VOLUME THREE

MARION, ALABAMA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE

TERMS.

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST will be pubshoot, with fair new type, and furnished to subscribers on the following terms : Three Dollars, if paid within six months from

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TRAVELS

TEXAS IN 1841. From Unpublished Munuscripts of a Traveller. CHAPTER VIII.

City of Austin-Inauguration of Sam Houston. Austin is situated on the Colorado, about four miles from the mountains, or San Saba Hills. It is called Austin city, not only because the Archives of Government are ther; but also to distinguish it from a city of the same name on the Brazos, called San Felipi De Austin. Houston, a much more considerable town was formerly the the Capital of the country and why the Archieves were removed, I have never been able correctly to ascertain, unless it were that a majority of the people had undue prejudice against Houston and were willing, for the sake of a removal, to place the Capital upon the frontier. There could certainly be no good reason for such a course. Sectional prejudices are becoming very strong in the country, the people in the East contending for the advantages of the East, and those in the West, for the advantages of the West, and the latter threatening, as I have before remarked, that if an attempt be made to remove the Archives withmy from their midst. My own opinion is that some town on or near the Bazos, Washington or Montgomery, would be the most proper situa tion for the Capital of the nation.

Austin is in a delightful region, sufficiently elevated, the waters of the beauti u' Colorade moving gently along on the south west, and sep arating the city from a broad undulating prai rier-a long range of lofty hills extending as fa as the eye could reach on the north-west-and a pleasant breeze, like that which fanned the bosom of Eden, stirring continually, and bring ing with it the sweet fragrance of flowers. Th number of citizens is about eight hundred. Th first object that attracts the attention of one

proaching the city, is the President's house this is situated on a very high hill, overlooking the whole city, is built of wood, and painted white. In the rear of this is the French minister's residence, which also is a fine building, situated also on a high eminence, and every way worthy of the object for which it was intended. The Capitol, having been built for merely temporary use, is a very ordinary edifice. It is made entirely of wood, has but one story and two rooms separated by a lobby, and I think it is about one hundred and twenty feet in length by fifty feet in breadth. The houses occupied for the several Departments of State are what are called in Mississippi Choclaw Houses : double pens, made of hown logs and separated by libbias, the chinks being stopped with clay. Besides these I believe there is no other house worth of being particularly mentioned. There is a quarry near the city which I visited with some interest. The stone is of a very inferior class, and is, think, a spocies of sand-stone; as yet it ha been used for building chimneys merely. Austin, like all other parts of the country, abounds in ardent spirits. There are three or four grogshops and bar-rooms, where there is one house

of enterprise and labor.

I had the pleasure of being at Austin when Sem Houston was inaugurated President of the Republic of Texas. This ceremony took place on the 13th of December 1841. A large con. course of people were present, and looked, and listened with wonder and admiration. The day was most delightful, and all nature seemed to smile upon the occasion, as the dawn of brighter gleries to the young Republic. After a sholy prayer was offered to Heaven by Judge Baylor, fur wisdom and guidance, the General arose with all that dignity and self-possession, fo which he is distinguished, read the oath of of fice in a clear and distinct voice, and just as he raised the Holy Book to his lips, the roar of a distant can non resounded through the tranquil valley of the Colorado, telling to the nation that Sam Houston was again installed President of the Republic of Texas. He then addressed the audience in a chaste and vehement style, allud-Congress, the present emburrassed and deplora.

There were about sev. ble state of things, and the means of extricating the Gererament from its condition. "I ask not for maney," said he, "for you have it not to give;"

There were about sev. breads the Buchalaureate and deploration in the defermance of things, and the means of extricating in the State of North Carolina, during the cellent wash for suburns and chilibains.

Heart—The pendulum that ticks the second more of our life, or used his services, and that he could more of our life.

has too much legislation, and the economy of the crowd I recognized the celebrated Col. P.

on, by the citizens of Austin, to the President delicate and interesting Miss W of the be rewarded ? It does not, by any mount, fuland Vice President which may be interesting as city, whose fairy-like form inspired universal ad- low that he should be chosen to fill the second it exhibits, in some degree, the manners and miration, and the transcendant brightness offices in the Government, for he way not be dress of the refined in the far West The Senate Chamber was occupied for the purpose, and soul. It was an exhibition worthy of any comit was beautifully ornamented by the United munity, and will long be remembered by those States Banner, the Lone Star of Texas, three who witnessed it. standards taken from the Mexicans at San Jacinto, the Bright muskets of the Travis Guards, sident, and present a letter of introdution which the bayonets of which were formed in a glitter. I had : I called at his priva e room (for he had ing star of five points, and with many other things too numerous to mention. When the company had assembled, the President elect entered the Ha'l, introduced by his Honor, Judge Hutchinson, who delivered a very appropriate and dignified address, on the occasion, concluding with the apt quotation-"This is the man who is first in War, first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The President was dressed in a suit of grey Kersey consisting arm chair with one leg extended and resting or of a hunting shirt and pantaloons, and girded round the waist with a red sash. The Vice and pantaloens of grey Kersey with a red sash President was next introduced, dressed in a girding his waist. As I entered the room I buck-skin hunting shirt; this I thought was ra. bowed reverentially, and was received by the ther far-fetched economy. A large number of gentleman described, who with a very graceful nature's fairest and best, graced the Hall with motion of the right hand and without rising their presence, dispelling all gloom by their cheerfulness and enlivening all hearts by their ming this to be Gen. Houston, I obeyed the out the consent of a majority, they will shoul- smiles. Generally speaking they were hand summons and presented my letters. After reader the rifls as readily to punish him who may some, and three, or four exceeding ly so; their ding them, he shook my hand familiarly, introdube guilty of such sacrilege, as to drive an eneeral; they not only appeared like angels who had visited a region of heathenish darkness to gloomy he complained of his wounded leg. impart their light and influence, but they would not have appeared much less like angels in more enlightened throngs. If one could have been transported thither, unobserving and un observed, from any portion of the East, little would be have imagined that he was on the ut most confines of Western Texas. The amuse ments were conducted with propriety, the se cial converse was entertained with interest, the least was served with decency and delight, and in a word, every thing was done well. But to be more particular. Having gone thither to make observations I did not seek much acquaintance, but was content with a sufficiency to prevent du'ness-I saw but little that was calculated detract from the dignity and importance of the occasion. Notwithstanding the exceeding fondness which the people generally manifest for the ardent, the ceremonies were but little interrupted by misdemeanors arising from that cause. There was one gent'eman who had taken too much, but as he was an "Honorae" there was less excuse for him. l'erhaps I ought to remark here, that he may have been one of the many who seem to think it is an evidence of superior talents, for men in high places to manifest a disposition to relax from their soher and manly concerns, and descend to a level with those who are wont

> common opinion in the country. Among the fairer portion, there was one wh seemed to be the centre of attraction not know for what reason, for she was neither very rich, nor very handsome, nor very interesting in any respect. Most probably it was owing to her loquacity. She was exceedingly talkative, quite witty, not over mod est, finely dressed, and badly painted. She was known by the title of Captain, which in its application implied just the character I have described. I had before seen and known seraral ladies, who were bonored with this distinction, and who, when together, could exceed, at slang, any dozen men that I have ever seen. The Captain was the object of all eyes, and subject of all conversation, and added much to the enjoyment of the evening. was dressed in a green velvet spencer with white skirt beautifully embroidered with vines, and would have looked well if she had allowed herself to appear as nature intended, un adored with artificial superfluity.

concentrate their affections within the limits

of a bottle. Indeed, I should think this a very

Among the most interesting scenes I witness sed at Austin City, was a cavalcade composi of the young ladies and gentlemen of the city for the purpose of enjoying a retreat to the moun tains. I do not know that the Congress adour ing to the trying scenes of the Revolution, his for- ned merely for the sake of the occasion; but so it was, Congress was not in Session on the condition of the country at that time, the unjust day, and most of the young members, and seposition which he met with in both Houses of veral of those more advanced in age, were in other country, Military Glory, is the Su- ert W. Cushman, Baron Stow and Robert Ry

mout." This remark contains an allusion to the tion was absolutely necessary, because there mauner of life, nor the character of his mind lished every Saturday morning, on an imperial "Retrenchment Bill," passed at the last Con- was great probability of meeting with Indians is suited to his present station. He knows gress, by which the salaries of officers are di- on the way. The borses were the finest collec- nothing well ex ept military taction. It is minished so low, that it cannot be expected that tion I hadever seen in the country. The ladies true that he is a firm patriot, and no man is competent men will be induced to serve. This were prettily dressed with variously colored more prompt to battle in the cause of his counmode of economising is most unwise and un- spencers and skirts corresponding respectively. try's glory, and in eaying this much I say all, reasonable. Texas, like the United States; and with next little riding hate and veils. In his address to the Senate he semarked, that Government should be to have as few officers mounted on a fine black charger, and clad in a as possible, pay them well for their services, splendid suit of blue—the plain, unpretending forbearance of those over whom he had to and deduct from the time and frequency of con. Gen. B. the brave and hardy coldier preside, assuring them that if he errod it whose breast had been exposed to the shaft of When the President concluded, the Vice Pre. the enemy of his country, and who had left his heart. I am well convinced that he spulte sident, Gen, Edward Burleson, arose, took the peaceful hamlet in the valley of the Colorado, then the sentiments of his heart. Burleson has outh, returned thanks to the people for honoring to mingle in the engrossing affairs of State- done much for Texas and deserves the everhim, and declined saying more as he should Ad- the peerless Miss B. of San Antonio lasting gratitude of the people, yea, the secwhose beautiful smiles were as the bright beams and, it must be first, went in their hearts. The On the evening of the 13th, a party was giv. of the more to the benighted traveller-the question then arises how shall such a man of whose eyes pierced to the inward and secret competent. He should be exalted in the rank

> Being anxious to see Sam Houston, the Prenot yet been installed,) and, finding him not particularly engaged in preparation for coming events. I was enabled to effect my purpose,-There were three gentlemen in the room, one of whom was a man apparently above six fee in height and proportionably large, of very palid complexion, well-formed limbs, a fine hea with an uncommonly fine front, large, bright, blu eyes, and light buir, partially reclining in a another chair, and dressed in a hunting-shir said "Walk in, sir,-take a seat," Presu every disposition to assure me the come to toe Frontier. The weather being to some questions concerning my visit to the country and especially the West, I remarked that, on account of the impression among the people generally that those persons, who emigrate to the country are compelled to do so un account of debt or crime. I had brought letters from gentlemen of high standing, to show that I had come hither without any such com-

his appearance, his graceful and highly polished manners, and his address, and firmly in the opinion that the people had not misjudg ed in selecting Sam Hous on for the Presidency. Concerning his private character I have nothing to say, because I am not acquainted with it. He has been in the habit of Intemperance, but during the four days Iwas at Austin (which is the only time I have seen nim,) he ever sustained his dignity, and gave reason to hope, and I believe that hope has been realized so far, that he would reform entirely in this respect. With this great weakness Sam Houston is a great man-the greatest indeed in the nation. It is often remarked in Texas "that Sam Houston drunk, would make a better President than any of his ponents sober." During his former Presidential term, finding an obstinate and headstrong opposition in both Houses of Congress, to any measure which he might propose, he resorted to his privilege of the Veto Power and therefore the Statute Book contains a large number of Statutes vetned by Houston passed again by a majority of two-thirds of both Houses. Au examination of these several Statutes vetned by Houston, will show however that he was not regardless of the Constitution and the welfare of his country .-But I think he has not been consistent in one point. In 1837 Congress passed a Bill to enlarge the circulation of the Promisery notes of the Republic. Houston vetered this Bill and returned it to the House with an able document, in which he set furth his reasons at length for refusing his sanction, but the Congress again passed it nevertheless.

I left the old hero perfectly delighted with

In the late Session of Congress, he ever recommended the passage of a Bill to issue Exchquer Notes, (another name for Promiso ry Notes,) though all the evils which he presented in the Mossage of '37 have been realalized from the former Bill. The Exchequer Note Bill has passed the two Houses of Congress and is now in full operation.

I have already spoken somewhat of charagres of the Vice President, but will dwell more particularly. The exclusion of Edward Burleson to the Vice Presidency aff rds strong

but I do ask for men to fill the offices of Govern- a rifl e or a holster of pistols. This last precau- tary affairs. Meither his advention, nor his callect, in our boylets pleasure to account should be enercelled to ask the clemency and would be an error of the head and not of the in which he may have diustinguished himself, and should share in the good will and the good deeds of the people. So sure as they adopt the policy of rewarding military greatness with the important & dangerous privilege of wield. ing the sceptre of Government, they prepare the way for the ascendancy of the military power, over all other powers of Government The man who has accustomed himself to the "din of arms and the terror of bet le" is not competent to govern a nation. He is fit to command only in the field. His sympathics and terlings are not consonant with those of mankind in ordinary life. He knows nothing the wants of a nation, nor can be administ er to its necessities. There is as much wisdom in filling the offices of Government according to the bent of genius as there is in a dapting genius to its proper pursuits.

> From the (Tenn.) Baptist. Biographical Skotch of Hev. John Arm

BY W. C. CRANE. It is a grateful duty, of all highminded chris tians (and there should be none others) to per petuate the memory of the life and labors of such as have done valiant service in the cause of causes which prompted him to action, we may arrive at some intelligible estimate of the value of life. Whether life is rendered valuable or but said hat his bealth was good. In answer not, depends upon the mode and the objects for which it is expended. It would be an extreme-ly short-eighted view of the philosophy of existence to suppose that only those devoted to the service of the sanctuary were useful. A Cobb and and a Cuoper, a Lincoln and a Brown, would rise up, in testimony against such a sentiment. Nor should we he led to undervalue the labors of philosophers and historians, poets and statesmen, because perhaps, they may not have proclaimed the goapel of Christ. It is our duty, to weigh well all the results of human actions and decide promptly and impartially, as to their valof the particular channel, through which those actions have flowed. In giving a of a most shameful neglect. brief sketch of Joun Armstrong, let derstood that we intend no undue exaltation of the Ministerial Character; we desire only to place the sacred office upon that besis of eminence, of which among the ocupations and professions of men it deservedly holds the chief place. The benevolence of its intentions if this elevation.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, the son of Robert and Mary Armstrong was born in Philadelphia on the 27th of November 1798. Of his earlier years we have but slight materials to weave into a connected history. His later years manifested the simplicity of his youthful days. Though in a large city, he grew up, without having been injured by the guilty snares of wicked men.— His parents instilled into his mind those principles of strict propriety of thought and deed. which the religion of Christ was the means, of amply unfolding and spreading. The exact period of his conversion dues not appears among his memoranda. From a notice of the " Memoirs of Rev. Wm. Staughton D. D.," under date of January 26, 1835, we infer that it must have been before be was sixteen years of age. Speaking of Dr. Staughton, he remarks, "He was the first person to whom I unfolded my anxieties in relation to the Ministry, and the interest which he took in my behalf, embalined his name in my memory. I was then about setteen years of age, and from that time until I finished my collegiate course, he directed my studies. I uniformely found him a father and a friend. During my perusal of these memoirs, a thousand Divinity, and his six o'clock lectures on National Philosophy in Peale's Museum, his solicitude for the comfort, and Literary and Theological improvement of the students, his fatherly advice and untiling labours are all fresh in my memory. His zeal, his energy, his perseverance and sucaffections, his disappointments all stand out in hold relief before me. But he is gone, the grave has closed over him, he has left the scene of his toils and his surrows-and he is happy beyond the reach of the wretchedness of this world, "Quicast pace." This brief extract in-forms us of the time when he first contemplated the sacred ministry, who directed his studies and how well he loved and revered that distinguished man who was his spiritual guide and tea-cher, when the Columbian College went into full operation, in Washington Mr. Armstrong became a student in one of the regular College Classes. In College he was distinguished for close habits of study and maintained a high standing for sholarship, among such distinguished heralds of truth as James D. Knowles, Rob-

described when the same with the magnetic particles and between the company of the other sections.

is sprvices, that we no d him to the First Baptist charch and thence to a Baptism. At that early period he had gain-ed a strong hold on the affections and good will

uffering much from the spirit of anti-nomianism. The devoted Wait and the acute and abie Meretor, indeed, he had not yet found that strong ers, he was mainly instr-

yet it does not appear, that he abated aught of were added to the church by haptism. Sabbath, April 27th. "This day was omove of money suspects us. In the evening I intelligence, and his intellectual adeavored to show the connection there is beween the usefulness of the Pastor and the pray-

ers of the people. April 29th. "It is to be feared that a larger der his care. By this change in his te I'me great object of the gospel is to destroy huing the summer of this year, and returns than selfishness, and where it has its proper in, charge to continue in Columbus but a sh fluence, the interests of our fellow men will be longer, in our estimation commensurate with those of In the spring of 1843, he resigned the partial care of the church and removed to his pl

short time after receiving this appointment, he main. From this period until his decease travelled throughout North Carolina in the ca. preached to the churches in his neighbor He remarks in his Diary, "The Institute must e a blessing to poor N. Carolina, it must tend powerfully to remove the wretched ignorance He was Moderator of the Columbus Am

He labored with the students giving them a practical example of his belief in the benefits of the

The practical character of his mind is develobjects when he travelled. Under date of July 15th, 1835, he says "I saw a man to-day, robed blown it together; his head without a hat and his ger. Special prayer was offered by the Associated without shoes. On my right was a hut, on ation and the Columbus church in his behalf. view just such a place as suits the dwelling of sed along the road, this man was the subject of my meditations. I thought it was utterly imposabout him exhibited broad and prominent signs This man could not be religious, for inspiration has said that such men have denied the faith and

are worse than infidels." In his utter dislike for every species of meanness, he sometimes expresses himself with great force and apparently with severity. Still it was of her earthly comforter." place. The benevolence of its intentions if the result of strong, holy sentiment, and ardent nought else, properly warrants us in assigning it attachment to the arrict standards of gospel principles, The benevolent institutions of the day engaged very much of his thoughts and properly to advance their interests, he was a warm supporter of the State Convention of N. C. "He was present at its formation and so long as he remained in the State, he was the corresponding Secretary of that Institution." The editor of

the Bittical Recorder observes that "He was the first General Agent of the Wake Forest Institute, and did more probably, than any other worth. "As a minister of the gospel, Bre individual in the establishment of that Seminary. Armstrong stood deservedly tight. As a sele In all our benevolent cuterprises, and in all our efforts to elevate and improve the condition of our charches in North Carolina, bro. Armstrong stood in the first rank and probably was inferior to none, in zeal, in talent and in self devotion .-Accordingly, in all the more important historical

will he found occupying an elevated and distinguished position.

Anxious to render himself more useful to the literary interests of the denomination in N. and especially called to serve the College, Mr. Armstrong embacked July 17, 1837, from New York city, for Havre. On board the same ship were the Prof. E. Rubinson, D. D., the distinguished oriental scholar and the celebrated Orin the Institution at Philadelphia, his lectures on nithologist, J. J. Audubon. The sea voyage appears to have furnished him with much matter or epistolary communication with his friends.-Very shortly after his arrival at Havre, he went to Paris. Here he commenced a course of reading, observation and study. For nearly two years, he remained in France and Italy, during which time be made copious notes of all he wit-nessed and prepared some very critical papers, upon the classic character of the places, which he visited. The antiquities of Italy, especially attracted his attention and developed his strong love for the pure streams of classic history. He prepared in manuscript a narrative journal of his tour, but for various reasons, an chiefly because so many books of travel have recently appeared, he never published it. He wrote a series of letters, to his sumerous friends in the U. S., which were published in the columns of the "Biblical Recorder." These letters are eminently creditable to his head and heart. Inasmuch Baptist books of travel are rather rare, and we have taken almost all our impressions of foreign countries, in christendom, from pardo haptist writers, it may be well to consider the feasibility of publishing this journal and these let-

other sphere of usefulness. I me con Paston-An ununimous invitation was tendered to him to assume the masteral relation with that people. After mature reflection be decided to accept the The State of North Carolina presented an in- call, and entered upon the discharge of his duviting field of labour. It lind suffered and was uses in the spring of 1840. He found the church much embarrassed by debt, and with the neeletance of a Deacon of the church, well known for dith had hardly gained a foothold. With the lat- his benefictions and the generous efforts of othwhich hound them to each other for means to reduce the debt to a small men. tifteen years by ties which death only could se- has been liquidated during the ministry of the present pastur. During the winter of 1846 and and successful Paster of the Baptist church at H. M. Society, a meeting of considerable inter-Newburn." Here be was not without his trials est was held in the place and over thirty persons and enforcing christian duty. Near the close of in the discharge of every duty, and with green the time, he spent with this church, he remarks. sincerity and seal, pressed the claims of the BL ble upon saint and sinner. He is congra

Pamela Pomeroy, a member of the church anropursion of professors care more for their own affairs, a considerable addition to his gentle was hings than the things of Christ's kingdom .- made. He visited the north, with his lady, dur-

In the month of May, 1835, Mr. Armstrong tation in Nozubee county. The people of Cowas appointed Professor of Ancient Languages lumbus were unwilling to give him up, but he in Wake Forest Institute (now college.) For a conceived that it was no longer his duty to reacity of an Agent, and was greatly successful and instructed a class of classical scholars. In n obtaining funds and in awakening attention to the winter of 1843 to '44, he visited Texas es the importance of a well educated ministry .-- business. While he remained in Columbus, he took a deep interest in the Mississippi Baptist Convention and attended several of its meetings. hat now presses down the intellect of the State. | tien at its Annual session in September 1843. I bless God that I am one of the projectors of and at the following session, at the very time that he was on his death bed, he was appointed White engaged as an Instructor in the Insti- to preach the Missionary sermon at the session tution, he was remarkably diligent in his atten-tion upon the classes under his charge, and zea-scenes of his life. We shall be pardoned for lously strove to periect the course of study as quoting our own language published in The well as to carry out the Manual Labor System. Baptist in Soplember 1844. "It has seldom fallen to our lot to announce an event which has produced such deep emotions of regret, and such scheme. Whether his devotion to this plan was painful reflections in view of our great loss, as weil founded or not we shall not determine, at we are compelled to publish at this time. Rev. total we must admire his consistency and oner. John Armstrong is no more. About a fortnight ago, we called on him at his residence in Noxubee county, Miss., between 12 and 15 miles early in his remarks upon passing from Columbus, and found him with the first symptoms of Billions Fever, but on our return from the Columbus Association, we learned that in a dress, which looked as if the winds had he had grown worse and was in imminent danmy left was a cornfield, upon which was stamped But the appointed hour for his departure was the appearance of the man. A woman stood drawing nigh rapidly. His disease took the near with a pipe in her mouth and she looked form of congestive fever and terminated his usefor all the world, like the wife of the man. As ful life on Sunday, September 45th, at 4 o'clos I passed, about ten dogs staggered out and bark- in the afternoon. His closing hours were marked at me. The whole scene presented to my and by calm and sublime dignity of deportment and perfect resignation to the will of God, squalid ignorance and sordid poverty. As I pas- only characterizes the true christian and the Holy man of God. A chapter in the Scriptures was read to him during the morning of the Sabbath on which he died, and he commented upon it with evident pleasure and to the edification of his friends. He expressed unbounded confid in the Saviour and remarked that he was leaving this world "a sinner saved by grace." reaved widow, a lone pilgrim in this world of sorrow, is the only near relative in this region of country, who lives to lament her ead deprivation

> His funeral services were attended on the Sabbath succeeding his death, by an overwhelming congregation in Columbus. The writer preached the sermon from Hebrews iv. 10th ch. 9th vs. "There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God." There have been few such manifestations of deep grief as were exhibited on this oreasion.

In closing this imperfect sketch, we beg leave to give the testimony of one who know him better than we to his moral and intellectual and a friend of hierature, he was excelled by none of his brethren in this State (N. C.) as a gentleman, and a pleasant and amiable famile a devoted and sincere christian, a man of exem plary moral character, and of pure and spetter documents of the denomination of this State, for life, he was far above the reach of represent of the time referred to, the name of John Armstrong suspicion. Like all other men, he had his fants but they were probably lewer in number and less aggravated in their character, than those e almost any other person possessing the same a-mount of excellence. In short his career has been honorable, useful and tull of are bably not exceeding the age of 45, he has been taken away in the midst of life-in the midst of usefulness and without a cloud to overshad his closing scene or to obstruct the splender of his previous life."

JEALOUST .- The spirit of jealousy-how prevale it is! Render, did you over know a young munt set up for himself without exciting the tion and jeniousy of those individuals who are truth, that persons who have long bees in tra and made money, believe that all the busin should centre in their stores—and that they he an undoubted right to the particular kinds of ness in which they are engaged. Such fasting the accordance with wisdom, justice, or policy. Every man has a right to live and just how and where he pleases, provided he de not infringe upon the rights of others. The who, by thir conduct and language, deny men the privilege, are enemies of just and honorable des ing. They are narrow and contracted views and feelings, and gain nothing in the a

"Of all the presions, justes Exacts the hardest services, and page The bittest wages. Its service. To watch enemy's succes; its wages To be sure of it

A small portion of honey mixed with lukend allowed to cool, makes an ex-

Heart-The pendulum that ticks the senior

all a service as a service and

Company of the second s

MARIOW.

Saturday Morning, June 21, 1845 CCCol. JOHN M. BATLEY of Scottsville, Bibl county, is an authorized Agent for the Alabams

Baptist. The Rev. John H. High is a horized to act as Agent for the Alabama Baptist.

SUBSCRIBERS who do not find a receipt in this paper for money sent by mail, or paid to an agent, within two months after payment, will please in form the Treasurer, Rev. JAMES H. DEVOTIE. Protructed Meeting.

There will be a protracted meeting held with the Providence Church, six miles west of Warsaw, Sumter county, in connexion with the meet. to know, that, when a venerable divine puts forth ing of the Ministers' and Deacons' Association, his views to the world, they become public propto commence on the Friday before the 5th Lord's day in August next. Ministering brethren are the right to criticise the correctness of those affectionately invited to attend.

Board of Domestic Missions.

A meeting of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention, will be held at the Baptist Church in Marion, on Saturday the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. where all the members of said Board are earnestly requested to attend, as it is necessary for various objects connected with our Southern organization.

B. MANLY, President of the Board. Marion, June 6, 1845. The Southern Baptist Convention-

ARCHIBALD THOMAS, Richmond, Va. Treasurer of Foreign Mission Board. THOMAS CHILTON, Marion, Perry Co. Ala. Treasurer, Domestic Mission Board. MENDENHALL, Charleston, S. C. Treasurer of Southern Baptist Convention

CORRECTION. - In the communication of 'D. on the death of Brother Crow, for preface read

Editor's Table The Columbian Magazine for July has comto hand, clad in the garb of loveliness, delightful both to the eye and the mind. This periodical continues to secure the high admiration of which it was first deemed worthy, the richness and beauty of its execution and the superior taste and vigor of its literary contributions.

Our table is also enriched by a Periodical called "The National Protestant," edited by C. Sparry, New York, whose motto is "No Peace with Rome." The very worthy object of this work is to combat the errors, and expose the do not object to its being called secular; for the oncorruption of the church of Rome, so as to pre. ly office of this kind which Christ established, was vent any undue influence upon the institutions of Apostleship, giving the twelve authority over all ar Republic. Success to it.

Our Town Council.

We are pleased to see the spirit of internal improvement manifested by our council and their agents, in the appearance of decency and order which they are giving to our streets; but gentlemen, there is one thing very much neglected .-Hogs and dogs have become so numerous upon the public walks, that those persons, who have to frequent them, whether for business or pleasure, are exceedingly annoyed. This is a very great quisance, and should be removed. Gentlemen, do attend to this subject for the benefit of the community.

County Mintintics. It is thought friend Upson, that in the calculation you make, in regard to the amount of cotton annually raised in Perry county, you miss the figure about one-half, and that, instead of 0,000, there will be in 1845, nearer 40,000 ales. The amount shipped to Mobile from the whele State, the present season, is more than 500,000 bales, which being divided proportionably among the counties would require a much greater share for Perry than you have allowed. Looking over the "Perry Eagle" published here in '41, we see it stated that more than 50,000,-000 punds were made in this county in the preceding year, which is as much too far in the

opposite extreme.

Rev. J. Champlin. This gentleman, who has been endeavoring to make collections in behalf of the School for the Blind, about to be located at Tuscaloosa, and who will have charge of the school, has made us a visit, and, by his exhibitions of the manner of teaching this unfortunate class of beings, has left upon our minds the conviction that he is fully competent for the station to which he is appointed, and that the cause which he has espoused is one which merits the best wishes and support of the community. Mr. Champlin has been blind from his birth, but by proper training has acquired a good education, speaks well, and manifests great aptness in communicating his ideas He was accompanied here by a female pupil, who after twelve months' study, evinces an astonishing proficiency in the sciences of Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic. Success to the cause.

In noticing last week the Blind Preacher, Rev. Mr. High, we unwittingly made a mistake. which the brother wishes us to correct. We stated that he was dependent upon the sympathies let him take a seat in the Body of representation, of mankind for the support of himself and family; by defraying a part of the actual expenses of the he says that this is not exactly correct, but that Convention. The only appropriate argument he lost his crop last year, upon which he was dependent; became somewhat involved, and is under the necessity of removing that burden in some other way, which done, he will be free .-Still he needs our assistance.

Brother Baker of the Index.

A few weeks since, when we were in an ex- hope better things of the brethren. It properly ceeding'y good humor with every body, especial- conducted upon the principles of God's word, ly with brother Baker, we amused ourself with the Convention will enlist the unanimous views. what we termed a summerset, which he had ac-feelings, and co-operation of the Baptista of the to be noticed, and the other was that we have and heartily agree. It is the good old way we long since adopted a philosophy, that it is better want to get into. Baptists are becoming too

It is stated that Dr. Potter has accepted the fond of modern and unscriptural schemes. The Bishoprick of Pennsylvania.

This reverand brother demure to the right the privilege of that co-operation the price of our benevolence. which we exercised, not long since, of commen-

Bro. Howell of the Baptis

ting upon his "Notes not preached" on the sub

ject of Plurality Pastorship, and says that our

remarks were carolier. Indeed! In what age.

what country, and what church do we live? One

that forbids the right of free discussion? Gne

that closes our mouths and prevents us from

combatting error coming from high sources !-

What is the meaning of this word caralier?-

it means arragant, presumptious-that is because

an editor, being a very young man, assumes the

right to object to the views of a renerable divine

those views baving been published to the world,

he is arrogant, presumptuous, proud, disdainful

Indeed! This is a rapid stride into priest-ridden

erty, and any one, even a very young man, has

views, without being considered presumtuous.-

Bro. H. says, " we have been studying Theolo-

Alabama Baptist has been born since we were

a minister, and besides he is no minister at all :

such to imbibe error early and live and die un-

corrected. This very brother, who has been

preaching so long, baptized a man who had not

made up his mind on the subject of the Trinity!

though a very young man, have been studying

its doctrines and precepts ever since we com-

menced to know any thing, which, we think,

when they cannot get four. We took the liber-

ty of giving an answer contrary to the opinion of

bro. H., and though he says it was presumptu-

ous yet several persons, even muisters, older than

either of us, to whom our views were submit-

ted, have given ourself the credit of being right.

Brother Howell makes four points in his demur-

er, and in every one of them be mistakes our ar-

arranged and spiritual office. If, by the Pastor

al office, he means the mere presiding over a

church, or churches, as a leader or shepherd, we

He says, 2d, that we announced that, because

Paul had the care of all the Churches, ministers

now have a similer care. We have said no such

thing, nor even intimated it. Our argurment on

this point was, that, by the brother's own allega. tion, if Apostles only had the care of all the church-

es, by divine authority, and the churches now live

without an Apostle, this was much mure unscrip-

tural han for hem to live under plurality pastor-

ships, the one being commanded and the other not

forbidden; that by the rule which he lays down-

what is not commanded is forbidden;" the spos-

tlestip must be governed, it being commanded,

they not being forbidden. We used the term

Brother Howell seems to think, 3d that as, in

our opinion the Churches will dwindle away with-

out preaching, so, in his opinion the whole human

race will become extinct unless they all marry .-

He says 4th that we contend that the plurality

pastorship is a bad state of thinge though not un-

scriptural, and, therefore, some things which are

criptural are bad things. This was not our argu-

ment, but it was that the necessity which compell-

ed the churches to adopt this system, was a bad

state of things, not because the system was un

scriptural, but because each church would suffer

Southern Convention.

"H." has our thanks for his views in answer

o our own and brother Morris' objections to an

article in the Constitution of the Southern Con-

vention. Our object was to draw out some one

in defence of the plan adopted. But we must

beg leave to say that the brother has not enlight-

ened us much on the subject. All his argument

in favor of the propriety of sustaining Missions

but it is not to the point. We have objected to

the extravagant estimate put upon the privilege

of membership in the Convention. Why? Be-

cause the price of membership should be only in

proportion to the actual expenses of the Conven-

ion, and not an inducement for any one to give

aid to Missions. The Convention should be

merely a channel of communication for the dona-

tions to Missions, not a means of flattering que's

pride and inticing him into a disposition for lib-

erality, by giving him a seat for his money. Let

which the brother has urged in defence of his po-

sition is-that if the price of membership were

small, then a great number of those in the vicin-

ity of any meeting night become members, and

exert an undue influence in the Body. To this

liberal donations we most heartily subscribe,

for the want of preaching. We are done.

Bishop here, in the sense of Apostle only.

This is not worth answering.

claim any such idea, that this off

But we have been raised in the Church, and

For the Alabama Baptist.

Divine Severeignty and Human Agency Because it is difficult, if not quite impossible to combine in our finite, contracted, ignorant minds, the two subjects above proposed, so as to reconcile them with each other, we are too apt to conclude that one or the other is false.-Some have taken one side of the question; and some, the other. It becomes us to inquire what is the truth in respect to those points, and then

One thing may have been observed by all, and that is, that the sacred writers, when treating of these subjects, do not appear to be conscious intoleration. We would have brother Howell that they are treading on dangerous ground .-They do not qualify, and explain, and try to reconcile what they think, or fear will be a great of God be furnished" if he reject, or even negdifficulty. So far from this, they bring forward the one, or the other, or both, as the occasion, or their argument requires, and appear to expect that the thing will be understood, or at least begy a quarter of a century, and our brother of the be is a lawyer." Verily, and what does all this amount to? The length of time a man preaches is no assurance against error. We have known 23. The prophet here expresses his fullest conviction of the divine sovereignty.

heed to my ways, that I sin not with my tongue : I will keep my mouth with a bridle, while the wicked is before me."-Ps. 39: 1. Here is expressed the fullest belief in human agency.-David doubtless believe I that he could do what he said he would do. He seems to be under no sovereignty of God, and the agency of man,should enable us to decide the simple question, whether four churches should have one pastor apprehension that others would misunderstand It is, then, right and proper for us to pursue the sentiment that he could act independently of

Expressions similar to these are frequently found in the Bible, and, as before remarked, the writers seem not to have entertained the idea that they were treading on dangerous ground. They seem to suppose that this langument and attributes to us views which we have guage is plain and easy to be understood, and by no means advanced. He says let, that we pro- therefore, needing no explanation, or qualificanounced his reasoning based on the erroneous tion.

supposition, that the Pastoral office is a divinely The sacred writers even unite the two in the came passage. As an evidence that they did not consider them doubtful, or contradictory .-Some of these passages we will repeat. "And he said, I am Joseph your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt. Now, therefore, be not grieved,nor the Churches. But if he means, by Pastoral ofangry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither: ace, the authority to preach the gospel, we dis. for God did send me before you, to preserve life. God."-Gen. 45: 4,5, 8. "Him being delivered by the determinate counsel and fore-knowl edge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain."-Acts 2:23. "Why and the rulers were gathered together, against the Lord, and against his Christ. For of a truth. against thy holy child Jesus, whom thou hast the Gentiles and the people of Israel were gathered together, for to do whatsoever thy hand, and they counsel determined before to be done."while the rule cannot apply to plurality partorships Acts 4: 25-28. "As many as were ordained to eternal life, believed."-Acta 13: 48. "Therefore, bath he morey on whom he will have mercy, and whom he will be hardeneth." - Acts. tear and trembling: for it is God that worketh in you to will and to do of his good pleasure." Phil. 2: 12-13.

The above passages show that the inspired penman did not suppose that there was any irreconcilable difficulty connected with these two sentiments. Our difficulty arises probably from an unwillingness to yield an uncompromising assent to uivine revelation: We may be too anxious to bring every thing in the Bible to the test of reason, and from that, decide what is and what is not revealed. Whereas it behooves us chooriully and promptly complied, but the Court to yield our implicit belief to every thing con. in Boston interposed their authority to prevent tained in the sacred pages, even though some things may transcend the powers of our limited capacity.

Mysteries there are in the Bible, and those we should expect. Contradictions are not contained therein, apparent contradictions are all reconciled, by an increased acquaintance with divine things. And there is no reason to doubt

now understand them. But this is not a valid reason, because we are in the habit of acknowledging them every day. We every day give finding that his persecutors were making arour assent to what, if less frequent, would appear absolutely impossible. We can hardly send him out of the country, before the day arriconceive of the astonishment of the king in the torrid zone, when first told that in some countries water would become by cold, so solid and firm, as to bear up a man. It was to him a mystery, terwards he says "I was sorely tossed for fourand taking his observation and knowledge as a standard, it was absolutely impossible. Yet a little more information would remove every or who are not willing to assent to divine teach-

cidentally made. We did it for two reasons, one of South. The brother says, "we do well to walk silence believe aver where they countered around his peacern abone. He matters of faith, and practice, will read and in have made himself a chief, and exercised lordwhich was that we thought brother Baker liked in good old ways." To this we most readily silence believe even where they cannot compre. ship over them, but no! his principles were record of one's experience in the mind than uphend and explain. So when they read of huhad been against the frowns of adversity. He 2. If it man agency, they understand what is meant by it, and endeavor to conform their lives to the diciples of democracy, "where all civil powers it. fond of new and fashionable experiments-too rection given them; and at the same time ack- should be exercised by the people alone, and fond of modern and unscriptural schemes. The good old way is to co operate for the purposes of They believe that he rules over all and does his conncience."

He set an example which exert.

3. A man who is thus careless of ence, surely does not value it much.

4. Wives should be very careful set.

pure and disinterested benevolence, not making pleasure. They believe "that the Most High ed a mighty influence upon neighboring colonies, up their husbands experiences, in whatever state ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to and resulted in the formation of our happy nawhomsoever he will."-Dan. 4: 17.

> If now it be saked, what shall we do with this difficult subject. I answer-BELIEVE THE Binza. We find both of these sentiments clearv revealed; therefore, believe both with an un haken confidence of mind, knowing that they re not contradictory, though we may not be ade, at this time to explain them fully and satis- their obstinately refusing "to receive for doc

Some persons advise that these difficult sub ects should never be touched, and that these touths would be likely to do an injury to the world. But we are told that "all scripture is giv en by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good? works."-2 Tim. s: 16, 17. How can the "man lect one portion of inspiration? And how will those be clear who advise ministers of the gos- thus translated, to all the dwellers upon earth, pet to omit certain doctrines, and suppress cer. as far as means and opportunity are afforded, tain truths? Christ has said, "If any man lieved just as truly as any other sentiment which shall take away from the words of the book of may be presented. Thus Jeremiah, while pray- this prophecy; God shall take away his part out ing, spake these words: "O Lord, I know that of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and the way of man is not in himself: it is not in from the things which are written in this book." form you, that for the want of a Dharter the Soman that walketh, to direct his steps."-Jer. 10: Rev. 22: 19. The apostolic testimery on this point is, "Wherefore, I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men. to the Legislature of New York for an act of in-Again, the Psalmist says, "I said, I will take For I have not shunned to declare unto you all corporation had, been twice defeated by the the counsel of God."-Acts 20: 26, 27,

We have specimens of Paul's manner of preaching in the letters which he addressed to the the same friends; and that, too, in the use of churches. And in them be did not fail on prop- agencies utterly inconsistent with the generous this meeting be forwarded to his bereaved and per occasions, as we have seen, to insist on the him, and be led by the expression to adopt the same course, for herein lies the truth on this im-

> From the Aunual Report of the American and Foreign Bible Society Address of Dr. Cone.

THE PRESIDENT. MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY : I esteem inyself happy in the opportunity of addressing you upon the present occasion, in the place where Rodger Williams found a refuge from sectarian persecution and proscription. Existing circumstances render it peculiarly proper to advert, at this time, and upon this spot, to the principles and conduct of that extraordinary man. name will be handed down to the latest ages, as one of the great benefactors of his race. when the unjust and selfish folly of his oppressors shall be remembered only to be wondered at and condemned.

Roger Williams abandoned his home, A fugitive from English bigotry and misrule, he arrived in Massachusetts in 1635, expecting there to enjoy the liberty of worshipping God without restraint; in humble reliance upon the aid of his Holy Spirit, and in accordance with vet, young as he was, says the candid and Amercan-hearted historian, Brancroft, this mind has already matured a doctrine, which secures him an immortanty of fame, as its application has anointed, both Herod and Pontius Pilate with given religious peace to the American world .-His wrongs had not clouded his accurate understanding; in the capacious recesses of his mind he had revolved the nature of intolerance, and he, and HE ALONE, had arrived at the great principle which is i's sole, effectual remedy. H announced his discovery under the simple proposition of the sanctity of consci nce. This was the great tenet which, with all its couse-11: 18. "Work out your own salvation with of New England; and in extreme old age it was the last pulation of his heart. He was the first person in modern christendom to assert in its plentitude, the doctrines of the liberty of conscience, and in its delence he was the harbinger of Milton, the precussor and the superior of Jeremy Taylor." Such is the language of one whose testimony is founded upon documentary evidence, and who cannot in this instance, be suspected of denominational bias.

The urbanity of his manners, and the preciousness of his ministerial gifts, soon made way for him, and the people of Salem earnestly desired him to preach among them the unsearchable riches of Christ. With their request he his settlement. The sentiments of Roger Wil-

liams had already excited the most implacable hostility, and every effort was made to silence him, or change his views : but with unyielding is subjected. fortitude he maintained the position he had so clearly defined, and so boldly token. His christian friends, overawed by the arm of civil power, lett him to fight the battle single-handed;and in this extremity even his wife took sides against him, and his domestic peace was interthat as divine light increases in the world, many rupted. Still this man of God stood fast in the Many object to mysteries because we cannot rather than give up one jot or tittle of the principles he had proclaimed. The sequel is soon toid: might often makes right, in the history of rangements to lay violent hands upon him and ved when his sentence was to take effect, he dle of January 1636, to wander in the dreary wilderness. In a letter written many years affered from the effects of this cruel exposure .were denied him by the professing followers of was built, but it is missing." "I suppose, then," the Lamb. "The barbarous heart of Canoni- replied the houest wife, "that I have burned it. after the possession of religious liberty, soon the desired experience clustered around his peaceful abode. He might the mice had cut it up!

tional Government. Christians of every name should be reminded of the obligations they owe try, whose experiences are destroyed, if not be to God for the principles and condret of Roger mice, yet by some other vermin? Williams. But for these, the descendants of the Puritans might yet have been employed in burning, for witches, helpless and inoffensive old women; or in whipping, fining, imprisoning, banishing or murdering Quakers and Anabaptists. (falsely so called,) for no other reason than trines the commandments of men." When thinking of that first of American Baptists, in connexion with Providence, I cannot refrain from exclaiming-

Oh call this holy ground The soil where Williams trod, Here he left unstained, what here he found, Freedom to worship God.

The principle upon which the American and Foreign Bible Society is founded, is identical with that which distinguished Roger Williams, and we can yield it only with our lives. The Bible faithfully translated; and as a necessary censequence the indespensable duty of giving it are the pillars of our Institution; and the christian who would de'iberately overthrow them, has travelled farther in the direct road to Rome than he perhaps suspects. At the last anniversary I had occasion to ir

ciety had lost several thousand dollars bequeathed to it by its friend; that several thousands more were in jeopardy; and that our application friends of the American Bible Society. It is now my painful duty to add, that our efforts to procure a charter have been again frustrated by spirit of Christian charity. Instead of opposing afflicted family, to whom we tender our warmest they should have aided us in accomplishing ou object; because they have unjustly deprived us of all participation in the funds and privileges of the old society-they owe us reparation; because we aided heartily in procuring their charter, and they are fully aware that without our help, such charter never could have been secured-they owe us gratitude; and, above all, because our single purpose is the circulation of the Word of God among our fellow-men-the reve- to the County Court, and request that it be enlation of the Most High, "bringing life and immortality to light!" Those who hinder us in this work of faith and labor of love, do it at their peril; let them take beed lest they be found fighting, not against men merely, but against God : let them ask themselves whether the spirit of intolerance and proscription which they have manifested in this matter, be not precisely that spirit which drove out Roger Williams from | ful in a Sunday school, they are so careless and the habitations of white men, and gave him over to rude winter's blast, and the tender mercies of American savages!

With reference to our position before the leggielatur, I have only to say, we solicit no special years since I was first a Sunday School teacher; faror. We ask a charter upon the ground of and the boys whom I taught, seemed so perequal rights, as Amoricans, and esteem ourselves versely deaf to all my words, that at length fellow-citizens. Some of the members of the hopeless task. During the ensuing thirty years House opposed our bill because they did not ap- of my life, I continued uninterested in the cause prove of the version we publish; but really of Sunday schools, until a circumstance occurwe must think they travelled out of the record. red which led me to perceive my error, and re-We ask what article of the constitution con- turn to my duty. One evening as I was returndid the heathen rage and the people imagine the directions of his written word. He was upon the accuracy of biblical translations?— smiled in my face, and holding out his hand to If they have this power, the next legitimate step would be, to deny the right of private

> of detrine, with the usual amount of pains and penalties. But this may not be in these United States. And la tofaltour title must be changed to please our unrelenting persecutors. We have done business under it for eight years; wild and wicked boy was I," said the man, huadreds of thousands of bibles, in various languages, bear our imprint; thousands of certifi cates of life directors and members have been issued, and we are known by our original name brought conviction of the truth home to my mind in the four quarters of the Globe; and yet some long after I jeft your school.". My object has Pedobaptists insist upon its being changed; been since, said the gentleman, sto do my work, quences, he defended, as he first trod the shores though to their honour many, and I hope most, and pray for the Spirit to do his." Go thou even of their own brethren disapprove this position. It deserves special notice, that the utmost efforts have not been able to show any pecu niary loss resulting to either Society from the simularity of names, during the nine years which they have been in simultaneous operation. There is room enough for both organizations, and active, healthful competition, is not jucompa. tible with brotherly co operation.

After all, we have great reason to thank God and take courage. Opposition, which has been purely Pedobaptist, has produced discussion, and Bible sentiments have been thereby elicited. Error is never to be dreaded, when truch is left free to combat it. Ultimately actory danger of the child, and forgetting his own, he is certain. The principle involved in this conflict is so clear and scriptural, that the more closely it is examined, the more conspicuous it becomes. Like the diamond, it shines the more brightly the greater the friction to which it

Experience Missing. A gentleman, who was a member of a church n one of our Atlantic cities, removed to a new settlement in the interior, where he had few re- tation as he described to me her danger, or his tigious privileges, and where he was not so care. expressions of thankfulness to an infinitely grathings, which now appear dark and mysterious, his willingness to be bound or beaten with region, called one evening at his house and has he should have been to maintain a religit clous Being, who thus delivered his beloved Lord, and in the power of his might; declaring ous life. An itinerant minister, travelling in that child from peath." stripes; to be banished, or even put to death, sought a lodging for the night. He was cordially welcomed, especially when it was ascertained that he came from 'down country' and could ten the family much respecting their former ac- giou. One of these two was active and a nest quaintances. After answering many inquiries, in efforts to promote the spiritual good of his of a securar character, the minister made known shipmates. The other, till near the end of the the object of his mission, and entered upon voyage, was not known as a chris ian, and lived personal conversation with the members of the household touching their spiritual condition length it pleased God to bless the labors of the left Salem in haste and secrecy, about the mid- and prospects. Having learned that the master of the house was a professor of religion, and a member of a church in _____, it was proposed that he should relate his experience. To this ning, in the forocastle, which all the crew who teen weeks, in a bitter winter season, not know- the gentieman assented, and, rising from the could be spared were invited to attend. The ing what bread or bed did mean;" and during chair, he went to a corner of the unceiled apart- conscience of the be excliden professor was smitment, and commenced searching in a mortice of doubt, and a little more knowledge would show The God of Providence finally brought him to wanted, he turned toward the fire-place, and ful brother in the devotional services. To this, that the thing is not absurd. So on the subject this spot. Here he met with that kindness and said, "Wife, do you know what has become of my experience ! I put it in here when the house ing, may suppose that they have discovered at. cus, the chief of the Naragansetts, leved him as I was cleaning the house last spring, and four d irreconcilable contradiction, and may be ready his son to the last gasp." Large grants of land there some bits of paper of which the mic had buke was felt, but produced anger rather than were made to him by the Aborigines. Old made a nest. They had nearly eaten it up, and humiliation. friends from Massachusetts, and others panting I threw the whole into the fire." Consequently, the desired experience could not be given,

2. If it should be committed to paper, then i

should be disposed where the mice cannot reach 3. A man who is thus careless of his experi-

they may find them.

5. Are there not many in both town and coun-MOSHEIM, JR.

From the Edenton Sentinel.

Respect to William W Cherry.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar hold at the Court House in Windsor, on Monday the 12th day of May, 1845, on the occasion, of the eath of one of their members, the late WE. W. CHERRY, Esq., and to adopt suitable meanures in testifying their respect for his memory, THOMAS BRAGO, Jr. Esq., of Northampton co., was appointed to preside as Chairman, and WILLIAM N. H. SMITH, of Hertford county, to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been brief ly stated by the Chairman, Asa Biggs, Esq., of Martin county, after a few remarks in culogy of the virtues, public and private, of the deceased offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That by the death of our esteemed brother, WILLIAM W. CHERRY, the Bar has loss one of its most able, upright, fearless, and elequent members; society one of its most active, benevolent, and useful ornaments; and our State one of its most patriotic and estimable citizens. We acknowledge his services with mingled pride and gratitude, and deplore his loss with profound melancholy and heartfelt regret; and, as a testimony of our sincere esteem for our esteemed brother, we will wear the usual badge of mouse. ing for thirty days.

Resolved. That as a tribute of respect to his memory, and that those who come after us may be informed of our high appreciation of the virtues and character of our worthy brother, the County Court of Bertie, now in session, be requested to spread the proceedings of this meeting upon the minutes of said Court.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of sympathy and condolence, upon this severe dis-

pensation of divine Providence. Which were unanimously adopted. On motion of Samuel B. Spruill, Esq., of Northamp-

ton county, it was further unanimously Resolved. That the proceedings of this meet ing, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Edenton Sentinel and Raleigh, Register, and that the Chairman present a copy tered upon its minutes.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned. THOMAS BRAGG, Jr., Chairman.

W. N. H. SMITH, Secretary. THE WICKED SCHOLAR .- It is no use to try," said a young man to an aged gentleman, who was urging him still to endeavor to be useunconcerned that I am quite sure that no good can be done.' Such an argument, replied the gentleman, would at one time have satisfied me: now, however, I can see its fallacy. It is forty considered myself justified in giving it up as me, blushingly inquired if my name was not Mr-P- Lanswered that it was so. "Do you remember," add-shie, "a lov of the name of Demoster Cat attend of your Sabbath School about thirty years ago!" "Dempster!" cried I, I remember Tom Demoster very well; and a very wild and wicked boy was he!" "and that "though now, thanks be to God, I am a very different person from what I was then. It was your instructions, blessed by God's Spirit, that

and do likewise .- Cong. Journal. A THRILLING INCIDENT.

The Rev. Dr. Belcher, in an article which he furnished for the Young Reader, tells the follow

"A tew years since, as the Rev. Joseph Dasis, an excellent Bostist minister in London was walking along on of the crowded streets of that city, his attention was arrested by the circum stance that a carriage with several horses was just about to pass over a little girl who was slowly crossing the road. He strongly felt the ran snatched her up in his arms, and hastened with her to the side path, when the thought struck him-what would the parents of this dear child have felt, had she been killed! At this moment he looked in the face of the li tle girl, which had been concealed from his view by her bonnet; and imagine if you can, what his feelings were when he discovered it was his daughter! I saw him about half an hour after the occurrence, and I shall never forget his agi-

HIS LIFE D ES NOT PRAY.

A vessel bound for Liston had a crew of eight men, two of whom were professors of reliapparently as careless as any on board, At former, by awakening the attention of three or four of the men to the concerns of elemity. Prayer meetings were held, morning and eveobjetion was at once made by a young sailor, who said, "I cannot hear him pray for me- His life does not pray. Let him first repent of his

If we would have our prayers credited as sin cere, our lives must be accordant wath our prayers, It is the fervent prayer of the righteous man that availeth much. Our Lord is a pre valent intercessor because he is "Jee .. Christ the righteous. O how essential to usefulness is

Hoppiness-That state of mind which we experience when anticipating pleasure. Haste-The peculiar manner of co

Fron the Charleston Cour er.

bly at Cincinnati, that our readers, as well as | 3, Excused 1. purselves, may behold how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. The Committee to whom was referred the

memorials on the subject of Slavery, beg leave to submit the following report : The memorials may be divided into three

1. Those which represent the system of Slavery as it exists in the United States, as a great evil and pray this General Assembly to adopt measures for the amedioration of the condition !

2. Those which ask the Assembly to receive memorials on the subject of Slavery, to allow a full discussion of it, and to enjoin upon the mem. would keep to preaching the gospel, and let bers of our church, residing in States whose secular things alone. There is no good done laws forbid the slaves being taught to read, by irritating some of his people, as he frequentto seek by all lawful measures the repeal of ly does by bringing all sorts of subjects before

those laws. case of those who presist in maintaining or just creation on that day. He is one of our most tifying the relation of master to slaves.

The question which is now unhappily agita. had left the society, the loss would have been no ting and dividing other branches of the church, trifling one,' and which is pressed upon the attention of the Assembly by the three classes of memorialists just name I, is, whether the holding of slaves is, while he was speaking, "you don't mean to call under all circumstances, a beinous sin, calling the observance of the Subath a secular affair.

for the discipline of the church. not made. The question, therefore, which this about. Assembly is called upon to decide, is this. Do

plainest dictations of the Word of God. That 'Yes, the sermon on Sabbath breaking a few slavery existed in the days of Christ and the weeks ago. You know how pointedly it de-Apostles is an admitted fact. That they did not nounced all walks and rides of pleasure on that ized by the Apostles : that whilst they were required to treat their slaves with kindness, and as rational, accountable, immertal beings, and if Christians, as brethren in the Lord; they were were required to be "obedient to their masters Mr. R. according to the flesh, with fear and trembling. with singleness of heart as unto Christ," are facts which meet the eye of every reader of the New Testament. This Assembly cannot, therefore, denounce the bolding of slaves as necessarily a heaious and scandalous sin, calculated to bring upon the Church the curse of God, without charging the Apostles of Christ with consicurse of the Almighty.

mected with slavery. Much less do they approve those defective and oppressive laws, by which, will cease being personal.' in some of the States, it is regulated. Nor Do you think then that private character would they by any means countenance the traffic of slaves for the sake of gain : the reparation R. of husbands and wives, parents and children, By no means was the reply, and I have nefrom cruel treatment by wicked men and se- pel would soon become of no effect were he to cure to them the right to receive religious in- do otherwise."

countenancing the idea that masters may regard, ever said, their servants as mere property; not as human But even you will allow, that he had better scriptures prescribe not only the duties of ser. about. vants, but of masters also, warning the latter to

The Assembly intend simply to say, that

since Christ and his inspired Aposiles did not life." make the ho ding of slaves a bar to communion. Undoubtedly enough of evil to wish that there we, as a church of Christ, have no authority to were much less to know. A man of common do so; since they did not attempt to remove it observation, let his profession be what it may, from the Church by legislation we have no au- cannot avoid noticing the corruption of our prethority to legislate upon the subject. We feel sent system of trade. For one, I am grateful constrained further, to say that however desira. to my pastor for the sermons of yesterday, and bis it may be to am liorate the condition of the I hope that I shall swatch more closely than I slaves in the Southern and Western States, or have ever yet done, lest in my dealings with February of the present year, has rescued from to remove slavery from our country, these ob. my fellow-men. I violate the golden rule. Here the jaws of the House of Correction and from jects we are fully persuaded can never be secur the subject was dropped, red by ecclesiastical legislation. Much less can they be obtained by those indescriminate denunciations against slaveholders, without re- What I don't want, and some things I do gard to their character or circumstances, which have, to so great an extent, characterized the so far from removing the evils complained of, any extra trouble in the way o cooking because himself, and he is thus enabled to furnish an intend only to perpetuate and to aggravate I am there.

The Apostles of Christ sought to ameliorate reference to the food or the condition of the the condition of slaves, not by denouncing and excom nunicating their masters, but by teaching in masters and slaves the giorious doctrines trying to preach. of the Gospel, and enjoining upon such the discharge of their respective duties. Thus only of worship. the condition of the slaves in our country.

As to the extent of the evils involved in slawery and the best methods of removing them, and in, in time of worship. various opinions prevail, and reither the scriptures nor our Constitution-authorize this body to prayer meeting days. present any particular course to be pursued by the Churches under our care. The Assembly down. cannot but rejoice, however, to learn that the Ministers and Churches in the slave-holding States are awakening to a deeper sense of their obligation, to extend to the slave population generally, the means of grace, and many slavehold-We earnestly exhort them to abound more and Gyd, to have my heart and soul entirely occupiers, not professedly religious favor this object. more in this good work. We would export evein this good work evein this good work. cumstances in which he is placed, to act in the sinners. spirit of the golden rule, "Whatsoever ye 3. I want to be able to purchase more books, would that men should do to you, do ye even the such as commentaries, and some histories of same to them."

The resolutions appended to this report and that domestic slavery, as it exists in the South, vantage. is po bar to religious communion; and that to Southern portion of the Church, a result to be 6. I want, when I call on my friends; to see Correction; the remaining one I dissolution of our national union, and to unnest they are not willing I should take the trouble of consider ation of the report, or to amend the resolutions of and the resolutions of all of the consumerations and the resolutions of the resolutions were severably adopted by an almost unanimous vote.—

It is believed to some careless boy who will neglect to feed to witness such ominous events for the proceed in his beneficent work. To say nother proceed in his beneficent work. To say nother proceed in his beneficent work. It is believed to witness such ominous events for the proceed in his beneficent work. It is believed to witness such ominous events for the proceed in his beneficent work. It is believed to witness such ominous events for the proceed in his beneficent work. It is believed to witness such ominous events for the proceed in his beneficent work. It is believed to witness such ominous events for the proceed in his beneficent work. It is believed to witness such ominous events for the proceed in his beneficent work. It is believed to witness such ominous events for the proceed in his beneficent work. To say nother the consummated to witness such ominous events for the proceed in his beneficent work. To say nother the consummated to witness such ominous events for the proceed in his beneficent work. To say nother the consummated to witness such ominous events for the cross rejoiced in Spirit that he had lived to witness such ominous events for the proceed in his beneficent work. To say nother the cross rejoiced in Spirit that he had lived to witness such ominous events for the Cross rejoiced in Spirit that he had lived to witness such ominous work to witness such ominous work to witness such ominous events for the cross rejoiced in Spirit that he had lived to witness such ominous work to witness such of the cross rejoiced in Spirit that he had lived to witness such ominous work to witness such ominous work to witness such ominou

We subjoin the action of the General Assem. (as a whole by Yeas 164-Nays 12. Noliquet

From the Christian Watchman. Sermon Criticism.

"How did you like the Sermons yesterday brother R." said Mr. M. as the two were conversing together in the counting room of the

"Why I can't say that I was much pleased." was the reply, "I think our minister was two severe upon the morals of trade." "So do L" said the other. "Beside he has

no right to meddle with such subjects. They have nothing to do with the gospel. I wish he them. When he preached so plainly upon 3. Taose which represent slavery as a moral keeping the Sabbath. I really feared that some evil., a heinous sin in the sight of God, calcula- would leave us entirely. Mr. W. was quite ted to bring upon the Church the curse of God, offended. He told me he had no good opinion and calling for the exercise of discipline in the of ministers, who run out so against a little re-

> "But brother M.," said a sensible looking min, who had entered unperceived by Mr. M.

worthy and generous philosophers, and if he

'Why no,' said Mr. M. evidently a little per The church of Christ is a spiritual body, plexed, "but then our minister need not be so whose juris liction extends only to the religious very severe. Some in the congregation com faith and moral conduct of her members. She plain that he is personal. Now I think that a cannot legislate where Christ has not legislated, minister has no right to be personal, or to nor mike terms of membership which he has preach on subjects which he knows nothing

'What do you mean by his being personal?' the Scriptures leach that the holding of slaves, Mr. M. hesitated a moment, and seemed slightwithout regard to circumstances, is a sin, the ly embarrassed. He then said to be personal renunciation of which, should be made a con- is I think, to preach in such a manner as to thing. dition of membership in the Church of Christ, seem to refer to individuals, who are guilty of It is impossible to answer this question in the the sins against which he is preaching. affirmative, without contradicting some of the " 'Can you give me an instance,' said Mr. T.

renounce the relation itself as sinful, as incon. day. Now it has been the practice of Mr. W. sistent with Christianity; that slaveholders were for a number of years to ride after the second admitted to membership in the churches organ. service into L. to visit his sister, who resides there. Such a sermon directly reproved this practice. This is what I call being personal. Don't you agree with me brother R.!

'Yes, I think there was something personal not required to emancipate them Sthat slaves in the sermon which you have mentioned,' said

'Do you think it right,' inquired Mr. T., ad dressing the last speaker, that the duty of keeping the Sabbath holy should be in any manner denned or enjoined from the pulpit?"

'Certainly I do' said said Mr. R., 'with pro per limitations, but not in such a way as to Soint out particular individuals.

But I don't understand,' said Mr. T., how a ving at such sin, introducing into the Church sin can be rebuked, unless a minister exhibit such sinners and thus bringing upon them the his views of what constitutes that sin; and, if these conflict with the habits of his parishioners. In so saying, however, the Assembly is not to it is their fault not his. His peronal preaching be understood as denying that there is evil con- as you term it is a necessary result of their wrong doing. Let them stop sinning, and he

ought to be attacked from the pulpit ! said Mr.

for the sake of "fithy lucre," or for the coave- ver yet known an instance of this kind. Should nience of the master, or cruel treatment of such a thing occur it would indicate on slaves in any respect. Every Christian and he part of the preacher a misunderstanding of philanthropist certainly should seek by all his sacred office; but when the sins which the peaceable and lawful means the repeal of un. Bible denounces are indulged in either by tew just and oppressive laws and the amendment of or many in the congregation the minister is such as are de active, so as to protect the slaves bound to expose and repuke them. The gos-

Mr. M. and R. seemed now somewhat dis-Nor is the Assembly to be understood as posed to waive the subject. The former how-

beings, rational, accountable, immortal. To not preach on subjects which he knows nothing vice of drunkenness, had been sentenced to the

'Assuredly not,' said Mr. T., # should think discharge those duties "knowing that their mas- it folly for him to deliver a sermon ou the moral ter is in heaven, neither is their respect of per- character of the inhabitants of the moon. But I suppose you allude to the sermons of yesterday.'

From the Baptist [Canada] Register.

Want.

4. I don't want my hearers to sleep in time

can the church of Christ, as such, now improve 5. I don't want people to go visiting on the

Sabbath. . 6. I don't want to see a continual running out 7. I don't want to see the house empty on

8. I don't want the family altar thrown And there are a thousand other things that I

don't wan't, which I have neither time or space to mention. And now allow me to tell you of a few things I do want.

4. I want more time to read and study, in

already published in this paper, are, in substance fact I want to know how to study to better ad-5. I want the churches of God topprosper

poul to ride such an animal; therefore, I want into effect his praiseworthy labors. the f. ends to allow me to feed my own horse.

7. I want, if possible, some little opportunity of study, even when I am visiting among my iriends, especially if I am shortly to preach. don't think I am tit to judge of my own preaching, but it often appears to me that my preach. ing (if it can be called preaching,) is poorer, if possible, when abroad than when at home, for his reason: when at home I generally manage to make some previous preparation, strive to have my ides arranged as well as I can; when abroad I seldom get a chance to do so, the friends are so glad to see me, and we have so many things to talk over, that my time and thoughts are entirely occupied until the Lour of mae.ing. Sometimes I have attempted to preach when all the time I had to make preparation was perhaps ten or twelve minutes, while waiting at the meeting-house for the people. At nother time I have actually gone into the desk gnorant of what my text was to be. (Can any I you, my readers, sympathise with me in a time I ke this!) I hope you may never be placed in such circumstances. I have had fears sometimes that the friends aimed to crowd me oil into the sanctuary they must allow us a little time. Therefere, I want to study, yet I don't want to place my dependence on my studies but on my Saviour, for without him we can do no-

8. I want to see young men of promise engaging in the ministry.

9. I want them to enjoy better opportunities for improving the mind than I have enjoyed .-Intelligence is making such rapid strides among the people of this country that such poor tools as I must soon be laid aside as useless, and I will rejoice in it if the churches can only be supblied with a more intelligent ministry. This is of Wirtemburg, and citizen of Stutgard, in what we need; in fact it is what we must have, Germany, but who had immigrated to the or the Baptist cause in the section of country United States, when a very young man, and where I dwell, at all events, will go down. Therefore, my prayer shall be continually to the Lord of the harvest to send more laborers into the harvest, and I am willing to do all I can to give education to such as God shall send into

(as far as my agency extends,) who are behind, ta, Ga., and thence moved to Perry Co., to pay up as soon as possible. I fear some are Ala, where he resided for a number of years, neglectful; people are apt to make the printer and died about eight years ago, He was a paid first. Such should remember that the Missionary Society has great need of funds at present; and are we strictly honest, if we thro' neglect keep back what is due? We should be giving something to the good cause of missions

[A poor old ignorant Preacher. Canada, August 15, 1844.

Mr. Augustus, the Good Samaritan. The following exhibition of religion, 'pure and undefiled,' is extracted from a memorial to the Massachusetts Legislature. We have for a long time seen nothing that was more of the na. about three years he was prepared for the adopted, to wit: ture of things lovely and of good report.' Such University of Alabama, and entered the Soan example is more efficacious than a hundred sermons. O! that many might be found to go and do like wise!

in the summer of 1841, John Augustus, a man in humble life, and now well known to the triends of temperance in Boston, and who deserves to be throughout the State, visited the Ponce Court in Boston, and, being much interested in the case of a poor man. who, for the was married. House of Correction, stepped forward and offered to become bail for him. His proposal was accepted. He paid, out of his own pocket, the fees of court, amounting to a few dollars, and took the condemned man with him out of the 'Yes; what does he know of a mercancile court room. He persuaded him to sign the pledge, furnishing him with food and lodgings, leelings on the subject of religion. These and at last secured employment for him, and letters breathe the tone and spirit of a truly tre in henceforth the rescued drunkard became an inwakened sinner, called from darkness to

indistrious and sober citizen. Mr. Augustus, inspired by the success of his first attempt, and impelled by the yearnings of his noble, heart continued his visits to the Police Court, and from August, in the year 1841, to the tellowship of convicted felons one hundred gay, and fond of society, and I suppose he and seventy-six me, and hilly-six women-in all, could not attain to the standard of christianitwo hundred and thirt y-two human beings For- ty which he had set up for himself. He ever tunate y for his beneve lent attempt to stand be, regretted his aberrations, and was fondly antween the drunkard and the customary course of ticipating the time when he would again be law, Mr. Augustus has preserved a careful re-1. I don't want the friends to give themselves cord of every case in which he has interested 2. I don't want to hear needless apoingies in sons, who, by ms means, have been saved from continement in South Boston. Full three-fourths Christ was strong and lively. He was freof the number, or about one hundred and seven- quently seen with clasped hands, engaged in and are gaining a livelihood.

The amount of costs paid by Mr. Augustus, for the resease of the persons, is \$876 61 .-This amount has nearly all been paid back to him by the persons thus rescued. What hearts have been healed, and families made happy, by the restoration of so large a number of the human brotherhood, to temperance, usefulness and respectability! By the minute and unquestion- always mourn his loss. In his death I have able records kept by Mr. Augustus, rising eight- lost a true and genuine friend. "Requiescat tenths of all the persons sent to the House of in pace." Correction are sent there for drunkenness .-Through his Samaritan efforts, the number of communents for this dreadful vice has been largely reduced-and besides the diminished expense consequent upon reduction, the commu-

which number 110 were committed for drunk- ried at public exponse in the "Potter's field." enness, viz: 47 males and 63 females, other ofgustus has saved 120 persons from the House of Pressyrealans.—The subject of a union befences being 13. During the first year Mr. Au-

The Report and Resolutions were then adopted | grieved to think I had been feasting while my cases, provided a temporary home for his fallen aithful horse had, to all appearance, been tasting. brother, and allowed no rest to his head, until I teel perfectly satisfied with plain diet, (indeed he has done his utmost to procure for him em-I think it most conducive to health,) only let my ployment. It should be added, that, within a horse be well fed. It should be remembered few months, a number of the merchant princes, that a travelling preacher's horse is in constant and other eminent philanthrop its, of Boston. service, and unless he is well fed, will soon he have given Mr. Augustus a substantial testimo poor, and none want to see a minister ride a nial of their respect for his unwearied and invalpoor, starved ill-looking animal; many would vable services. Previous to this liberal act, Mr say what a hard-hearted cruel man that is, see A. had relied upon his own scanty resources how he abuses the poor beast.' And I am too and had found it esceedingly difficult to carr Besion Traveller.

From the Tennessee Baptist.

James M. Weissenger-

Influenced by the high regard which w entertained for the character of the individu al whose name heads this article, and also be the love we bear to those now bereaved or his society, we waive our usual method ard write an editorial instead of an obituary no-

On Saturday, April 24th, we stood by his bedside and saw him serrender his immorta spirit to that God who sent his own Son to redeem a perishing world. For nearly a year past his health and been declining, and if varied and unremitted attentions from the medical faculty, if constant and persevering pains-taking and nursing on the part of immediate friends and a wide circle of acquaintauces, could have availed, he would now be the delight of one, who, as a stricken and des into such corners when at some of our great olate widow, mourns her irreparable loss, meetings, for they do not always give me timely and the stay and protector of three small chilnotice. If the brothren want us to bring beaten oren. He was in his 29th year. He was

married, March 26th, 1839, to Miss Allena Blewett, second daughter of Maj. Thomas G. Blewett. Before us is u letter, which we submit, as containing particulars more interesting than any thing at our command.

"In compliance with your request, I will

Dear Brother Crane:

now endeavor to give you an Jinperfect sketch ci the life and chracter of James M. Weissenger. He was the fourth son of the Hon, George Weissenger, originally a native brother George Weissenger belongs to the mittee of three, appointed by the Chair. firm of Prentice & Weissenger, Editors of 10. I want the subscribers for the Register, For many years his father resided in Augus- late President of the United States. and the preacher wait until all other debts are warm hearted, upright, honest man, and a For many years previous to his death he had tice thereof. been successively elected a member of the instead of keeping back what is due for the ted with the son, who had just entered upon with the proceedings of to-day. Register. I must keep the rest of my wants his 15th year. He became a pupil of mine, and entered upon the study of the Latin and Greek languages, preparatory to entering College. Ae was a promising youth of precocious talents and amiable disposition; "to know him was to love him." Every one esteemed him. His teacher loved him for his amiability and docility, and in the space of Class, and would have graduated, had it not been for a general su-pension of the pupils of the University. His eyes being weak (from measles) he did not continue his classical course, but remained at home until he

During the whole course of his life he was inclined to be moral and religious, and while joined the Methodist Church. I have now as a Free Mason. Therefore, be it in my posses-ion several of his letters, giving me a description of his conversion, views and light by the operation of the spirit of divine grace. How long he remained a member of the church I do not know, as he was accustomed to say he became a backslider. though he did nothing which would have excluded him from any church. He was young enabled to join the church and say, the Lord's my righteousness.' He never doubted for a moment the reality of his conversion. On his death bed his faith in the promises of 3. I don't want people to whisper when I am ty-ave, are now temperate and orderly citizens, mental prayer, and was heard by myself attering pious ejaculations, such as through tions be signed by the Master and Secretary of the grace of God." "By faith," &c. But this Lodge, and be published in the different pa, be was sorgly afflicted on his death bed, and could not sufficiently compose his thoughts to enter into detail.

Dear and lamented James M. Weissenger, I loved him as a father and a brother. I shall

I remain your unworthy brother; JAMES A. McLAIN. April 36th, 1845.

JEWS IN NEW ORLEANS .- The New Orleans 1st. and most of all, I want to be devoted to nity has been incalculably blessed by the change. Protestant states, that there are about five hunreduction in the commitments to the House of ed for their intelligence and enterprise, are bein 1543, 456; in 1844, 407. On the first of among them has been convicted of a capital of-January, of the present year, the number of fence, not one of them can be found in the penipersons remaining in the House of Correction, tentiary; rarely one in the city prison or chanty committed by the Police Court, was only 123, of ty-hospital; nor have any of their dead been bu-

UNION OF LUTHERANS AND CUMBERLAND hundred are do. tween the Cumberland Presbyterians and the Evangelical Lutherans, has for some tim talked about among the two denominations respectively, and it is said that a formal proposi-

AMDREW JACKSON IS DEAD!

Public Meeting.

On receiving intelligence of the death Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, late President of the United States, by the mail of to-day, a Meet ng of the citizens of Marion was immediately alled at the Court House, to take steps for havig suitable honors paid to his memory. The Hon. A. B. Moone was called to the

hair, and J. N. WALTHALL Esq. appointed

The object of the meeting being stated by the hairman in a few feeling remarks, the follow-

ng resolution was unanimously adopted, to wit. Resolved, That the Chair appoint a commit ee of thirteen, whose duty it shall be to prepare a preamble and resolutions suited to the occaion, and report the same to a public meeting hereafter to be held, and that said committee fix he time and place for such meeting, and select suitable individual to deliver an Address on he life and character of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON -and also a Minister of the Gospel to deliver at some suitable time, a funeral discourse in ionor to his memory.

Under which resolution the following gentlemen were appointed, to wit: John D. Phelan, John P. Graham, Henry C. Lea, Thomas Chilton, L. A. Weissinger, Langston Goree, I. W. Garrott, James B. Chambers, Samuel Child. E. D. King, R. B. Walthall, Sam'l. A. Townes. N. Lockett-and to these on motion, was added the name of the Chairman, A. B. Moore. And then the meeting adjourned.

A. B. MOORE, Chairman. J. N. WALTHALE, Secretary.

The Committee of Thirteen met, after the adjournment of the meeting, and Resolved as follows, to wit:

1st. That the public meeting referred to in the resolution under which they act, be held on Saturday, the 21st iust., at the Baptist Church in Marion, and that a procession be formed on became a naturalized American citizen. His that day, under the superintendence of a com-

2d. That the Hon JOHN D. PHELAN be sethe Louisville Journal, (Ky.) His brothers lected as the individual to deliver the Eulogy on Leonard and John reside in Perry Co., Ala. the life and character of Gen. Andrew Jackson, the Soth and West, to be located in the State of

3d. That the Rev. THOMAS CHILTON be a lected to deliver a Funeral Discourse in hono to the memory of the same individual at such by the next session of the Legislature of Alabamember of the Methodist Episcopa! Church, time and place as he may prefer, giving due no-4th. That these resolutions be published for

legislature. In 1831 I first became acquain the information of the community, in connection

H. C. LEA, Chairman. Marion, June 17, 1845.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Perry Lodge No. 34, in the town of Marion, June 19, 1845, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously

Whereas, it has been communicated to this phomore Class during Rev. Dr. Wood's Lodge that the Almighty dispenser of all things, Presidency. He advanced to the Senior has thought proper in the disposition of his Providence, to call from this probationary state of existence to a brighter and better sphere in eternity, our very distinguished brother, Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, Ex-President of the United States, and being impressed with profound reverence for his many and distinguished public and private virtues as a man-his exema student made a profession of religion and piary character as a christian and his standing

Resolved, That the officers and members of Perry Lodge No. 34, sensible of the great vir- Hon, R. Saffold, ues and exalted merit of their deceased brother, Rev. H. Talbird, and being desirious to make some suitable ex. Edmund Harrison, Esq. ubition, of their grief for his loss, will wear the sual badge of mourning for the space of thirty Rev. J. C. Keeney,

Residved, That sympathizing with his relaives in their deep affliction, we desire to lender hem our condolence.

Resolved, That SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, WADE H. WATSON and LEWIS C. TUTT, be appointed Hon, A. B. Moore, committee to co-operate with the committee that has been appointed on behalf of the citizens of this county to make arrangements for such proceedings as may be deemed proper and suitable on this melancholy occasion.

On motion, brother Thomas Chilton, although not a member of this Lodge, was added style of

Resolved, That this Preamble and Resolupers of this town. WM. HENDRIX, W. Master.

SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

For the Alabama Baptist. DIED-At his residence in Perry county, Ala. on Thursday the 12th inst. Rev. CHARLES Crows in the 75th year of his age, after a confined illness of eight days. The subject of this afficle embraced the resi-

gion of the Bible about a half century ago, and united himself with the Baptist Church, of which he has been a consistent member to the time of his death. About forty years has elapsed since he was set apart to the work of a Gospel minister, he received this authority from the Bushriver Church, in Newbury District, South Carolina, over which he exercised the Pastorial funcions for a number of years. In 1810 or 20, be emigrated to Alabama and

settled in Perry county, where he commenced his active labours in rearing the standard of the Cross in this newly inhabited Territory. Many of our largest and most flourishing Churches are indebted to his instrumentality for their first existence; he became a member of the Cahawha Association shortly after its formation, and was called to preside as Moderator over her delibe. rations, for about twenty of her annual sessions; he was the undersating friend and advocate of Missions. Upon the reception of the intelligence which informed him of the great Southern Con-

Mr. Crow set out in the great work of per ing the Gospel without the advantages of a libe eral education; but by diligent application his mind became stored with useful knowledge, which acquired for him a reputation for altere mediocrity. Though his family were supported nearly half the time of his ministerial from the proceeds of his own labor, the Church doing but little for him, his sermons were argumentative and fraught with interesting touch his illustrations clear and forcible, his doctrined were rather of the high toned Calvin order. yet

In short, Mr. Crow was a good man, of which he gave the best evidence, by walking with God about fif y years, and by his cales and peaceful death. He appeared conscious that his earthly race was near at an end. For a month previous to his death, he often spoke of it with much composure and christian resignation; his temporal matters were all adjusted, and he seemed to wait as one who was ready to depart, at any

A short time before he passed the gate of death he fell into a stupor, and was speechless for several hours, but by the use of stimulants he revived; he was asked what he thought of his own condition? He replied that he felt to be on the brink of eternity. Another inquiry followed, what about that hope you have so long professed to trust int the replied with a firm voice, "That hope, that hope, placing his hand to his bosom, it bears me up, and it continued to bear him up even when tue silver cord was rent asander.

Though greedy worms devour my skin. And gunw my wasting flesh: When God shall build my bones again, He'll clothe them all a fresh.

Will the Christian Index copy this. His Funeral is to be preached as Oakmulges church on the 4to Saise h in July next, by the A. G MeCRAW.

A Card

MR. BESTOR informs the patrons and friends of the Greensboro' Female Academy. that the young Ladies of the Institution will b examined on the 26th and 27th instant. Comcerts of Music at night.

The friends of Learning are invited to attend June 21, 1845.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND. The Rev. Mr. High, is duly authorized to tra-

vel as agent throughout the South and West, for the purpose of raising funds, by weans for public collection subscription, or otherwise, the design of which is to establish an institution for the education of the unfortunate blind throughout Alabama; the institution is contemplated to ge into effective operation in a very short time, the present in the city of Tuskaloosaa, and will it is presumed, be located at some eligible point ma. The Rev. Mr. High is a duly authorised and respectable minister ef the Gospel, of the

Baptist Church, and he is respectfully recommended to the esteem and confidence of all persons. We humbly hope that the greatest posisble success may crown his efforts in this nevolent and laudable design. J. CHAMPLIN, Principal

Tuskaloosaa, Ala., June 16th, 1845.

South Western Christian Advocate will please The Annual Examination

The Christian Index, The Baptist, and The

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

Ou Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights, there will be Concerts or 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. Lipscomb, of Mont-

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

Gen. N. B. Whitfield. Rev. A. A. Lipscomp, P. W. Kittreil, M. D. John Morrissett, Esq. Benj. Boykin, M. D. Rev. J. H. Taylor, S. F. W. Bowdon, Esq. H. R. Rugely, Esq. Prof. J. Hartwell.

Greeusborough, Mississippi. Monroe county. Sumter Pickens, Talle Jega Macon Marion.

Marengo county

Montgomery.

Montgomery.

Dallas

Mobile.

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

Legal Notice. THE undersigned have associated themselves

in the practice of Law, under the name and GOREE & KING, They will attend the courts of Law and Equi-

in this and adjoining counties. Office over the store of Brown & Fowlken JOHN R. GOREE. PORTER KING.

Marion May 3, 1845. THO: E. TAYLOR,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in CHANCERY, MARION, ALA.

WHLL faithfully and d.ligently conduct all Professional Business submitted to his management in the various Courts of the first District and in the Supreme Court. May, 1845.

Law Notice.

GRAHAM and P. B. LAWSON, under the a name and firm of GRAHAM & LAWSON,

will practice Law in the several Courts of Perry and the adjoining counties, in the Supreme Court of the State and in the District Court at Tuscalooss. Office at Marion, Perry county, Ala. April 16, 1845.

1. W. GARROTT Attorney at Law Marion, Perry Co., Alabam PRACTICES in the Courts of Law and Chancery, in this and the adjoining coun-

Merion, April 28, 1845. -N. LOCKETT,

Attorney at Law & Register is CHANCEME. MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

May, 1845.

Poetical Bepart nent.

From the 18th Recorder. LINES TO MY INFANT BOY. I never gased upon thy form, Or mark thy soft, blue eye, Where "floats a dream of loveliness, Pure, as the passionate, and high, But that me beart must thrill with joy, And flutter with delight. To view thy spotless innocence In childhood's sunny light.

O! could I crave a boon for thee. That earth can never give, It would not be a worldly crown. For which so many live; But it would be a spotless life Of innocence and peace. That might prepare thee for a home Where blies shall never cease.

A thorny maze, my lovely boy, From which a father's tender care Can never rescue thee; But could my wishes he obtained, Thy pathway should be free From all correcting griefs and cares That have surrounded me.

As time shall wing its onward flight, I will change the rosy gleam Which lingers on thy parisu brow, In childhood's pleasing dream. Thy sparkling eye may yet be dimm'd With grief's unbidden tear, Where no fond mother's dear caress, Or father's suile, can cheer.

Though now thou'lt fondly cling to me, My little smiling boy. Theu hast a place within my heart Non relse could e'er enjoy. Then, as thy fleeting moments pass, My love and joy be thine; Around one altar mriv we kneel, And worship at one shrine ..

There is a still more pleasing thought Entraced upon my heart-That though on earth we separate, And from each other part, There is a place of endless bliss Where we may meet again, To join the chorus of the skies In heaven's sweetest strain.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. The Reformation in Germany.

Most readers are aware that a remarkable excitement has lately prevailed in Germany, among certain portions of the Roman Catho-The pressure upon our columns has been ian we otherwise could have done.

Treves, under the sanction of the Catholic son to lose!" . . .

century Treves was sacked and burned by Arnold, of Treves ! the Normans, and only the holy relic saved. "Bishop Arnold of Treves! I turn to strained by any authority. Maximilian, who had assembled a diet at Tres than it is already. ves. The opening of the altar took place on "Do you not know as a Bishop you must was found. It was sealed, and when open- ves, was given to his executioners! ed, the robe was discovered, with a written Do you not know-as a Bishop you

count in the sale of indulgences. tunic; and, that opportunity might not be gaus on that account? wanting, he ordered that it should be publics "Be not misled by the great concourse of dread of the arms of Louis XIV, induced the you as the Tetzel of the nineteenth century!" his works. electors of Treves to transport the relic to The consequences of this movement have shown to the arch bishop of Cologue.

burg. A diapute afterwards arose for its pos- University of Breslau, [Prussia,] has joined

session between the duke of Nassan and the the movement, and in a very spirited public church of Treves, and the king of Bavaria remonstrance has withdrawn from the Roalso put in his claim for it, but it was finally mish Church. decided by Napoleon, the arbiter at that time of all things, spiritual as well as mundane, that restitution should be made to Treves. Romish clergy to aid him in founding, by and in 1810 it was once more brought to its council and syund, a national German Cathoaccustomed resting place.

course, are the miracles it has wrought, for it higher heirarchy; and asks for liberty to think declared that "all who touched it were cur- and to investigate for every clergyman, and stretched out flat upon a piece of white silk. police have so ized the pamphlet. in a glass frame, placed upright upon the The priest Czerski, referred to above, who high altar. The sleves are displayed, and it stands at the head of a small German Cathomeasures five feet each way, from one extre- lie community in Schneidemahl, in Prussia mity to the other. In its texture it is difficult distributes the holy supper in both forms, to say how it has been wrought. The without auricular confession; and reads the

unprepared sinneliar. At a short distance it man Catholic Church is very great, and tion resembles the stamped leather now manufact from Konigsberg an address has been sent tured to imitate ouk wainscoting, but the ma- to Czerski, signed by forty-three of the most terial is evidently of das. The folds are ap- influential men in East and Prosts, includparent, and the surface of the cloth appears in several professors of the University, the to shale, or rather crack—the result of age | chaplain of the garrison, teachers and direc-It has no collar-merely a hole for the head to turs of schools, and several members of the Commission Merchants, Mobile, Alabama pass through-and must have reached to the upper law courts, orging him to persevere in

doors of the cathedral. The procession ad- and power. the doors to prevent too dense a crowd.

this state of things, and information is con- dressed a letter to Bishop A nold, of Treves may be, neither Ronge nor his partizans are et, consumption and crops, as well as that of a tinually reaching this country of the pro- which attracted much attention, and circulat- at all discouraged by this burning by depugress of the excitement, and its results prom- ed in thousands. Of its fearless tone the ty, as will be seen by the following account

such that we have not been able to give the a fiction; Bishop Arnold, of Treves, presents of Silesia". The articles is headed "The letails as they reached us. The reader, how- ing to the adoration of the faithful a garment Genrai Christian Community at Breslau," er, will probably be no looser by the omiss called the coat of Christ! You have heard and is as follows:in, as we are now enabled to give them it, Christians of the nineteenth century; you . "At the yesterday's meeting of the Gena more condensed and consecutive form know it, men of Germany; you know it eral Christian Community at Breslan, John spiritual and temporal governors of the Ger- Ronge addressed the assembly in an energe-The originator of this movement is the man people; it is no longer fable nor fiction, tic speech on the hindrances of the establish-Rev. John Ronge, a Roman Catholic priest, it is a real fact! Truly may we here apply ment of a universal Christian community. of high character, and the circumstances the words, "Whosoever can believe in such and on the spirit in which alone they could which gave rise to it, was the exhibition at things, without losing his reason, has no rea- be overcome. He spoke also of the duty and

ent of the Savior, as an object of adoration. snare laid for superstition, formalism, faux- age. After this dress, the following lead-If this garment we will give a brief account, tiesen, to plunge men into vicious habits, mg principles and declaration of faith of the The relie has been, in the eyes of the faith. Such is the only benefit which the exhibition I, the glory of Treves for the last fifteeen of the holy coat, whether gennine or not, cussed, and in the end agreed to. andred years. It was received as an object could produce. And the man who offers of veneration in the early part of the fourth this garment, a human work, as an object of the authority of the Bishop of Rome and of century, when the Empress Helens undertook adoration-who perverts the religious feel- all of his followers. her memorable journey to Palestine. Ac- ings of the credulous, ignorant, and suffering cording to the tradition of Treves, it was then multitudes-who thus opens a door to super- freedom of conscience, and renounce all conand there that the holy tunic was first discov- stition, and its train of vices-who takes the straint, deception and hypocrisy. money and the bread of the poor, starving An interval of more than eight hundred people-who makes the German nation a pillur of the Christian faith to be the Holy years ensued, during which no mention is laughing stock to all other nations, this man Scriptures. made of it. Towards the close of the ninth is a Bishop-a German Bishop-Bishop

It was, for the first time, shown publicly on you, and I conjure you, as a priest, as a the first of May, 1196, amid the acclamations teacher of the people; and in the name of of the whole people, after which it was again Christendom, in the name of Germany, in shot up in the high altar. Another interval the name of her rulers, I conjure you to put the world was created, and by whom it is goof three hundred and sixteen years occurred an end to this pagan exhibition of the holy verned in wisdom, righteon-ness and love. before the relic was again seen, when it was coat, to take away this garment from public brought forward at the instance of Emperor view, and not to let the exil become greater who by his doctrine, life and death, freed us

the 14th of April, 1512, before all the digni- know-that the founder of the Christian re- Ghost, in the Holy Universal Church, in the taries of Treves, and a wooden box inlaid ligion left to his successors, not his coat, but forgiveness of sins, and in eternal life .with ivory, of very beautiful workmanship, his spirit. His coat, Bishop Arnold, of Tres Amen.

inscription, "This is the cost without seam of ought to know-that Christ has said, God is our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." On a Spirit, and they that worship Him most the 12th of May tollowing, the relie was once worship him in spirit and in truth?

more displayed to an immense concourse of "Do you not know as a Bishop you ought people, with un less effect than on the first to know that the Gospel forbids expressly the occasion, an effect which suggested to Leo adoration of images and relics of every kind; X the idea of turning it permaneutly to ac- that the christians of the Apostolic age, and of the first three centuries, would never suff-His ball, dated 15th January, 1514, gran- er an image or a relic in their churches; that ted a plenary indulgence to all who came to it is a pagan superstition, and that to ithers Treves to couless their sins before the sacred of the first three conturies reproached the pa

mation, however, intervened before the first sands of pilgrims go to Treves, millions of by the state, time prescribed by the Pope, and it was not others grown in anger and bitterness over the till 1531 that the exhibition again took place. indignity of such an exhibition: And this During the remainder of the sixteenth centos anger exists not in this or that class, this or ry, the relic was exposed at four different pes that party alone, it exists among all and evrinds in 1545, 1553, 1595, and 1594 but erywhere, even in the very bosom of the the 30 years' war occupied the attention of Catholic clergy, and the judgment will come gious ceremonial; it was therefore not until takes up her pen; she holds up your name, fasting. after the peace of Westphalia, 20th of Feb- Arnold of Treves, to the contempt of the

the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein; nor was it been serious to the Romish Church. Ronge again made visible till 1725, when it was was at once excommunicated by the Pope; but that argument seems to have lost the pow-Other public exhibitions subsequently took er which it once possessed. A large party place at Ehrenbreistein in the eighteenth has arisen among the Roman Catholics of he has established a century but when the French armies ap- Germany, with Ronge and Czerski, another proached the Rhine in 1794, it was no time Catholic clergy man, as leaders, who declare for trusting the tour the receiving Goods, &c. at the end of How free just below the Ferry Landing. for trusting the security of the holy tonic themselves free from all allegiance to the even to a fortress. It was then conveyed Pope. They cherish their faith as Catholics, away and deposited in a place, the secret of but they will be German Catholics, and not which was only known to a very tew persons, Roman Catholics. Already communities are whose interest it was not to divulge it. It forming, publicly opposing the Pope, abolcame afterwards known that that place was ishing the celibary of the clergy, and puri-Bamberg, where it remained till 1803, and is ing their faith from many superstitions noas then removed by the electors to Augs- tions. Dr. Regenbretcht, professor in the

Ronge has published a second letter, in which he calls upon the lower orders of the lic Church, independent of Roman darkness. At Treves it has been again exhibited; the He wants to abolish auricular confession, the exhibition commenced on the 18th of August; celebration of the mass in Latin, and making and has been visited by more than a million of proselytes by money, the stultification of and a half of devotees! Numerous, of the lower clergy by the commands of the ed." The robe is of a reddish brown color, permission to marry for all priests. The

The color in the light of the sun resembles berg the excitoment in taxor of the new Gerhis course, and promising their support.

The manner in which it is inspected is in From the latest English papers we exprocession, formed in a double hue, murshal- tract the following in relation to this increased by the Prussian gendarmie outside the ing spirit of opposition to papal supersution

vances slowly, until the steps of the high als At the University of Jena the students have tar are passed; and a momentary pause is shown their sympathy with this new reformade before the holy relic, to gaze upon it, mer. [Ronge] by burning Bishop Arnold's and deposite an obering. The amount col- effigy, and, in revenge, the adherents of the lected in this manner must be very great, for bishop have burnt Ronge in eftigy in Neids each day produces an enormous heap, in bilabaustein, in the grand dutchy of Nassau, which, though copper predominates, a great a little way from Coblentz. Sunday was the deal of silver appears, and, now and then, day chosen for the latter auto da fe, and to gold pieces, and scheine or paper money, make it more striking, one of the pockets The procession begins to form at an early was stuted with copies of his official paper. hour in the morning, and continues to stream the "Silesian Fatherland's Galette," and the into the cathedral till midnight, with no other other with the "Journal of Frankford," intermission than the occasional closing of which supports his principles. Nonge's partizan- maintain that the burning was a Against this monstrous imposture John got up affair, and that the Jesuits of Cobise to be of vast and perminent importance. render may judge by the following extracts:- of their formal separation from the Church "What would have seemed till now a table, of Rome, which we copy from the "Gazette

necessity of establishing freedom of conshop, of the "holy tunic," or seemless gar- "This anti-Christian spectacle is but a science, in accombance with the spirit of the Universal Christian Church were again dis-

Art. 1. We declare ourselves free from

Art. 2. We maintain the right to complete Art. 3. We declare the foundation and

Art. 4. We declare that the searching and

reading of the scriptures ought not to be con-Art. 5 We declare the fullowing to be a

summary and symbol of our faith : 1st. I believe in God the Father, by whom

2d. I believe in Jesus Christ our Saviour,

from slavery and sig. 3d. I believe in the power of the Holy

Art. 6. We recognize only two sacraments as established by our Saviour, namely, bap-

tism and the Lord's Supper. Art. 7. We hold the practice of infan-

Art. 8. We hold that the laits should parour Saviour. The practice of confession to

the priesthood we cast away from us. Art. 9. We recognize marriage as a divinely established promoce- to be held so cred of men, and to be blessed of the church -and we acknowledge no disqualification ly exhibited every seven years. The Refor. visitors. Believe, while hundreds of thou- or hindrance to it, except those established

Art. 10. We acknowledge Christ as the only interceasor between God and man, and cast away from us all intercession of sames, all worship of relies and images, all priesily ab-

solu ion, and all religious pilgrimages. Germany too closely to admit of much relis sooner than you think. Already history Christian principle, and deny the merit of all

roary, 1655, that it was again shown. The present age and posterity, and stigmatizes of a Christian to give evidence of his faith by Art. 12. We believe that it is the first duty

ADAMS' WHARF,

his friends and the public generally,

Having heretolore 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 wagons to forward Merchandise, received by and stored with him, into the interior, whenever he may receive orders so to do.

JAMES ADAMS.

BOARDING HOUSE.

BY MRS. LOUISA A. COMMOBINEL. Southeast corner St. Louis and Claiborne street MOBILE.

RS. 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 in-form the public that they are now well supplied with the best materials and instruments that can he procured; having also in their possession several late improvements in instruments and the mode of operating, ac. Teeth extracted almos without pain !- plugged and inserted on the mos approved scientific principles. One of then (Dr. P.) has just returned to Marion, having had threads are so fine and so closely united, that mass not according to the recognized Roman the advantage of visiting several of the most disthe eye cannot discover whether the vestment rule, but in German, omitting what refers to tinguished dentists in Baltimore, the emporium of is woven or wrought with a needle. . the saints and their intercession. In Brom- 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

EDWARD CURRY DAVID GORDON. GORDON & CURRY. No. 6 St. Francis-street, Mobile, Ala.

References: - J. W. Kidd, Oakbowery. G. W. Gunn, Tuskegee. Dr. C. Billingsley | Montgomery J. M. Newman, 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. November 21, 1844

GEO.G. HIENEN COMMESSION MERCHANT-Mobile.

G. G. H. begs leave to say to those who may favor him with their custom, that any orders which may be given in relation to their Cotton will be rigidly obeyed; and when sales are sub- delity in the execution of all orders entrusted to mitted to his judgment, he will exercise such dis-Ronge had the courage, and he only had lentz had much more to do with it than the cretion as is afforded by the most extended inforlic Church. Several journals have noticed the houesty, or courage, tosprotest. He ad- hurgesses of Neideilhan-tein. However this mation he is procuring of the state of the marklong experience as a merchant in Mobile. 41-1 17 1H44.

> JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA. Number of Pupils present, one hundred & fifty-six.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTERS. Professor MILO P. JEWETT, Principal, and Instructor on Ancien to againg and it Me. rai and Mental Sen hee.

Mr. D. WILLIAMS CHASE, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss Lucy Mourton Atkinson, Regular Course French, Drawing and Painting, Wax-Work. Miss Eliza Dewky, Regular Course, French,

Spanish, and Embroidery.

Miss Annette N. Booth, Vocal and Instrumental Music. MISS ANN JUDSON HARTWELL, Assistant Teach

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 its Seventh year under the same PRINCIPAL, PROP. M. P. JEWETT.

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

Young ladies honorably completing the prescribed course are entitled to a DII LOMA 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 adies. It is conceded, that no Seminary in the South offers equal advantages to Young Ladies desirous to become proficients in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The DISCIPLINE of the Institute is enforced by ppeals to the reason and conscience of the pupil, ed 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 hanges of Teachers, books, &c. This institution is exposed to no such disadvantages. Like highest market price allowed, in exchange for tin Children from 8 to 12 years old, half price. a college, it is permanent in its character. Pa. ware. take of the sacrament in both kinds, and he- rents and guardians may place young ladies here lieve that the Lord's Supper is a remain- with the coundent expectation that they may hapbrance feast of the sefferings and death of pily 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 a most no sickness, in the Institu-

TUITION, BUARD, &c.

The entire expense of a young lady, pursuing Eng.ish Studies only, is from \$160, to \$170, a year, for Board and Tuition. Ciothing should be supplied from home. Books and Stationery, are furnished by the Principal, at reasonable charges. Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, per annum, olu ton, and all religious pilgrimages.

Art. 11. We believe that good works are highest English branches, and Music on the common and on the Æolian Piano. There is but one vacation in the year, embra-

cing 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. GOREL, Treasurer. | WM. N. WYATT, J. L. GOREB, L. C. TUTT. Feb. 8, 1845.

COMMISSION BUSINESS. PHE subscriber takes this opportunity for re-

turning his acknowledgements to his former patrons, and respectfully informs them and the public, that he will continue the Commission Business on his own account; and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a conti their favors. LEMUEL CALLOWAY. Mobile, Murch 1844.

Howard Collegiate & Theological

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

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

Classical Department, Higher English. 1 00

The above embraces all charges, except for ooks and stationary, which can be procure reasonable terms. | E. D. KING, President H. C. LEA, Secretary. of Board Trustees October 5 1944.

TMO. CHILTON, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Cha RESIDENCE—MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA. Continues as heretofore the

al business, and pledges himself that every thing committed to his charge shall be promptly in Mobile. His long experience in business, with and fuithfully attended to. [Oct 10th 1844. 45t Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

T THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT, 46 Water 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 shoes

and every article used in manufacturing. All of the above articles to correspond in prices with the present price of cotton. WILLIAM H. CHIDSEY. Dec. 21, 1844 45-6m

LEWIS COLES Wholesale and Relail Publisher, Bookseller and No. 122, Nassau Street, Stationer. u1844. ly. New York.

JESSEE BONA VEC Factor & Commission Merchant, Mobile RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public, and particularly to his friends and acquaintances in Perry County, in his new undertaking; and promises attention, accuracy and fihis 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.

BROADNAX, NEWTON & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. R. Brodnax, MOBILE, ALA. Mobile. A. M. Sprague, I. Newton. N. Orleans.

NEWTON, WINSTON & BROADNAX. Commission Merchanis NO. 58 MAGAZINE STREET, I. Newton, N. ORLEANS. N. Orleans, A. A. Winston, R. Brodnax, Mobile.

A. M. Sprague George H. Fry. J. t., Eliza, W. G. Stewart. FRY, BLISS, & Co.

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

They will have on hand at all times, a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES. which they will offer at the lowest market rates. Mobile, October 12, 1814,

FOSTER & BATTELLE, successors to Griffin & Battelle. WHOLESALE GROCERS, NO. 34. COMMERCE STREET, MOBILE, ALABAMA

BEFER TO Rev. Alexander Travis, Conecuh Co. Rev. J. H. DeVotie, Perry David Carter, caq., Butler Capt. John Fox, Monroe Judge Ringold, Marengo " may 25, 1844.

TIN WARE MANUPAUTORY. DLAIN TIN WARE of all kinds, manufa tured and sold low for CASH, wholesale and retail, at upson's OLD STAND IN MARION. JUDES TWODER IN

in the Tin, Sheet-iron and Copper line, done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Beeswax, Tailow, Old Pewter, Dry Hides, Deer Skins, Lard, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys. Corn, Fodder, Wheat, &c. &c. taken, and the UPSON & MELVIN.

PO PURCHASERS OF PIANOS -The Subscriber will furnish to purchasers the EGLIAN PIANO in beautiful Mahogany or Rosewood, from the celebrated Manutactory 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. HOOT AND SHOR 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 fa ure, be directed to my care. Having both Wharves under my management, every exer on will be made and no to ners. pains spared to give entire astisfaction to all who may be pleased to ship to Selma. Gonds arriving for Marion, Greensbor

ough, Tusculross, Columbus, &c., can be forwarded without delay as wagons are kept is connection with the Ware-House. J. B. HARRISON.

Selma, April 28, 1945.

SPRING AND SUMMER

VOLUME 3-NO. 19

GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

among which may be found some of the latest and most fashionable articles for Ladies' wear. to which we invite their attention such as Balzorines, Printed Lawns, Muslims and Californs a variety of Dress Handkerchiefs, Points and 25 00 Cravats, long and short, black and white Silk 25 00 Mitts and Gloves. Hare Linen, Cambrick hand \$12 to 16 00 kerchiefs. &c. &c.

CHARLES SANFORD & CO. April 16, 1845.

FACTORAGE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. HE subscriber respectfully tenders to bis friends, his thanks for their confidence and

very liberal patronage during the past sesson: and bogs leave to inform them, and the public, that he

WHERE he will thankfully receive professions FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION RUSINESS

his usual prompt and personal attention to the interest of his customers, he hopes will insure a continuance of their favors and confidence,. All orders for Groceries, Bagging, and Rope, &c., will be filled on the usual time, and the articles carefully selected.

WILLIAM BOWER. Mobile, July 8, 1843.

Feb. 26, 1845.

MASE & WILSON would inform their friend

Constomers and the public generally, that their usually extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES HATS, CROCKERY, STAPLE and FANCY IRY GOODS. &c. &r. will som be replenished from New York, by a full supply of Spring Goods.

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

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

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 Balzarines, 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 Sirtls & Cardinals, Drapery Muslins, Emb. Muslins for Curtains French Drills & Cottonades. French & Emb. Prints.

Simmm's, Diaper Ginghams, Orgavee Muslin & dec. dec. March 19, 1845.

HARRIS, CLAYTON & CO. Factors and Commission Merchants MOBILE,

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

JOHN HOWZE July 3, 1844 If

J. L. McKEEN & BROTHER. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN Poreign and Domestic Dry-Good NO 40, WATER-STREET,

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

July 3. 1844 1v Kemper White Sulphur Springs. MIHE Proprietor of his delightful watering place again offers to his friends and the public generally, the advantages of this plussant summer retreat. Season commencing the

CHARGES. Board per mouth, ii day, " Man and Horse per day, - 2 00 Horse per morth, " 2 to 8 " one-third.

under 2 years, no charge will be made. Servants hall-price. E. C. MOSBY, Proprietor. Kemper Springs, April 10, '45. Mobile Adverser.

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

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

Plan and fig'd Same; Splendid Cashmere d'Ecasse; De Laines Siye Chiniya: Paris Cach d'Ecas-e; Embondered and plain Cardinals; Paris Scarffs and Cravats; Alpuccos; Merinas; Bombagines; Alpaca and Lustres and Chusaus; De Organile Ginghams : Highland Plands; Muslins; Balzarines; French, Euglish and American Prints;

Linen Cambrie and Cambrie H'da'fs; Velvets and Ribbous; Flowers, &c., &c. ALSO. Kirseys, Linseys Plains, Jeans, Stripes, Checks Tickings, Cottonnales, Shirting, Sheetings (bleach

ed and brown) Goorgia, Virginia and Lowell Un unburg, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts. Nogre Shoes, Mud Houts, and Wool Hate-all of which they would be pleased to receive orders for,

or the visits of their Perry county friends and cus Sept. 4, 1844

> LATEST FASEREDNO FEW new Style trimed Silk Bar C. SANFORD & Ca.

A Just received and for Sale by Marion, May, 31st, 1845.