MARION, ALABAMA, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1845.

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office, must be free of postage, or they will not be attended to. All Baptist ministers are requested to act as

agents, and to send in the names and post office of subscribers, at an early day, Any person sending \$15 m advance

shall be entitled to six copies of the Baptist for one year.

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ized to forward names and money for papers. TAKE NOTICE.-We repeat, ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, Containing names of subsembers, money, &c. should be directed to Rev. J. H. Dr Votik, Treasurer of the 'Alabama Baptist.'

PREMIUM ESSAY. By Bey, Andrew A. Lipscomb, of Montgome LITERATURE AUXILIARY TO CHRIS.

TIANITY. The first requisite of an inspired religion is an inspired literature. Its revelation of truth must be embodied. No one can conceive of a religion, designed to exert a moral and intellectual influence on mankind, and to be contemporaneous with successive ages, without such a literature. If governments need a written constimion, and if the interests of civilization demand the perpetuation of the thoughts and deeds of past times, religion must have, for the same reason, an appropriate literature. All its institutions must be based on this foundation. The power of the ministry must be derived from the conformity of its announcements to the principres and precepts therein contained. Tradition can only be suitable in the incipiency of religion. The oral instructions of the fireside are adapted mere'y to unseal the mind of childhad and prepare the way for more extended

s .v. It was in a rude period of the world, tun Jehovah employed tradition for sacred purposes. The inefficiency of such means was then apparent, for idolatry increased, and a new and enlarged revelation became necessary. The history of the true religion illustrates these sentiments. Did the Almighty select a mit to their guardianship the revelations of his wisdom? A literature was provided. The design of Judaism was to maintain the natural attributes of God, oppose polytheism, and prefigure the operations of Christianity. It was the autagonist of Jupiter and Diana. It was the connecting point between natural and revealed religion. Sympath tie both with law and grace, it pointed ali) Smai and Calva. ry. So far as those objects were accomplished, it was through the instrumentality of its literature. By its divine ly authenticated records, heresy was arrested; by them false systems were overthrown. Precious were those books

of faith and love! The language of heaven and the spirit of heaven were in them. The sanctified genius of poets and prophets cast a serene and sacred lustre over the elect nation, and associated its fame and fortune with whatever is noble in thought and beautiful in senti. ment. If it relapsed into idolatry, the revival of its literature was identical with the revival of its piety. Did Jehovah reveal his will more fully in the form of Christianity ! A literature, corresponding in clearness and extensiveness, was introduced. The last volume of heaven was then given. The type of Urim and Thum mim was accomplished. The uplified veil fell before the throne. A solemn stillness hence-

from audience with the world. The writings of two dispensations have been united, and they now form one literature. The pride and prejudice of the Jew have been controlled, and his secred books are associated with the records of the Christian faith. Unlike but yet alike-the or , wearing the aspect of antiquity; the other, revealing the features of more modern ages-the former, varied in announcement, magnificent in imagery, and general in scope; the latter, simple, compact, and exclusive, they strengthen and ennoble each other. The songs of David have their response

amid the visions of the Apocalypse, and the pathos of Jeremiah finds its echo in the sabdued

tones of Calvary.

Each of the great dispensations of revealed religion had its inspired ministry. Each had its inspired literature. Though the gift of inspiration has been withdrawn, the office of the ministry remains. It grows out of the nature of Christianity and the buman mind, and must therefore be perpetual. The abstract character that any system of revelation must necessarily assume, would seem to require the agency of a ministry to present its principles in such manner as to effect popular impression. Its technicalities of language must be reduced to the familiar terms of conversational intercourse. The entire absence of philosophic arrange-

ment would appear to demand a proper digest e' its doctrines and duties. Its principles canat be changed: the last curse of revelation is on the man whose profane hand touches a single text : but the form may be so far modified. as to become fit for general instruction and excitement. If the ministry be human, the style of presenting divine truth must also be human; a must assume the nature of the medium thro' which it is displayed. The policy of Providence evidently, to exhibit inspired wisdom by means of uninspired men. A two-fold end is thus answered. All the advantages of inspiration are secured and maintained. The dignity that dishonored him has him not. The seal both in England and this country; set I freeagreem takes on, in mode of presentation, a de-

that with the heart. the second of the second secon

matter, and shows the elements of all comtruth of the Bible and bring it in neares con-

safely claim for it the next position in impostance and interest. If a divinely inspired ministry and a divinely inspired literature were, as in the cases of prophets and apostles, imimately and invariably bound together, it is fair to infer, that God designs an uninspired human ministry and an uninspired human literature to be united. The institution of the sacred office is founded on the principle of sympathy between mind and mind, heart and heart. The same philosophy applies to literature. It can avail itself of all the resources of intellectual strength and beauty; it can command all the powers of lan-

If the pulpit and the press are thus associated in certain points of resemblance, it must be obvious, that in other features they are different. The sphere of the sacred orator is limited. Popular instruction must be confined to a few prominent facts. Abstract and elaborate discussions have to be avoided. A partial opportunity only for argument is offered. The style of address most becoming an ambassador of Christ, is a style that has the energy of dogmatism without its presumption. The texts of inspiration are the proofs of his propositions . the motives of heavenly announcement are the ground of his appeals: the poetry of the scriptures, so fur as possible, is to furnish the adornments of his imagination. Where, then, shall we seek a field in which all the resources of learning, and all the faculties of mind, may be employed in behalf of Christianity? Where shall the great contest of intellect with intellect be sustained ! Literature affords the sphere. There is no restriction here but truth and love. The records of history may be examined-the intricacies of philology penetrated—the toils of criticism undergone, in this connexion. A just inference from these facts is, that nothing but religious literature, can fairly and freely develope the religious mind of the world. Here, and here alone, the noblest and best manifestations of intellect can be effected.

Intidelity has had its peculiar mode of warfare against Christianity. It has resorted to metaphysics and history. The usual address of the pulpit cannot properly and profitably meet it on this ground. Literature must combat it. The argument in opposition to infidel. ity has, consequently, been carried on in this department almost entirely. It Gibbon abused history-if, amid the ruins of Roman pillars and altars, his sensual mind saw not, and felt not, the presence and purity of Christianity-he has been met by Watson and refuted. If Hume employed metaphysics to overturn our faith. Chalmers, and other Scottish writers, have followed his intricate windings and wanderings, and exposed his plausible sophistry. Atheism has also had its distinct form of attack. The philosophy of the material universe has been its tavorite retuge. The phenomena of external nature can be but imperfectly apprehended and interpreted by us. and hence, there will be seeming incongruities between them and revealed religion. The science of mind and mo. rals is the true arena, on which to test Christianity, as it is of this nature; but atheism bas transferred the argument to another department, and there vainly erected its front of defiance. As well might the principles of geology be tried by the art of medicine. If atheism has followed this unjust and ungenerous course, we are forced to pursue it. Nothing but literature can undertake this task. Agreeably to this necessity, we see the genius of La Place resisted with skilful arguments from the Newtonian system: we see the positions of geologists. overthrown by Smith, Bush, and other kindred writers. The mysteries of creation will always render Christianity mysterious, but we rejoice to know that profound erudition has exerted itself successfully to reconcile apparent discrepancies, and to disclose the beautiful harmony etween the world under the curse and the world without the curse.

The science of criticism affords another illusforward rests upon the scene : Jehovah retiring tration of the same point. As the scriptures bave been conveyed to us in dead languages. every thing depends upon their right construction and explication. Did we understand those languages inore thoroughly, we should probably have less difference in our respective creeds. No cultivated language can, indeed, be entirely freed from ambiguity. The principles of juris-prudence are stated with the utmost exactness, but yet no legal instrument escapes conflicting interpretations. The federal constitution of our country is drawn up with minuteness and simplicity; but, nevertheless, irreconcilable inferences are gathered, by opposing parties, from it. Mathematics, alone, is an exception. Amid these embarrassments, it is still certain, that the advance of criticism has materially aided the right appreciation of the scriptures. The investigations of Dr. Middleton on the Greek article, have thrown new light on the divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ. The labors of Newton and others, have so far unsealed the volume of prophecy, as to give us an insight into the plans of providence, for the farther improvement of our race, but if this subject could be more maturely comprehended, how many morbid and pernicious theories would be banished from the world ? Literature offers its advantages here. The pen must be relied on for criticism.

The intellectual age of Christianity may be regarded as prospective and heavenly, rather than present and cartbly, but yet it acts powertully on the buman mind. It chiefly improves the moral sentiments and affections, but how can it affect them and leave the understanding unblest and unvisited ! Its influence on modern civilization displays its operation on intellect. A system like Christianity could not lead men into communion with all forms of beauty and sublimity, without imparting a quickening

agency to his whole mental constitution. It Christianity thus provide for the expansion of the human mind, we cannot but conclude that it will also provide for the due exercise of all its powers. We find, accordingly, that it has furnished the materials for a pure, extensive, and world—whatever is awittl in eternity, and august in the Deity, is so condensed in its disclosures, as to become the property of intellect.

Apart from the explicit declarations of Subjects dirally reveals there is a large class of subjects dirally reveals on points of interest and importance. The resistion of literary enind to Christianity, and august in the Deity, is so condensed in its disclosures, as to become the property of intellect.

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The beart of Subjects and interest and importance in the subsect of Subjects and syle of revealing more nearly, in all probability, than any other human promoted and syle of revealing more nearly, in all probability, than any other human promoted as the Masses of Subjects and some inaccuracy chusting me, which betrays the fees of some inaccuracy chusting me, which betrays the fees of some inaccuracy chusting me, which could him—without education to aid him—with sided and distinct earthly aspect. Is chemistry and hopeful in the tuture—was the world as a man as an individual, or to the world as a man as an individual, or to the world as a A religious literature, so far as mind can there is a large class of subjects dimly reveal. Though it is not to be put beside the Christian on points of interest and importance. The re-

a le study. If Christianity were merely mundane, its range of connections might be readily followed; but perfecting, as it does, the moral with the intellectual and pocial character of all worlds, it opens, in this particular, an attractive and abundant field for earnest mental effort. The sun reveals to us the firmament of heaven. as well as the landscapes of earth. Christiani. ty introduces us to the secrets of eternity. It far throne. It welcomes us into the most sacred est and holiest scenes of the upper sanctuary. Every thing in scripture is for man. It is all his secure inheritance. It is all for his intellectual and emotional enjoyment. The charge of speculation cannot be justly brought against the mind that pursues, humbly and treatfully. ements. To work out the hints of revelation is not to be guilty of intruding into the hidden counsels of Jehovah. Inspiration is still the guide. The difference between sound and unsound speculation may be easily detected. The military fever of Peter the hermit—the enthusiastic theories of the Fifth Monarchy men-the extravagancies of Joanna Southcote-can readily be assigned to sentiments. The deep investigations of Isaac Taylor, Esq. in his "Physical Theory of An. | purify the world. other Life," indicate the progress of a well balanced and well directed genius in the pursuit of abstract truth. Let the immortal work of Milton be viewed in this connection. How many dim intimations of revelation are here invested with force and clearness? How the remote associations of redemption deepen and thicken in the progress of the volume? How does reason ain imagination and imagination aid reason? How do fact and fiction co-operate to lend vitality and attractiveness to farspreading and fast-changing scenes? The mysteries of nature and the resources of philosophy, open before your vision. The metaphysics of theology are expressed with the energy of poetry. The universe suddenly glows above and around you, tull of chosen symbols-the image of God-the image of truth. A theme that poets and prophets had left almost untouch. ed-a theme over which Heaven had spread but feeble light-a theme that had its sympaance, wherever law asserted its insulted majesty, or grace presented its atoning sacrifice; such a theme Milton chose, and such a theme he sustained. Like the celebrated Klopstock. revived and improved English literature. The genius of Dante blended the power of fancy with the truths of religion, and the genius of Fenelon gave the first impulse to the French revolution, by his beautiful and forcible Telem. achus,-but the genius of Milton extended its circuit through the universe, and almost surpassed human sympathy; achieving the most signal success of poetic mind in the most diffi cult of all subjects.

Bible demonstrate it. Why this paucity of lan- is moulding the character of our country and of guage-why these partial disclosures-why the world. We must oppose literature to literthese opening paths so obvious in the sacred ature. If we let the wicked world have the volume? The treasures of divine knowledge press, can we rely upon the pulpit for the are contained in it, but we have to bring them salvation of mankind? Wherever jufidelity forth. Inspiration is the standard of Christi. and vice have employed the press, and Chrisanity, but is this its only aspect? It is also the tianity has been made to depend on the pulgerm of a vast literature. It cannot reproduce pit alone, the former have triumphed. It was mities. If the leaves of the tree are for the ration of Charles. seed of its fruit, and plant them?

with all our moral principles, is plainly the aim ty was intimately associated with the formation of revealed religion. Such is also its design in of the later Jewish literature. The principles siderable number have gone out from his all intellectual exercises. It demands the men- of the reformation were extended by this means. church into different places, both of Ireland this impression manifests a great ignorance of tal as well as the moral world. It can no more Germany issued, in 1518, only 37 publications, and England, and are laboring as city misdispense with the one than with the other .- while in 1523, she sent forth 498. If Wickliff If this be the fact, then what inference follows. had not written, he would not have aroused the It must have intellectual influences. It must zeal of Huss, and it Huss had not written, Marregeneration. The final triumph of its sove- great reformer. The progress of Puritanism reignty is therefore suspended on this instrumen. was effected mainly by the eloquence and force tality. To gain the world, it must gain its of its authors. If we now have a general reis to sanctify corrupt human society. Is it to be a considerable extent, on the power of a holy meetings; he seldom preaches more than done by the sacred volume alone? We think not. Its principles and facts are to be selected and used in other connections. It is the fountain, but we are to receive the water in earthly vessels and circulate it through the whole land. The early fathers of the church so understood it. and hence one of the first things accomplished after the apostolic age, was the preparation of a confined to the pulpit. It was somewhat so in three heads and nine particulars, but to open Christian literature. There is an absolute the days of Edwards and Whitfield. All the up the meaning of the Bible, passage after necessity imposed on us for the execution of this lessons of religion were then learned from the passage, and book after book. and to draw work. We take poetry for an illustration. The sentiments and fervors of devotion require religious song. Judaism developed the noblest poetry, in its history. If heaven be the birthplace of melody, our earth is to be conformed to it, partially through this sweet and soothing instrumentality. We must, consequently, have religious poetry. The success of truth is identified with it. If Wesley had not given his tively requisite.

Independently of literature, where can we another and higher relation, it is false in logic refuse the nightly daws? wrong in morals, to divert worldly power from its legitimate ends, and use it for sacred purpo-The institution of government is part of God's providential plan for the regulation of the outward interests of society, but no part of his

mated with sufficient clearness to induce profit. unlearned men could extend the geopsi, and faction, full of fine thought and fine imagery, um Donnes, or Hoyal Hounty. hear it triumphantly over all obstacles. The that single volume has realized a popularity and shouts of the mob for Diens, the scorn of the diffused an influence, honorable in the highest cultivated Athenian, the insolence of the bigoted degree, to Christianity. The sweet fragrance science of the universe, and blended, as it is, Jew, the seilitary pride of the Roman, the bar- of the second Eden is over its pages. If the barry of the Scythian, what was it all to men over whose brow had quivered the symbolic fire, and whose tongues God had touched! The strength of Omnipotence avaited their invocation. The lightening would have darted from the far or near cloud at their cult. Above all glory encircled hin.! gives us followship with the elder spirits of the else, they knew the truth of God, and had the ability to present it in its essential and incompresence, and bids us be serene amid the high- parable perfection. The position of mind is now different. It has to rely on its own faculties, under the divine blessing. If, then, the wonders of the maternal universe are no mare distilated let the wonders of intellectual power take their place, so far as practicable. If the grandeur of creation is not to be renewed, let a mental and moral creation, offulgent with light and serone in loveliness, rise before us. If the loaves and fishes are not to grow under a divine hand, let the food of immortal spirits be provided. Where- terian church in Ireland. My first investi- ciously patronize it. Thus did the Tubbe ever genius remices in its consciousness of ma justy, wherever talent is complacent in its humbler strength, wherever tact is restless for action, waerever common sense cherishes its clear thought and earnest will, let it be brought forth their rightful place in the history of imaginative to the altar: there is sacred influence here to endow one and all anew, and to send it out to

The prevalence of a heathenish spirit in much of our classical literature, impresses on us the importance of a Christian literature. If Plato and Homer, Cicero and Virgil, are to be our standards, public and private sentiment will be more or less formed by them. Where classical works are even moral, the entire absence of Christian truth must tend to increase the deprayity of the heart, and alienate it yet farther from the blessed Redeemer. Learned men have frequently been the most uncompromising upponents of Christianity. A great reason has been the want of intellectual associations with it. -The lower classes of society have usually been the most religious, and hence the educated and refined have unwisely concluded, that Christianity had no charms for them. If there had ever been a proper literature connected, with it, can we suppose that this would have been so much the case ? The talents of Hannah More origithies wherever vice revelled in its dear-bought portions of English Society, and it exerted a freedom, or virtue rejoiced in its divine allegis mighty, influence. It arrested the spread of French intidelity among them. It leavened al most the whole mass with biblical sentiments. Had such a literature been created for the more intelligent and learned, we must believe that session of its promised inheritance.

published in our own country, are novels and lales. The most abominable immorality is found in numbers of them. Our own press annually issues 12,000,000 of books, 3,000,000 of periodicals, and 300,000,000 of newspaper sheets.

healing of the nations, shall we not 'ake the The great religious movements of the world have generally been c nnected with literary cau-The incorporation of Christian sentiments ses. The revival of Judaism after the captivihave a literature of human formation for human tin Luther might never have been known as the mind-its literature. The truth of inspiration vival of Christianity, we must fix our hopes, to for years past, and that too amid unyielding devotion, on its part, to the holy office. There was a time when spiritual influence was almost There was a time when the parliamentary orators of England exerted a prodigious influence, but the wonderful increase of political presses has curtailed this form of intellectual agency.-The extensive use of printing must affect the success of public speaking. It will enlist the people such spiritual poetry, his usefulness would band of Providence points us to a religious liter. ed a good pastor, or what is, sometimes, have been inconsiderable. Here, then, one ature as one of our main dependencies. To re- synonymous therewith, a busy religious tatbranch of religious literature becomes impera- sign it is to prove traitorous to God. Society tier from house to house; he has no time for changes, and our modes of operation must change to meet it. Various means have been look for assistance to Christianity? The arm of put in our hands for this very reason; and if we secular authority cannot render it. The founds. are not blindly bent upon our own way, we shall

> Are instances needed to demonstrate the utility of a religious literature? Let a solitary ex-

> ample be considered.
>
> If the seventeenth century gave hirth to John Milton, it also gave birth to John Bonyan. The world espected nothing of him. The country that dishonored him knew him not. The seal

From the Raytist Record. Sketch of the late Dr. ALEX. CARSON. DEAR BRO PECK:

While I am perasing with fresh interest

and educated in connection with the Prestiy- they will awake as from a dream and gragations upon the subject of Baptism arose more respectable cast out from them, a man from intercourse with a few pious humble whom the world will admire; and elected to people, who had formerly been members of themselves a man who will hardly ever be his church in Tubbermore, but find removed heard of beyond his own two milecircle; but to the neighborhood in which I resided. Be- the people of the district have since nobly fore I abandoned my prejudices in favor of redeemed their character by flocking in hunthe Christian membership of infants, I spent dreds around the standard of Bible Chrise a large portion of one winter in the study of tianity which he has set up. his different writings. This left me no al- Such, however, was the predicament into ternative-all my refuges of apparent argu- which Mr. Carson's religious honests and ment were swept away, and nought was left intelligence brought him, that he was apredie but to abandon my former ground, or violate ly left to muse upon the prospect of supmy convictions of duty .- Through his in- porting a rising family open the just and strumentality I was first introduced to the tall sum of twenty pounds a year. The af-Baptist Irish Society, and while a Missionn- fair was wonderfall Baptists were then ry of that Society in Ireland, the only minis- hardly known any thing of in Ireland, and tering brother within one hundred and thir- as it was utterly unaccountable upon printy miles of me was Alexander Carson, who ciples of enrithly wisdom, the wise people therefore, feel called upon to mention a that much learning had made him madawakening a greater interest in his valuable the ears of the father of his wife. He was Bible writings.

nated and formed a literature for the humber Presby terian ministers were forty yours ago, hending the sanity of such one arthly motives in one of the Scottish universities. In later -he besought and prayed them to retrace years the Belfast Royal College has enabled their steps and save flieir family from ruin. students of all denominations, to avoid the At length tired of unsuccessful advising, he incenvenience of a journey to Scotland, and intimated that his means would not be enturnished them with a thorough education- pended to help them, and that they certainly al course within their own green lale. His must sturve. - Further, said Mr. eminent usefulness has no doubt arisen, in a has said that he feeds the young ravens when The rapid increase of pernicious books in the great measure, from the good foundation he they cry unto him, and as we are trying general literature of the world, places the neces. then laid in classical literature, and acquain- faithfully to serve him, he will certainly not sity for a pure literature in a strong and affect. tance with the philosophy of the human let the young Carsons starve. Nor has God ing light. One-sixth part of all the volumes mind. This he has made only the begin- disappointed their trust, for although Mea nings of continual advancement. I resollect | Carson never received more than fifty punade his informing me that it was his custom to a year from his people, yet he has well eduread a portion of Hebrew or Greek every cated a large family, and placed them in day; and observation assures me that our comfortable situations, while it is generally Nothing, then, can be more evident, that that while the American Tract Society has circulated metaphysicians, Reid, Brown, Stewart, &c., supposed that he has still the means of ch. Christianity contemplates the formation of a only 2,000,000 of books, and 60,000,000 of do not occupy a place on his book shelves taining the comforts of life in his declining literature for itself. Its capability of presenta, tracts, during its eighteen years existence. One merely, but actually lie on his writing table years. This has grisen chiefly from the extion shows it. Its restricted exhibitions in the fact is obvious; the current literature of the day for constant reference. In the world of letters, it ought always to be remembered, that His children have all become truly pious industry must combine with genius to ensure | two of his daughters died of consumption re-

tor in the village of Tubbermore among a ness as a preacher of the gospel, was cut of very rude and uncultivated people-not so by brain fever, and removed from the care barbarous certainly as the inhabitants of the of a church over which he had been just calitself but it can draw all the alliances of intel. so in France at the era of the great revolu- south and west of Ireland, but still situated led to preside. lectual goodness and greatness around its subli- tion. It was so in England, after the resto- so far westward of the civilized morth as to thirty years, is by far the most astonishing thing connected with his history. A conthe office of Christian pastors, with no other training save what his ministerial Instruction has afforded them; yet he holds very few literature. The dispensation of the press, if once on the Lord's day, and not at all durthe language be allowable, has commenced. ing the week. - Where, then, is the secret hardly be drawn out of him in a veer. His work is not to study pretty sermons with lips of the sacred orator. It is not so now .- from it the appropriate reflections, while he squanders no time by either marvellous story couragement to those who possess gifts to exercise them sometimes on the Lord's-day sympathies of the popular mind, and educate but more frequently in their own social vilthem. If there; be any weight in these facts, the lage meetings. Neither is he what is termthis-his days are spent in study, and this furnishes him with rich and interesting matter for the instruction of his public congregation of human Government is in our social carefully and conscientiously employ them. If the cloud pour not tat its rain, shall the flowers gence of his people is to be accounted for, who have visited the congregation. I am accustomed to consider myself as possessed of an average share of assurance and confidence, so much at least, as has kept me cousiderably removed above the trembling point

he became satisfied that the Presbyterian system was unsound. What could be dof he relinquished his meeting house, gave up his seventy five pounds, (more than three hon-dred and sixty dollars,) a year of Regium Donnen, went with a few people, that still clung to him, to worship in an old hern in winter, and the open air in 'summer-lost the elite of his tormer congregation and quietly beheld a rival of most warlike mirit installed in his former pulpit. I have said he last the eithe of his flock, for true it is in all time, so in the time of Jesus of Mannreth, the question goes, have any of the rules he the new edition of Carson on Barrism, I on him? Sad it is that our little petty arise sit down according to promise to commit to tocracles can hardly over find their, way to paper a few scaffered reminiscences of the truth, unless truth happens first to find its distinguished author.

It was my lot, as well as his, to be reasted the poor, then, when it becomes fashionable,

resided forty miles from my locality. I may, sagely concluded, as did Festus about Paul, few things which are well known in that Speedily the sad intelligence of his shipcountry, but may here serve the purpose of wreck of faith and presumed just nity reached if I recollect right, a man of some little Mr. Carson was educated, as all Irish wealth, and by no mea a capable of compre-

joicing in God, while a son, a medical man, · He became settled as a Presbyterian pas who also was giving promise of high useful-

There are persons who have supposed that be dark enough. The change that has tak. Mr. Carson's writings betray an asperity of en place upon that people, within the last feelings and employ a keenness of rebuke which are not suitable for theological controversy. Yet no man could well exemplify more of the simplicity, the gentleness, the charity of the Christian than he in his private life-indeed. sionaries. While I will venture to say, at writing. Junius was, no doubt, a very good random, that at any time a half-a-dozen natured man. No man of ill temper can write young men could be selected out of the Tub. keenly, no more than an ill tempered rater on a bermore church who would respectably fill cut keenly. Anger and wrath evaporate in abuse, but no critic can find any thing appros ching to abuse in Mr. Carsons writings. True he will not allow impertment quibblers, who continue to argue against the clearest demosstrations of revelation in favor of the system of their party, to pass without a rebuke, and where is the lover of truth who will not only The power of the ministry. (our heart pains us of the intelligence of his people? I think that such bught to be rebuked, and made to reason we write it,) has been diminishing gradually here! he is no sermon could tire ashamed—that the religious public may no more be led astray by their perversions.

I am sure that Mr. Carson cherishes the very kindest feelings towards the Archbishes of Dublin, yet I could not think it kindness in him to weaken the force of that beautiful homethe quotation of which I will and

"I will close my observation on his Grace's telling or empty appeals to the fitful parsions doctrine with starting a presumption. I appeal of human nature. He also affords full en- to every man of candor, is there not a vehement presumption against the supposition that infant baptism is in scripture when an eminent a schollar as the Archbishop of Dublin labors so hard to find it a slippery foundation in pre-cecupation ? Were it in Scripture Dr. Whatiey is the man who could defend its title against

every opponent." I remain, dear brother, yours in the Lord, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 5, 1844.

From the Morning Star. A NEW NOTION .- The idea that ignor rant men are fit for the ministry and that God will qualify those he calls without much effort in study on their part is a new one is the world, not having been maintained with my force till within a few years. It is not found in the Bible.

Liberal Bequests .- Hon. Daniel Waldo of Worcestor, Mass, who dred suddenly last week, left by his will to the Mc Loan Asylum, the mo-

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST

MARION

Saturday Marning, Aug. 9, 1845-

The Southern Bantist Convention-ARCHIBALD THOMAS, Richmond, Va. Treasurer of Poreign Mission Seard.

AS CHILTON, Marion, Perry Co. Ale.

Treasurer, Doncetic Mission Beard. T. MENDENHALL Charleston, S. C. Treasurer of Southern Baptist Con

E. A. HOOPER, J. J. BRADFORD, A.H. YAR-RINGTON and Rev. Jour H. HIGH are our traveiling Agents, and Joun M. Bassar of Scotts ville, and Beptist Ministers generally are our local agents. Besides these we have some the field, and subsquibers are reques ted to pay money, through these only, to ou Treasuror, Rev. J. H. De Votie.

We will pay postage on all letters.

17 The Report of the Board of visitors the Judson, in the last Bantist was signed by the following centlemen, who were present, and The name of the Chairman only was appounded

by another member, shrough mistake, EDMUND HARRISON. P. W. KITTRELL J. C. KEENEY. J. H. TAYLOR, J. HARTWELL W. B. JOHNSON

REVIVAL -Brother Haggard writes, that protracted meeting of nine days was held at church about sine miles above Perryville, com mencing on the 20th of July last, when the Spirit of God was peared out upon the people and his saving grace manifested in the conver sion of 20 persons, mostly young. The meet ing was conducted by brother Royster of the Protestant Methodists, bouther Rames; P. E. Methodists, and himself. May the Lore

preserve these young lambs of the fold with all

who belong to the household of faith; and finally

bring them to his everlasting kingdom. Managarper. -- We shall be obliged to any the State of Mississippi, who will send us the minutes of his association, as we wish to form a table for the henefit of our readers

Tan Chuncu or Gon .- We have received a sermon on this subject, delivered by the Rev Abial Sharwood, D. D., before the Illinois Baptist State Convention: and we shall endeavor to find, room for it next week. After glancable to give it-we think it will be read with exceeding pleasure by every true believer.

NATIONAL DISTRIBUTE.-We learn that in S. Carolina the corn crops are almost destroyed by the drouth, and from North Carolina a gen tleman writes, to a relation in Perry county, world, neglecting heaven and happiness, and Ala, that he wid come out and reside with him awhile, if by so doing he can procure his bread. This distress is almost universal in the South and South West, but not to the same extent; and in Alabama the douth has been and in now, very distressing; though we shall be able, by the favor of God, to make out to live.

We fear there must be some reason for the belief that we have been forgetful of Gon, forsaken his wave, and dischoved his precepts, for which he is now ecourging us, and ondeav. oring to bring us to our duty. Lot us examine ourselves and make our peace with beaven. The Almighty has ever watched over this nation and preserved it from danger, and so long as we walk in his statutes, and keep ourselves Societies? Will they adhere to the Northern from idolatry, he will protect us and guide us to prosperity. Let it not be said of us, as it was said of the Israelites-" O Jerusalem! Jerusalem! thou that killest the prophets, and stonest then that are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together. even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her the duty of the Southern Baptist Convention wings, but we would not !"

THE SANCTUARY.—This is a sacred place. set apart for a sacred purpose, dedicated to the wership of God, and should not be contaminated by being used for sav other object whatever. We believe it is decidedly wrong, yea sinful, to make the sanctuary of God a place of confusion,—and the day which he appointed for rest and holy communion with him, an occasion for misth and laughter, as we have lately seen them made in the cause of Temperance. In this case we would say, as God said to Moses, when standing in his presence. "Put off thy shoes from thy test, for the place where thou standest is holy ground." This is not the first time we have protested against such management of the house of God, and if there should not be a reformation in this respect, we shall not be at all sur. prised if the foundations of the canctuary give way while thus abused, and destruction come upon us like a whirlwind

REVIVAL .- It is cheering these gloomy times to bear now and then of the work of the Lord and the prosperity of Zion.

A relation in Mississippi writes us that, after the late convention at Greenda had closed its session, a presuncted meeting was held, which resulted in the conversion of 70 persons. Also, at Prairie Grove 40 persons have been haptized. Other God would visit this portion of his vineyard with the converting inf grace, and savive our drasping spirite.

MORE YET.

CO Owners. . . Some individual, who has

been in the habit of observing the above de claration of holy writ, has reported in Wetump ka that the editor of the Alabama Baptist has had a russ with Mr. H. B. Brawater, since his arrival in Marion. We never suffer ourse to have a ruse with any body, and endeavo never to sive cause for it. So far from hav ing any difficulty with Mr. B. we have not th least misunderstanding with him and be new following his profession, at the printing usiness, according to our advice—this course soing much more agreeable and profitable that being dependent upon the community for a livelihood; and he is glad to accept the change. contend with, but we are happy in the consciou from the bold position we have occupied in be half of Southern interests against Abolifion usurpation-and in exposing the attitude those tacuthern men with northern feeling who sympathise with the Abelitionists of north. We have succived information of such same time our brothren generally in Mississi ni. Alabama, and South Carolina, assure us w stand on firm ground. We are not to be frightened off the track by any such machinations and by the blessing of God and the co-operation of our Southern friends, we have no fours of the result. We feel it our duty to caurien the pee ple against those secret sympathisers with the porth. They are snakes in the grass.

LURRWARMNESS AT HOME.—It is very evi-

ent to us why the Lord does not visit us here with the outpouring of his Spirit. It is because of the lukewarmness of professing Christianstheir conformity to the world, their devotion to the fashions and follies of the age, their want of piety and godliness, their neglect of prayer, the word of God, and the graces of the Spirit their gaiety and frivolity-in a word, their wickdness. It is morally impossible for the Holy Spirit to dwell among us so long as our hearts remain utterly unfit temples for him to dwell is These is now more corruption in the churches renevally, than we have ever before known. How few there are who, like righteous Lot. are vexed night and day on account of the wickedness of man! We fear that, if God were about to destroy us, and for ten rightee who should be found amongst us, we might be spared, our fate would be that of Sadom how awful is the reflection! What a dre state of things would now exist, if the last non mankind to judgment! Brethren, how ma ny of you would be prepared for the summone -Examine vourselves, commune with your own hearts, and begin to cast up your accounts with the past and the future. Look around you, and see sinners living without hope and God in the plunging into ruin. Are you doing your duty to thom? Or will they not lay their misery to your charge? Are your skirts free from their lood? Have you done all you can for them? or are they not rushing headle the path of holinees ? These are important. questions and ought to be answered to your own satisfaction. If you are guilty, how awful will be your punishment! Arouse ye, arouse ye, from this apathy and lukewarmness, and exert yourselves for God?

For the Bantist.

Our Course.

It is often asked what will the Southern Bantlat do, in regard to the Bible and Publication societies, or will they form new ones? It is a individuals, families or nations. The latter question which must be mooted. A decision embraces all the acts of God which may be also must be made, directly or indirectly. For connected with man as an accountable being my part, I am satisfied that the convention a. Augusta pursued a prudent course, in treating those societies as it did. But that it will be ments of benevolence, is matter of serious con-

now present.

tion. The conduct of the Foreign and Home prejudice. It is difficult to convince our brothwho fellowship, and fraternize with those who 12. have done the deed; and they resolved to sustain the Buard in the course they have assumed. The language of the prophet establishes this That course has driven the South into a separ point. "The word which came to Jeremiah

not to be indulged. Whether they sught or not, Lord. Behold, as the clay is in this potter's likewise unto him, Be thou also over five cities." they do exist, and they cannot be easily obliter. hand, so are ye in mine hand, O house of Lora- Lu. 10. 16-16. The third was condemned heproduce their paralyzing effect.

" All liars shall have their part in the lake near home than for away. As the sittleties att | is no unpre-green otherwise work is no m portant to arouse public feeling, and this will scattered according to the will of God. excite to action

or the payment of a hundred dollars australly vidual, and not given to another. As ille physics Bible distribution, we shall cut off a group man assertion to his several al large portion of our delegation, because these Mat. Hey 15. The shillity, or well as the ta very important item, and if we must lavie for one, may fives are given. One enjoys he not see that our energies, in other sequents, deamont, and the most cruel and uni fifty or seventy-five dellars for each of the obacts, the Mission and the Bible cause, but will have an unfavorable hearing on all

It is agreed, that, because the ha principles, we ought not to separate from them. Can we not separate with much better feeling and with much more hope of a blessing when we do it kindly, and with a view to the al we are driven to it by outraged feeling, and bused rights ! Now we can organize a Bible Board and a Publication Buard, and we can perate with the Boards in New York Philadelphia, with friendly feeling. No ist ouly need exist. No unkind thoughts seed arise. Each may operate in its own sphere, as the amount of good effected would be greatly

One reason why the Publication society he lone so little at the couth is, because it is almost entirely removed from our view. Who from the far south has ever attended one of its meetings; or known any thing of its preceedings? Who has ever seen one of its books, or has any in- He may do what he will with his own. erest in its prosperity? If the society made one of our own : if its progress was made a matter of investigation by ourselves once it three years, who does not purcoive that it gain much in public tavor ?

Another advantage would result to us, that would rouse Southern enterprise. We have so long depended on the north for all our books as well as many other things, and the ence is injurious; many hooks need to be I do not say this is the case with the publications of the acciety at Philadelphia : but feare are entertained which have to be met, and removed. before the books can freely circulate. Our own organization would be clear from this apprehension, and the publications would circulate more

For these among other reasons, it appears that it will be expedient, at an early day, for the Southern Baptist Convention to organize a Bi ble Board, and a Publication Board, to attend to these objects respectively.

For the Alabama Bastiet. Divine Dealing.

The dealings of God towards his creatures may be divided into two classes: Those of grace and those of judgment. The former, includes all the acts of creation, preservation, with the hestowment of favors more or less, on different and which respect rewards or punishments. either in this world or the world to come.

These dealings proceed on very different principles, and are very different in their nature. soon to form distinct Boards for those depart | The principle of the first is laid down in lat Cor. 12: 4, 11: "There are diversities of giffs; there That it will be expedient to organize such versities of operations; but all these worksth no respect of persons with God." Rom. 2: 2- self. Boards, at no distant day, appears to me very that one, and the self-same Spirit, dividing to 11. The mutiment contained in this quotation evident. Some of the reasons for this opinion, all men severally as he will." "And he gave is the sentiment of very many passages of scripministry: for the edifying of the body of Christ." Mission Boards, has excited and confirmed this Eph. iv: 11, 12. The principle is developed in the rich and poor, the bond and the free, the king the expression of the Apostle, "For the children de the varient, "but in every nation he that feareth ren that those men who have abused the trust being not yet born, neither having done any good as suil, that the purpose of God, actorneutrality in another. Should it he said that ding to election, might stand, not of works, but they are not the same individuals, this would not of him that calleth; it was said unto her, The remove the difficulty. They are the persons elder shall serve the younger." Romans in: 11,

so for off and so we have no concern at all in work." Home wit & "How to him that work their management, there are very many that oth is the reward not reckoned of grave, but of hardly know of their existence, and much lose debt." Rom. iv: 4. These blessings are sent feel any interest in their prosperity. It is im- tored by an unsearing hand. But they are

They are dispensed with a very partial hand They are given to one aution family or indito any of the benevolent objects embraced in the la the jarable of the talents, to one is given five entribution canno the counted. The Bible is a leaste antiquen as by our honvealy Pather. To the most popular wealth friends, ecciety, unil just govern and importantificanch of benewlesses, who does another greams under disease, poverty, aban-Many persons, them. One is born in a christian land, with the churches, and secieties will be able to calco Bible, and church, liberty of conscience the weathing of the gospel and all the blessings which flow from these favores another is born in a heathen country, surrounded with all superstition and imporance of idelatry, seending our opers- his file in present wretchedness, with no know ledge of his erigin or his destination. How nothy different are those different could ione! Poreign Bible society has not trampled on our You Gall grants them to such aspeculty as he

> Those gifts partial as they are, are nevertheless just. He who is under no obligation may confer a favor on one, and not on another without any injustice. The justice of bestowing favore is beautifully presented in the parable of he laborers in the vinyard. The' they wrought unequal times and performed unequal pervices yet when the reward was bestowed, "and they case that were hired about the eleventh hour. they received every man a ponny." When some "murmured agains: the good man of the house, he said, Friend, I do that no wrong: I will give unto this last as unto thee. Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own? Is thing eve evil because I am good?" Mat. 30: 1, 15. God has a perfect right to dispense his favore whom and where he pleases. Though it is a mercy to one it is no injustice to the other.

> Men are not accountable for the number talents received but for the use made The command was not receive many talents, but Occupy till I come. Luke 19: 13. And when the servants were called to account, the in was not, how many pounds they had received unto him, to whom he had given the money, that he might know how much every man had gain-

things from the wise and prudent, and hast re. prespect once was so encouraging. realed thom unto habes : even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight." Liu. 10: 21 .--God's dealing with the Jews and Gentiles, in Rom. 11, he breaks out in the following entatic language. "O the depth of the riches both of the knowledge and wiedom of God! How unand to him, are all things : to him be glory forever Amen. Rom. 11. 33.36.

But when we come to consider the judgment of God, we shall find that it is exercised, not according to the good pleasure of his will, Eph. 1: 5, but "we are sure the indgement of God is according to truth," "Who will render to every man according to his deeds : To them who by patient continuance in well doing, seek for glory and honor and immortality, eternal life: But unto them that are contentious, and do not ober the truth, but obey unrighteemens; indigantion and wrath, tribulation and auguish, upon every soul of man that dooth evil of the Jew first, are differences of administration; there are di- Jew first, and also to the Gentile : For there is and he that watereth shall be watered also him.

mished. There will be no difference between port to the Association at its next session. God, and worketh righteoneness, is accepted with him." Ac. 10: 35.

The reward of beaven, and the nunish of hell, will be rendered according to the works performed in this world, as it is written, "We must all appear before the judgment-seat of The principle holds good in temporal matters. Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done whether it be good or bad." 2 Cor. 5: 10. So ate organization, and how can those whe ap. from the Lord, saying, arise, and go down to the though the reward of the righteous be altogethprove that unjust course be held in unshaken con. potter's house, and there I will cause thee to er the reward of grace, yet it will be accordfidence? The truth is, and it is useless to at hear my words. Then I went down to the pottempt to disguise it, very many of the Southern ter's house, and, behold, he wrought a work on of the pounds above alluded to, "Then came the Baptist, have lost their confidence in all the the wheels. And the wassel that he made of first, enying, Lord thy pound both gained ten Northern Boards, and will not contribute any clay was marred in the hand of the potter; so pounds. And he said unto him, Well thou longer through those channels. Unless South- be made it again another vessel, as seemed good good servant ; because thou hast been faithful excluded from the privilege of contributing. Lord came to me, saying, O house of larnel cities. And the second came, saying, Lord thy It may be said, that each pregintions ought cannot I do with you as this potter! saith the gound both gained five pounds. And he said

is sould; the meeting increased in interest, but had to stop for want of sid in the minit. The publications can be as well obtained from a southern Depot, as from a northern. It is the more of works: otherwise grace is no girlly impartial. If the present month. Eidens Talindividual membership? I do not say that if in a most

God judge the world ?" Rim. 3: 5.6 "Lot us" There were twenty memb him." 2 Cor., 5 : 9.

For the Alabama Baptist. Bno. Eprron:-I send you for insertion in the Attibume Baptist, the proceedings of the tised, and several others pro othe mammittee of the Alabama Bactist relation at its third meeting.

Whoster's, Present, James M. Newman, Jasuch Bullard and A. IR. Whoster, The core the was organized by resiling the series tures and prayer; after which the report of the beverage her there eaw servanies

The committee after a free interchange philogo and mature deliberation, adopted the following resolution :

Resolved. That Bro. Handy be requested to ontinue his labors until the meeting of the ciation, in the field already occupied

The committee have been induced oue the labors of the missionery in the field the ensuing quarter, from the fact, that his labors have been most signally blessed; the lairit of God has accompanied the word with ower in every neighborhood where it has been regularly dispensed, and whole sections of coun by, horstofore perfectly destitute, have been wought under the influence of the Gogod

The different fields of his labor have been already white unto the harvest, and in two or three meighborhoods a goodly number have made a public profession of their faith in Christ. and united with the church. The inquiry may naturally arise in the minds of some, why the nittee have confined the labors of the mis sionary to one field? We answer, the committee felt entished, if they withdrew the labors of the musionary for the next quarter, the good that had already resulted, would be in a great of representation and terms of membership are measure lost, and that the benefits arising from to me objectionable, as I doubt not they are to his present labors to the churches he has con. many. The only writer that has yet appear stituted, would not be secured at a future period. in the Baptiet, is one whose signature is ofte To withdraw the support and encouragement Permit me to say to brother H. that in tender which the missionery gave to the weak and convincing my mind that the present plan-is newly constituted churches, would cause them right, he has thrown more difficulties in to become disheartened, decline in zeal and re- way. las their efforts to extend throughout their neighbusheeds the influence of the Gospel of the spread of the gospel." Again he mayor the grace of God. Besides this, to withdraw the the Southern Convention has no part nor phycel missionary at this time would be to deprive very of church government," f.c. This appears to many who are now enquiring " what they shall | me incongruous. If Christ left the authority do to be saved," of that instruction and encour. with the church, and with the church only to againent they so particularly need; the good send out ambasadors of peace, then surely this seed which has been sown and promises so rich is a part or parcel" of church government.and plentecue a harvest, would be blighted in And it the Southern Convention has none of the And a consideration of this partial distribution pleadings at a throne of grace, be hushed; and of favors is consistent with the highest spiritual the hope of the Christian, which made strong direct their labours? I concur with brother H. enjoyment. "In that hour Jeans rejoiced in his hands at the hour of sacrifice, be utterly that under the present constitution, the South mirit, and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of taken away, and he left to mourn over the desc. Convention has no "part nor parcel" of church Heaven and earth, thet thou hast hid these lation produced by such a course, where the government, and conclude therefore that that

The committee would exmestly request the When the Apostle considered the manner of sionary by their prayers, and to come up to the er directly nor indirectly, but are the represennext association prepared to send out and liberally sustain, an efficient missionary for the next | ised by money to do all that they do. wear. The recent division in the denomination in relation to our benevolent institutions, call loudly on us to do all in our power to sustain past finding out ! For of him, and through him, the Goopel among the destitute in the bounds of our Association, and the destitute in different portions of our State. Now is the time to put forth all our energies in this good cause.

We have a committee of our own, under the control and direction of the association, and in the spread of the gaspel. which makes to that body its annual report Marions conducted by brethren whom we know and in whom we have confidence, into whose

of the Association to ascertain as far as possisome, Apostles; and some, prophets; and some, ture. In the day of trial God will render to ble, the particular neighborhoods destitute of There is existing among Southern Baptists evangelists; and some, pasters and teachers, for every man, as his work shall be. The right- the Gospel; their extent and location, and also very strong prejudice against further co-opera. the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the cous will be rewarded, and the wicked will be the destitution of the scriptures, and make a re-

A. B. McWORTER, Chairman.

Por the Baptist.

DRAM BERTHERN-Since my last report I have continued to labor in the same field in which I inbored the last quarter, extending it as far as Lowndes County. And I expect the next to be seen of men. quarter to visit a destitute region in Butler Counwhich is almost entirely under the influence of the Anti-Missionaries.

Since my last report, I have constituted a Church in Miscon County, at one of the points I have been preaching at during the year on there were thirteen me which I have hantized at this Church 26, and orn Boards are formed they will feel themselves for the potter to make it. Then the word of the in a very little, have thou authority over ton Baptist Churchen. They were led to examine And where they do secually exist, they of " Jes. aviii: 1-6. The Aposto referring to cause he had not obeyed the command, Occupy, their example, and give to the subject that atthe Lord Jesus Christ could be induced to follow Brother A. J. Forrester of Tuscalousa county writer the first that he held a masting at Mud Creek Churck, Jefferson county, which communication of Pilay before the 2nd Pabbath in July het, and continued ten days, when the Altangely made have his arm in the convergion of an entire that the convergion of the same in the convergion of the same have a description of the same have a description of the same have done and the personal unto began and another unto dishenor?"

The sit appears that in the dispensation of the same house, and another unto dishenor?"

Ross. in: 21.

The publication served and publication served and publication served and publications can be as well obtained from that they should be received with diligence. But in the Southeasters section of Montgo-had to stop for want of all in the section of the same have done and the

which was dissolved several years ago. leoling was manifest in from day to day. Five wore received and church'is already taking stops to suppl with a pastor the next year; and your ary requests that he may be alle with these ch of the Association, as they cannot at this cant state, would be them to come to mought for the want

the Scriptures, some of which I have to supply through the aid of the Ameri connexion with its itinerant operation epository, where the missionary would be plied with bibles, testaments, tracts, and ett, Hinton, and Carson, on be that it would greatly facilitate his labor lieb great good. Where I have nabled to distribute religious books and trac among the people, they have been read with an gernese, and with apparent effect upon their

During the last quarter I have travelled 1000 niles, delivered 107 sermens and purpo-nortations, baptized 28, assisted in the or nation of two dencone, and constitu

All of which is respectfully submitted. A. T. M. HANDY.

> For the Alabama Bontist Southern Convention.

Brother Hoskins:-Sometime since I sugges led some queries for the consideration of South orn Baptists, with the hope that some light might be thrown upon the subject. The plan

He says, "the design of the combination right has that body to send out missionaries and body has no right, no legal right, to send out missionaries. The reason is obvious, it's manshurches of the association to sustain their mis- bers are not representatives of churches, neutro tatives of money-self-constituted, and author-

Will brother H. point to the passage in God's word, where this principle is taught? Was it in the primitive state of the church, when the brethren sold their possessions and brought the money and laid it at the Apostle's feet? & ab. ject, therefore, to the present plan, became to has no "part nor parcel of church government." without which it has no right to exercise control

I object to individual membership, represent there is also a Domestic Mission Board for the ling money; only because it is "no part nor South and South Western States, located at parcel of church government," but contend that every individual who takes a seat in the Toises nial Convention, should either be sent as a rehands we can place our contributions, with the presentative of some church or some body comassurance of their proper application. Then, poved of churches, clothed with church authoridear brethren, let us come to the work with a ty, so far as the spread of the gospel is concern. new energy and zeal, feeling assured that our ed. But brother H. thinks it a most reasonable and also of the Gentile : But glory, honor, and labor shall not be in vain in the Lord, trusting thing, that those who furnish the money should peace, to every man that worketh good, to the the promise " the liberal soul shall be made fat, direct its operation. This is perfectly reasons. ble, if the operation is designed for individual benefit. But querry: Is the money, after it is The committee would request the ministers placed in the treasury of the Lord, any leaser the property of the individual or does it property belong to the house of God? But house H. may say who will contribute upon these terms? I answer, every benevolent child of God, who is properly informed upon the subject. Then it will be done from motives of benerolence, and not from selfishness, nor for the sake of a seat in the Triennial Convention, nor to have their names spread out upon the reports with \$300 annexed having done their duty, before God, and not to be trumpeted through the Periodicals of the day But brother H. thinks that as the Southern

Convention has "no part nor parcel of church government," that the buying of membership has no tendency to an aristocratic government. At its rather than republican. Now what idea he may attach to aristocracy in his theological oreed, cannot tell. It would seem that he uses the words church and aristocracy as the same in connection with government. He conclud article with the overwhelming argument, that the experiment has been tried by our fathe partially, which led to and has worked well.

This argument, reminds me of the boy that carried a pumpkin in one end of his sack, and a rock in the other, because that was the way his much more easy to obtain fixeds which will pass more of grace. But if it be of works, then it vengenties? (but first and Moody assisted in the organization is the fact, but I do say that if is a matter werClinton, Ale. July 22, 1845.

For the Baptist. MARKED OF DOMESTIC MASSIONS MARION, July 38th. 1845.

The board met pursuant to adjournment. In the absence of the Recording Secr'y, S. S. branen was appointed Secr'y pro tem-

The Corresponding Secretary, presented a worthal report of his agency during the last month, and also a letter from the Baptist Church of Galveston, Texas, applying for assistance to estain their pastor, Rev. James Huckins. Ordered, that the Corresponding Secretary reply to said communication, giving assurance of the willingness of this Board to aid them, as

Ordered, that the Corresponding Secretary, be rised to engage the services of Rev. 3. S. ore, as agent, so much of his time as he

may be able to devote to this cause. Rev. A. G. Mc Craw, was appointed a mem-Ver of the Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Rev. D. P. Bestor as Corag Secretary.

vacancy occasioned by the resignation of L. Y. Tarrant. A letter from Dr. Manly was read, resigning

C. H. Cleaveland, was appointed to fill the

his office as President of the Board. Resolved, That the regular meetings of this Board be held in future, on the first Tuesday of each month at six o'clock P M., commencing with the first Tuesday in September.

S. S. SHERMAN. Secretary Pro tem.

From the Wetumpka Whig. Ministry and Mombers of the Espain

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Religious public, and all others interested. but especially the large number who so generously came forward with their names at his first call for subscribers to Jones' Church Harray, that the work is rapidly progresssing, and will be ready for delivery by the first of September next, at farthest; and so soon as a sufficient number is completed to fill the orders received, agents will be despatched to deliver the work at the different points from whence they are ordered. It will not be amiss to state that the republication of this history was suggested to the subscriber by in-Avential ministers and members of the Baptist denomination and it is to the active among them he has to attribute the success in obtain. ing already, perhaps, the largest list of sub scribers ever obtained to a Southern publication. But from the tone of the letters received on the subject, many neighborhoods and churches have not yet had an opportunity of giving their influence to this Southern enterprise. seribers, hoping that no time will be lost in seading in the demands for the work, lest an insufficient number of copies may be printed. The undersigned deems it proper to append

s few extracts from letters received from Baptist ministors in this State on the subject. All communications containing subscriber must be addressed to the undersigned.

CHARES YANCEY. WETUMPKA, ALA., July 7th, 1845.

ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.,

Mr. Charles Yancey :

Sen-I received your Prospectus and Circular, for the publication of Jones' Church

History. The proposal meets my hearty sp. probation, and I wish you the most abundant success in this enterprize. You state in your circular that you are fixing up a Book Printing and Binding establish-

ment for the purpose of publishing Books, and that you think you can publish as cheap as at the North. Ever since I have directed my attention to the direction of the current of affairs, I have noticed that almost every thing we eat, drink, wear, smell or look on, or use in any way, comes from the North. Our Bibles and hymn books, papers and tracts, Text books in science and arts, reviews, &cc., our cloths and fashions, wigs and curls, our school teachers and wives, all, are from Broadway. Why this dependence? how long, I have frequently asked, shall this state of things last? Not even the memoirs of an old Baptirt Minister can be published this side of Philadelphia.

Let. I say, the Methodists have a book con corn in the South; the Baptists a publication Society; the political editors do their own thinking and writing. In a word, let the South set will appear in her own strength which nature's God has destined her. For it cannot be for the want of resources, physical, mental or pecunia sy; it must be for the want of energy and

confidence to rely on our own resources. Wetumpka is destined to be the airong and central point of this State, and I should rejoice to see a Book establishment succeed there, and will do what I can to promote it. Go ahead.

I am Respectfully. Your obedient serv't.,

JESSE A. COLLINS.

Extract of a letter from Professor M. P. Jewet of Marion, Alabama. Charley Yancey, Esq. :

DRAN SIR—The work you propose to publish is the best popular work extant on Ecclesiastical History. Milner is discarded, except by high churchmen-and Moseim is too expensive the thing for every family in the land.

The publication at the present moment is New Testament church organizations, the de-fender of the latter finds a powerful auxilary in the beautiful history of the Waldenses and Albigenses, nowhere so fully and accurately given as in Jones' History.

Yours truly. M. P. JEWETT.

NEAR PICKENSVILLE, ALA., June 16, 1845. Charles Yancey, Esq. :

DEAR SIR-I received your Prospectus for ing Jones' Church History, &c. I am gratified in a too fold sence at the prins pact of baving a Southern Book Printing Es.

abblishment, first because I believe the time is fully come that the South should set up for her
built do her own labor, furnish her own supplies and live on her own resources—and next, that

so good a book as Jones! Church History is perishing during the last three hundred and about to be published in Alabama.

I am Dear Sir, with due respec Yours &c. W. R. STANSBL

I have daily noticed the publication of Jones' Church History, as it is rapidly progressing under the management of Mr. CHARLES YANGEY, and take pleasure in assuring not only subscribers, but all who may be desirous to become so, that the Mechanical Execution of the work will rather surpass than disappoint the exepctations of any who may have become interested in its publication.

J. D. WILLIAMS. General Agent.

American Indian Mission Association.

SEMEANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD At the last annual meeting of the Association, it was made the duty of the Board, to ascertain the views of brethren in the South relative to the desirableness of holding, in one of the Southern States, a semi-annual session of the Association; and if, upon inquiry, it should appear expedient, the Board was neglected; and a pretty extensive corresponfrom the Executive Committee of the Con-State of Georgia, to meet at the time and through their Pastor, a kind invitation to feelings of interest that the Board now discharge the further duty of presenting to the Association, their semi-annual Report.

Condition of affairs, and Prospects generally. In view of the great blessings conferred upon this infant institution, during the first two years of its existence, the Board concluded the last Report with the grateful exclamation, and acknwoledgement, "What hath God wrought! yes, he has done it." It is with peculiar satisfaction that we can announce, that the same exclamation may be reiterated with equal propriety; and in uttering it, not a heart can refuse to feel, nor a tongue rethe praise."

Without a growth in any department of ly as practicable. unnatural rapidity, unfavorable to its dura- Cherokees bleness, every branch of affairs has stendily Choctaws and Chickasaws advanced; and evidences have continued to Creeks and Seminoles thicken around us, that the organisation of Senecas and Shawanoes he Association was really indispensable, Quahaws and that it will be strongly sustained by an Osages extensive traternity of the benevolent; and Ottawas with the continued smiles of God, that it will Chippewas become the instrument of great good to the Putawatomies waning aboriginal tribes of North America, and the no less degraded remnants of the once numerous nations of South America.

The age of the Association is not such vet, as to admit of a wide range of operations, either within the Indian country, or within our own from whence help is expected. In soliciting co-operation, we have not travelled far abroad by agencies. We have not been farther north than Ohio and New Yorkt and even within these States, efforts of this character have been very small Among the States West and South nothing Puncaha like an ample appeal for help has been made, not even within the State of Kentucky, with- Pawnees in which the Board is located. We have looked forward to the numbers, intelligence, benevolence, and seal that would be concentrated on the present occasion, as peculiarly auspicious to extensive operations in the

has been a ripening to harvest far beyond our means of gathering. Our labors have been limited to that portion of the Indian country, denominated the "Indian Territory," west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas; because, in this place alone has civil government adopted a policy that admits of lasting benefits being imparted to the natives; and when our limits shall be extended beyond the limits of this Territory, it is exbeyond the limits of this Territory, it is expected that it will be with the extension of the conception of any but kindred spirits, tives for instruction in letters, and the useful arts of civilised lite, and when appeals, sufficiently warm and affecting, it would seem, to soften the hardest heart and suffuse with cars the dryest face have been re-erhoed in onr ears. But amidst our anxieties on account of being unable at present to afford relief, there is consolation in the reflection that this un'usual, aye, unheard of solicitude of a portion of the red race to improve in this life, and to become prepared for the next, while it gives irresistable weight to the calls for help, as plainly declare's that the time, the set time to favor that wretched people, has arrived, and it seems to predict with equal for general circulation. Jones' History is just certainty that they shall be blest. We brethren, may well say, blessed are our eyes and ears which see and hear these things, and our hands which are privileged in being employed in producing the anticipated glorious result.

In regard to the settlement of tribes within the Indian Territory, various opinions have been expressed in years past, which it would be unprofitable for us here to quote; and there were many occurrences upon which it is painful to reflect. But the Board believes is painful to reflect. But the Boa of the fact, that, for more than twenty years, efforts in the Baptist ranks have been unceasing, for the promotion of the plan for the settled residence of Indians in the West, under circumstances that would admit of their encircumstances that would be admit the proposition of the circumstances that would admit of their en-

forty years. For the adoption and prothat it would be carried out in reference to

pel, and civilisation would ultimately be extended to every tribe.

The advacating of this plan was a contest
with a strong current, springing up in various quarters. We not the avacicious, who
insisted that they must know all the cutantry,
and that there was an room for a cettine, so
permanent residence for Indians on this side
of the Pacific Ocean. The prophet (for
there were prophets in those days) predicted
that the race of the original people of this
country, was destined to become extinct;
and the philosopher (stronge philosophy) and the philosopher (stronge philosophy!) dispovered that the cause of their decline was s combination of peculiarities in the Indian mind, that never existed in any other mind. in tapen. 30. He was too wild to be taused, and too wicked to be converted, "He was born a hunter, and a hunter he would die." Then, there annual meetings of the Association to decide on were political hindrances; and, worst of all, the place of holding subsequent meetings. Ne there was a strong, and almost irresistable ertheless, they feel confident that the views there was a strong, and almost irresistable stream of misconceived and misapplied sym-pathy: But, notwithstending all, the thing is done, Upwards of ninety thousand Indians are located where they hope to remain and, implied with three hopes, they form a body of autives, already prosperous beyond any thing known in the past bistory of that ill-fated people, either in North, or so South America. Not that they are all civilized, for some of the tribes indigenous to that country are not improved at all but, more than fifty thousand may properly be classed with civilized men. Many individuals are not only intelligent, but refined is manners. As a body, these people are fast emerging from heathenism, and asking for paternal aid until they shall acquire adequate strength of their own: Every where else, throughout the uncultivated portion of North America, they are perishing, with slight exceptions in the immediate vicinity of a few mission stations. While it is a pleasant reflection that we have contributed to the adoption of this plan, the unparalled success of the ex-

Names and numbers of Tribes within the Inian Territory.

In some instance tribes have become so blended, that lines of distinction can hardly fuse to say" God hath done it, and to him be be described. The following table exhibits the name and number of each tribe, as near-

Peerias and Kaskaskins Weas and Piankashas Shawanoes Kauguus Delawares Wyandots Stockbridges, Munsees and Delawares Kickapoos

Otoes and Missouries Memorial presented to Congfest.

Believing that the interests of these tribes re quire some further legislation, the Board, at the last session of Congress, renewed its application to that body, in the presentation of a memo rial, slightly differing from that submitted to the preceding session: A copy of this memorial is herewith respectfully submitted. It was offered too late in the session to expect any definite action or Congress on it; but its presentation was, nevertheless, believed to be necessary in order that these needful measuresprayed for.

ginal race, and the only liope that can be indul-ged of affording relief to the tribes of North the same policy. We have been afraid to go America, is in the application of the system adopted within the present Indian Territory.—
sionaries, and we have been pained beyond The condition of the tribes in the vicinity of white settlements within the Oregon Territory. appears to be such as to demand early attention. Many weighty considerations counciled with the rapid influx of white population in that re-gion, seem to forbid the further postpunement of preliminary measures for the permanent relief ciation. of the natives. With these views the Board have resolved that it will be expedient to present to the next session of Congress, a memoris-al, praying for such action of that Lody as my be necessary, as pralimitary steps towards the organization of an Indian Territory west of the Rocky Mountains. The Board believe from information obtained through the Corresponding Secretary, that this measure will meet with fa-

About the time of the meeting, they from their indebtes, was, and hoped ing missionaries:

The Association has in its employ the following the South. The strentine of Parents is participated from such facumbs, they in the line in the South. The strentine of Parents is participated to this fact.—There are nine Pinnos in the South. our part of the expense of the Armstrong Academy, among the Choctaws. In all, necessary at present for relief from indebtednes, about

Agencine

Their health is improve

urage the organization of auxiliary societies. or the adoption of other measures that would open personnial stronger to replenish the treasury

Meetings of the Association.
The Board are aware that it belongs to the of this session would be grateful to the annual meeting, and daily respected. The
Board are decklosily of the opinion that it
would be judicious for meetings, both annistand sami-annual to alternate between
Kentneky and Georgia of that they should

and his wife, were, on their application by let-Kensucky and Georgia, or that they should be divided between these two States and Mississippi. It is respectfully recommended that the views of the Association upon this matter be escertained and communicate

the nest annual meeting.

Monthly Reports. The Association is yet without any usedinm of regular communication with the pub- tute, in terms too strong and affecting to be resislie, exclusively its own, excepting the published minutes. Monthly Reports are in-brother Adams to supply them. This measure serted in the Baptist Banner and Pioneer, was sauctioned by the Board, and brother Adwith some cost to the Ausociations over and ame continues his labors among thom. above the amount of receipts for the extra state of religious teeling is good. Speaking of number sent to subscribers, which are at the rate of fifty cents a year. It is respectfully recommended to the Association to adopt recommended to the Association to adopt spirits seemed much revived. It was truly an measures for the more general diffusion of interesting seeting, and one not seen to be forperiment, invites us onward to increased of States, either by increasing the circulation of brethren took part in the public worship; and the Extra Banner, or by republishing the untwithstanding I could not understand their Monthly Reports in the Southern periodi- language (save the name of Jesus) my heart cals

> small because the Board have not the means to those who understood not the language, could not meet the expense of enlarging it. Those peo- refruin from tears. Every heart seemed to melt. 27,730 ple are exceedingly anxious to enjoy the advan- and all to teel that God was in that humble missionaries to take them into the school, when and trust 4,102 the want of means compelled them to reject low." those affecting applications. Sometimes the In the absence of the missionaries, the natives of the missionaries, the natives poor little children are sent alone to ask for a hold meetings among themselves for public place with the learners, such a desire for educa-150 tion as is here, and in many other places within 272 the adian Territory, so strikingly manifested.

1.700 people. She has a school of eighteen scholars, who at me to visit them again." tend from their homes. Here also the school department could be greatly enlarged if we pussessed the requisite means.

Among the Choctaws, Rev. R. D. Potts, is

advancing in the affair of the Armstrong Acadi to be applied in preparing the institution. He has made avorable contracts for the creation of the buildings, and for preparing about forty acres of land for cultivation. The atheset of those contracts was \$2700. The Choctaws was -4 vance another sum for the present year of 82900, towards the support of the institution.— The Association is bound to advance as its part towards sustaining the operations of the Acade.

in the next autumn.

Among the Creeks an unusual inclination to have schools has recently been manifested; and had we'men to spare for the work, and the requisite: means of support, it is believed that schools bould be established among them with the prespect of good success.

The Association has had in its possession ev-

or since its organization, six hundred dollars, bequesthed and donated by two ladies in Wilmington. Delaware, specially for the benefit of the Osages. It is believed that if one or two men of suitable qualifications, could be obtained for that station, the Board might venture to commenas sperations there. It is hoped that some pecuniary aid could be obtained from the Government of the U. States; with which, and the denations that might be expected, the institution might be suntained. The enlisting of Missionaries for this station, is a subject, respectfully recommended to the consideration of the Asso-

Now Si tem of Writing and Printing: The Indians in their original condition being entirely unlettered and destitute of books, the new system of writing and printing is wondermuch to hope that by the time that the preliminaries to such an organization can be so fit lessons, who never would acquire a knowledge of reading in English, or even translations advanced as to open the way for missionaries, the affairs of the Association will be sufficiently improved to justify them. It is known that some willight find that country; and hence it is presumed that country; and hence it is presumed that the Indian settlements there, might be commic Seed with improved materials, favorable to a rapid sud prosperous growth.

Just before the last amunial meeting, the free.

Just before the last annual meeting, the free. vor in Congress. The association is not pre-pared at present to send missionaries to that

McCoy: Itiali 15. Bestier Choeseken, a Shawnes, while he

Brother and sister Dyers left the field of the i le five on the 21st of De

Bro. J. Lykins labors chiefly but not exclu-

increasing attention to religion. On the 17th of March brother Lykine wrote, "We had a large congregation of Indians. They were very atmust be hern again:" "The field is white unto

The Weas and Plankaskus, Pooriae and Kaskaskins, are bande of the Minmi tribe; the main body of whom are yet within the State of

and his wife, were, on their application by latparior; and were to comter, appointed missionaries; and were to con-mence their labors as soon as the fleate shoul obtain for them the means of support. When the brethren Lykine were about to become settled at their respective places, as before noticed, the Shawness were likely to be left destitute of regular preaching. Great uneariness soon became apparelat among them; and they repeated their entreaties that they should not be left destiwas deeply affected with their solema devo-

Of the same meeting Dr. Lykins, after de Rev. Davis Lykins, Mrs. Lykins, and Miss scribing the exercises, and the interest manifes-Osgood have settled among the Weas, and com- ted in them, on Saturday and Sunday night, says, menced a boarding manuel labor school. Miss "on the Sabbath, after preaching, while two na-Dagood attends to teaching. This school is yet tive brethren exherted many wept aloud, while tages of a school, parents have brought their dwelling. I have never witnessed a more intetages of a school, parents have brought their dwelling. I have never witnessed a more inte-children again and again, and entreated the resting meeting among our red friends, tion c. the Teschers: they have regular hours of

meetings among them.

Brother Adams extends his labors to the was never, till lately, known among the red Stockbridges also, among whom bro. Skigget resides and preaches. He says, " on the 10th and Mrs. Simerwell, among the Putawaterities. ter which many pressing invitations were given

(To be Continued.)

Pray For Your Minuses.

Paul often entreated the churches to which he wrote to pray for him, and if Paul needed

other Christians have,

2. He has those which are peculiar, and

3. He is engaged in a great and responsible work. The greatest that mortal man ean be engaged in.

4. His success wil generally be in proportion to the prayers you offer for him. O then, if you wish for your minister to preach with power, and you to hear well, pray with all yourhearts L. H. WITHAM.

JUDSON

Female Institute. MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALIABAMA

Number of Pupils present lost year, 170. THE Fourteenth Term, Seventh Year, of this Institution, under the same Principal, Pac. MILO P. Jeweyr, will commance on Wednesday, the first day of October sext, with the usual large

the first day of Geloter sext, with the usual large and efficient corps of experienced and accomplished Assistant Teachers.

This Seminary embraces, first, a Primary Department for small children; secondly, the Regular Course, including a Proparatory Department, and the Sab-Junior, Janier, Middle, and Semior

Particular attention is given to Reading, Spelling and Defining, throughout the whole course.

The art of Composition is thought methodically, on the Inductive System, and with great success.

A half hour, every day, is devoted to Penman-

in the Institution; one of which it Connian's Montan Piano, combining in finelf the brilliancy of the common Piano, the sweetness of the Seraphine, and the majory of the Organ. No additional charge is made for instruction on the Eu-

APPARATUS. The Institution is furnished with a valuable Apparetus for illustration in Natural Philosophy

THE LIBRARY

TER INSTITUTED with brother and share Sharewell, who have, also follow reflect and share the season response on religious meetings become more and religious meetings become more and respecting.

With Bro. David Lykine and wife, and Miss. Degood among the Wene, there is apparent an increasing attention to religious to religious. On the 17th of

> is vested in the Principal, nided by his Associated in the Faculty of Justruction. A prompt and cheerful chedience to the laws is always expected; and this is enforced by appeals to the reason and the conscience of the pupil. The source, custained by constant reference to the Wil and word of God. has been uniformly success ful in securing ale

The MARREAS, personal suid social stature and the menage of the young ladice we formed under the eyes of the Governoon, and Touchers from

PRINCIPAL. They never make or receive visits, and self

out the year, and study one hour before bre they also study two hours at night, untiler the di-They go to rown but once a month, and then all

purchases must be approved by the Governors ac-Companying.
They ere allowed to spend no more than any

cents a month, from their pecket money.

They wear a neat but economical uniform on Sabbaths and tittlings, while their ordinary dreeses must never be more expensive than the mai-

Expensive jewelry, #1 gold watches, chains, sencile, &c. must not be worn.

This Institution, line of Guardiane may place expectation that they can bere succersfully prose-cute their studies till they have completed their school education. Young indies need never be de-

It is desirable that all young ladies, whose f do not reside in town, should beard in the family of the Steward. Otherwise, the highest advantages of the Institution capuat be realized. Board is as cheap in the Institute as in private families. punctuality, neatness, and evolutiny are constantly fostered. They also cujoy an amount of more and religious culture, which exames be extended to others less favorably situated.

Rates of Tuition, &c.

Primary Department, 1st Division. Preparatory Department, and all Maglish Studies through the whole course, Music on the Piano and Guitar, (cash) Ornemental Needle Work. Drawing and Painting. Waz Work, per lesson, Boans, per monds heave (do washing, bed, bedding &c.

washing, bed, hedding &c.,
Incidentale, (feel and servant for schoolroom, &c.) per term of five months. 200
Use of Library, per assum. 100
From the above cates, it will be seen that
the price of Board and Tudion has been engartransvers. On the studies indispensable to
graduation, the reduction is one furth from former prices: The arrage reduction, in all the studies towards sustaining the operations of the Academy this year, die thousand dollars. It is expected that the institution will go into operation early in the part autumn.

2. He has those which are peculiar, and in about twenty per cent. Thus, at a moment of my of the nature of his office, for saturation his highest prosperity to the Institute; the Trustian highest prosperity to the Institute, the Trustian highest prosperity to the Institute, the Trustian highest prosperity to the Institute, the Trustian highest prosperity to the Institution with the limit of the nature of the arms of the arms of the arms of the arms of the institution with the limit of the nature of his office, for saturation highest prosperity to the Institute, the Trustian highest prosperity to the Institute, the Trustian highest prosperity to the Institution with the limit of the nature of his office, for saturation highest prosperity to the Institute, the Trustian highest prosperity to the Institute and the honors of the institution with the limit of the nature of his office, for saturation highest prosperity to the Institute. are now within the reach of the community at

large.

Doard and Tuition will be payable, one half in advance, for each term of five months; the balance at the end of the term.

Tultion must be paid from the time of on trance to the close of a term—no deduction except at the discretion of the frincipal. Each young lady tonat furnish her own towels, If feather beds are required, they will be supplied

it a small charge.

OF No years lady will be permitted to reacte her Dyplonia, until all her bills are settled.

N. B. The entire expenses of a young lady, pursuing English studies only, will be \$145,00 a year, for Board and Tution.

Two Hundred and Turenty Five Dollars, per namum will cover all charges for Board, Tuition.

Books and Stationary, for a young lady pursuing the highest English branches and Music on the common and on the Edian Piane.

HOARD OF TRUSTERS. Gar. EDWIN D. KING, President. WE. HORNEBUCLE, Secretary. LANGSTON GOREE, Treasurer. AMES L. GOREE, LARKIN Y. TARRANT, JOHN LOCKHART, WE N. WYATT.

W. T. HATCHETT. D. T. BYAN, HATCIAETT & RYAN. MOBILE, ALABAMA.

OFFF, & their services to their friends and the public generally, promising strict attention to order and to entry business entrailed to them.

Refer to Rev. J. H. Davotie.

THOS. CHILTON, Manton.

E. FAGAN. August, 2nd. 1845. No. 28, 19. BAST THANKSSER

UNIVERSITY

THE next COLLEGIATE TEAR OF this les THE next Collegians year of able Institution I will commonce on the 16th day of October.—
The Faculty consists of a President, these Professors, and Principal of P eparatory Department, Thition, in the Collegiate Department, \$15, in the Proparatory and Laglish Department, \$10 per session. Boarding, in the University boarding boase, \$4,00; in private families from \$1.25 to \$1,50 per week. With proper common, the ontire expense for a year, at this lumitation, will not exceed \$140, including clathing, and beauting in vication. The location of the University is easier. dingly healthy; and has proved occuliarly favora-ble in this respect, to students from the South— For further information see Catalogue, which may be had on application, by letter, to the President of the University.

D. A. DEADERICE. Rec'ry of the Board of Trasses. Knoxville, July, 1845-

Wetumpks, July 7, 1845.

instructed to fix on the time and place for the first meeting. This duty has not been deuce resulted in an affectionate invitation vention of the Baptist deponination in the place of its next session. Also the church at Forsyth, the place alluded to, gave us, their place, and their hospitalitiest to which was added, without one dissentient, the unequivocal approval of many brethren. These tavorable indications left no doubt either in regard to the expediency of the measure, the time, or the place, and it is with no ordinary

South and West. Within the field of Missionary labor, there

when we could not meet the calls of the na-

others; stid that office Perritories would be organized; and that the blessings of the Gospel, and civilisation would ultimately be ex-

Boetical Bepartment.

From the Baptist Advocate.

The Dying Brother's Request-

The following lines were suggested by the death of WILLIAM C. WINTER, son of Rev. Thomas Winter, of Roxborough, Pa, Ha died at Poughkeepme, N. Y., with no other relation near than a beloved sister. They are respectfully dedicated to the bereaved family RICHARD R. JAMES.

The dying youth upraised his head, His thoughts were on his home; He spoke, but sad the words he said For hopes of lile were flown. "Sweet sister draw thee near to me, Thy weeping eyes oh let me see, And feel thy gentle breath. I love thee, sister, then alone Canst hear thy lonely brother's moan, As he beholds grim death.

"For, far away our father sings His first born's requiem ; My struggling spirit waves its wing-Toward heaven, afar from him. No mother's hand shall soothe my brow, Nor prayers of father heavenward go To mark my spirit's road, Ah! those I loved in childhood's hours, See not the cloud that over me lowers, Nor how I meet my God.

"But yet our sainted mother sees, From you bright seat above, My spirit struggling to be free, And seek her arms of love : She hastens toward the heavenly gates, And at their chrystal columns waits, To clasp her earth-freed boy-To place him on her blissful seatha sharer of her joy.

"Oh sister when my form becomes A hapiter of dust-When I am food for brother worms, My brightness turned to rust ; Tell her who filled a mother's part, That naught blooms fresher in my fleart, Than 'membrance of her love. The love that filled my heart with joy And cheered me when an orphan boy, I'll not forget above.

"Assuage my father's manly grief; And tell him that I thought Of his kind care through life so brief, When death my spirit sought; Oh tell him, as the falling leaves Drop near the roots of parent trees, And aid the growing life -Decaying, fertilize the ground ; So shall my memory cling around And strengthen him in strife.

Like phantoms round my hed; I hear their words,-I feel their love, They cheer my drooping head, Of all the gifts of God to men, l'ure christian triendship e'er has been To me the sweetest prize. It is a flower that never fades. That blooms alike in heat or shade ; -It never, never dics.

"Oh tell my friends I see them move,

"I'll seek the realms of enless day ; But vet the steps will guard, Dear sister, and will near thee stay, And unseen perils ward. Through joy and grief l'il hove: near And breathe and of arops dry. "Whene'er this mortal shall put on Its immoreality." Philadelphia, February, 1845.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF OUR COUNS

BY JUDGE STORY.

When we reflect on what has been, and what is, how is it possible not to feel a profound scuse of the responsibilities of this republic to all future

ty. Greece! lovely Greece! the land of schol- divinity drawn across it. Probably, the true are and the nurse of arms, where sister repub. faith was in some one of their keepings! lics in fair procession chanted the praise of I wish to ask a personal favor of all the friends liberty-where is she? For two thousand years of the Mirror, who are in the American Custom

Brutus did not restore her health by the deep egon. as of the Senate Chamber. The Goths, probings of the Senate Chamber. The Goths, and Vandals, and Huns, the swarms of the ling the hanger-on to a vulgar and saucy custom will make it as full and complete as any they have house officer at Liverpoo, one or two contrasts ever offered in this market. Purchasers are in-

climates sparcely worth a permanent possession men of our own country.

Another contrast strikes, probably all Americans on first landing—that of featurals dress the last example of self-government by the people of self-government by the people of the organical of any

We have begun it under circumstances of thing indeed, except decent covering- in all the most auspicious nature. We are in the classes below the wealthy is particul

what they have themselves created?

institutions. It has ascended in the Andes, and snuffed the breeze of both oceans. It bas intused itself into the life-blood of Europe, and warmed the sunny plains of France, and the low lands of Holland. It has touched the philosophy of Germany and the North, and moving Your's faithfully, N. P. WILLIS. sophy of Germany and the North, and moving onward toward the South, has opened to Greece the lesson of her better days.

Can it be that America under such circumstances can betray herself? That she is to be a lded to the catalogue of republics, the inscription upon whose ruins is, they were, but they are not!' Forbid it my countrymen! Forbid it

I call upon you, Fathers, by the shades of your ancestors, by the dear ashes which repose in this precious soil; by all that you hope to be, resist every attempt to letter your conscience, or smother your public schools, or extinguish your system of public instruction.

your bosom the blessings of liberty! Swear away that source of comfort upon which is all eathem at the altar, as with their baptismal vows, to be true to their country, and never forsake

I call upon you, young men, to remember whose sons you are, whose blood flows in your Death can never come too soon, if necessary in defence of our country.

From the Evening Mirror. Mn. willis—We publish to day the first of Mr. Willis' letters, which have been looked for with so much interest. The present promises to be the most delightful series of papers that Mr. W. has ever written.

The numerous friends of Mr Willis, will be happy to learn that his health is much improved, make one heartier, freer from disease, than a ton and that he is in a fair way of recovery. His of "medicine" could.-Reed what the editor o sickness, to use his own language in a private letter to us, was occasioned by "a world of suppressed feeling and trouble." He writes in good spirits, and promises his "very utmost," in this series of letters- We shall publish a second to- morrow. We shall now ,no doubt, hear from him by every packet.

WILLIS LETTERS PROM LONDON.

NUMBER ONE

What the wri er has seen of this world for twenty-four days .- The passengers of the Britiania .- The difference between the American and English Customhouse officers .- The work. ing clusses .- Female dress .- Bustles .- Writing against the doctor's orders etc.

My DEAR MOTRIS-All I have seen of Eng. land for the last twelve days, has been the four walls of a bedroom, and, as all I saw of the world for the twelve days previous, was the interior of a packet's state room, I may fairly claim, like the razor grinder, to have " no story what cobto tell." You shall he corners.

'm'the 'Bri tania' had been burnt on the passage, and a phoenix had arisen from its ashes, the phoenix would have been a well compounded cosmopolite, for-did you ever see such a variety of nations in one ship's company as this?

From England, 16 From Mexico Scotland, West Indies. Ireland. East Indies. Wales, Guatimala, Canada Denmark, United States, 12 France, Poland. Spain. Germany.

Of the Germans, 2 were from Hanever, 2 what vast motives press upon us for lof- from Hamburg, 1 from Baden, 1 from Lubec. 2 ty efforts-what brilliant prospects invite our from Bremen, and 1 from Heinault. Mr. Robdemand our vigilance and moderate our confi- was the only one on board, I fancy, for whom day of May next. tame had made any great outlay of trumpeting. The old world has already revealed to us in Six clergymen(!!) served as our protection its unsealed books, the beginning and the end against the icebergs. I doubt whether the Atof all marvellous struggles in the cause of liber- lantic had, ever before, such a broadwake of

the oppressors have bound her to the earth .- Houses, viz: that they would retaliate upon Her arts are no more. The last sad relics of Englishmen in the most vexatious manner possiher temple are but the barracks of a ruthless ble, the silly and useless impediments thrown in soldiery—fragments of her columns and her palaces are in the dust, yet beautiful in ruin.—
She fell not when the mighty were upon her.—
along side, and our baggage lay on deck two Her sens were united at Thermopyles and Ma- hours, (time enough to be examined twice over) rathon, and the tide of her triumph rolled back before it was transfered to the Government vesupen Hellespont. She fell by the hand of her own people. The man of Macedon did not the ashore, and landed at a Custom House. But work of destruction. It was already done by not to be examined there; Oh, no! It must her own corruptions, banishments, and dissen- be put into carts, and carried a mile and a half to another Custom House, and there it would Rome! republican Rome! whose eagle is in be delivered to us, if we were there to see it exthe rising sun; where and what is she? The amined! We landed at ten o'clock in the moreternal city yet remains, and proud even in her ning, and with my utmost exertions, I did not denolations, noble in decline, venerable in the get my baggage till three. The cost to me of denoistions, noble in decline, venerable in the majority of religion, and calm as in the composite of death. The majority has not traversed in the paths won by the destroyers. More than alignment of the paths won by the destroyers were alignment of the paths with the paths won by the destroyers. The paths were alignment of the paths won by the destroyers were alignment of the paths with the paths won by the destroyers. of the cuspire. A moral disease was upon her reseptments. I trust my particutlar share from New York, by a full supply of

arth, completed only what was begun at home. house officer at Liverpoo', one or two contrasts between what sught and sold, but the people paid the tribute I had left and what was before me. The most striking was the utter want of hope in the countries.

Also to Recut, And where are the republics of modern times tenances of the working classes—the look of dogged submission and animal endurance of the shows equipage goes and Genoa exist but in name. The Alps in-deed look down on the brave and peaceful Swiss by, and they have not curiosity to look up. Their in their native fastnesses; but the guarantee of their freedom is their weakness, and not their strength. The mountains are not easily refained. When the invader comes he moves like pability of a want above food. Their dress is the avalanche, carrying destruction in his path.
The peasantry sinks before him. The country, tes, is too poor for plunder, and too rough fur valuable conquest. Nature presents her etermal barrier on every side to check the wantonness of ambition. And Switzerland remains, with her simple institutions, a military road to climates sparcely worth a permanent possession

the most auspicious nature. We are in the vigor of youth. Our growth has never been checked by the oppression of tyranny. Our constitutions have never been enfeabled by the vices and luxuries of the world.

Such as we are, we have been from the beginning, simple, hardy, and intelligent, accustomed to self-government and self-respect.—

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Such as we are, we have been from the beginning simple, hardy, and intelligent, accustomed to self-government and self The Atlantic rolls between us and a formidable cause it is not the fashion, but simply because the foe. Within our territory, stretching through pride; [of these whose backs form but one line] many degrees of latitude, we have the choice of does not outweigh the price of the bran. They many products and many means of independence. The government is mild. The press wear with us, no gloves of course, and their is free—religion to free. Knowledge reaches, whole appearance was that of females in whose or may reach every home. What fairer pros. minds never entered the thought of ornament on pects of success could be presented? What is more necessary than for the people to preserve tion of women in England, has a large field of speculation within and around it, and the result Already has the age caught the spirit of our of philosophizing upon it would be vastly in fa-nstitutions. It has ascended in the Andes, and vor of our side of the water.

As this letter is written on the first day of my sitting up, and directly against the doctor's or-

Hume and his Mother .- It seems that Home received a religous education from his mother, and early is life was the subject of strong and hopeful religious impression, but as he approached to manhood, they were effaced. Material partiality however alarmed at the first, came to look with less pain upon this declaration, and filial love and reverence seem to have been absorbed in the and reverence seem to have been successful pride of philosophical skepticism, for Hume new applied himself with unwearied, and unhappily, with successful efforts, to sap the foundation of his mother's faith. Having succeeded in this dreadful work, he went abroad into foreign countries; and as he was returning, an express met him in London, with a letter from his mother, infor-I call upon you. Mothers, by that which never misg him that she was in a deep decline and could tails in women, the love of your off-spring, to not long survive; she said she found herself withteach them as they climb your knees to learn on out any support in her distress, that he had taken se- of affliction abe used to rely, and that new she found her mind sinking into despair, she did not doubt that her son would afford her some substitute for her religion, and she conjured him to hacten home, or at least to send her a letter, containing such consolations as philosophy can afford to veins. Life can never be too short which a dying mortal; Hume was overwhelmed with brings nothing but disgrace and oppression .- anguish on receiving this letter, and bastened to Scotland, traveling day and night, but before he arrived his mother expired;

No permanent impressions seem, however, to have been made on his mind by this most trying event, and whatever remorse he might have felt at the moment, he soon reispeed into his wonted obduracy of heart,—Quarterly Review.

Bathing, - Frequent bathing -not once a year, but every day if you please in cold water, is one of the grandest medicines in the world. It will the Boston Social Reformer says about it.

From one to five pounds of decayed animal matter passes off daily, by insensible perspiration from a human body. The white dust which conlects on the skin, sometimes called goose flesh, in refuse matter of the system. Viewed with a micrascope, it looks like a butcher's cart of putrid meat. If the pores of the skin are closed and imperretible perspiration is stopped, this corrupt matter thrown upon the lungs liver or intestives, causing colds, consumption, fevers &c.

The remody is found in the specific that will restore the system to its proper balance, open the natural avenues for the discharge of poisonous se-cretious, and relieve the internal organs from the burdensome elogs that are thrown upon them.
Cold water has been proved to be this remedy in a pre-eminent degree.

ADAMS' WHARF. Selma, Alabama,

THE subscriber bege leave to announce his mends and the public generally, he has established a

.YEW WHARF.

For Beceiving Goods, &c. at the end of Bow street

Having heretofore received a liberal should patronage, (for which he feels manuful,) he hopes and expects a constituence of the same. He will at all rates he enabled to engage wagons to accuract Merchandise, received by and stored with him, into the interior, whenever he may receive orders so to do.

JAMES ADAMS.

May 7, 1845.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership, for the purpose of transact. Commission Business, under the name of enthusiasm-what soleme warnings at once ert Owen, was one of the Scutchmen, and he Harrison & Robinson, from and after the fire

E. HARRISON. (of the firm of Harrison & Blair.) C. ROBINSON. (of the firm of Hoyt, Ford & Robinson.) Mobile, April 15, 1846.

WAREHOUSE—SELMA. THE WAREHOUSES AT SELMA hav ing been connected, all Goods shipped to that point, will in future, be directed to my care. Having both Wharves under my management, every exertion will be made and no pains spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may be plea-ed to ship to Selma. Goods arriving for Marion, Greensbor.

ough, Tuscalross, Columbus, &c., can be forwarded without delay as wagons are kept in connection with the Ware-House. J. B. HARRISON. Selma, April 23, 1945.

May, 1845.

Spring Goods,

During the four or five hours that I was play-

A fine ROOM for an Office, with a good sleep. ing room attached. Feb. 26, 1845.

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

will practice Law in the several Courts of Percy the adjoining counties, in the Supreme Court of the State and in the District Court at Tuscalosse. Office at Marion, Perry county, A'a. April 16, 1845.

ROBERT CRAIG. COMMISSION MERCHAT.

ly-ue 29.

August 6, 1843.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Trunsien of the politic hoor, 46 Water atreet, will be found a very extensive assertent of Boots and Shops of overy discription, a nir own manufacture.

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

MOOT AND SELON MARUPACTORY. THE subscriber, grateful for past favors from the inhabitants of this section of country, and determined to deserve them in future, won 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 Jam. 29 1845

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity for re-turning his acknowledgements to his furner patrons, and respectfully informs there and the public, that he will continue the Commission Buness on his own account; and hopes by strict ntion to business, to merit a co their favors. LEMUEL CALLOWAY. Mobile, March 1944.

TRO. CHILITON.

RESIDENCE-MARION, PREET COUNTY, ALABAMA. WHERE he will thankfully receive profession.
al business, and pledges himself that every thing committed to his charge shall be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Oct 10th 1844, 45t

T. S. FELLOWS

FFERS to the public a good assortment of Jewelry, Watches and Silver work-Piano Music and Musical Instruments, Cutlery and Plated Ware.

Watches repaired and warranted to keep good time. Marion, June 18, 1845.

DOCTOR SAMUEL A. MICHAEL. WHOLESALE & RETAIL BEALER IN

Drugs. Chemicals. PATENT & THOMSONIAN MEDICINES. 'aints, Oils, Due Soufis, Window Glass, Gia Glass Ware, Perfumery, Spices, Piano and Guitar Music, Sec.

Marson, Alal June 4, 1845. 20.ly.

A Valuable Plantation For Sale!!

MHE TRACT of LAND on which I reside about two miles below Marion, containing 150 ACRES.

about 45 of which are cleared and the balance is well timbered. On the tract is a comfortable rramed owning HOUSE, a Gtu House, and other necessary out-buildings.

Oo A Haddelloo MY CANEBRAKE PLANTATION, in the Northwest part of Dallas county. about 10 or 16 miles from the Alahama River, over a level sandy and. It contains 440 ACRES, 250 res of which are cleared and in cultivation. It has on it the buildings uccessary for a Plantation, Gin house, Horse Mill, stables, good log dwelling, &c. &c. and an abundant supply of good water, and is as desirable a Plantation as

any in the State of equal size. ALSO, another tract adjoining, containing 360 A CHR HE MIS with 160 Acres cleared, dwelling house, gin house, dec. Sold on the usual payments at price to suit the times.

OSMOND T. JONES. May 28, 1845.

BOXES Sperm Candles Just received and For Sale by the Box or smaller quantities—also Common, and White cented Bar and toilet Cake Soap, Starch, Saleratus Sweet and Butter crackers, and most of other articles in the family Grocery line all of which will be sold I tow for Cash by

C SANFORD & Co. Marion, May, 21st. 1845.

J. L. McKEEN & BROIHR, No. 40 Water St. Mobile. RE Receiving in addition to their forme

Stock a well selected assortment of Spring and Summer goods, comprising every variety of Summer wear-Pancy Dress articles dec. Satin Striped, Woosted, de Cotton Balastinos. Polka Figered de do Plaid & Figered Beroses, for Dress, Emb. Swiss Robes, Emb. & Pigered Swiss Muslin, Cold Plaid & Pig'd Swiss do Printed Jac-Musline, Fancy French Spring Sarfis de Cardinals, Drapery Muslins, Emb. Muslins for Curte French Drills de Cottonades, French & Emb. Prints, Simmu's, Diaper Ginghame, Orgavee Muslin & dec. March 19, 1845.

MEDICAL.

Dr. J. H. Reid, Marion, Alabama. O FFICE at Michael's Drug Store during the day-after night at the office of I. W. Garrott Esq., where he may be remaited at all times, unless professionally engaged.

April 23, 1845.

SIMS, REDUS & HOWZE, Commission Merchants.

B. F. Sgms, Clinton, Ala. A. F. Ranus, Aberdeen, Miss. JNO. Howas, Perry Co. Ala. We shall have ROPE and BAGGING at

Marion, throughout the summer, and shall be prepared to extend any other facilities to custom ers, usual with Commission Houses. SIMS, REDUS, & HOWZE. May 7, 1945.

> JOB WORK. REATES MEDUTED AT THIS OFFICEL

BOARDING HOUSE BY MIR S.LOUISA A. SCHEORSEL. Southeast corner St. Louis and Claiborne street

MOBILE. MRS. S. respectfully informs her friends and above butins, where she will be happy to accommodate all who may be pleased to patros Por information, apply to Mesers. Feeter de Battelle, 34 Commerce street.

November 2, 1844. HAR WILE SEE SEE OF BUILDING SEE

COMMISSION HEROMANT-ROL G. G. H. begs leave to say to those who may avor 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-mitted to his judgment, he will exercise such dis-cretion as is afforded by the most extended information he is procuring of the state of the market, consumption and crops, as well as that of a long experience as a morehant in Mobile.

ELECTRICE COCKE DE Wholesale and Retail Publisher, Bookseller and No. 122, Nassau Street. New York. ul 844. ly.

Oct. 17, 1844.

Factor & Commission Merchant, Mobile ESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public, and particularly to his friends and actaking; and promises attention, accuracy and fi-delity in the execution of all orders entrusted to his care, and promptitude in the remission of funds. He will charge the usual commissions. Letters addressed to him during the summer at MARION, PREBY COUNTY, ALABAMA, will be domptly attended to. He will remove to Mobile early in October. July 25, 1844. 7tf

BEGADNAY, NEWTON & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS Mobile. MOBILE, ALA. R. Brodnax. A. M. Sprague, N. Orleans. A. A. Winston.

NO. 58 MAGAZINE STREET. I. Newton N. Orleans. A. A. Winston. R. Brodnax, A. M. Sprague,

Goorge M. Pry, J. L. Milion, W. G. Stewart. FRY, BLISS, & Co.

(SUCCESSORS OF FRY, M'CRARY & BLIES.) My OULD 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,

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

POSTER & BATTELLE, successors to Griffin & Battelle. WHOLESALE GROCERS, VO. 34, COMMERCE STREET, MOBILE, ALABAMA. REFER TO Rev. Alexander Travis, Conecuh Co. Rev. J. II. De Vatie. David Carter, cours Monroe Capt. John Fox, Marengo Judge Ringold, may 25, 1844.

TIN WARR MANUFACTORY. DLAIN TIN WARE of all kinds, manufactured and sold low for CASH, wholesale and et ail, at upson's old stand in Marion. DEPOSIT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

in the Tin, Sheet-iron and Copper line, done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Becewax, Tallow, Old Pewter, Dry Hides, Deer Skins, Lard, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Corn, Fodder, Wheat, &c. &c. taken, and the highest market price allowed, in exchange for tin | M. SUNWALL & Co., nonasenere highest market price allowed, in exchange for tin | Sintinuere, 36 Dauphin street, Mobile, Ala. UPSON & MELVIN.

Howard Collegiate & Theologica. PHE Fall term of this Institution has com-

ding is in a great measure remedied, by the SCHOOL BOOKS. promptness with which citizens open their houses to the accommodation of students.

Board (including room feel & lights) at from miscellaneous books. \$10 to \$11 per month; washing, from \$1.50 to

Classical Department, Higher English, Preparatory, \$12 to 16 00 The above embraces all charges, except for

books and stationary, which can be procured on reasonable terms. E. D. KING, President H. C. LEA, Secretary. [of Board Trustees. October 5, 1844. 34:11

DENTISTRY.

DRS. 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 be procured; having also in their passession several late improvements in instruments and the mode of operating, ac. Teath extracted almost without pain!—plugged and inserted on the most approved scientific principles. One of them (Dr. P.) has just returned to Marion, having had the advantage of visiting several of the most dis-tinguished dentists in Baltimore, the emporium of dental science, flatters himself that he can not fail to give the most general and entire natisfac-

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

EDWARD CURRY. GORDON & CURRY. Commission Merchants, Mobile, Alabama, No. 6 St. Francis-street, Mobile, Ala.
References:—J. W. Kidd, Oakbowery.

G. W. Gunn, Tuckegee.
Dr. C. Billingsley,
J. M. Newman,
Montgomery Caleb Johnson, Coneculs, co. William Johnson, Selma. J. H. De Votie, Marion. Bragg, Tolson & Co., Greensboro' James S. Morgan, Dayton, Basil Manly, Tuscalossa, John E. Jones, Esq., Livingston John Collins, St. Clair county. Dr. Wm. Dunklin, John Ezell, Buq. November 21, 1964 34-Ly

lanks for Sale at this Office.

THE under ine CANE BRAKE TRACT LAND, containing GGO Acres

It is very favouably located, lying about two miles below Hamburg, on the road leading from Marion to Cahawba, some five miles from the Cahawba river, and ninespen miles from the Alabama river. Terms will be made sag Persons wishing to buy, will please a Judge John P. Graham in Marion, or to scriber at Washington City.

Marion, Ala. May 7, 1845.

FACTORAGE & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders to the very liberal patronage during the part seasons is bego leave to inform them, and the public, the continues as heretofore the

FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION

in Mobile. His long experience in business, while his usual prompt and personal attention to the interest of his customers, he hopes will interest continuence of their favors and confidence. orders for Groceries, Bagging, and Rope, and will be filled on the usual time, and the article carefully selected.

Mobile, July 8, 1843.

J. L. McKEEN & BROTHER. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALARS IN eign and Domestie Dry-Good NO 40, WATER-STREET,

WILL be receiving constantly fresh supplies of the most fashiousble GOUDS, to which they call the attention of the public, at reasonab

July 3, 1844 19

TO PURCHASERS OF PIANOS _The Subscriber will furnish to purchasers the AGLIAN PIANO in beautiful Mahogany or Rosewood, from the celebrated Manufactory of To Gilbert & Co. Boston, for four hundred dollars

The Pianos from this House are used in Judson Female Institute, and the undersigned will warrant all instruments furnished by his to be of superior excellence. Orders must be accompanied by the cash, or raft on Mobile. M. P. JEWETT.

each, delivered in Mobile.

draft on Mobile.

HARRIS CLAYTON & CO. Pactors and Commission Merchants MOBILE.

NENDER their services to their friends and the public. They have a large lot of RAGGING and ROPE at Marion, which than will dispuse of, at very low rates, to their custom-ers and friends, and which can be had by applica-

JOHN HOWZE. July 3, 1844

Kemper White Sulphur Springe THE Proprietor of his delightful water place again offers to his friends and the public generally, the advantages of this pleasant summer retreat. Season cumencing of

first of Jone. OHARGES. Board per month, week, -" day, " Man and Horse per day, . Horse per month, - 15 00 " day,

Children from 8 to 12 years old, half price. " under 2 years, no charge will be made. Servante half-price. E. C. MOSBY, Proprietor.

Kemper Springs, April 10, '45. 6t-14. [Mobile Adverser. BOOK STORE, AT MOBILE .

keep censtantly on hand as large and well selected a stock of articles in the BOOK AND STA-TIGNERY BUSINESS, as can be found in the Southern States, and purchased on as favorable terms-and they are prepared to sell chesp for menced under very favorable circumstances.

The inconvenience attending the loss of the builcash or city acceptance, either by retail or wh

Law Libraries furnished on the most liberal terms. Also Private and Public Libraries, with that enter care is taken in selecting the latest and most aproved editions of School Books, and punctuality and promptness observed im filling or-

ders for Teachers of Schools and Colleges.
Gentlemen desirous to import any partialar Law or other book, will, by leaving their orders, be promptly attended to. Gentlemen at a distance can rely upon asspeedy a supply of their orders, and being as liberally deal

with as if personally present. Sanday Schools furnished with Books of Justice They are also Depositors of the Mobile Bible Society, where can be had for nuxiliaries and Sebith Schools, Bibles and Testaments, at the Ameri wa B ibles Society's cost, with expenses of freigh-

Connected with their establishment is a more emplete Bindery, in which Dackets and Record looks for Clerks of Counties and Sheriffs of Coun-

the neatest style or to pattern.

Law and Mercantile Blanks printed to order. Constantly for sale, the usual Blanks, Mortgages, Deeds, Leases, Checks, Notes of Hand Receipts, Bills Luding, Bitls Exchange, Foreig and Dumestie, dee, dest all on the finest paper.

Printers of Newspapers, Periodicals and Books furnished with all the materials connected with their

They invite all persons that purchase any articles connected with the Book and Stationery Business, to forward their orders, or if visiting the city, to examine their Stock and Prices, being Mobile, July 1, 1845.

Notice.

THE copartnership beretofore existing between Mr. E. Cutry and myself, in the Pacterage and Commission Business, will expire on the last-day of this menth. I shall continue on my own accepts, and am propered to reader the usual accept and attended the summer in the way of supplies. Any business during my absence from the city, will receive the prompt altention of Mr. E. Curry or George Wragg, Esq.

BAVID GORDON,

Mobile, May 24, 1848,94. N. LUCKETT,

ney of Low de 1 MARION, PERBY COUNTY. A