"Jesus CHRIST HIMSELF BEING THE CHIEF CORRES STORE."- Ephosione, II 20

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The True and Spurious Churches Contrasted.

> BY ADIEL SHERWOOD, D. D. PART FIRST. SECTION 1.

THE HOUSE OF GOD-THE CHURCH, AS THE PIL LAR AND OR UND OF TAUTH.

A Church, according to the description given in the New Testament, is a congregation of &: lieners in Christ who have been baptize I on that penfession in the name of the Father, Son, and Hoy Ghost, and who are united together in covenent bonds, to obey the truties, commands, and eramples of Jesus Chr's'. It is composed of those "that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints,"-"partakers of the divine nature." calling,"-"a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people,"-"the church of Cod, which he hath purchased with his own blood."

It is not the design of the Apostle, in the passages quoted, to exalt the church above the truth; for unless the church be in the truth, and cling to it with unflinching tenacity, under all eircumstances, she ceases to be the church of and Lord of Lords." Christ. If she depart from the truth, she is no

The phrase, the church, may include all real it there is disloyalty, rebellion in thought. Christians, as witnesses for the truth, as well as the member- of particular churches, such as the

the apostle, when "gathered together," to ex- his authority. class the incestnous person. When evidence of penience was exhibited, the members of the church were brought together to sorgive and aggrieved member, seking to obtain satisfact temporal, concerns of the body. tion, 'Tell it' (the matter of grievance) "to the discipling enjoined in the New Testament, and mothy. to which we have just referred.

SLCTION II.

The Rights of Churches.

as persons capable of understanding, and will. blameless character. ing to obey. "The church of God," says Cot- | Neither Paul, Peter, James, Timothy, nor Ti- language of Chiningworth, "The BIBLE is the responsible offices.

when Peter says, "Of these men which have tus my brother."

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST will be pub- long to every voluntary society; it is a right tra, Iconium, and Antioch. They did not prob- vation of pust ages: given by Jesus Christ, of which wone but tyrants would attempt to deprive them. The general tenor of the Bible, and the very nature of the compact, confer on members the privilege to aid in managing the affairs and administer the go vernment of the churches; to express their dissent to measures attempted contrary to the laws of Christ, and to oppose those labors among office, must be free of postage, or they will not them deemed unsuitable to their edification and growth in grace. They have the right to wership God according to the dictates of their own consciences, at all fimes and in all places, provided they do not infringe the rights of others. Nor can any civil or ecclesiastical government restrain or molest them, without a manifest viola-

> The heavy burdens of a galley slave are but passtime, compared with the privation of religious rights; for the one affects merely the body,-the other the immortal soul.

tion of the New Testament, and the inalienable

thinking or breathing.

Look at another example of church rights. One is chosen to travel with the apostle, to collect and bear contributions for poor saints. He is the choice of the churches, not by a self-important hierarch. When the question of circumcis on agreated the disciples, the church at Antioch determined to send Paul and Barnabus, an apostle and powerful preacher, and "certain oth. ers of them," members of the Autioch church. to seek advice of the church in Jerusalem. This delegation is received at Jerusalem, fof the church, and of the apostles and elders." After the discussion is ended. Then it pleased the apostles and elders, WITH THE WHOLE CHURCH. To send chosen men of their own num er o Antioch, with Paul and Barnabas," to carry the decission, Look at the caption of the letter; "The apostles, and elders, and beethren, greeting." In ail these instances the churches acred, the matters were not left to the apostles, nor elders,

Of the church or churches formed after the new testament pattern, "the pillar and ground - "holy brethred," - "partakers of the heavenly of truth," Jesus Christis the head. Lord, lawgiver and king. And gave him [Jesus] to be the head over all things to the church, which is his body.' And he [Jesus] is the head of the body, the church." The evangelical prophet in allusion to the gospel day, says, "The Lord is our judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is our king." "There is one lawgiver." "The blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings

Exercising supreme authority over the churger the true church, "the pillar and ground of ches, and having prescribed all necessary lay the truth." The truth to which the church and regulations for their guidance and governchags must be the inspired truth, e so it is no ment, Jesus Christ allows no man, and no class more valuable than the dictates of any fallible of men, to abrogate, change, abridge, mutilate, or remodel his directions. In the desire to do

Churches are independent of all associations, conferences, synods and prelatical hishops, bechurch at Jerusale n-Samaria-Corinth-Ep- ing the highest eclesiastical authority on earth The proof of this last assertion, is found in the directions of our Savior, to an aggreed mem national church—(1) was the Jewish church ber. When the offender has been visited p. The proof of this last assertion, is found in the directions of our Savior, to an aggreed mem.

of the Oat Testament) -one whose members vately, and in company with others, if no satisare stread over a wide extent of ferritory or faction is obtained, the matter is to be releved empire. It regards all true worshipers as con- to the church. "Teil it to the church." If he situting the mystical body of Christ, the sacra. neglect to hear the church, let him be unto them mental nost of God's elect. But the phrase, as a heathen man and a publican. By this, it church, is more frequently appropriated to the is plain that from the church there is no appellant faithful residing in a civ, or a small district of jurisdiction. If the offender cannot be restored country, where they can assemble often to keep by its dealings and discipline, it is a case which up the worship, execute the discipline, administ hes beyond ecclesiastical remedy. No other ter the ordinances, and show torth the glory of body can touch it, without transcending the di-G d. Hence, the Corinth ans are directed by rections of the lawgiver, and setting at deliance

Officers of a Church

The permanent officers of a churce of Jesus comfort him who had been clest off by the "ma. Christ are bishops or elders and dearca; the ay," or the negorit .. The Saviour directs an former to supe intend the spiritual, the latter the

Extraordinary officers, as apostles&c., in the church." "With harv voorselves from every early ages, need not be described But the chabr ther that walkers disorderly." Addressing racter and duries of eiders and deacons, which episties to distinct charches, is a vidence that are to be perpetuated, are minutely portrayed all the disciples were not embodied in one xisi- for our guidance. You can look at the portra t ble church. If the schurch were catholic or as sketched by a master's hand, an inspired penuniversal, it would be impossible to execute the man in the third chapter of Paul's letter to Ti-

Bishop and elder sustained one and the same office, and were the identical and same person inside primitive churches. This is plain from the episties to Timothy and Titus. In one to The primitive charches e utained within the former is described the character of a bishthemselves the cloments of completeness for all op, [Eπισκοπος, he must be blameless. In that the the duties they were bound to discharge. The same officer is called an eider [Hosokurs, of]. members were believers, and such only were Bishop and elder are used interchangaby, and authoritaire rule of fach and guide of life. knowingly admitted; hence they are addressed refer to persons sustaining the same office and

ton, 'is a mystical by whereof Christ is head, tus. are called bishops in the New Testament, rengion of Protestants." That is, it contains and the members a cosaints, called out of the nor did they exercise the office, as now claimed world, and united tighther by a holy covenant." by the advocates of prelacy; that is as superior her and practice. "The caused at Watertown was organized, July to other elders. It is maintained by Romanists, 1636, when forty to a subscribed the church that Peter was a kind of Jupiter on Olympus, covenant." The above is irrefragable proof Solus in Solo, head and governor of all churches that the primitive churches, and the first in N. and inferior officers, because the keys of the formulas which have not their sanction in the England, were composed of adults, persons ca- kingdom were committed to him; yet Paul affirms oracies of truth. He cannot satisfy his conpable of executing discipline, and performing that "the care of all the churches' was on him. Peter refers to elders, of which he was one, and sinutions in another age, or under a different Again: Judas had falles the aposileship, to an apostle, in this language. Even as our economy Inspired truth, or what the Bible rial glory, agitating nations and disposing of and another was needed to supply his place .- beloved brother Paul also " Paul observes, "I teaches, is the subject of this man's search, and thrones, appear so truly great, as in thus freely

companied with us must one be ordained to The affectionate appellation, brother, was in gue in the first century, and therefore probably be a witness of his resucrection." The apost common use among the early disciples, as the instituted by the aposte; the inquity is, "What testimony of millions to his supremacy? The thes do not choose, much less dictate, who shall new testament abundantly testities. "One is ... but submit the matter to your master, even Christ, and ye are brethren. minated. All were on the platform of official equality.

It is maintained that a regular succession of out Episcopal church, and those only ordained by them have the right to administer the ordinan- all that pertains to salvation, the Bible is plain id ces. But can they confer clericle grace? The and easy to be understood, and suited to the s, some ordained by them have power to be ineffit ably dull and uninteresting. The seals of those God himself, what man can, by his wisdom, jects vanish like smoke, be persuaded to share an ministers who have not enjoyed the pressure of make it plainer. por- a prelatical bishop's hands, are as numerous. 2d. A church becomes the pillar and ground liant, as those who have. 1em,

As the gift to preach is bestowed by the Savior, the power to ordam, or set spart to a pub. re of lic office, those who are to proclaim the gospe and administer the ordinances, resides in the ministry. This is gathered from early practice. None were ordained in primitive times without emselves, the presence and aid of ministers or apostles The inference is fair that the ordaining power belongs to them. The church is the judge and standing and umpire of character—the ministry of qualifica. declarations of Jebovah himself, by the indisputed it or s.

zed un-

discharging their obligations. The right to loas. Paul and Barnabas, in their travels aid- table principles of mental philosophy, by calin ed in ordaining elders in the churches of Lys- investigation, and by the experience and obseraby obtrude their services, hence they must have Fanaticism fixes on some vision, theory, or been invited to perform this work. Why this, single fact, connected with something marvel. un ess their presence and aid were requisite! lous, and adheres to it without investigation. Why is a minute description furnished in regard The heart even may be honest, but the judgto the qualifications of ministers and deacons ment is beclouded-all the senses become del in the epistle to Timothy, a minister, one to be ded, and he may part with life sooner than give engaged in judging of their qualifications, un- up his notion. Such is Mormonian, and such less it were for his special benefit? In none of have been the errors of every age. The Morthe epistles in the churches is there any such mons believe that Joseph Smith dug up certain minuteness and distinctness. Titus is directed brass plates in western New York, and transto ordain elders in Crete.

and in accordance with the wishes and views All is suspended on the word of a crafty and of the church. No presbytery would ordain a wicked man. That he may have had plates the church of which he is a member But, as from the ground where he buried them, is quite they are judges of qualifications, when called probable, but all the proof exhibited furnishes rights of man-rights as inalienable as those of postpone the matter till the qualifications of the ion. candidate came nearer the scriptural require- The Christian holds to Bib'e truth-the truth

> SECTION IV. Sacraments of the Church.

There are two-baptism and the Lord's supper. In the hourgy of the Episcopal charch a sacrament is defined, "and outward and visible sign of an inward spirment grace. Hence, the "visible sign," should be applied to those only as give evidence of possessing he "inward spiritual grace." The New l'estament does not recognize the sacramen's as conterring upon the impendent the tavor of God; But as exhibitions of present attachment and fibal ob dience. The very definition precludes all who are not, in the judgment of scoptoral charity, "children of God,"-"contessing with their mouth the Lord Jesus." It a different class of persons are admitted, the definition is destroyed, and the meaning of the Binle perverted.

One word, and only one; Baptizo, is used in the New Testament to describe the sa rament of baptism - Neither bapto, louo, katharizo, nor rautizo, their compounds or derivitives, were ever used in regard to this sucrament and lest men should obscure its meaning by far-fetched interences or injurious theories of of inspiration, "We are buried with him in another to love and good works, by their holy baptism."

The places where the administrators and cannishes prima facia evidence, as the lawyers say /y. on this subject.

"John also was baptizing in Enon; for there see, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized?" The numerous large fonts in the early ages for baptism, many of which are now performed by immersion.

The LORD's SUPPER is the other sacrament, coust ang or me paraking of bread and wine. The object is the commemoration of his sufferings and death-to show forth the Lord's death tin he come. 'This do in remembrance of me.' bor as often as ye eat this bread and drink this as Christians to one another, as some have supposed, but to show forth the Lord's death, that we observe this institution.

churches that the baptized disciples only par- which subsists by its own force, and proceeds took of the Lord's supper. Hence we read, from a mind which is not a human mind. We "Then they that glady received his word were find in it a marked individuality, which originas baptized; -- and they continued steadfastiy in the ted a train of of words and actions unknown beaposite's doctrine and fellowship, and in break. fore. Jesus horrowed nothing from our knowling of bread, and prayers." This was the first edge. church instituted at Jerusalem. In Acts viii: 12. we tead, but when they believed Philip, they in his precepts. JESUS is not a philosopher, for were baptized, both men and women. Here his proofs are miracles-and from the first his was the nucleus of the church in Samaria. In disciples adored him. In fact, learning and Acts xvii: 8, we read, "Many of the Corinthians philosophy are of no use for salvation, and Jr. hearing, believed and were haptized." Hence, sus came into the world, to reveal the mysteries baptism and membership in the church are pre- of Heaven, and the laws of the Spirit.

CHURCH, INSTITUTED AFTER THE NEW TESTA MENT MODEL, BECOMES THE PILLAR AND GROUND OF THE TRUTH

1st. By adopting the Scriptures as the one The Bible is the only inspired book-the on-

iv authoritative directory for Christians. In the the fundamental principles to regulate their be-

An intrabuant of the "house of God."-one who obeys from principle and respect for the authority of the Scriptures, rejects all creeds and science by analogies and supposed parallel in-One hundred and twenty disciples were together had no rest in my spirit, because I tound not ale this only with him is authoritative. To such an o.ie, it may be, waether it was a practice in vounpopular may be the course.

The Bibic is a safe guide, Implicit faith in believeth and is baptized shall be saved." gid to preach with power? In this they fail; for comprehension of all who are able to read its pager. If the Binle is not plain, as given by

and their piety as active, and their light as bril- of truth, by maintaining the truth at all haz-

The difference betwirt the effects of Bible truth and fanaticism, is clearly discoverable. is admitted that tanatics may be as sincere as

lated the inscriptions thereon; and these wri-But this is not to be done, only at the request tings constitue the substance of their religion. man whose character was not fully attested by with engravings on them, and that he took them upon to ordain, they might advise the church to not the least evidence of the truth of his relig-

> that God has revealed that has stood the test of severe investigation, the fiery ordeal of infidel torture, for ages; yet, like gold in the crucible, it shines the brighter. It was at the bazard of life that Luther declared his firm belief in this truth, and his determination to maintain it in giving publicity to the Bible,-that he confronted Tetzel, the hawker of indulgences -that he appeared at Worms, to confront his enemies .--Other reformers were as resolute: they hazard. ed their safety in clinging to the Bible in opposition to the traditions and false interpretations of men, and their lives were the forfeiture. Roger Williams, in maintaining that the magistrate had nothing to do with religious concernments, stood on Bible truth, and suffered banishment to an Indian wilderness, in a most rigorous winter.-Thousands of other, because they adhered to God's truth rather than man's dogma, that 'Christ is really in the Mass," have suffered leath at the stake, on the gibbet, or in the dungeons of the inquisition,

3d. A church becomes the pillar and ground of truth be acting out the principles of truth in a constant and holy life.

The rhetoric of a boly life-the active piety of those who profess to be supporters of the ruth, furnishes a most powerful argument in its favor. When Christians live the religion convenience, it is recorded twice by the pen of the Bible, obey all it enjoins, and provoke one example, they become to its dectrines what Jachin and Boaz, pillars in Solomon's temple, didates assembled on occasions of baptism tur- were to that splendid edifice, strength and beau.

Infidelity quails before that church which gives a living exemplification of its doctrines in was much water there."-"And the cunuch said their holy lives. When the pastor can point to his flock with the same confidence as did the apostle, and say, "the seal of my apostleship are ve in the Lord;" the weapons of opposition fall standing, furnish proof that the ordinance was harmless at their feet, truth triumphs, and the church is its polished pillar. [Concluded next week]

Religious Sentiments of Napoleon.

In a conversation related by Count de Monthalan, the faithful friend and companion in excup, ye do show forth the Lord's death till he lile of Napoleon, and published in European come.' It is not to show forth our fellowship journals, the fallen chieftain is represented as

It is clear from the practice of the primitive a man ? The religion of Chuist is a mystery

"He exhibited in himself a perfect example

requisites to the Lord's supper. This was the . Alexander, Geasar Charlemagne, and my practice of all the churches and of all sects for self, founded empires; but on what foundation many ages, till within a short period: for even did we rest our genius? Upon force. JESUS intants were admitted to membership in the CHRIST alone founded his empire upon love; church immediately after beptism, but never and at this hour millions of men would die for

> "It was not a day, or a battle, that achieved the triumph of the Christian religion in the world. No, it was a long war, a contest of three centuries, begun by the apostles, then continued by the flood of Christian generations. In this war, if all the kings and potentates of the earth were on one side; on the other, I see no army, but a mysterious force, -some men scattered here and there in all parts of the world, and who have no other rallying point than a cammon faith in the mysteries of the cross.

"I die before my time, and my body will be give back to the earth, to become food for worms. Such is the late of him who has been called the great Napoleon. What an abyes between my deep mysteries and the eternal kingdom of CHRIST, which is proclaimed, loved, and adored, and is extending over the whole earth !"

Did ever Napoleon, in the height of his impeacknowledgeing the infinite superiority Christ's empire of love, and corroborating the And he will tonow these directions, however pressed by any person of peculiarly enlarged. comprehensive, and honest mind, on suberly bishops can be traced through the Popes and the Saviour it reveals, saves the soul. "He that contrasting the desolating march of earthly con-In querors, with the more tritinphant though peaceful march of Christianity over the nations. And may not many of the rich, mighty, and no ble of this generation, seeing how earthly obliberally in that kingdom' which endureth for-

> WHAT PEOPLE CAN DO WITHOUT. Mankin I might d , without physicians, if they would observe the laws of health, without soldithose who are guided by the Bible; and that ers, it they would observe the laws of christianthey have borne testimony to their sincerity by ity; without lawyers if they would keep their yielding up their lives. But this does not elevate tempers; and perhaps without preachers, if each fanaticism to a level with the true religion. The disciple of Bible truth has evidence of his be

From the Bib'ical Recorder.

Augusta, May 12, 1845. "To the Roy. W. B. Jourson, D. D.:

MEAN BROTHER-It uffords me great please to inform you that, at the first meeting of he Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Bapist Convention, the following resolution wa

NANIMOUSLY adopted : That this Board respectfully request the President of the Southern Baptist Convention make a four among the churches on behalf of de l'oreign Mission enterprize.

"I am with high respect, "J. B. JETER, Pres. Board."

To the Churches comprehended in the Souther Baptist Concention.

DEAR BRETHREN

Having, in compliance with the above reques ntered upon the duties of my mission, I tak the liberty of asking your attention to the foi lowing communication :

You are, dear brothren, with very few excerions, embodied in Associations and State Co. ventions. By this arrangement, the opportunit is afforded of a judicious systematic order contribution and transmission of funds to the re spective Boards of the Southern Baptist Con vention for the propagation of the Gospel . Jeans Christ, The specific modes by which this order shall be carried out, are left your discretion, and become matter of extension

We have in the New Testament a given of der concerning the collection for the samts, viz "Upon the first day in the week, let every one you lay by him in store as God has prospere him, that there be no gatherings when I come. This order for collecting for any other benevo lent object is not binding upon the churches b command, however a!rong!y it may commend is self to their adoption, as an expedient for colecting for all benevolent objects. And to my own mind, as the plan adopted by infinite wis dom for one benevolent object, I am disposed to adopt it for every such object as the wisest and best. But as it is not the practice of our churched a Southern Convention, and entered upon the es to meet on the first day of the week, the work of propagating the gospel of Christ, by the adoption of this plan is generally impractica- appointment of the Foreign & Domestic Boards.

much favor. It is the collection taken up at the in your prayers, your influence, and your contriof the weekly collection, it is very desirable that You will not, dear brethren, let the reproach of this concert of prayer should be generally adop- the foolish builder come upon them ? Oh no! ted throughout the Christian world. And surely This will not do. You cannot consider this cause t is meet that, when we unitedly pray that 'I hy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as support. You will regard it as your cause, the with liberal offerings of money, that the means best services for its advancement on the principlishing the object of our petition. But our of laying up your hundreds and thousands in a actiber monthly nor weekly collections, some I close with the common words of our common other plan must be adopted, if they would come Lord, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive. up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, Let every one, the poor as well as the rich, give in the great cause of evangelizing the world as the Lord has prospered him cheerfully, not With some churches an annual sermon is grudgingly.

reached, after which the collection is taken up. and in the absence of the weekly contribution and the mouthly collection, this plan may be employed to good advantage. There is yet another made for gathering funds for benevolent ob-"I know men, and tell you that JESUS is not jects, which has met with general favor by zation of Societies. The advantages resulting from this made are worthy of consideration ;and as we have no mode pointed out in the scriptures for the contribution for benevolen objects, except "for the saints," we may ver properly, I suppose, exercise our minds on th expedenciv of societies, and adopt them if we think favorably of them.

First then, a society may embody those, wh are not members of the church, that are ye friendly to the object proposed, as well as thos that are members. Life membership, by the payment of a larger sum than that, required to annual membership, might be secured from thos wi ing to contribute in that way. Societie. may be formed by the members of severchurches and their congregations, that may b sufficiently contiguous. Annual meetings an quarterly incetings would give an interest to the object, diffuse more extensively Missionary in tenigence, and collect larger funds. These Societies could avail themselves of fonds deri ved from collections at mouthly concerts, and a annual sermons, and thus enlarge the amoun collected from memberships.

Secondly. As many of our churches are in the habit of making collections, but would, connected with others, be readily brought into such a measure, it would be a good and available work, to have them enlisted in the service in

Thirdly. Since our ganeral benevolent op erations commenced in 1814, the organization of Societies has been a general and powerfu means of sustaining these operations. And what are our Associations and Conventions but benevolent Societies under these names?

It was for these reasons, I suppose, that the Southern Baptist Convention made provision is one of its articles for the admission of Societies into its constituency, and then passed the following resolution:

"Resolved. That, in accordance with the provisions of the 2nd article of the Constitution. his Convention will cordially embrace and afuntate auxiliary Societies upon its principles, and recommend to the brethren the formation of such Societies."

This is one part of the duty assigned me by the Board, and I respectfully request the attent ry family would possess this key to a store of tion of the churches to the measure. These Societies can either send delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention, or transmit their funds to the Associations, and these may send Delegates, or they may send their finds to see your children grow up around you in igthe State Conventions, and these bodies may parance-destitute even of the means of acsend Delegates for the Denomination in cach quiring information by reading-dependent

brethren, to visit as many of you as I can, but terests? We cannot believe it. All who the field is too large for me to occupy every part. So much of it as I can visit, I will readily see, and will receive from its inhabitants their liberal contribution for the general work to which we have set our hand. This work is indeed a great work. Its magnitude is to be measured separates us from, and raises us above the not only by the value of the souls, whose salvation it proposes to effect, incalculable as is their desciple of mine trans and or mende of his beple, for the maintainance of which we have sep- they possess for a common school education.

arajed. This is the supreme authority of the word of God in all points of taith and practice .-For the perservation of the authority of Divine Truth we have sequented-not in oncer but in sorrou-not that we love our Northern breth less, but that we love principle and he Divine Author mare not that we are asserted concernatives. We therefore trust, that our seperation will have a salutary influence upon our rethren from whom we have separated, that they will be led to probtable and serious reflecsober consideration of the Scripture and its pure eachings. We trust, also, that our separation will have

of our government. These United States thust owe their permanency, under God, to the influnce of the principles taught in the Bible. The reservation of these principles by any portion of the citizens of this Republic must be of importance to the whole body, and when so large portion of its citizens as are embodied in the wo Denominations, have separated in their eneral benevelent enterprises from their Northrn brethren, for the preservation of these prinples, the effect must be of a salutary characr. It must be felt through the body politica tatesmen will pause and consider-they will flect thoughtfully and profoundly upon the tenncy of these ultra measures, which have ced a separation between religious bodies, ho, as the disciples of the Prince of Peace, are vers of peace and union. And under such reection letter councils will prevail, God will ss them in the preservation of our liberties. nd sto perpetua be written upon our destiny.

In the magnitude of the work, to which we ave set our hands, you will see the greatness f our obligations to do this work faithfully and th our might. Let us then acquit ourselves like ien; in coming thus tup to the help of the Lord gainst the mighty." Let us lay aside slothfuless, extravagance, vorldliness, and covetousless. Let us cultivate the nobler principles of pirituality, heavenly mindedness, bumility, faith and zeal for God.

Your delegates in conneil, at Augusta, form-In the service of the former I thus address you instead of this plan another has met with in the assured confidence that you will not fall nonthly concert of prayer. And in the absence buttons for the support of such a noble enterprise. of the Lord, as a pauper cause, beggs is in heaven, 'we should accompany our prayers | cause of righteousness and truth, receiving your may be effectively put into operation for accom- ple of duty to God; affording you an opportunity hurches in country places; it is to be feared, do treasury where thieves never enter, and where not engage in the concert. If then, they have rewards ever increasing, are ever to be enjoyed.

Affectionately yours, WM. B. JOHNSON. P. S. Editors of Baptist papers at the South and Sou hwest, are requested to give the above one of more insertions.

Educate your Children.

Hos many parents are there who strugle on through years of toil, from poverty to ompetence, and from competence to wealth, or the purpose of leaving money to their bildren, and yet make no determined czerion to secure their education.

If your children are ignorant, though you ave them a fortune in money, you have, y false economy, withheld from them fthat nowledge which alone can secure them in s stability and proper enjoyment. It were etter for a man's children, if they be left to ope with the world, educated and penniless. ban ignorant and wealthy. Would you sen cour child with the power of self protection igainst tie wie ledness and imposition of the vorld? Give him education. Do you seek o place your off-pring in a trustion where hey may, by their own exections' ascend to he elevation which God assigned them in he economy of creation? Educate them. If you vould give them the consideration nd influence among their fellow men, which conceeded to intelligence slon-if you vould prepare them for their own bighest appiness and for their duties as good citizens, you can do it no other way than by givmg them an education,

Do not say that you have no time to edurate your children, or that you are too poor. or that you live too far from a school. All these dificulties will be overcome when you reflect upon the importance of the subject. Let every neighborhood where there is no school, and where the children cannot read and write, assemble and procure a teacher. perma sently, if they can, or at least until they have learned to read and write, and thus buil the foundation for acquiring information from books by their oven industry. If a teacher cannot be propured, assemble on Sandays, or at other convenient times, and let those who can terch mose who cannot and even thus, it would not be long until eveknowledge and wisdom which is inexhous-

table and far more valuable than money. Are you, a father or a mother, willing to upon the houesty and intelligence of others It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, dear in matters which pertain to their higher inhave arrived at years of maturity have seen and felt the advantages of an education, or the want of it. We see that intelligence rules the world, and that it is this alone which brute creation.

We have but recently heard more than end person say that they would give all the property

and that their children should not go out into he world lacking this essential element of their happiness, prosperity and independence.

parent if they were once aroused to the impor-

Why does the South linger in the rear of many of hor sister States in the present rapid march of intelligence and science, and consequent

Is it not because we have refused to adopt at efficient general system of education, sustained by the taxing power, and carrying its benefits to every child within our border? Doubtless this is the cause. Let the people arouse themselves to the importance of this surject-let pa rents and all patriotic citizens reflect, that upo the virtus and intelligence of each succeeding generation depends the permanence of Republican institutions, and its attendant blessings. individual liberty, security and independence .-U. S. Journal.

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST

MARION.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 16, 1845.

The Southern Baptist Convention. ARCHIBALD THOMAS, Richmond, Va. Treasurer of Foreign Mission Board 'FHOMAS CHILTON, Marion, Perry Co. Ala Treasurer, Damestic Mission Board. M. T. MENDENHALL, Charleston, S. C. Treasurer of Southern Baptist Convention.

AGENTS.

MATHEW BISHOP. E. A. HOOPER, J. J. BRADFORD, A. H. YAR-

RINGTON and Rev. JOHN H. HIGH are our traveiling Agents, and JOHN M. BAILEY of Scottsville, and Baptist Ministers generally are our local agents. Besides these we have none others in the field, and subscribers are reques. ted to pay money, through these only, to our Treasuror, Rev. J. H. De Votie.

We will pay postage on all letters containing money.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications are left out this

"Detta" is informed that his sentiments are very good, but the poetic garb in which they are presented, detracts very much from their

Brother Dunaway of South Cane Brake. is informed that his paper has been mailed regmarly, and his name is on our books.

Exception has been taken to our article last week, on "Lukewarmness at Home." We "little more sleep, a little more slumber, and a little more folding of the arms in sleep."-We deem it our duty to cry aloud and spare not, in all cases, and shall do so let the consequeences be what they may.

The editor of the Religious Herald is requested to send us the number of his paper, containing an article on the Southern Convention in reply to one on the same subject in the Alabama Baptist. We cut out the article and put it in the printers draw for publication, but by some means it has disappeared.

OF The editor of the Cross and Journal, Ohio, informs us that the address of Miss Hitchcock of New York, whom we held up not long since as a traitor to the country, as well as all who take her part, is as severely condemned at the North as at the South. except by a few fanatics. Indeed, and we should like to know if the mass of Northern men are not fanatics .-All abolitionists are fapatics, and these are they who applaud such intemperate, unmondest, and unprincipled women as Miss Kitchcock. Because we held her and her conditters up to publie view, the editor of the Cross and Journal accused us of wishing to invite a mob, and in this grossly misrepresented us, which Dr. Webster in his dictionary calls by a much harder name. The editor thus made himself a defender of the lady and her aids, and now wishes to creep out of the difficulty by the plea that only a few fanatics can be found on that side. But he can't get out so easily. He has identified himself with those few fanatics, and there he shall remain. He says we need not be alarmed. This is not even the least of our thoughts. The c'e. fender of truth and right has no cause to be alarmed, though he may be surrounded by all the powers of darkness.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

We are pleased to acknowledge the reception tion of this paper, and send ours in return. The Constitutionalist is a semi-weekly paper published in Vicksburg, Miss., edited by J. R. CREECY, will be felt for ages, and its value cannot be and devoted to the preservation of the Federal calculated. We remember to have known Mr. Croecy, long time ago when a small lad, both of us then residing in old Edenton, and, so far as we were then capable of appreciating the character of a man we esteemed him, and bewas esteemed generally, a highmended. industrious, enterprising citizen, and a man of talent. We separated, events transpired, and years rolled away, rearing the boy to manhood and the man to ripened age, and hurrying the can Slave-trade. We past into oblivien. We learn that Mr. Creecy particulars .- Zion's Advocate. has passed through a fiery ordeal of adversity laudable ambition.

The Camp Meeting.

We have just returned from the camp mee This is the spirit which would actuate every, ting near Woodville Persy County, which com menced on the 8 h inst., and continued four days. It was not very interesting, being frequently interrupted by heavy rains and a severe s'orm, which threatened the destruction of the whole camp. We were once disposed to discredit the idea of what is called special Providences, but a little expetience has taught us that the world cannot get along wi hout uch l'rovidences. We are not superstitious either, but some how or other we could no brive away the idea that the storm was an exression of God's boly anger, and when we looked about for the cause, we thought there was very little religion in the camp, and t good deal of singing and noise, and but very little praying comparatively. The storm was on the Sabbath, and surely the day was as litle like a Sabbath as we have seen on such at occasion. We were not alone in this opinion. out heard it expressed by others.

We heard two sermons that seemed to con sain a good deal of the right sort of spirit and warmed our hearts, but the rest were ummon place. At one time, when the feel ugs of the congregation were about right, a preacher arose and blazed away for an hour against "the imputed righteousness of Christ." when we had no more use for violent, doctrinal sermon, than we had for Satan in the camp, and, to use a homely phrase, he threw all the fat in the fire. As he told us he would be responsible anywhere for what he said, we have thought proper to notice him here. On Sabbath night he same preacher delivered a lecture for the occasion, and in the course of it remarked, greatly to our surprise, that "he did not know, (implying doubt) that a person was ever converted out of the church, and, therefore, he would advise every one wishing to get religion, week for want of room, but shall appear as to come into the church, giving his case as an instance of one, who tried for a long time, out of the church, to get religion, but could not."-Mr. Alexander Campbell says to the sinner-"baptism or a confession of faith washes away his sins, and when he is in the church and not before, the spirit of God will operate upon his heart." What is the difference between these two? If anything, the latter has the advan-

christians, for the truth of what we said. It intended for the ladies, giving them up as the completed, he is sulky and crabbed, crying a call gentlemen, who occupy the seats intended for the ladies, and talk during the service."-Soon afterwards the hat came round for a collection! For so many people, we have rarely seen better order during service. The number on the Sabbath was about two thousand. On Sabbath night there was much apparent excitement, but we think it was entirely mechanical. and hardly the effect of truth upon the heart, for there was none of it during the day, as though the spirit had to wait until night to exert-his in-

> The accommodations were excellent, and left no room for complaint. The tent-holders manitested a zeal in the cause, which would seem to demand better success.

> NEW YORK CITY BIBLE SOCIETY .- We have received a nest pamphlet containing a report of the proceedings of this Society, for the year 1844-5, also, an address on the "Unity of he Bible." The report is by Lewis Culby and the address by O. B. Judd. The Society is well organized, having a President, 3 Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, Revording Secretary, Depository Agent 49 Manage:s representing 22 churches, of which the Society is composed, and 6 standing Committees, viz: on Finance, Application, Publication, Nominations, Circulation, Coneti. tution, and By-Laws. The report says, that he whole amount contributed from various sources, during the past year, is 1,536 76 .-I he Society has 78 life members, and 494 annual members. The expenditures for Bibles. daring the year, have been \$1,349 08, with which money 1703 Bibles and 3111 Testaments were purchased. Each member of the Board of Managers, is allowed to distribute, gratuitously, each month, 5 Bibles and 10 Testiments. Besides what has been done in their own city and State, they have sent Bibles and Testiments, in reply to pressing applications, to New Jersey, Pennsylvania; Michigan, Judi-

GOV. HAMMOND'S LETTERS.

We hear it stated that Gov. Hammond's views tand in about the same relation to the general centiments of the South, as the views of Mr. Garrison do to the general sentiments of the North. But if so, how are we to explain the fact that his letters are copied into the Alshama Baptist. It was this fact which induced us to

since we knew him, but we are happy to see vocate for publishing a small portion of Gov. is particularly true of male institutions. We can that he has arisen above its waves, and that his Hammond's letters on Slavery, for the very conceive of several reasons why there may be mind, so capable of great things, is again in its good reason that it would be dangerous for a a large attendance upon the examination of fe element, and ready to contend for the goal of a Northern paper to publish such an extract with- male institutions, when girls arrayed in fine out giving an anology. As our humble self is musline and suffused with lovely blushes, if they ropy.

rison and the general sentiments of the North. If this is not a sufficient reason why we copied those letters, we say it was because they contained arguments which abolitionists cannot ouch, much less refute, and they set up a barrier as unpenetrable to their assults as the adamantine rock to the howling tempest.

ABOLITION A CURSE.

The greatest curse that has ever been inflicted upon this nation is the spirit of abolition as it is now, and has been for some few years past, entertained and encouraged by the self styled friends of the slave and enemies of Southern institutions. Where did it come from? Not from the ten commandments delivered to Muses from the mountain and amidst the cloud; for they forbid us to steal, or to bear false witness against our neighbour, or to covet our neigh. bour's ox, or his ass, or his man servent or, his naid servant, or any thing that is his. Not from the Patriarchs; for they attended to their own business and let others alone. Not from the precepts of Christ for he commanded his disciples not to interfere with the civil regulations of the government in which they lived, and to regard the laws and institutions of their country; and he commanded servants to be obedient to thier masters, and masters to do justice to their servants. If then the spirit of abolition did not come from either of these sources, it is very evident where it did come from. It came from the author of confusion, corruption, injustice, and wickedness-from the same monster that tempted woman to sin against God.

To the Readers of the Ala. Baptist-

It has somtimes been urged as an objection to the "Baptist," that it says too much about the Institutions at Marion. But very sure am 1, that instead of this being an objection to our paper, lit should be considered, provided that cellencies. Indeed, the objection originates in the want of a knowledge of a few facts. Some servation of every man, and to the hearts of young men took vacant back seats on the side cotemporaries of other states, about their own is well calculated to give a correct and perma institutions, while they are not once censured .- nent knowledge of this study, and should be remind us of one who has had a long repose, preacher remarked, among other harsh things, states, has our denomination felt so deep and novel as it was interesting. Eighteen boys her institutions of the South under the patronage of our denomination, viz & Wake Forest College, ty. With the officers and trustees of these inconversations in reference to their plans, prospects, and the degree of interest manifested in heir several states, on the subject of education. Besides this a meandering journey by private conveyance, thro' large portions of the states in which these institutions are located, afforded me an excellant opportunity of judging to what extent the people generally feel interested on his subject. As far as my observations have extended, the result is a strong conviction of the truth of what I have just said, that, at no peod, has our denomination in the South felt so deeply interested in the subject of education, as at the present. Of our own state this may, with the greatest emphasis, be affirmed. One more fact should not be forgotten-that the Institutions at Marion, are not like village schools around us simply local in their character, but being under the patronage and control of the Alabama Baptist State Convention, they are really denominational State institutions. And inasmuch as the "Baptist" is our denomational organ in this State, why should it not speak of the denomination of the progress of their own in stitutions? And why should the cry of "puff," "puff," he heard from our brethren, when facis, indisputable and encouraging FACTS in re. ference to these institutions, are found in the s lum sajof cui dei omina icua organ ?

ject of education, the facts above alluded to, be aging, borne in mind, neither I, nor any of those who write for the Baptist, shall I am assured, render perhaps, a lew very contenscious minds, by of adopting the incipient measures for the estab

After the tour and visits referred to in the foregoing remarks, it was with great pleasure been crowned. Their names already embalmthat I found it convenient on my return to at-

The Recent "Howard" Examination.

The interest felt is the progress of this instiution, was manifested by the attendance upon the examination of the classes, of an unusually copy this extract. It will be seen that most of large number of persons from a distance, as the extract is devoted to apologies for the Afri- well as from the immediate vicinity. It is not unusual to have, at the exhibitions of a literary institution a large assembly, while the examina-The above article is an apology of the Ad- tion of the classes are attended by few. This

refered to, we take the liberty to inform the Ad. cannot interest the minds of their auditors by vocate that we know not the views of Mr. Gar | their knowledge, may please the eye by their personal charms; but we can conceive of none but we do know that the views of Gov. Ham of these reasons for a numerous attendmond are received at the South with the most sides tigoti the examintion of classes of ug heartful gratification, and with the highest sense ly boys, and of young men who have been so of the obligation under which we are placed by much engreesed with their recental culture, as to the Governor, for so able a defined of Southern | forget to pay attention to the fashionable forms rights and Southern institutions. He has ne- of making themselves interesting to the eyes of uired for himself an exalted seat in our hearts. spectators. On this account, I was highly which shall be the monument of his greatness. pleased to see so many prevent during all the three days of the examination. And I may be allowed to intimate to those who were not pres ent that they must have been quite profitably employed, if they are compensated for staying

A subject of frequent remark by the visitors

during the progress of the examination, was,

the admirable manner in which it was conduct ed. In the first place it was free and easy. The professors knowing they had little to fear as to the success of the pupils, manifested none of that stiffness we some imes see. The pupils without embarrasement or constraint showed what victories they had gained during the session, over indolence and scientific difficulties; while the spectators, troubled alone by the involuntary desire to be the school boy again, witnessed with delight, the pleasing development of talent in those who are to succeed them on the stage of active life. In the second place, there was no particular part, or prescrib ed form in which they had to be examined .-Teachers of other schools, and graduates who were among the audience, were very politely requested to conduct the examination of several classes and to assist in the examination of others. The classes in Mathematics were nearly all examined by competant gentlemen discon nected with the institution. In the third place the examination was so conducted that all could hear. Of the importance of this I need say

What to the anxious parent, and the interest ed spectator, as well as to the toiling teacher, is most gratifying on such occasions, is to see the pupils show a perfect familiarity with their studies, be able to sustain a critical examination on them without embarassment, and give evidence of that mental improvement, which, by teacher and parent, is deemed an ample reward for what is said be well said, one of its chief ex- their trials and anxitey. That this gratification was afforded the parents and friends of the pupils of the Howard, is certain. The first day The young men present received a very se. of these facts may be learned by becoming was appropriated to the primary department, vere castigation from one of the preachers, who acquainted with the Institutions tnemselves, and which during the past year, has been under the appeared with exceedingly bad grace, because with the plans, objects, and sacrifices of those care of Mr. Rockwell, who has doubtless taken take the liberty to state, that our allusion was the first thing we heard of him was that the who are more intimately concerned in their great pains with this interesting department of not to the Baptist church particularly, but to community had no confidence in him. As is al- management. Another fact is, that our paper the institution. His method of teaching Geogseems to us that no real child of God onght to ladies might come in, and this, I do not think But a more important fact to which I would call more generally adopted. He gave us a speciobject to such warning. Those who object, they failed to do; but on account of it, the attention, is, that at no period, in the Southern men of the progress of a class in elecution, as and being awaked out of his sleep before it is "there are some men here whom we cannot so lively an interest in the subject of education, ing placed on the stage at once, with most asas at the present. This interest has been fast tonishing success, declaimed in concert. The increasing too, since the formation of the South- | two other days were devoted to the examination ern Baptist Convention. Within a few months of the higher classes, in Natural Philosophy, past it has been my pleasure to visit three of the Physiology, Alegebra, Geometry, Surveying, Mental Science, Logic, Horace, Greca Majora Racine &c. &c. In all these the studentsgene-The Furman Institution, and Mercer University rally appeared well, and evinced the most gratifying interest, and cheering progress in their stitutions I held free, and may add, interesting studies. There were however, too or three who had evidently been idlers during the ses sion. In all their studies they showed plainly that both diligent class-mates and faithfu in structors have alike been insufficient to inspire them with a love of books. I was glad that the number of this class was so remarkably small.

The declamations interspersed through the exercises of each day, gave them a very pleasing rarity, and well deserved the praises so lib.

"Howard" Exibition.

I have heard it remarked that a striking pe culiarity in the plan of instruction at the Howard, is, that the students are so early taught to write. And if one be allowed to judge from the recent exhibition, I think the remark a just one. The yong gentlemen who delivered original orations on this occasion, were nearly all in the Preparetry and Freshman classes. Three or four only were in the Sophomore class. And vet their orations were marked by an originality of thought, many of the beauties of style, and elegance of delivery, that many Juniors and Sestate Convention present, were delighted to see the Theological class, whose efforts at writing,

ourselves obnoxious to the odium of any, save, their numbers, had God reserved the privilege bese brethren now to witness the success, with which their deliberations in Talladega, have cess shall be referred to in coming time, with turned bringing their shieves with them." thrilling delight, and shall cheer many a desponing heart.

> R. H. A. Marengo Co., Ala. August 7th, 1845.

> > For the Alabama Baptist.

SIMON MORRISS, CFL.

For the Ala. Baptist, CAMP MERTING.

Mg. Epiron: Having recently attended the Camp meeting held mear Woodville, I take the held on the first Tuesday evening in anth month as on some former occasions. There were some. als or eight Ministers present, among whom were the Rev. Mesers. Boring and Lavert. Dr. Boring delivered two excellent discourses in my heuring : chaste and forcible, in style, impressive, tender and solemn in delivery. The Doctor is evidently an able man, uniting the suguitor in made, with the fartiter in es. His heart more, B. L. and L. R. Barnes, L. Dobb. C. J. is in his work, and he labor like one who feels the worth of souls. At the conclusion of his Jones, a Methodist minister, also, in the class discourse, a deep solemnity rested upon the audience, and it was unfortunate that this should con, jr., Pastor, and myself, a member of said be dispelled by a rainbling 'exhortation' from a church.

less interesting speaker. Mr. Lavert is well known as a man of strength. and attentive. There were at different tim So hugely developed is his bump of combative- during the meeting, about forty occupying the ness, that he never permits an opportunity to anxious seat, twelve or lifteen of whom bridge ones without mounting his theological war-horse sed conversion before the meeting closed ; only and rushing forth against his Presbyterian and six, however, were received by experience, and Baptist brethren. On this occasion, he made a but four of those baptized. furious assault upon the doctrine of "Imputation,' swinging his ponderous battle-axe rightand ny days to come : believing that such seed, so left, at random, and cleaving down his imagina. well sown, will not fail of producing a good cross ry opponenis in the most gallant style. He especially when watered by the tears of plous might have spared himself the toil and sweat and fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, mis. dust of the fight, if he had known, what I sus- isters and people. We might indeed here re ected to be true, that there was not an individ- late some thrilling incidents which occurre ual in his audience who entertained the senti- through the progress of the meeting; for instance nents so freely assailed by this champion.

y interesting sermon, well calculated to arouse prayers of God's children, sisters, their brothers, lumbering Christians. He arged them to husbands, their wives, &c. But these are of ttrive for " perfection," saying he never expect- counstances so common upon such occasion, that ed to preach a sermon to christians without we need merely hint at them. There is one bringing forward the claims of a doctrine whose incident, however, of so strange, and yet interes blessed power he felt in his own heart." What- ting nature, that I must not pass over it. There ever may be thought of the view entertained by is a private school going on in the neighborhood the preacher, all who know him will admit, that of our church, for the education of the deaf, an he approaches as near to the stan ard he holds dumb. These students attended our mosting up, as any man in these degenerate days.

Messrs. Young, Thomas, and others whose ward at different times for prayer; yet they came names I did not learn.

but little interest in the congregation. On Sab. ly grown, came forward manifesting as much bath night, it was understood there were three

The night meetings were attended with a de gree of noise and apparent confusion, which seemed hardly conformable to the apostalic injuction to have every thing done decently and rder. The singing and praying, shouting nd screaming, all going on at the same time. was continued by the colored people till midnight

Whether, on the whole, greater good or evil results from these assemblies, is a question yet open for debate; I apprehend. A leading Methdist informed me that camp-meetings had de generatek in modern time. As the country is low thickly settled and houses of worship are numerous, the necessity for these encampments seems no longer to exist, and christians of al cenominations may properly inquire whether thep should not be dispensed with altogether.

I cannot close without paying a deserved tri bute to the generous hospitality and christian kindness and courtesy of the tent-holders, or this occasion. Every possible arrangement was made for the comfort of visitors, and for the safe. and care of their horses and baggage. I was so fortunate as to find myself in the tent of Mr. Jesse Brown, whose efforts, seconded by those of his estimable mother, his amiable lady, and the 'Doctor,' were unremitted to provide for all the most comfortable accommodations. The able not only groaned with plenty but with lux erally bestowed upon them by the auditors .- uries, offering a temptation to indulgence scarce. But before closing this article I must say a few ly othordox, at such a time and place. Indeed, this profusion of the good things of this life is not very favorable to clear headed, intelligent reflection, on the life to come.

Yours truly,

M. P. JEWITT.

Marion, Aug. 13, 1845.

For the Alabama Baptist. HOME MISSIONS.

By the resolution, and appointment of the Southern Baptist Convention, a Domestic Mission Board was located at this place. Marion, Ala. The brethren appointed, with one or two exceptions, have excepted their appointments, and have entered upon the duties assigned them. niors might well envy. The members of the Their inexperience induces them to proceed to, and requested togoto work there. With with caution, lest, by some imprudent measure. among the most promising speakers, several of they should impede the progress of that work which must ultimately prosper. The Board If, together with the importance of the sub- and whose progress in study, are highly encour- having secur d the labors of our esteemed bro-To a few brethren in Convention at Tallade. Secretary, are in hopes of doing something worga in 1841, disheartened by the smallness of the ot the name, and in some measure, com-

ana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Florida, saying what ought to be known in reference to lisment of this institution. How gratifying to there is much destitution in our own country, sity, not inclination, court which it becomes our duty to supply, as well as place. to send the gospel to heathen lands. So far as the experiment has been tried, domestic mission. ed in the memory of a grateful people, shall live ary labor bas not been in vain. " Those who in the affections of generations, and their suc- have gone forth bearing precious seed, have re-

But it should be remembered that the Board here is but the almoner of the bounties which may be committed to us, and it is not desired that we should incur liabilities, and thus involve the Convention in debt. It is hoped that the nual Camp Meeting heretofore kept up by the Baptist's at Wooks, in Talladega county, trom circumstances unforceseen by the Church, will not be held this fall, us was contemplated. By order of the Church. ton, such funds that we may begin to operate of. forty to do something more. Let those who have the means on hand, not wait till fall, or winter, but which w. August 11th, 1845.

The Wetumpka Argus, and Whig, will please forward them at once, that we may do something of his being before the present year shall close.

The Board will hold mouthly meetings, (and oftener if requested.) for the transaction of he siness. These meetings are appointed to be liberty to send you a word or two respecting it. At these times our missionaries will be appoint The number of people in attendance was ve- ed, and their field assigned, and whatever also ry large, though not so great, I was infor med may be presented for the action of the Bound

For the Alabama Baptist.

A Baptist Camp Meeting held with the Con cord church, Winston Co., Miss., broke as yes terday, after a continuance of seven days, ministering brethren present were S. S. Land Caldwell, J. Murchead, W. W. Robertons, and a brother Miles from Georgia, with Elder J. Mt.

The congregation most of the time, was large Yet we hope to be gathering the fruit for me

parents searching out, and bringing up their Brother Scales, of this place, preached a ve- children that they might have the benefit of the four in number, none of them manifested any Appointed discourses were also delivered by concern, though their friends were coming for not, nor seemed concerned till the fourth day When I left, on Monday morning, there was at night, when one of them, a young man steas. concern as any moarner on the ground, he continued coming forward every opportunity, showing equal concern to the close of the meeting and on the last night of our meeting, the other three came forward with equal concern, and one of them wept aloud for a considerable time Many were the conjectures made by the no doubt, as to the influences operating upon them, and very prouable some of my readers may conclude that it was nothing more than sympos thy, that while they were seeing others affected. they, from more congeniality of feeling, partook He, who made us to hear, can speak in such manner as to be understood by the deaf mute. If mere sympathy was the moving spring of their action feeling ! I ask why are they not moved upon every time they see sach effect, which by the live, is not the fact, for we have had mourners to come forward upon former occasions, and those too that were allied to, and as. sociated with some of these same young moat but they never asked our prayers before.

> Again, if it was more syminthy, why did they not all go up at the same time! why did three out of the four wait, tell the last night of the meeting? All will surely admit that the same causes, will always produce the same effect .-I conclude, then, that it was God's work, and therefore, it was marvelous in our eyes. We infer therefore the necessity of those, who have ing sars to hear, that they give head to what they hear, lest these de if mates about it ise up in judgment against them.

WILLIAM M. FARRAR.

American Indian Mission Association SENI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD (Constuded from our last.)

Rev. Joseph Smedly, of A kausas, was appointed a missionary last September; but for sometime he could not enter upon the duties of his appointment, for want of requaits assistance, which the Board were unable to render, But, immediately on hearing that brother Dyer had left his very promising field of labor, brother Smedley was written this request be promptly complied. His famis ly and home are near the line between the white settlements and the ladings, whence he makes excursions among the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Greeks, of about two hunther, Rev. D. P. BESTOR, as Corresponding dred and seventy miles extent. He has great encouragement in his labors, accounts of Which the Board have perused with thrilling municate to the importance of the unertaking, interest. Some years ago he resided in the All who have inquired, must be satisfied that Chuctaw country as a missionary, but neces-

ten it with

notorious as a sinner and a fiddler. Brother of my heart." Islands could read, and possessed a Bible. when our missionary, the last summer, visited ped,"

preach to my people." marks, "we still carry on our meetings. I most beautiful spot for the occasion." borhood have professed religion. In all faithful brother Islands. about twenty are ready for baptism. All Brother Potts is, at present, much engagour members are still in good standing

just got up to preach to the congregation dian Territory. when he rode up; and I preached to them to the best of my ability. We had very interhouse for communion. The people met on Saturday evening. There were to many that they could not all get into the house. Brother Smedley preached to them, and Harry, the great fiddler, exhorted to them. Tuckabatchee Baptist Church came down many were weeping and sobbing, and some were rejoicing and praising God."

or si ! more on his next visit to that, place. He administered the Lord's Supper to the Canadian church. He says, that so deep some difficulty he got through was die ex-

was not on the decline, but baptism was postponed, and a place appointed for it on the Choctaw side of the Canadian river. for reasons which will be perceived in the fol-

Smedley's jetter: the midst of violent persecution. You will be pained to hear that four more have been the lash. The Saturday before I reached ed brother Jesse, received filly strokes, five hundred varids from the house of broths er gave of the matter was as follows: "I was returning to my house when I saw at the distance of about two hundred yards, about that a lof you co he to take one poor old came and said I want to tie you. I then put gilance, the interest of Indian reform. out my hands and crossed them, and he seconed to wonder; and said he never saw the like that I should be so willing to put out my hands to be tied. Again they all

locted that brother Islands was converted They bung down their heads, and seemed therefore appears in the traternity of benevolent about three years since, through the instru-mentality of a free colored man named Jesse, Lord that I felt no bad feelings against them; great work which has not been fully undertaken and a recently converted man who had been but I did freely torgive them from the bottom

"Such," adds brother Smedley, "was the and without a minister to baptize him, or in- simple and affecting tale our old brother told. struct him, or a church to unite with him, and I have no doubt his mild magnanimits be commenced and continued preaching to will de more for the cause of Christ, than all ase until the tribe shall become extinct. This his people with great success. He had his past irreproachable conduct. I nuder- body contemplates the Indians as a whole-us a been laboring in this way about two years, stand that one native female has been whips people; and it has engaged in the work of res-

that place and haptized him, and those who ! "At brother Islands' I preached to a crowhalf been instrumental in his conversion, and ded house from "Be thou faithful unto death. sixty three others. Afew extracts from his and I will give thee a crown of life." We letter, cannot be uninteresting. After mod- had a solemn time. As I have done nothing estly expressing doubts of his qualifications among the Indians for which they could, in for the work of a missionary, he says, that the slightest degree impeach me, and having it seems to me, if I shrink from the cross of always received from the natives, and the my master, Jesus Christ, I will find no rest Agents, every mark of respect, I do not an in this world, nor in the world to come. I ticipate any interruption, I have, however have been preaching to my people ever since with brother Islands, postponed the baptism I was converted, and have learned that Christ of the candidates before mentioned, both on will save all that believe in him. So I will account of the unsuitableness of the place. Take the appointment, and will continue to aud also because of the excitement through sing a quarter of the Globe. The population it the persecution. We shall attend to the or After expressing his sorrow on account of dinance if spared, on the 23d of March, on tries, but it is supposed to embrace ten or ele brother Dyen's leaving the country, he re- the Choctaw side of the Canadian river, a

them, and they have received the word of Smedley, would be within the Choctaw coun-God gladly. In the village near where I try nearer his residence. Nor is it practilive, many are seeking their Saviour. Jesus cable for him to supply the demand for min-Christ; and three have found the Saviour isterial labors among the Choctaws of Canaprecious to their souls. In a viilige twenty dian river, and the Creeks. A missionary. miles off, a great many are praying; two of therefore who could devote himself wholly them have found prace with God, we believe to the work of the ministry, is very much from their experiences. Some in my neigh- needed for that region, in addition to our

ed in preparing the Academy, of which he Brother Smedly visited as on the 26th has charge, for operation. The success of of December, and found us all in Camp meet. that institution will promise much for the proing. We had been there two days. I had motion of religion in that section of the la-

Future Action.

The board feel confident that they differ not the great importance which they attach to the be one million of Indians. One of their towns work of Indian reform, and in acknowledging contains about 20,000 inhabitants. In the the very weighty responsibilities which rest up- more eastern parts of the country, are large on the institution. The work dovolves upon A. merican christians. 'It cannot be expected that other nations will do much for the saivation of Lalso preached. On Sabbath our congrega- the aborigines of our country. Our obligations tion increased very much. The members of to help them are stronger than others are prepared to feel. We are on the ground they have and communed with us. The house was full, occupied -they have sustained irreparable dam- blood. In the adjoining region of Venezue- ertions were performed. and the piazza, and a great many in the yard. ages as a people, by our taking possession of la (or Carracas) it is supposed that there are It was a very interesting thing for the Indi- it. We are prosperous as they are poor. We eighty three thousand Indians. Some of aus. We have every reason to believe that posses the means of helping them; and although we cannot repair the vast diminution of numthe spirit of God was with us, for a great bers, we can give the Gospel, and civil and liserary institutions to the remnants living, and make them more blessed than they ever were, Another letter from brother Smedley, une or ever could be in their barbarous condition. number, Guaraunos, about 8,000 in number, yet, there was none who could in such simple der date of the 22 tof February, gives an There is a peculiar fitness in the assumption of the, Choctaws, and expected to baptize five We understand their wants and wees better subdued in the interior. than those at a greater distance, and can more understandingly, ____ consequently, more efficiently and economiem, prelieve them. We are better prepared to to appreciate the advantages gaton, and with houself that it was with for we have more recently than others. ly suffered by them; and we now covet what The state of religion among the Creeks is attainable, a rich reward of conscience by Island of Terra del Fuego is inhabited by the returning good for evil, while at the same time we atone as far as the nature of the case will admit, for wrongs for which they have reason to complain of white men. The work not only devolves upon American christians, and with lowing painful story extracted from brother increased weight upon the southern and western christians, but the baptists ought to feel the He says, "On the 11th of February, we force of those obligations in a superior degree, reached the house of our brother Islands. They have labored a quarter of a century to whom we toun I stan ling fast in the faith, in promote the ado tion of a feasible plan of Infaken brethren of other denominations, viewed | form difficult and hard work, than the missionadian reform. Our brethren, worthy, but misthe subject in a different light, and we had to ries whom this Association will employ. severely whipped, and others are expecting contend with their errors, and their sympathies. The plan for which we pleaded has been adop- of North America, and many other considera- word as it fell from his lips, and well they might that place, our aged and universally esteems ted, affording encouragement to work for the In- tions, make the present time peculiarly tavorable For, dians beyond any thing ever before known, for carrying forward our work successfully; and Our Pedo baptis, brethren now, with praisewor- even the present political agitations in Mexico, er Islands. The account which the suffers thy zeal, are availing themselves of the facilities we have good reason to believe, will result fato advance in this work, which are held out to vorably for the Association, and notwithstanding view by this new state of things; and we should in the countries turther southeast, obstacles not In the church, or out of it, he displayed the same be neglecting our own work, if we were to al. altogether informidable may be apprehended, parestal care over his brethren and sisters; nor sired. Influenced by the life of a crucified Savior low ourselves to fall in the rear of others. Furth- we may hope that they will appear less appar was his aid and advice given alone to those of [a sincere faith in him,] the actions of a long two hundred men who seemed to be watch- er, we feel that a peculiar responsibility rests on ling as we approach them. The South Ameri- his own denomination. He scorned to be life, are but the alternations of efforts to act ing, I then thought, it will not do to try to the American Indian Mission Association; bes cans have long been in a restless condition; the bound down by the trammels of sectarianism; in perfect conformity with the holy will of God. run away any more; but I must stand true cause it is, we believe, the only institution in ex Gospel would insure tranquility and blessings his soul was amply large to contain the believers Distrus ful of self, but in humble reliance on this time. (On a forum occasion of this kind istence which makes the salvati n of the Indians beyond those of which they have hitherto been in Christ throughout the Universe. He prohe fled and remained absent until the storm the parameunt object to effort. With all other capable of conceiving. for that time passed away.) I sat down by societies which are assisting the aboriginal the door, and they all came galloping up to tribes, not excepting the Babtist board of For- for tallen man, and we have been so much fathe house and surroun led me; and I said, eign Missions, Indian missions is no more than vored as a nation, as christians, as members of rians. a matter of secondary consideration. The a benevolent Association; and in view of the what have I done, no what is the reason principal object of their labor is Foreign Mrs- condition of the Aborigines, and our obligations sions. It cannot therefore be expected that those to them, and of the inviting opportunities which man? What have I done, my friends? And institutions can feel the same solicitude for now present themselves for doing them good, He has been often seen, illustrating in his pecuthey said we will tell you by and by. I then succes, that the society does which operates ex- and the confidence of success which humble reshook hands with them all, and they went clusively for the benefit of the Inlians. Nor liance upon God, must inspire us, surely there of the Scriptures to a social circle of young perand sat down for quite an hour. Then one can others be expected to guard with equal vi-The missionary hads the condition of the Ab-

any other heathen nation. Christian Govern- of many generations.' And, in behalf of all, we that he enlisted the attention of his young audithe continent, and brought the aboriginals into went back and sat down nearly an hour, a state of dependence peculiar to this case. After that, one came and fied a rope around Government places agents among them to conend was thrown over the trol the intercourse of all white men with them. '-ew me up until my We cannot go among them but by the perm' and, tied my sion of Government, nor propose any "rough which would bring them within

by any other. The views of the missionaries Marion, Ala., on the 7th inst., Mrs. Jans and of the societies which support them so far as we have the means of judging, seldom extend beyond a few isolated tribes: and even among these the labor is often porformed under an appalling impression that the numbers must decre cuing them from extermination. It does not approach them as the physician does his patient or whose recovery he has no hope with mere anodynes to alleviate his pains and make him die easy. It works becaue it would be sinful to neglect it-because it is a pleasure to perform it, and because it perceives nothing to rendesuccess impracticable, but much to encourage action. It therefore attempts and expects affect a radical cure. The work of the Associ ation will not be completed until the joyful news of salvation through Jesus Christ shall be proclaimed in the years of all tribes in both North

The field we have entered is extensive, compriis true, is not so dense as in many other counven millions of original inhabitants, and about the same number of others, whose condition mohave been in other villages and preached to The more appropriate sphere for brother rally is deplorable as that of the natives or of any heathen nation in the world; and with these races of men there is such a comming- ling that in approaching the one, we necessarily

come in contact wirh the other. The portion covered by the people of the U nited States, and the civilized parts of Canada, is an exception of but a speck compared with the whole. We have, therefore, before us a fourth part of the world to work upon: aud material consisting of about twenty-two millions, or unwards; and with very partial exceptions a. years. mong the Indians on our borders, this field is unoccupied by others. Oher societies have sailed across the seas to Asia, Africa, and Europe, and have left America for us.

It is estimated that there is yet four mil lions and a half of the Aborigines in North America, including Mexico and its dependencies. Further south-east in Central Aesting times. Appointment was made at my from the other members of the Associution, in merica, in Guatimala, there are supposed to many dangers to which a life of sin and guilt scious of his insufficiency and living at the foot words. districts thinly inhabited by uncivilized Indi-

Still further sonth-east in New Grenuda, in a population of about 1.800:000 one millien may be estimated as being of Indian these, but not all, have submitted to a state these, but not all, have submitted to a state greater beauty and force than did Mr. Spinks. sessing a practical and discriminating mind, of dependence and vassalage, under the Spa- Uneducated as he was, for with firmness of purpose; useful and very effinish and Cutholic voke. Other tribes are . Fair Science had not shed its beauties o'er his unsubdued, as the Goahirus, about 30,000 in

baptized five on the Canadian river among tern States of the Union . We are near to them. ber about 700,000, besides those who are un-

In Chili there are, perhrps, 500,000 Indians, most of whom are submissive to the Spaniards. The interior of Patagonia, is inhabited by unsubdued Indians; the number not known, but probably a nounting o on cor two millions. In cent, it is said that a few of the original inhabi. tants remain; in all about 3700. The large

We must not, however, disguise a fact, which, the Indians are usually attended with more toil,

servants will arise and build."

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., by Rev. P. Jewett, Dr. LOCKWOOD ALISON of Wil-Co., to Miss Ann Judson, daughter of Rev. artwell, of this place.

Her and Wayland on Slavery. STIC Slavery considered as a Scriptu-

stitution; in a Correspondence between

ichard Fuller, D. D., of Beaufort, S. C. v. Francis Wayland, D. D. of Proviny. I have read enough on this subvery able discussion of the subike manner. No one should

> d and Christian apirit that ick, is a beautiful commengospel. This discussion is

will long he a book of refer-

OBITUARY.

DEPARTED this life, at her residence near WELDH, in the 86th year of her age. MRS. WELCH moved from Chesterfield Dis.

trict, South Carolina, to Marion, 20 odd years ago, and was one of the first settlers of this secion of country. Though she did not connect horself with any church, she led a life of the strictest morality and uprightness, was esteemed by all who knew her, and met death with perfect resignation, giving assurance to those a round her, that she had made her peace with God. She has left several children here and in South Carolina, to mourn their loss, though they nourn not as those without hope, and to realize to fact that we know not how to appreciate the alue of a mother until we lose her But she and filled up the measure of her days, even nore than is usually allotted to man, and being oppressed by the afflictions of age she was anx. our to depart and spend an eternity of blessed. ness with the saints on high. We are informed Inst., at his residence in Dalias County : Etby one who attended her closely in her last sick. DER WILLIAM KIRVAN; by hirth and educaness, that she has never witnessed more partion a North Carolinian. Early in life he tience under afflictions. We are sorry to say married in South Carolinia, and resided in that that but few attended the remains of the depar. | state until his removal to Alabama. ELDER ted to the grave, and assisted in performing the Kinvax was born 11th. October 1777. Was last, sad rites frumanity can claim. When the converted and baptized in September 1810; by rich die many flock to the tomb to pay them this Eller Daniel White the then Paster of the Bap respect, but the poor, alas! none care for them tist Church of Society Hill, South Carolinia.both, the same worm destroys them both, and alone will fully unfold. His native vigur of

EDITOR. For the Alabama Baptist. Another Good Man gone to his Reward! DIED-On the 28th of March last, the Rev LEWIS SPINES, at the advanced age of 80

The subject of the above brief notice was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, in ness in the faith of Christ Jesus." In the prov-

exposer them, be girt on the sword and buckler of the cross, "he gospel of the grace of God," long and successful career as a preacher of the "the churches over which the Holy Ghost had gospel in North Carolina, he removed to Clark made him overseer." In his Lf y-third year he county, Alabama, in the year 1918, from whence was ordained and set apart to the ministry. In he removed in 1834, to Mississippi; the last South Carolina he Baptized two hundred and stage upon which his useful and benevolent ex- twenty one persons. His memory will long be

been the lot of this obituary, to listen to one, who He ever was a kind Brother : a faithful Pastor: inculcated the sublime truths of the gospel with a zealous Preacher; eloquent in prayer; pos-

In Buenos Ayres, what are termed civilized and unadorned language, exh bit the beauties of Alabama. His labors in the unnistry have Indians, because subject to the Spaniards num- religion in such a fascinating way, or portray been blessed to the Churches of Christ here alsin and guilt in a more forcible and heart-touch- ing by Buptism of sixty seven immortal beings. ing manner, than the subject of this notice .-The writer has been fortunate enough, through churches around feel his loss, it is the church at life, to have heard some of the most distinguish. Carlowville, of which he was a useful member ed preachers of the Union, men whose lips which must most deeply realize it. Full of seemed as if "touched with a living coal from years, like the ripe sheats, he has been gathered on the minds of their hearers that solemuity that awe, that the very nature of the subjects de. year, manded. Their thoughts were no sooner uttered, than they "fled like fat cy's vision," and were no longer thought of. Not so with Mr. We must not, however, disguise a fact, which, Spinks; he in describing the goodness, the though it may be felt by some of the missiona-grandeur, and the mercy of God, would in ries, has, perhaps, not been well understood gethoughts that breathed and words that burned," nerally, namely : that missionary labors among dissipate all doubts from the most obdurate einner's heart as to the certainty of a future punishdifficulties, and obstacles, and consequently may ment of the wicked; or a place of reward for be said to be harder to perform, than those those who know and serve the Lord. The among the heathen of other countries; but it is shuffling of feet, the uneasiness displayed by presumed that none are better qualified to per- many audiences, were never exhibited when he was speaking. When he ascended the pulpit, a deep silence pervaded the congregation.-The prevalence of peace in the greater part | With breathless attention they hung on every

"His words had such a melting flow. And spoke the truth as sweetly well, They dropped like heaven's serenest snow,

And all was brightness where they fell.' scribed no man jor his creed, nor was he of such a passive tool in the hands of designing Secta-

"Heaven ne'er meant him for that passive thing That could be struck and hammered out to suit

Another's taste and faucy." tiar and happy manner, some abstruce rassages will be unwilling to participate most zealously his remarks with an appropriate anecdote, or in this good work of building the old wastes, of some thrilling incident, of which his mind furorigines of North America different from that of repairing the waste cities, and the desolations unshed inexhaustible stores. It was in this way ments (so denominated) have taken possession of adopt the language of Nehemiah. "The God ence, and the result was, that his remarks were of heaven, he will prosper us: therefore we his always productive of good, and his reproots, which were administered with gentleness, so far from given offence, were received as the ad mouitions of a father. Thus:-

> "He tried each art, reprov'd each dull delay, Aller'd to brighter worlds, and led the way." himself with this world's goods presented themselves to him through his long and eventful life, vet he died, comparatively speaking, poor .the perishing dross of the world. Whilst all mansion of glory, glory to God and the Lamb, around him seemed anxious to amass wealth, that was slain, but lives again. "Blessed are nothing; but would

"Vanish, and like the baseless fabric of a vision Labors, and their works do follow them." leave not a wreck behind.

His thoughts were occupied on more momenlous subjects. He cared nothing for the comspecimen of controversial day; he was only solicitous for that immortal part, whice shall survive

"Unburt, amid the war of elements, of matter, and the crush of worlds. gospel. This discussion is reads it need read noth. But his earthly career has now ended. 'The the first day of October next, with the usual large to form a correct view of places that have known him shall know him no and efficient corps of experienced and accomplish-Lutheran Observer.

ecuted and put at solaw gospel tor more than furty gears, or until affliction prevented him from longer doing so, his cents—254 pages, 18mo, cents—254 pages, cents—254 page

to a bester and happier State. The angel of friends. He expressed no fear at his approach, for he had long been expecting him. He had no desire to live longer for he had filled out the measure of his days. His only wish, as expressed, was, that he might retain his senses brough the trying scene. This wish it is supsed he was gratified in, for although speech ess for sometime previous to his death, yet, it s the opinion of all who were present, (and they were many,) that he remained in his sensee to the very last. Thus has passed off of the stage of action lamented by a large circle of relations and friends, a truly good, virtuous and pious man. Who is it that on witnessing the death of such a person, can torbear exclaiming, May I die the death of the righteous, and may my last end be like unto their's!"

Lauderdale Co. Miss. July 12, 1943.

For the Alabama Baptist. DEPARTED this life, on the morning of 26th, utarly invited to this fact. - There are nine Pianes but God. Yet the same space of ground con-tains them both, the same clod covers them menced a tife of usefulness, which eternity and Charts. while the rich man opens his eyes in torment, lintellect, bore him above the deficiency of a the poor Lazarus finds rest in the bosom of A. very limited education, and by the 'grace which was given unto him' he occupied a positionwhich endeared him at once to every member of that large and highly useful church. There he exercised the gift of Exhortation, while it succuraged and confirmed the believer, caused the impenitent deeply to feel. He also there used the office of Deacon, so well, as to "pur-chase to himsell, a good degree and great holdhere he felt more than ever the necessity of He embraced the Baptist religion when twen. preaching the Gospel. With a mind but little ty one years of age, rnd shortly after, feeling it cultivated, yet of more than 'ordinary capacity, a duty incumbent on him to warn sinners of the and deeply imbued with the grace of God; conof religion, and thus clothed in the panoply of as preached by him, proved the power and the Is vested in the Principal, aided by his Association Truth, he went forth to proclaim the love of his wisdom of God" to the coversion of many. His in the Faculty of Instruction. A prompt and Redeemer for a lost and dying world. After a labours in the ministry, were successful in all

dear to the churches in that state, and particu-As a "Herald of the Cross," it has seldom larly those, of which he had the watch-care,with firmness of purpose : useful and very efficient in the government and business of the

On the 11th. of February 1836, he reached

A life of usefulness is closed, and while the into the garner of the Lord; a few more weeks

Since last February, he has been a subject of ses must never be more expensive than the unidisease, often painful; its length protracted .-During his entire illness, his mind was tranquil: his heart staved on God; and in the moment of Death, his mental powers unimpaired, his spiritual vision Clear, he may with truth be said to have fallen asleep in Jesus. I was privileged to be much with him; and shall ever cherish a recollection of the delight of those high bopes : the confident expectation, and yet humble reliance, with which he oft dwelt upon an unclouded eternity, A careful heart-felt examination. enabled him to say and feel the tull comfort of the language of Paul 2nd. Tim. 1, 12, A teagful eye, a subdued tone, often show the sincerity of a heart, which words were too feeble fully to disclose; a considence, not slightly acquired, a hope not lightly cherished .-His language often was, "if I have ever been instrumental in the least good ascribe it entire. ly to the grace of God," and to that grace he ever looked, for all he hoped tor, all he ever de-Christ, he committed his soul to him, with the "comforting and well-founded hope, of confident Since our Divine Master has done so much a plastic nature, that he could be moulded into expectation." The power of that cross, he Preparatory Department, and all English preached to the comfort of others, was his own | Studies through the whole course. comfort, consolation and stay. The time of his departure was at hand, the frail body wasted by disease, emaciated by its long protraction. Drawing and Painting, was fully ripe for the grave, and the heaven-born Wax Work, per lesson, spirit had long desired to break away &be at rest. The tear of tender affection is dried up; the sor-row of deepest anguish is soothed, in the con-Boans, per month, including fuel, lights, fident assurance, that our loss is his eternal | washing, bod, bedding fac. gain. To the sorrowing relatives of my Father Incidentals, (fuel and servant for schoolin the gospel, whilst you have lost a devoted Husband; a fond and affectionate Father; a kind and faithful Brother; let his useful life, his the price of Board and Tutton has been engage. from the rich treasury of the Lord, draw that

> pure and living water; you have each felt the with "the times;" and the honors of the institution healing balm, issuing from its sacred pages, it Although numberless opportunities to enrich has never failed to soothe the sorrows of the has never failed to soothe the sorrows of the heart and when you drink deep, then turn and half in advance, for each term of hve months; the by the eye of faith, behold the ransomed spirit, balance at the end of the term. in praise and adoration before the throne of God, He seemed wholly careless about hoarding up now raising its clear accents of praises in the mansion of glory, glory to God and the Lamb, at the discretion of the Principal. that would in their last moments avail them the dead which die in the Lord, for henceforth : yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their at a small charge.

A wemter of the Corlowille Church.

JUDSON Female Institute.

Number of Pupils present last year, 172. A Justitution, under the same Principal, Pao.

Particular attention is given to Reading, 89 ting and Dollning, throng on the Inductive System, and with greet and ship, exclusively. All pupils are taught Vocas Muss. charge. The Pestelonnian method is

with the most satisfactory results.

It is not expected that all Pupils will pursue course requisite to obtain a Digloma. Young dice may enter the fastitute at any time, and sue such studies as they may prefer. These who are advanced as far as the Junior Class, and confine their attention to the English branches, are realised iff the Paterian County.

The course prescribed for those who assise to the honors of the Implication is expensive and elevated.

ted, the Frustees being desirous to make therong

MUSEC DEPARTMENT.

The ablest Professors and Teachers are sugar-ed in this Department, and at the highest solaries in the South. The attention of Parents is partiein the Institution; one of which is Coleman's Alouan Piano, combining in itself the brillings of the common Piano, the sweetness of the Section phine, and the majesty of the Organ. No addi-

The Institution to furnished with a valuable Apparatus for illustration in Natural Philosophy Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, &c. It is also provided with a large collection of Maps, Atlance THE LIBRARY

Contains the most important works in Ancient Classical and Modern English Literature, as also History, Antiquities, Bography, &c.

THE SEMENARY EDEPECE Is a splendid building, finished in a style of con-venience, taste, and elegance, rarely surpassed; and furnishing accommodations for 150 or 200 sta-

dents. It occupies a commanding site, in a loca-THE PROTEUCTION in the various studies pursued, is of the most ther-

ough character. It is intended that the pupil shall 1765; and consequently was a speciator, if not idence of God, he removed to a thickly seitled, fully understand every subject which engages her a participator, of those scenes which "tried but destitute part of the district of Dari ington : attention. By combining familiar lectures with the teaching of the text-book, the instructor causes the knowledge acquired by the student to accuraa practical character, and teaches her how it may he applied to the duties of common life. The pupil learns things, not mere names-ideas, not mer

cheerful onedience to the laws is always expected; and this is enforced by appeals to the reason and the conscience of the pupil. This source, sustained by constant reference to the Will and word of God. has been uniformly successful in securing steerity in the discharge of duty. Should the voice of persuasion remain unheeded, and any young lady continue perverse and obstinue, in spite of kind and faithful admonition, she would be removed from the privileges of the Institution. None are desired as members of this Seminary, except such as are happy in observing wise and wholesome regulations. The MANNERS, Bersonal and social makira, and

the MORALs of the young ladies are formed under the eyes of the Governous and Teachers, from whom the pupils are never separated. The Boarders never leave the grounds of the

fastitution without the special permission of the

They never make or receive visits. They rise at five a clock in the morning, throughut the year, and study one hour before breakfast; hey also study two hours at night, nuder the di-

netion of the Governess. They go to town but once a month, and then all ourchases must be approved by the Governous They are allowed to spend no more than fifty.

They wear a neat but economical uniform on Salshaths and holidays, while their ordinary dres-

Expensive jewelry, as gold watches, chains pencils, &c. must not be worn.

No accounts to be made in town. PERMANENCY.

This Institution like a College, is permanent luits character. Parents and Guardiaus may place their daughters and wards here, with the confident expectation that they can here successfully prosecute their studies till they have completed their school education. Young ladies need never be detained a single day, for fear of sickness,

It is desirable that all young ladies, whose friends do not reside in town, should board in the family of the Steward. Otherwise the highest advantages of the Justitution cannot be realized. Board is as cheap in the Institute as in private families. Here, young ladies are always under the inspec-tion of the Teachers; they have regular hours of study and recreation; habits of order, system. punctuality, neatness, and economy are constantly fostered. They also enjoy an amount of moral and religious culture, which cannot be extended to others less favorably situated.

Rates of Tuition, &c.

Primary Department, 1st Division, Music on the Piano and Guitar (neb) Use of instrument, Organicutal Needle Work.

Freuch, therman and Italian, (either or all) room, &c.) per term of five months.

Use of Library, per nonum, 100
From the above rates, it will be seen that graduation, the reduction is one fourth from former consolation; which, while your hearts are bowed prices: The corrage reduction, in all the studies, beneath this heavy affliction, it alone can alleviate.

You have each drank from its pure fountain, of tees have brought down the expenses to a level

are now within the reach of the community at

Trition must be paid from the time of on trance to the close of a term-no deduction except

Each young lady must furnish her own towels

If feather beds are required, they will be supplied

No young lady will be permitted to receive Diploma, until all her bills are willed.

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

Two Hundred and Twenty Five Dollars, per annum will cover all charges for line d. Toition. Books and Stationary, for a young lady pursuing the highest English branches and Music on the common and on the Moline Piane.

T TRUSTELL Gan. EDWIN D. KING, President. Wm. HORNBUCKLE, Secretary. LANGSTON GORKE, Treasure JAMES L. GOREE. LARKIN Y. TARRANT. JOHN LOCKHART, Wm N. WYATT. Accest 9, 1815.

From The Morning Ster. THE INFIDEL'S DAUGHTER Low on the bed of death

The sufferer lay. Months, weary months of Huit stolen from her cheek the rose's hue; Yet she was fair a beauty not of earth Was in her mild flue eye, and on her lip A emile of angel happiness reposed, As if her spirit, even while she wore The garb of earth, held converse with the ski

The world bad been Bright to her ardent eye, and nature were A smile of gladness' in her sunny hours; But she had turned away uncationed, From all earth's sparking streams, and sough the fount

Where flow the waters of everal life.

Here had not been A faith untried, por hers the feeble lave Which waseth cold when strong temptation com-For syrene sung around the parrow way. In which she meekly trod; and even he Who should have guided her young steps to heaven, Behold her humble faith with hitter scorn, And sought, by all a father's power to win Her spirit from its sway. But she had borne The cross with patience—glorying in its shame-And counting all things loss that she might win A star to deck the regal diadom Upon her Savier's brow. Joy by the bed of death !- She triumphs now !-

The earth is dark, but uncreated light le bursting on her soul, and glorious forms Are hovering o'er her, whispering, Sister come! Spread thy bright pinions!—cust thy chains away, And hasten to thy God!

Silent and weeping, mourners gathered round To watch the spirit's flight-The sceptic sire. Bowed by such deep and hopeless agony.
As those alone can feel who have no God Hung o'er his child, and pressed his fevered line Upon her icy brow.

Father, she said, Father, she said, Vould'st thou that I should now embrace thy cree That even now, while heaven unfolds its gates, And schoes of celestial harmonies ttreathen'er my soul, and fill my thoughts with joy Would's thou that I should east my bope aside, And plunge into the grave without a ray . To cheer the awful gloom?

Exclaimed the stricken father-Let me die As dies the Christian, when my hour shall come A smile of joy

Dimpled her pallid the k-n moment more And her freed spirit passed from eaght to beaven S leut and gently, as the dew goes up To meet the rising sun.

The mourner stood Long by the silent form-and there his heart Learned a deep leason, which through after year Was ever unforgotton: - There he learned Though human pride may seek to queach the spark Of life immortal in the human frame. Yet it shall rise, triumphant o'er the dust, Strong in the power of suffering, or of blies North Berwick, Me. Mnich.

From the Banner of the Cross. By the Author of "Footprints, Fugitive Poems."

As I wandered aloue, on a calm summer's en Through the scenes where it cheers me to stay. Truent Pancy was simble her net; work to weave. As the sun light fast melted away; And, of all the fair things that occurred to my mind In the course of that desolate strell, I pondered o'er each one intently to find, Some heaves of rest for the Soul.

First, I gazed on a rose-bad just hursting its shell,
With its delicate time and perfume;
And, methought that an angel might nestle full well
lu a home of such exquisite binom;
But the wind whistled madly through forcet

And the rain fell, a tattling shower:-()! where, tell me where, was the Spirit's home

For I long sought in vain for my flower Then, a dove's gentle note sailly greeted my ear,

As her wing fitted cheerily by: And she seemed like a messenger tarrying here, To conduct a fair soul to the sky.

But an acrow was aimed at the dove's timid And it sped from the quivering how; Ah! too soon it accomplished liseruel behest, And again was my charmer laid low.

Then I saw a bright cloud in the rose-tinted West, tilowing red in the sun set, that eve; And it seemed like a land where the souls of the

Might their endless fruition receive. to a moment, I looked, and the bright cloud was ft had meled, like mist, from the sight; And the dew dropping eve was beginning to ahed Her cold tears at the coming of night.

Then, I wept for the rose-bud's untimely ducay,-For the death of the meek, timid dove,-For the cloud, that had melted so quithly away And was lost in the blue sky above: For, I sighed, in my lone twilight remble, to see How the fairest are stript of their powers And I knew that a Spirit's home never could be, .lu a cloud, or a dove, or a flewer!

Soon, I turned my feet homoward, in silent despa'r; I called in my wild thoughts from afar; [air] The warm sunbeams were gone from the cold dewy And aloft shone the bright ev ning star ! [sky, She looked steady and pure from ber place in the And the words were beyond my controls-There, only, is Rest for the soul?" College of St. James, Md.

The health of New Orleans .- The report of the Board of Health for the week ending the 26th inst., shows 124 deaths not one in a thousand!

Of that number one-third were from the following causes, viz:

Drowned,

Of four classes of tever, Of Yellow Fever.

proportion of the mortality occurred among the poorer classes; 77 near two thirds, being in the Pottersfield; only 23 in the Catholic and Protestant Cemetries, and the residue (24) in the St. Patrick, St. Vincent and Cy.

Sour, is equal to six of Northern flour!

Sour is equal to six of Northern flour! served that the period reported will be remembered by many as the settingua colds or cultivation of Wheat in Alabama? The above hat week. there any city of the popula-con of this (at present probably 150,000) in experiment, and knows he is right. But says cur country with which it will not, at this one, the Northern flour must be better, because time, bear a comparison in point of salubri- look at the loaf; it is whiter and lighter. True; [N. O. Teopie. 17.

The Post Master of New Orleans certifies that the increase of letters at that office, has not been as great as was expected, since the new law went into operation.

The income of the New York Post Office fell of beavily the last half of July.

AGRICULTURAL

BERKORINE ROGS.

Mr. CANAK:-Sir-I promised you a while hack that I would give you my method of managing Berkshire hogs to profit. In compli ance with my promise, I herewith forward you my prescription, without any other preliminaries than simply to say, I got in possession of some Berkshire hogs about five years ago, and to be sure that I was not humbugged, I procured them of different stocks; which, from their recommendations and appearances, I supposed were all of the choicest breeds. From that time until now I have experimented with them in all sorts of fashions. I have ted them boun tifully on all sorts of grains, grasses, peas, po-tatoes, fruits, vegetable, meal and slops, and have fed them scantily; I have enclosed them in lots, and I have let them run at large : I have fed them by themselves, and I have fed them with other hogs; but in spite of my best person. al efforts, I have lost at least thirty of them to one of my common stock, notwithstanding I have had, all the while, five times as many of the common stock as I have had of the Berkshire. They would die poor, and they would die fat; they were subject to all sorts of die eases, old and complicated, new and simple they would take the mange, and they would become lousy; they would die suddenly, and they would linger to death. What to do under the circumstances was o

course a subject of much deliberation and inqui ry. Had these things happened to the com mon stock, it would have been a matter of no great surprise; but it was the Berkehire hogs that were thus affected! To suppose them to he a humbug, as the signs seemed to indicate, would be to stake my judgment against the generally received opinion of the people, and the positive declaration of many good men. That wouldn't do : I appealed to the sense of the enightened to learn the cause. None could tell. waited on the ignorant to know the reason; but they were ever strangers to the case, Whilst onillating between the various conjectures of a bewildered mind, and conjuring up schemes to reconcile experience with the opinions and sayings of others wiser and better than myself, I was cheered by the reflection that there was one experiment more to be tried; and that I would try it. I did so; and it acted like a charm. I noticed the precise day on which the sows had pigs: if it was before or after the change or full of the moon, I noticed it careful ly in my memory; and as soon as the circumstances and age of the pigs would allow of it I altered all the boars, spayed all the s ws, killed the hermaphredites and knocked the old ogs in the bead.

Judging from the time since this method was adopted, and the effects produced by it upon the stock, I am fully persuaded that this breed will soon pass away, and the sooner the better. Seeing the excellent results produced by this practice upon my hogs. I concluded to extend the benefits of my genius and discovery to my A fine ROOM for a neighbors' stock. To this end, I gave orders to ing room attached. my folks, whenever they saw a stray Berkshire hog on any part of my land, they must hallow Berkshire!' as loud as they could squall. On hearing this word, as a signal, they must drop their business of whatever kind it might be. hasten to the place whence the signal proceeds altered or spayed the hog, as the case might be. Newbern, June, 1845.

JOHN W. PITTS.

From the Monitor. IMPORTANT FACTS FOR FARMERS A QUESTION OF BREAD.

Men have been long investigating truths; and many important truths, as principles, are developed, without being connected with practical purposes; or bringing out facts, by applica-

Wheat is known to be the most nutritious of all grains, because it contains a larger quantity of gluten. But I do not know that it is generally understood, except by Scientific Agriculturalists, that this quantity of gluten may be varied both by climate, and the character of manure. Yet such is, nevertheless, a well attested fact.

1. Wheat of warm climates has more gluten, is harder, and less easy to grind. The difference between the two, in climates, not very distant, may be safely calculated thus

Warm Climate.		Cold Climate,	
Starch,	56 5	Starch	71.49
Gluten,	14.55	Gluten	10 96
Sugar,	8.48	Sugar	4.72
Gum,	4.90	Gum	3.32
Bran,	2.30	Bran,	
Water,	12.30	Water	10.00
	98.78		100.49
2. The	gluten of w	heat may be inc	reased h

he character of the manure used thus : Wheat, average crop, Gluten 19.0 raised on soil manuored with 34.24 Wheat raised on soil manured with buman færes.

Wheat raised on soil manured with human urine. Wheat raised on soil manured with horse manere, Wheat raised on soil manured with

From so much of the above facts as shows how far climate varies the quantity of gluten, it how far climate varies the quantity of gluten, it his usual prompt and personal attention to the results that there is a great advantage in Alahama wheat over the Northern. Now what is continuance of their favors and confidence,. All this advantage as applied to practical purposes? I will cap ain.

Two pounds of Cincinnati flour was weighed "Coup de Soleil:" (stroke of the sun) 26 of yeast. Two pounds of McAdory's (Alaha-Corgestion of the brain. 5 was added one quarter of a pound of yeast .-Both were accurately weighed in the same none scales and at the same time; and both made into loaves and baked in the same oven. The res The places of interment show that a large suit was as follows: The Cincinnati flour yiel-

> Need any thing more he said in favor of the but let it he remembered, that this difference with respect to whiteness, is the difference in the preparation and grinding; and that of light. ness, is chiefly in the absence of gluten. The quality of the flour may be effected by the mode of preparation and grinding; tut the quantity of the several principles composing it, cannot.—
>
> The same quantity of starch gluten, &c., must be retained, whether the wheat be ground in a good or had mill.
>
> Som Mandred and Fifty Acres Circured,
> It is very favorably located, lying about two miles below Hamburg, on the rund leading from Marion to Cahawha, some tive miles from the Cahawha river, and nineteen miles from the Alabama river. Terms will be made easy.—Persons wishing to buy, will please apply to Judge John P. Graham in Marion, or to the subscriber at Washington City.
>
> JOSEPH WISEMAN, Marion, Ala. May 7, 1845.
>
> Marion, Ala. May 7, 1845.
>
> Marion, Ala. May 7, 1845.

Turn is the season wheat is got out, and I reret to see the straw is thrown out to make masure. I once had a meadow of thirty acres, producing good grass. (f ather clover, and a proad leated blue grass.) all of which made a very tine quality of buy.

To save the trouble of feeding, and to furnish helter for my cattle, I put forks in the ground, and on them placed poles of such size and at such a distance apart that the cattle could draw the hay down from between these poles, which were placed, by the height of the forks, so as to idmit the cattle freely to walk under the frame, as I will call it. On this trame I stacked my

I stacked wheat straw in the same way, generally on the poorest spot in the field. My cattle were turned in and permitted to feed bemselves, at pleasure to use the stacks as shelter, of which they soon learned the advanages. I found my cattle would use the stacks bay as shelter, but would not eat any of the hay, so I ng as the straw lasted, which proved to me, if they had proper taste, that the straw was more valuable than the hay.

My horses and mules were furnished with hay alone, in the stable, on which they showed realth, and usual thrift. This experiment tor ome years was observed, and regularly this preference was shown for the straw by the cattle; and they improved and looked better while enjoying the feed on straw, than when they were confined to hay alone, which was as soon as the Mobile. March 1844. traw was consumed.

I have never tried to feed the straw alone to horses, but I would not hesitate to say, it is worth more than fodder. Try it; save your own straw; it will feed and sustain cattle, horses and mules, and ultimately make manure more valuable than by the slovenly process of throwing it out to rot.

D. REINHARDT. GREENVILLE, S. C., June. 1845.

NEW GOODS!

TARE & WILSON would inform their friend-Customers and the public generally, that their asually extensive assortment of BOO'TS, SHOES HATS, CROCKERY, STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, &c. &c. will soon be replen shed from New York, by a tall supply of

Spring Goods.

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

Also to Rent. A fine ROOM for an Office, with a good sleep-

BOXES Sperm Candles Just receiv. ed and For Sale by the Box or smaller quantities-aiso Common and White cented Bar and toilet Cake Soap, Starch, Saleratus ed, and never stop, hands nor dogs, until they Sweet and Butter crackers, and most of other articles in the family Grocery line all of which will be sold Low for Cash by

C SANFORD & Co. Marion, May, 21st, 1845. no. 18 tf.

J. L. McKELA & DOLLE. RE Receiving in addition to their former

Stock a well selected assurtment of Spring and Summer goods, comprising every variety of Summer wear-Fancy Dress afficies &c. Satin Striped, Woosted, & Cotton Balzarines, Poiks Eigered do do Plaid & Figured Berozes, for Dress, Emb. Swiss Robes, Emb. & Figered Swiss Muslin,

Coid Plaid & Fig'd Swiss do Printed Jac-Musiins, Fancy French Spring Sarffs & Cardinals, Drapery Muslins, Emb. Muslins for Curtains Freuch Drills & Cottonades, French & Emb. Prints, Simmm's, Diaper Ginghams, Orgavee Musiin &

March 19, 1845.

MEDICAL.

Dr. J. H. Reid, Marion, Alabama.

OFF CE at Michael's Drug Store curing the day-afer night at the office of 1 W. Garrot Esq., where he may be consulted at all times, a less prefessionally engaged. April 23, 1845.

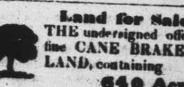
FACTORAGE & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders to his friends, his thanks for their confidence and very liberal purronage during the past season: and hegs leave to inform them, and the public, that he continues as heretofore the FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION

BUSINESS in Mobile. His long experience in business, with

orders for Graceries, Bagging, and Rope, &c. will be filled on the usual time, and the articles carefully selected. WILLIAM BOWER. Mobile, July 8, 1843.

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



Land for Salc. THE undersigned offers for sale his fine CANE BRAKE TRACT OF 640 Acres!

Marion, Ma. May 7, 1845.

I have thought proper to throw together the above facts. They are facts, not theories. If the statement is doubted, let the doubter expersion of the statement for himself.

P. BOOTS, Shoes, Manuel, Co.

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

Hats of every description Sole and Upper Leather, Lining Skins Gin-band Leather, Thread, Lasts Boot and Shoe Trees, Pega for making shoes and every article used in manufacturing. All of the above articles to correspond in prices

with the present price of cotton. WILLIAM H. CHIDSEY. Dec. 21, 1944

BOOT AND SHOP MANUPAUTOMY. THE subscriber, grateful for past favors from the inhabitants of this section of country, and determined to deserve them in future, would in form the citizens of Marion and vicinity, that he where he will be happy to wait upon his friends and customers.

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

ARCHIBALD STILT Jan. 29, 1847

CUMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity for returning his acknowledgements to his former patrons, and respectfully informs them and the public, that he will continue the Commission Business on his own account; and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of

THO. CHILTON. Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. RESIDENCE—MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA WHERE he will thankfully receive profession-al husiness, and pledges himself that every thing committed to his charge shall be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Oct 10th 1844. 451

> ADAMS' WHARF. Selma, Alabama,

THE subscriber begs leave to amounce his friends and the public generally, he has established a

.VEW WHARF.

For Receiving Goods, &c. natheand of Bowstreet just below the Perry Lunding. Having here of re received a liberal share of patronage, (for which he feels thankfu.) he hopes and expects a continuance of the same.

He will at all times be enabled to engage waons to forward Merchandise, received by and tored with him, into the interior, whenever he may receive orders so to do.

JAMES ADAMS. May 7, 1845.

W. S. STOKES' New Saddlery and Harness Shop. MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

(NEHT DOOR TO M. ROSENBAUM'S.) The citizens of Perry are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, as they are offered cheap for cash or good reference, and are made of the best materials by superior workmen. He has on. hand, or will have made to order, in a neat, workmanlike manner, Spanish, English and Side SAD DLES: Buggy, Carriagas, L. own HARNEQUES: Bridles.

-ALSO FOR SALE,-Hard Leather Travelling Trunks, Saddle Bags, Carpet Bags, Ludies' Satchels, Riding Whips, Buggy and Carriage Whips. Collars, Hames, Wagon and rawhide platted Whips, Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs. Curry Combs and Brushes. Buffalo Robes. Halter and Trace Chains, and a lot of Sole and Upper Leather. OF Repairing will be done cheap for cash.

March 19 1845 A Valuable Plantation For Sale!!

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

about 45 of which are cleared and the balance s weil timbered. On the tract is a comfortable Framed Dwelling HOUSE, a Gin House, and other necessary out buildings. OOA H. SEEDON

MY CANEBRAKE PLANTATION, in the Nor hwest part of Dallas county, about 15 or 16 ni es from the Alabama River, over a level sandy road. It contains 440 ACRES, 250 acres of which are cleared and in cultivation .it has on it the buildings uccessary for a Pautation, Gin house, Horse Milt, stables, good log ilweiling, &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 AL COME BOMS with 160 Acres cleared, dwelling house, gin house, &c. Sold on the usual payments at a price to suit the times.

OSMOND T. JONES. May 28, 1845.

SIMS, REDUS & HOWZE, Commission Merchants. MOBILE, ALA.

B. F. Sins, Clinton, Ala. A. F. REDUS, Aberdeen, Miss. JNO. HOWZE, Perry Co. Ala. We shall have ROPE and BAGGING at Marion, throughout the summer, and shall be prepared to extend any other facilities to cust ers, usual with Commission Houses. SIMS, REDUS, & HOW?

MUSIC LESSON W. H. HAYFORD

OULD respectfully antiounce izens of Marion and vicin wil give lessons in VOUAL AND INSTRUMENT ALSO-Tune and reps P ours, and other ins uments

REFERENCE".-M. P. Je. Chase, J. R. Goree, Esq., L. W. GARROTT. GARROTT &

Attornies & Cour

MARION, PER

Will punetually confided to their this and the abjoining Court at Tuscalosse, and July 16th, 1846.

BOARDING HOUSE ER S.LGUISA A. SCHRORUEL. Southeast corner St. Louis and Cluiborne stree

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

GEO. G. HEENELY COMMISSION MERCHANT,-Hobile.

G. G. H. begs leave to say to those who may favor him with their custom, that any orders which may be given in relation to their Cotton will be rigidly obeyed; and when sales are submitted to his judgment, he will exercise such discretion as is afforded by the most extended information he is procuring of the state of the markhas removed to the room lately occupied by Mr ot, consumption and crops, as well as that of a T. Fellows, next door south of Case & Wilson's long experience as a merchant in Mobile.

> LECTVES COLUMN Wholesale and Retail Publisher, Books, ller and No. 122, Nassau Street. ul 844. ly.

FERMINE RE REON A WED. Factor & Commission Merchant, Mobile D ESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public, and particularly to his friends and acquaintances in Perry County, in his new underaking; and promises attention, accuracy and fidelity in the execution of all orders entrusted to his care, and promptitude in the remission of funds. He will charge the usual commissions. Letters addressed to him during the summer at MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA, will be domptly attended to. He will remove to Mobile early in October. July 25, 1844.

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

NEWTON, WINSTON & BROADNAX,

Commission Merchan's. NO. 58 MAGAZINE STREET. I. Newton. N. Orleans, N. ORLEANS. A. A. Winston R. Brolmax.

George M. Pry, J. t., Rilins, W. G. Stewart. FRY. BLISS, & Co.

(SUCCESSORS OF FRY, M'CRARY & BLISS.) WOULD return thanks to the citizens of Ma. rion 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 and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES. which they will offer at the lowest market rates. Mobile, October 12, 1844

JOHN A. BATTELLE.

FOSTER & BATTELLE, successors to Griffin & Battelle. WHOLESALE GROCERS. NO. 34. COMMERCE STREET, MABILE, ALABAMA REV. J. H. De Vonbli Perry " David Carter, esq., Butler - . " Capt. John Fox, Monroe "

16:11 may 25, 1844. TEN WARE MANUPACTORY. DLAIN TIN WARE of all kinds, manufactured and sold low for CASH, wholesale and

ciail, at upson's old stand in Marion. NED HER VEVED BR. BA. in the Tin Sheet-iron and Copper line, done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Beeswax, Tallow, Old Pewter, Dry Hides,

Deer Skins Lard, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Corn Fodder, Wheat dec. dec. taken, and the ghest market price allowed, in exchange for tiu UPSON & MELVIN.

> J. C. CROCKER, Physician & Surgeon.

Would respectfully inform his triends and the public generally that he has I cated hunself permanently in Marion Percy County Alabama, to attend to all rulls in the various branches of his profession. He can be found during the day it me Drug Store of Dr. S. A. Michael, and at ni, he at the residence of A. P. Laugdon. Dr Crocker flatters himse f that frem he extensive expesence he has had in the practice of Medicine and Photetries as well as in Surgery in the North, he will be able to give entire saisfaction. All surgical operations will be performed on reasonable terms-such as excision of enlarged tousils, club foot, Strabismus, C terget and all the operations about the eye. Persons wishing surgeal operations can have them performed at Marion or at their residences in the adjoining Counties.

Marion. July. 23, 1845.

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 he procured; having also in their possession ing Commission Business under the same of several late improvements in instruments and the Harrison & R tineou, from and after the fire mode of operating, &c. Teeth extracted almost day of May next. without pain!—plugged and inserted on the most approved scientific principles. One of them (Dr. P.) has just returned to Marion, having had the advantage of visiting several of the most distinguished dentiets in Baltimore, the emporium of dental science, flatters himself that he can not fail to give the most general and entire satisfac-

one over the store of Wm Huntington

T. S. FELLOWS

OFFERS to the public of Jewelry, Watches and Silver Piano Music and Musical Instrum. and Plated Ware. 07- Watches repaired and warrand good time

Marion, June 18, 1848, 1910 a 2001

SAMUEL A MICHARI WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEAGED Drugs, Chemicals,

Paints, Oils, Dye Sufs, Windom Glass, Gass Ware, Persumery, Spices, Panad Guitar Music, &c. June 4, 1845. TTO PURCHASERS OF PLANOS TO EGLIAN PIANO in beautiful Mahoganyor Bos-wood, from the celebrated Manufactory of The

PATENT & THOMSONIAN MED

Gilbert & Co. Boston, for four: hundred delle each, delivered in Mobile. The Pianos from this House are used in the Judson Female Institute, and the undersigned will warrant all instruments furnished by him

to be of superior excellence. Orders must be accompanied by the cash, and on Mobile.

M. P. JEWETT: draft on Mobile.

HARRIS CLAYTON & CO. Pactors and Commission Merchan

MOBILE, PENDER their services to their friends and the public. They have a large let of BAGGIAG and ROPE at Marion, which they will dispuse of, at very low rates, to their customers and friends, and which can be had by applica-

tion to their authorized agent.

JOHN HOWZE. July 3, 1844 Kemper White Sulphur Springs.

Pattic Proprietor of his delightful watering place again offers to bis friends and the public generally, the advantages of the pleaan summer retreut. Season comencing on arm of June.

CHARGES Board er month, week. " Man and Horse per day, . . Horse per month,

" day. Children from 8 to 12 years old, bull price. " 2 to 8 " " one-third, " under 2 years, no charge will be

inade. Servants halt price. E. C. MOSBY, Proprietor. Kemper Springs, April 10, '45. 61.14. Mobile Mdeeriser.

BOOK STORE AT MOBILE. M. SUMWALT & Co., Booksellern bud keep censtantly on hand as large and well selected a stock of articles in the BOOK AND STA-HONERY BUSINESS, as can be found to the Southern States, and purchased on as favorable terms—and they are prepared to sell chang for cush or city acceptance, either by retail or whole-sals. Theustock embraces every variety of LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND

SCHOOL BOOKS. Law Libraries furnished on the most liberal terms. Aim Private and Public !

Particular care is taken in selecting the latest punctuality and primpiness observed in filing orre for Tearliers of Schools and Colleges. Gen lemen desirous to import any partiular Law or other book, will, by leaving their orders, be promptly attended to.

Gendemen at a distance can rely upon as speedy supply of their orders, and being as liberally deals with as if personalli present. Sunday Semols fornished with Books of lostros

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