials and instruments that can be procured; having also in their possession several late improvements in instruments and the mode of operating, ac. Teeth extracted almost without pain!--plugged and inserted on the most approved scientific principles. One of them (Dr. P.) has just returned to Marion, having had the advantage of visiting several of the most distinguished dentists in Baltimore, the emporium of dental science, flatters himself that he can not fail to give the most general and entire satisfac

Office over the store of Wm. Huntington November 14, 1844

DAVID GORBON.

GORDON & CURRY. toils bringing up the rear. They all remain. Commission Merchants, Mobile, Alabami No. 6 St. Francis-street, Mobile, Ala. References :- J. W. Kidd, Oakbowery.

> G. W. Guna, Tuskegee. Dr. C. Billingsley, Montgomery J. M. Newman, Montgot Caleb Johnson, Conecuh, co. William Johnson, Selma. J. H. De Votie, Marion. Bragg, Tolson & Co., Greensboro James S. Morgan, Dayton. Basil Manly, Tuscaloosa. John E. Jones, Esq., Livingston. John Collins, St. Clair county. Dr. Wm. Dunklin, Lowndes co., John Ezell, Esq. Mississippi.

EDWARD CURRY.

November 21, 1844 GEORGE HERONIEN

COMMISSION MERCHANT-Mobile G. G. H. begs leave to say to those who may which may be given in relation to their Cotton will be rigidly obeyed; and when sales are subcretion as is afforded by the most extended information he is procuring of the state of the market, consumption and crops, as well as that of a long experience as a merchant in Mobile. Oct. 17, 1844.

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA. being four hundred and sixty-four more males Number of Pupils present, one kundred & fifty-six.
than females over 21 years of age in the county.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTERS.

Professor MILO P. JEWETT, Principal, and Instructer in Ancient Languages and in Moral and Mental Science. Mr. D. WILLIAMS CHASE, Professor of Vocal

and Instrumental Music. Miss LUCY MOULTON ATKINSON, Regular Course French, Drawing and Painting, Wax-Work. Miss Eliza Dawey, Regular Course, French,

Spanish, and Embroidery. The whole number of persons in the county Miss Annutre N. Boots, Vocal and Instrument tal Music.

MISS ANN JUDSON HARTWELL, Assistant Teach er in Music. Miss ELIZA G. SEXTON, Regular Course. Miss HARRIET JONES CHANDLER, Primary and

Preparatory Departments. GOVERNESS. Miss SARAH S. KINGSBURY. Steward's Department. Mr. and Mrs. LANGSTON GOREE.

THIS Institution is now going forward in it It embraces, first, a PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

JUNIOR, MIDDLE, and SENIOR CLASSES. Young ladies honorably completing the prescribed course are entitled to a DIPLOMA under

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

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

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

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

TUITION, BOARD, &c. The entire expense of a young lady, pursuing English Studies only, is from \$160, to \$170, a year, for Board and Tuition. Clothing should be supplied from home. Books and Stationery, are furnished by the Principal, at reasonable charges. will cover all the charges for Board, Tuition, Books and Stationery, for a pupil pursuing the highest English branches, and Music on the common and on the Æolian Piano.

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

E. D. King, President, J. LOCKHART, W. HORNBUCKLE, Sec. L. Y. TARRANT, L. GORER, Treasurer, | WM. N. WYATT. L. C. Turt. J. L. GOREE, Feb. 8, 1845.

HE subscriber takes this opportunity for returning his acknowledgements to his former patrons, and respectfully informs them and the public, that he will continue the Commission Business on his own account; and hopes by strict

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

attention to business, to merit a continuance their favors. LEMDEL CALLOWAY. Mobile, March 1844.

Howard Collegiate & Theological HARMAN STRUCTURE OF THE THE Fall term of this Institution has com nenced under very favorable circum The inconvenience attending the loss of the building is in a great measure remedied, by the promptness with which citizens open their houses to the accommodation of students.

Board, (including room, fuel & lights,) at from

\$10 to \$11 per month; washing, from \$1 50 to \$2 00 per month.

TUITION-PER TERM. Classical Department Higher English,

The above embraces all charges, except for books and stationary, which can be procured on reasonable terms. E. D. KING, President H. C. LEA, Secretary. [of Board Trusteen October 5, 1844.

WHERE he will thankfully receive professional business, and pledges himself that every

TRO. CHILTON,

thing committed to his charge shall be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Oct 10th 1844. 45t Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

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

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

Dec. 21, 1844 LICHNESS COLLES Wholesale and Retail Publisher, Bookseller and No. 122, Nassau Street. Stationer. u1844. ly. New York.

JECSESSEE BROWA WEEL Factor & Commission Merchant, Mobile DESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public, and particularly to his friends and acfavor him with their custom, that any orders quaintances in Perry County, in his new undertaking; and promises attention, accuracy and fidelity in the execution of all orders entrusted to mitted to his judgment, he will exercise such dis- his care, and promptitude in the remission of funds. He will charge the usual commissions, Letters addressed to him during the summer at MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA, will be domptly attended to. He will remove to Mobile

> early in October. July 25, 1844. BROADNAK, NEWTON & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Mobile. Mobile, ALA. R. Brodnax A. M. Sprague, I. Newton, N. Orleans.

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

I. Newton, N. Orleans. A. A. Winston, R. Brodnax, A. M. Sprague,

Goorge H. Pry, J. L. Blice, W. G. Stewart. FRY. BLISS. & Co.

(SUCCESSORS OF FRY, M'CRARY & BLISS.) MOULD return thanks to the citizens of Marion and country generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them heretofore, and re- RAGGING and ROPE at Marion, which they spectfully ask a continuance of their favors at will dispose of, at very low rates, to their custom

They will have on hand at all times, a large Seventh year under the same PRINCIPAL, which they will offer at the lowest market rates. and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, Mobile, October 12, 1844.

> FOSTER & BATTELLE, successors to Griffin & Battelle. WHOLESALE GROCERS, NO. 34, COMMERCE STREET, MOBILE, ALABAMA REFER To Rev. Alexander Travis, Conecuh Co. Rev. J. H. De Votie, Perry David Carter, esq., Butler Capt. John Fox. Monroe Judge Ringold, Marengo may 25, 1844.

TIN WARR MANUFACTORY. PLAIN TIN WARE of all kinds, manufac-tured and sold low for CASH, wholesale and retail, at UPSON'S OLD STAND IN MARION.

JE SECDIES WE OFFICE IL 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 UPSON & MELVIN.

NO PURCHASERS OF PIANOS .- The Subscriber will furnish to purchasers the ÆOLIAN PIANO in beautiful Mahogany or Rose-wood, from the celebrated Manufactory of T. Gilbert & Co. Boston, for four hundred dollars each, delivered in Mobile.

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

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

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

He has just received a lot of fine Northern Calf-Skins, which he is ready to make into Boots or Shoes to order. ARCHIBALD STILT.

Jan. 29, 1845

WAREHOUSE—SELMA. THE WAREHOUSES AT SELMA hav

ing been connected, all Goods shipped to that point, will in future, be directed to my care. Having both Wharves under my management, every exertion will be made and no pains spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to ship to Selma.

Goods serriving for Marion, Greensbor, ough, Tuscalrom, Culumbus, &c., can be for-warded without delay as wegons are kept in connection with the Ware-House.

J. B. HARRISON. Selms, April 23, 1845,

SPRING AND SUMMED 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' webs, to which we invite their attention—such so White States and California and Cravats, long and short, black and white Silk Mitts and Gloves, Hare Lines, Cambrick hand. \$12 to 16 00 kerchiefs, &c. &c.

CHARLES SANFORD & CO. April 16, 1845.

FACTORAGE & 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 RESIDENCE-MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA, continues as heretofore the

FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION

in Mobile. His long experience in banine his usual prompt and personal attention to the interest of his customers, he hopes will impere a continuance of their favors and confidence. All orders for Graceries, Bugging, and Rope, de., will be filled on the usual time, and the articles carefully selected.

WILLIAM BOWER. Mobile, July 8, 1843.

MASE & WILSON would inform their friend Customers and the public generally, that their usually extensive assortment of BOOTS, SROES HATS, CROCKERY, STAPLE and PANCY DRY GOODS, &c. &c. will soon be replet from New York, by a full supply of

Spring Goods. including the latest styles and most approved patterns, which added to their present 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. fine ROOM for an Office, with a good sleeping room attached. Feb. 26, 1845. 6.tf.

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

RE 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 dec. Satin Striped, Woosted, & Cotton Balsaria Polka Figered do Plaid & Figered Berozes, for Dress, Emb. Swiss Robes, Emb. & Figered Swiss Muslin, Cold Plaid & Fig'd Swiss do Printed Jac-Muslins, Fancy French Spring Sartis & Cardinals. Drapery Muslins, Emb. Muslins for Curtains.

French Drills & Cottonades, French & Emb. Prints. Simmm's, Diaper Ginghams,

Orgavee Muslin & dec. dec. March 19, 1845.

MOBILE. ENDER their services to their friends and the public. They have a large lot of their old stand No. 12 and 14 COMMERCE street, ers and friends, and which can be had by application to their authorized agent.

HARRIS, CLAYTON & CO.

Factors and Commission Merchant

JOHN HOWZE. July 3, 1844

J. L. McKEEN & BROTHER. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN Pereign and Demestic Dry-Good No 40, WATER-STREET,

MOBILE.

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

Kemper White Sulphur Springs. THE Proprietor of this 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, " week. " day, - -" Man and Horse per day, Horse per month, -Children from 8 to 12 years old, half price. ". 2 to 8 "

" under 2 years, no charge will be made. Servante half-price. E C. MOSBY, Proprietor. Kemper Springs, April 10, '45. 61-14. [Mobile Adverteer.

J. L. Mckeen & Brother, NO 40 WATER-STEET, MOBILE,

A RE now receiving and offering for sale at the lowest prices, a fresh and fashionable mank of Staple and fancy Dry Goods; consisting in part of the most beautiful Plain and fig'd Silke;

Plain and fig'd Sation; Splendid Cashmere d'Ecasse : De Laines Stye Chintys; Paris Cach d'Ecasse; Embroidered and plain Cardinale: Paris Scarffe and Cravate; Alpaccos; Merinos; Bombazines; Alpaca and Lustres and Chusans; De Organde Ginghams; Muslins : Balgarines : French, English and American Prints; Linen Cambric and Cambrie H'da'fe; Velvets and Ribbons;

Kirseye, Linseys Plains, Jenne, Stripes, Checks, Tickings, Cottonades, Shirting, Sheetings (bleech ed and brown) Georgia, Virginia and Lowell. Ca. naburg, Broad Clothe, Cassimeres and Sal TOGETHER WITH

Flowers, &c., &c.

Negro Shoes, Mad Boots, and Wool Hots-all of which they would be pleased to receive orders for, or the visits of their Perry county friends and can Sept. 4, 1844

LATEST PEW new Style trimed Silk Ber Just received and for Sale by C. SANFORD & Co.

Marion, May, 21st, 1845.