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TERMS.

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From the Baplist. A DIALOGUE BETWEEN IS ABELLE AND LOUISA.

ISABELLE. Good morning Louisa. Laurea. Good morning Isabelle, I'am happy

to see you look so well. ISABELLE. I am pleased to see you so cheerful Louisa, you must have had a pleasant time with the preaching ?

Louisa. Indeed Isabeil. I'did not hear e. nough to know whether it was good or bad. leaselle. What prevented you from hearing! I thought the preacher spoke loud enough

to be heard distinctly where you sat. Louisa. That is very true. I heard his em voice, but paid no particular attention; I was talking nearly all the time.

ISABELLE. Talking at church, and during greaching! surely that is a very bad practice. Lorsa. I do not make a practice of talking every where I go; but it made no difference vesterday, I was not at my own church, and there were so many to look at, it was almost impossible to hear much preaching.

ISABELLE. That looks selfish Louisa, and not only sellish but wicked to misbehave merely because you were not at a Methodist church. Louisa. I wander if you think I would do like you, go and take my seat away up there in

if you turned Baptist yet. ISABELLE. I cannot say what I will do, the I have no idea at present of joining that church. I will confess that I was pretty much upon a stand last year about the right mode. I read everal works on baptism, and became so much confused about that ordinance, I conclude I to stop reading them for some time. I did so, and new I feel pretty much as I formerly did on that subject, with the exception of infant baptism, I

do not believe in that. Louisa. You do not believe in infant Bap-

tiom ! why do you not ! leagelle. For this plain reason, I have read die Bible through, a d never found a single pas-Louisa. I will not dispute with you about take your seat with the Baptist sisters, if you

have no notion of joining them ?

leabette. I generally make it a rule when we can hear better there, and then, there is not Baptists It is the duty of all christians, to extreme. love one another: "if we love not the brethren, reason why I should not sit with the Baptists.

in that sanctified yerner, where I would be nominations to commune with them. afraid to speak, I know they do not want us up there either.

leaselle. How do you know that, Lou-

always take their seats near the door, or about so friendly, why do they not come nearer?

may have other reasons; the seats near the church; and even it they should have unfriendly christians more liberal. motives, and not feel disposed to take their seats with us, is that any excuse for us to do wrong? You know we are commanded to return good for evil.

if I treat them as we'll as they do me, I shall be ignorant of their rules and regulations.

commanded to love one another, and not only our friends, but we are commanded to love, and pray for our enemies. The Baptists are not cur enemies, but friends and brethren; and it is not our duty to pray with, and for them !

Louisa. Of course we can do that without taking a seat near them.

leasence. Certainly we can; but it looks more friendly and christian-like, to take our seats with them. And as our bodies become warmer by being nearer the fire, so our hearts are warmed by being nearer christians. As the flame of love is kindled in the bosom of one Pious christian, the surrounding ones are warmad; and if we are deeply engaged in prayer, the marks of heavenly love are kindled in our but take their seats near, to be enveloped in mch flames of love ?

L. Well, well, Isabelle, I never heard you crimson canopy over his head. idrecate the Baptist cause so strongly before; know you will go under the water before

In That will never be; they will never convince me that the Methodists are wreng. They know better than to talk to me as they do to you; I would listen to none of their proselyting : what do you think one of them said to me yesterday during intermission? I. I do not know; nothing to offend you

L. I was not much offended, but I though it was none of his business what I did.

I. What did he say?

the pulpit, so that I could listen better. I. That was quite a gentle reproof. should have thanked him for the interest he felt for my welfare. You have certainly profited by his kindness Louisa?

L. Kindness indeed! it was no kindness at all! He had nothing to do with me. Was it any of his business, where I sat, or what I

I. Ministers of the gospel are commanded to exhort and reprove sin wherever they see it. He did not reprove you for talking at all, and I centric as a man, than remarkable as do not see why you should have been in the preacher, least offended at what he said. Would you have been displeased if one of your ministers I had heard his name frequently mentioned in had said the same to you!

L. Certainly I would not. I. Then why did you care yesterday ? Tho'

of course you was sorry to have to be reproved L. You are very much mistaken, I was not sorry at all for what I had done; and to let him

the house as soon as preaching commenced, and did not come in until it was over. I. That was very wicked indeed, Louisa, ! fear you are too much sectarian, and have not that love and fellowship for other denominations

which all christians should have for one anoth-L. I am this much a sectarian. I love the

Methodist better than I do the Baptist. " I. It is right we should be more attached to the church to which we belong, but then our leve for all christians should be pretty much the same. If Christian love was more extensively we would have better, and more zealous christians, and another great blessing arising, sinners would not be so numerous.

L. You love all churches so well, I scarcely know in which you ought to be. As the Baptists are always talking to you on the subject of baptism, and want you in their church so bad I think you had better join them; the Metho dists can do very well without you.

1. I know Louisa, I am no great acquistion to the church, but you certainly wrong the Baptists very much. It is true some of them have talked to me on the subject of baptism, and once I became a little offended at one of them; not because I disbelieved what they said, but simply because I could produce no arguments suffitaken all they said good humburedly, and I find it much the best plan. You are mistaken too, about their talking to me so much on baptism; for more than a year no Baptist minister has talked to me on that subject, unless I mentioned

L. I see you are disposed to excuse them that, but I would like to know why you always any way; but, I have another objection to them in this I know you will agree with me.

I. What is that Louisa ?

L. They suffer none, or at least, they invite I go into church, to go near the s'and; you know none to commune with them, but their own church. We may go and labor with them, and so much to draw our attention from the sermon, pray for their mourners; all the time they will as when scated behind most of the congregation. appear quite friendly, and thank us very cordi- usual habit before entering the pulpit. The ag- generacy, we recommend-I am not so much of a sectarian either, as to ally for our assistance; but when the communion take my seat back from the members of the table is spread we are excluded. They ask portion of his time in recumbent position, and it church. When I go to a Baptist church, I none but their own denomination. You may am going amongst christians, and not exclusively call me sellish, but I call this sellishness in the

I. It does look so to one uninformed. That we have not the love of Christ in us." And if I was my strongest objection to them, until I do belong to the Methodist church, that is no heard a sermon on that subject, and read the Baptist mariuel. Now I do not blame them in Lapisa. Well you can do as you please. Isa. the least; believing as they do, they would be belle, but I assure you, I'll not take my seat up committing a sin were they to invite other de-

L. What do they believe?

I. 1st. They believe baptism by immersion to be the only valid and apostolic mode; water administered in any other way, they consider Louisa. I think that is very plain. You no baptism. 2d. They believe that none should know when they came to our churches they partake of the Lord's supper until they are baptised and join the church. Believing that, how the middle of the church. If they love us and are can they conscienciously invite us to their table, though they believe us to be christians? I think leasure. Probably they think like you, if christians generally, were better informed on that we do not want them to be friendly; or they this subject, they would excuse the Paptists, instead of calling them selfish. Though not a stand may all be occupied before they come in Baptist myself, I believe there are no set of

L. I have no time to discuss this subject farther, so good morning.

I. I think if you will read the Baptist manuel, you will have more charity for them at least, Louisa. You may do that if you wish; but You should not censure any denomination, when

leabelle. As christians, Louisa, we are Extract of a Letter from a Father to his Children.

ce'ebrated at Rome, the Pope is peculiarly con. his speech was, at short intervals, interrupted spicuous. The principal function takes place by a short spasmodic cough. During the delivon Palm Sunday, in the chapel commonly called ery of his brilliant paragraphs, the most breaththe Sistine, and consists of the mass. It differs less silence reigned throughout the vast assemfrom the services of any other sunday, in the blessing and distributing palm or olive branches, as a commensoration of Christ, entrance into Jerusalem. A procession is then formed about the Sala Regia, in which these branches are borne, a cardinal priest, according to Picart chaunting the mass.

The procession begins with the lowest in clerical rank' who move off two by two, gradualbearts: this flame passes from one to another, ly rising, till bishops, archbishops and cardinals settl the christians are all warmed, and one appear, and at the close of all, -lor in the Rom. mar the heauty of his discourse by attempting general joy pervades every bosom. Who would ish church the most distinguished always bring to describe it; but, as I followed him, whilst, by up the rear—the Pope meets the view, borne in his vivid imagination, he conveyed his hearers his chair of state on men's shoulders, with a through the starry skies, and reasoned from

sued for the into the Sala Borgis (the hall behind miration. But the crowning glory of his ser-the Sistine chapel,) and marched round it, form-If I do, you will go with me, will you not be leaders of the procession had got out, the leaders of the procession had had got out, the leaders of the procession had got out, the leaders of the procession had got out, the leaders of the procession had wise to err, too good to do wrong; and by way of encouragement have repeated some of the will be walter.

No, I assure you, I will never join the Sixting that the Sisting that the same that of the walt of the walter, throw had not be the walt of the w

I. Suppose you were convinced they were tauce being demanded a voice was heard from he seemed carried away by his subjects, and right, would you not join them then? within, in deep recitation, seemingly inquiring his face beamed as if it reflected heaven's own within, in deep recitation, seemingly inquiring his face beamed as if it reflected heaven's own WATCH CAREFULLY-WATCH PRAY. into their business, or claims to entrance there. light. And this was the man who but an hour This was answered by the choristers from the before, had laid down on the ground in the exprocession, in the hall, and after a chausted cess of his agony; and who from his earliest parley of a few minutes, the gates were opened years, hand constantly endured the most exand the Pope cardinals and priests returned to cruciating torture which man can be called uptheir seats. Then the passion was chaunted, on to bear. I have myself heard him say that and then a most tiresome long service commen- he had never known one waking hour free from ced, in which the usual genufinctions, and tink- extreme pair. ling little bells, and dressings and undressings, and walking up and coming down the alter steps, and bustling about, went on, and which termina to stand and lean his breast against the cush-L. He asked me, why I did not sit nearer ted at last in the cardinals embracing and kiss- ion, his left arm lying on the Bible, and his right ing each other, which I'm told is the "kiss of hand slightly raised, with the palm towards the straw, or the leaves of dried reeds, so as to re- low, and he rarely raised them. Ideas seemed their leaves are plaited, which are used in this they flowed forth without effort on his part. Nev. manner for this ceremouy in Roman Catholic er did he hesitate; and so pure were his oral colonies in tropical climates."

ROBERR HALL IN THE PULPIT.

In the foremost rank of modern pulpit orators was Robert Hall, and he was scarcely less ec-

Lorg before I ever saw this truly great man. my father's family, and I early learned to associate with it all that was great and extraordinary, downward. Every man seeks his own and My mother would tell me how she had often not another's good. Money flows freely, but it seen him, when a student in the Baptist Theowith only one stocking on, or occasionally with two on one toot. And from all quarters I gleane ity widen not with them. In the State, every know that I did not care, I repeated the same ed such information respecting him as made me thing is sacrificed to party purposes. Highat church yesterday; how were you pleased thing in the evening and worse; I went out of long to behold the man of whom such stories minded, noble, sage, experienced, patriotic were related.

I first saw him. He was at that time paster of tions upstarts, whose highest aspirations are afa church at Leicester, and he visited Bristol, ter self-aggrandizement. where I then resided, on the orgasion of a Missionary anniversary; one of the sermons connected with which he had engaged to preach, much, I heard, against his own inclination, for he had an unconquerable dislike to making his appearance on such public occasions.

My father happening to hold the office deacon in the church where Mr. Hall was to officiats. I went with him, on the evening in diffused, instead of a blind attachment for a question, to the place of worship, and accom. The rising race of educated ministers, with but particular sect, all churches would prosper more; panied him, before the service commenced into

> On entering the vestry I found a large number of ministers and other gentlemen assembled, and waiting the arrival of Mr. Hall.

After we had waited about half an hour Mr. Hall made his appearance. He was rather he ment. Hence, if they fail to secure the pastolow the average height, stout, and inclining to rate of some city Church, or a professorship in corpulency. His chest was very broad and some college, or a secretaryship in some benev. capacious-ihe face large, and its features mas. olent society, or some other lucrative and honosive. His even were large, dark, and full, and rable post in the church, we find them ready to his forehead high and broad. The head, which was hald, except at the back and over the tem. lar pursuit that seems to promise case and affluples, had an indescribable grandeur about it.-The worst part of his face was the mouth, is abhorrent to their minds. They will strike which was very large, and the under lip somewhat protruded; the chin was large and pro. mighty the means of gratifying their sensual cient to defend my own side. Ever since I have jecting. This give an appearance of heaviness inclinations. They refuse to enter the service of to the general aspect.

> almost torture which was evident in Mr. Hall's ty is given that they shall receive the " hundred countenance. He seemed to be constantly endeavoring to conceal bodily suffering-and it was so, for he was in reality a martyr to one of the most painful diseases which can affect humanity-Calculi in the kidneys.

> After he had divested himself of his great coat, he had a pipe and some tobacco brought to work of the Lord prosper in the hands of such ! him, and having puffed away for a little time, Can a spiritual people be raised up under a seche pulled off his dress coat, lay down on his ularized ministry! As well may we expect fire back on the bearth rug, and was soon enveloped to freeze or show to inflame. in a cloud of smoke. This, I learned, was his ony he endured compelled him to spend a great was only by the use of tobacco and opium in it was required of him to commence his remon, selves wholly to the ministry. He would then rise, leave his pipe at the door ded his discoure.

I left him on the hearth rug, and reached enough to have a full view of the pulpit. The edifice was literally full to suffocation. great, the gi'ted, and even the noble were there, all waiting with eager intensity for the commencement of the service.

The services preliminary to the sermon had been nearly gone through, and the last verse of a hymn was being sung, when Mr. Hall ascended slowly, and I thought wearily, the pulpit stairs. No one, looking at his somewhat unwieldy and rather ungraceful figue, would have been prepossessed in his favor; and as he sat down in the pulpit, and looked languidly round on the congregation, I experienced, I know not why, a feeling of disappointment.

He rose and read his text-"The Father of Lights." At first his voice was scarcely audible, and there appeared some slight hesitation; but this soon wore off, and as he warmed with his subject, he poured forth such a continuous stream of eloquence, that it seemed as if it In the services of the last week of Lent, as ted; but, owing to some affection in his throat, nal for general relaxation from an attention so intense that it became almost painful. It was curious to see how every neck was stretched out, so that not a word which fell from those eloquent lips should be lost. And the suspended breathings of those around me evinced how intently all were hanging on his charmed words. Mr. Hall's fluency was wonderful, and his command of language unsurpassed. I willo of those lights of the universe, what the Father of "The procession," says an eye witness, "is. Lights must be, I became lost in wonder and ad-

Mr. Hall used very little action in the pulpit, His favorite, or rather his usual attitude, was, peace." The palms are artificial, plaited of audience. His tones were almost uniformly semble the real branches of the palm-tree, when so to accumulate whilst he was preaching, that compositions, that the most elaborate efforts of the pen would rather have injured than improved their structure .- Atlas.

From the Christian Index. TENDENCIES OF THE PRESENT AGE.

The tendencies of the present age, both in Church and State, appear to us to be decidedly is to pamper pride, to purchase favors, to prological Coffege at Bristol, pacing the streets mote selfish ends. Cannels of benevolence are widening before us, but the streams of our charstatesmen, are thrust out of office by combina It must be now nearly twenty years ago since tions of low, groveling, vain, silly, and ambi-

In the religious world the same degenerating tendency is but too manifest. Our very blessings seem to be corsed; our literary institutions augment intelligence, but alas! too often does it appear, that what has been added to the intellect of our theological students has been taken from the heart. In vain may we look for that self-denying spirit of devotion, which characterized the ministry in the days of our fathers .few exceptions, seem desirous of adding to their faith and virtue, knowledge-not that their faith may be confirmed, and their power of compre hending divine truth enlarged, and their field of usefulness widened, but that they may more effectually secure offices of honor and emoluabandon the ministry, and engage in any secuence. The idea of laboring for a bare support for wages, and endeavor to extort from the Al-Him by whom they profess to have been called I was at once struck with the expression of to the work of the ministry unless some securifold in this life," promised to those who give up ALL for Christ; and often times, when the hundred fold is secured or prid in advance, they still hold on to the little "all" that they were pledged to resign-thus defrauding, or assaying to defraud, the Almighty of His due. Can the

To check this tendency in the ministry to de-

1. That our churches be more careful to inspect the department and examine the spiritual character of those whom they encourage to entarge quantities, that he could ever obtain ter the sacred office, and license none who will comparative ease. His custom was to smoke not solemnly pledge themselves to obey the diprodigiously until the very moment arrived when vine injuction at all hazards, and give them-

2. That the conductors of our theological of the pulpit, in readiness for him to resume his schools exact a similar pledge from all whom Nicotian habit the moment after he had conclu- they receive in their respective institutions ;and that the faculty labor assiduously to impress upon their minds the absolute necessity of an enseat in the church, from whence I was fortunate tire consecration to the holy work in which

they aspire to engage. 3. That refunding bonds be taken of those who are received as beneficiaries, with the distinct understanding that, if they subsequently engage in secular pursuits, without the consent of those by whom they have been sustained, tion of the amounts due on their respective mitted to our trust-

4. That our Churches make adequate provisions for the support of their pastors, and decline receiving the services of any who undertake to serve two masters, God and Mammon.

5. That aspirants to the holy office examine well their own hearts, and abandon the idea of entering the ministry, unless they feel that they can cheerfully resign all the luxuries and comforts of life, that they may finish their course with joy, and the ministry which they have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of flowed from some inexhaustible source. His the grace of God. If they enter the ministry tones were, although low, beautifully modula. with other views and feelings, they may rest assured that they will find the pulpit cushioned, not with velvet, but with thorns; and they will be left to labor, cheerlessly, under the load of a guilty conscience, to a thankless people, From those to whom they looked for favors they will blage; but his momentary cessation was a sign receive blows, and when they look for sunshine happiness like ours! But alas! one postiferthey will meet with a terrible tempest. Their ous breeze, one unbealthy miasm, may blast our who could compute your loss? You may little day of life will be a cloudy one, and dark hopes, destroy our happiness, wither our joys, and stormy, indeed, will be their night of death. and produce a vacuum in the social circle which Let those only embark in the ministry who can this world can never fill. In my short pilgrim- soul. Go then, rease your rebellion to the trust in that general promise, "whatscever is age I have passed through some severe ordeals, government of Jehovah; submit your heart right that will I give thee." who can rest satis- and have drunk again and again of the worm- to the Saviour, ask forgivness for all your fied with the bare necessaries of life; who can wood and the gall. Through this fiery furnace confide in God no less when he withholdeth I have recently passed. Oh! how shall I chronthan when he giveth. Such may not receive icle it? But I do not murmur, I will not combonor or riches; but, as sure as God lives and plain. My dear little Minerva Jane is no more! peace, and sin no more." reigns, they will receive that which the world On Thursday, 25th of June, she left these muncan neither give nor take away-a piece of dane shores, after suffering intensely for some

From the Journal and Visitant. ERFULLY.

With what untiring assiduity should a mother labor for her children, in the formation of early

pon, against what may be considered one of the greatest weaknesses of the sex-love of display in dress. This perhaps, more than any other one thing, may be regarded as the prelade to error and to vice. Many, both in the lower and higher walks of life, who are now in dissipation, would be compelled to acknowledge, that the first step in their downward course might be traced to an excessive fondness of display in dress: while moderation and simplicity might have led to the practice of the nobler. virtues we so much admire.

The young mind should be early trained to habits of attention to whatever occupies it fo the time being. With listlessness in this respect a well ordered mind and good understanding cannot be attained. Little or no knowledge can be acquired, either from books or society, by the babitnally inattentive. The mind is dul and stupid; images flit before it without making any lasting impression On the contrary, by attention, the mind may be kept alive so as to gain instruction from every circumstance, though we murmur? shall we repine or indulge in poigit may be connected with common affairs of ev-s nant feelings? No, a thousand times, no ery day life. The mother has it in her power so to train the mind of her child, as to place it in either class. It may be constantly gaining new ideas, and desirable information, from books and from the world, or it may be as dull and stupid as a block, on which thoughts would have no effect, though you might pour them upon it from one year to another, Mothers, if you would have your children great in mind, early train them to habits of attention.

Industry is, perhaps, a no less desirable hab it to be early cultivated. I do not mean simply industry in manual labor, however desirable suffer them to let time pass in that listleas inactivity, that languid indolence which is merely getting rid of time, without stamping any active

impression upon either body or mind Economy and punctuality are two virtues which should be early inculcated. The great deaciency of these which we are often pained in witnessing, may frequently, if not always, be traced to habits formed in infancy. Punctuality is so connected with truth, with morals, and with the general good of our own minds, and that of those with whom we associate, that it should be attended to and practised, even on the most trifling occasions. Those who have been of their childish plays, and taught to give them to the present time. up, or commence them when the time arrives, or has expired, will have acquired a fixed habit ment in its order, and at the specified time, the duties of one hour are not suffered to intrench upon those of another; and the minutes, so many

of which often run to waste, are all improved, Are there mothers, who for want of activity, of body or mind, neglect this early training of their children! There are some who may say, that they "have not time to attend to their children; that children will be children; and after all they thinkstheir's as good as other people's. O, snatch your offspring from the number of those who are dragging out a miserable existence in inactivity, or actual vice. Neglect not to teach them the way in which they should go,

All habits have a moral and religious bearing; and those that tend to active goodness will power and influence on the soul, will continue through eternity itself. When we reflect that habits formed in this life have an eternal bearing, it would seem that every energy we possess should be taxed for the formation of those which prompt measures shall be taken for the collec- are virtuous, both in ourselves, and those com-

> CULAE. From the S. W. Christian Advocate. A Letter PROM AN APPLICTED BROTHER. Solirupe, Fayette Co, Tenn., ? July 7, 1845.

Dear Brother,-How unsubstantial and evanescent is all carthly bliss, all domestic happiness. In our peregrinations through this variegated world, we form alliances, contract acquaintances, and cultivate frienships which grow with their growth and strengthen with their you to repent now; and why array yourself strengh. As parents and children, husbands against them all? Say not, "There is time and wives, brothers and sisters, and neighbors, enough yet. -"I mean to have religion be-friends, we form strong, yea undying attachments fore I die." You know not how short your for each other. Being thus bound together by time may be; the solenn hour of your death strong and indissoluble ties, as we sail down the stream of life, we pluck the flowers on either bank, involuntarily exclaiming, was there ever , and four days with scarlet fever. She was nine

offered to others has been of isenfculable value to me. All the dispensations of providence rel ative to myself, however afflictive, have, I have bly trust, been sanctified to my good. Had we a cloudless sky, a cales and unruffled channel, and uninterrupted soushine, in all probability we habits. What so much as the character of these, will from the happiness or anhappiness of their tuture lives? With comparative ease will temptations be resisted, when early propensities have been corrected and subdued.

The habit of self-control will afford to its possessor no small amount of pleasure; particularly, if it enables the mind to rish above the disappointment occasioned by the loss of present indulgence. She who has been early taught to subject her passions to the control of principle, will be armed with the most effective weather of our subsides we shall evipoy a gioripus calm in the haven of cternal rest. There ous calm in the haven of cternal rest. There on those high and flowery plains, our way worn bodies and weather beaten vessels will ne los ges be toosed and driven by contrary winds, but shall be gently waited from sea to sea and from ocean to ocean, and where our immortal cheeks will be sweetly tunned by the mild and balmy zephyrs of the heavenly Canasa. I have a wife, a daughter, a father, a brother

and many relatives and numberless friends, who have already located in the new Jaymsalem,-Every year weakens the little cord that binds us to earth, but strenghens the mighty cable that unites us to heaven. I feel like journeying onward and upward. Let my voyage he rough or smooth, prosperous or adverse, if when this fel le bark is driven in the whirpoul of affliction or stranded upon the sandbars of death. I can only get on board the ship of Zion, which has never been wrecked, I shall sail pleasantly and triumphantly into port, where an abundant entrance shall be ministered to all the ship's crew. With such a sublime prospect before us, shall

Let sickness blast, let death devour. If heaven must recompense our pains; Perish the grass and fade the flower, It firm the word of God remains.

"Time Enough Yet."

WM. M. McFBRREN.

Time enough yet." Stop, my friend, f beseech you. I greatly fear you are deceiv. ing yourself. Are you sure "there is time enough yet?" Upon what do you rest your that may be, but the occupation of all out time hopes of a long life? Have you a lease of in whatever pursuit we are engaged. Let chit. it from him who gave it to you? Then why dren be early taught, then, to improve their so confident it will be prolonged? Rememtime, whether at their work, their play, or their ber, that the saving or losing of your soul is books. Accustom them to pass at once from no trifle. If it is lost, your all is gone. active employment to lively recreation; do not Why leave the decision of so important a question to a dark uncertain future?

"Time enough yet!" You have already spent too much of your time in rebellion against God. You have too long already resisted his Holy Spirit, and barred the Saviour from your hear. Do you presume he will still crown you with mercies, after you have so long slighted his offers? Gan you expect that he will add other years to those you have already so wickedly spent? He has said in his word, "My Spirit shall not always strive with man." It should fill you trained to scrupulous exactness in the division with wonder that your life has been spared

"Time enough yet?" Many, aye, too many, have thus flattered theuselves. They of punctuality, when they enter on the active always meant to be Christians before they business of life. By attention to every employ. died-the thought of dying in an impenitent state would have struck them with horrors "To morrow shall be as this day, and much more abundantly," was the language of their hearts. But death came upon them unexpectedity, and they were summoned to the bar of God, with nothing save their good resolutions, to recommend them to his merce. Their prospects were as fair, and their hopes as bright, doubtless, as your own. Could we look into eternity, what volumes might we read of the dangers of delay!

"Time enough yet." He it so. And is and "when they are old they will not depart your gain equal to the risk you run in delaying? What if your life should be continued a few years longer, and you should during that time through the great mercy of God. not end with this life; but increasing in their be brought to repentance, would it add to your happiness to think that you neglected known daty? Would it make the remainder of your life more pleasant to look back upon that portion of it spent in acts of disobedi ence to your Master? Would it be a means of advancing you in holiness? Would it calm your last moments, and smooth your dving pillow? Would it add a single star to your crown of rejoicing in glory? Nay may, but it would be a source of grief that you so long disobeyed the Saviour's voice. and thus cruelly treated so kind a friend.

Do vou want an interest in Christ? Beelt it now. Your interests for time and eternisty demand it. Your reason, conscience, the word of God, his Spirit, are calling upon may be nearer than you are aware. If he should come upon you suddenly and find you unprepared to meet your offended Judge. have gained the world, but it will prove no compensation for the loss of your undying sins, and receive from him the forgiving sentence, "Thy sins are forgiven thee; go in

(London) Children's Friend

AN USEFUL HINT .- We learn # bereafter a never-fading crown bedecked, not years, three months, and eleven days old. Of- English paper that an efficient the thod has with earthly gerns, but with ransomed souls save ten have I, in my feeble manner, endeavored to been suggested of parifying wells administer comfort to others similarly circumfoul air. The plan is simply others whose lustre shall be lovelier far than that of glittering stanced. I have assured them, that God was too the well a quantity of unstack and by way

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

MARION.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 30, 1845.

The Southern Bantist Convention. ARCHIBALD THOMAS, Richmond, Va. Treasurer of Foreign Mission Board THOMAS CHILTON, Marion; Perry Co. Ala. Treasurer, Domestic 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 travelling Agents, and JOHN M. BAILEY of Scotts. ville, and Baptist Ministers generally are our local agents. Besides these we have none others in the field, and subsquibers are reques ted to pay money, through these only, to our Treasurer, Rev. J. H. De Votie.

OF The Rev. John C. FOSTER of Tuscaloosa county, is an authorized Agent for the Alaba.

To A correspondent - When a person stoops beneath the dignity of a gentleman, to abuse us, especially about a matter which all good men approve, this is the only notice we give him.

RECEIPTS-Our Treasurer being absent, we are obliged to postpone the list of receipts for

THE TUSCALOOSA ASSOCIATION Commences tember next at Sasdis Church Tuscalonsa Co.

represt of same of our Brethren I again call the attention of the brethren of the Cabawba Aassociation to a mistake in the last minutes in relation to the time of the meetstead of 4th Salbath in Oct.

A. W. JACKSON.

OUR TOUR.

a few days through the eastern portion of Greene county, and feel considerably invigorated and Almighty.,' refreshed. We regretted very much that we had not the time to pass through Eutaw, and spend a day with our old and tried friends there. We were very anxious to do so. At Friendship church we found an assemblage who were werway. They have appointed a prayer meeting cipation Society, and the remaining fifty dellars the Lord's song in a strange land?" Probably land. It would remind them of that God whom sionary spirit, and a good feeling seemed to per. which are not lavored with preaching every Sabbath, would do well to adopt a similar plan.

On Sabbath, we attended a meeting at Burson's Hill, and heard Mr. Porter, of the Pres-

the Fork, whom we shall long remember, and We will try the Banner again. found ourse!f Monday morning on the way to Greene Springs, to try the virtue of the water. The crops in that section of country generally, little like rain, and to our question, why he did so !- he replied, because in will rain to night, Sir, speaking as confidently as though he knew. Few miles further on, where we stopped, it did

We found so little to interest us at the Springs, try. most every body having left, that we spent but an hour or two there, and divided our time among our friends in the vicinity, some of whom we knew in our boyhood. In this section we saw two of the most delightful residences we Wednesday, and arrived home safe and sound, but thoroughly drenched,

STILL MORE AWFUL.

In Greene county, not more than 20 miles from Entaw, we are informed that a man resides who knows no Salibath, and yet he is bies. sed with abundance of this world's goods, and the advantages of a free and enlightened country surround him. How tremendous will be

of the seven churches of Asia, and may be addressed to some of the present day. It is an in its beautiful truths!! May we not thereawful condition for a church to be in, and implies a state of carnal security, a feeling of selfrighteousness, a dead faith. Hear what God saith, "Because thou art lukewarm and neither cold nor hot, I will spew the out of my mouth .-Because thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked."

What are some other evidences of lukewarm-When members of a church backbite each other-when members go regularly into a doggery, and there is not moral courage enough in the church to turn them out-when christis ans do not humble themselves in prayer to God, but sit, or stand, and gaze about-when christi-We will pay postage on all letters containing ans do not recognize each other as brethren, but address each other as strangers when christians desecrate the sanctuary of God, and forget they are in his presence. Many other evidences might be given, but these will suffice for the benefit of those who may be guilty.

More Abolitionists among Missignaries. Mr. and Mrs. Wade, of the Burman Mission have publicly dissolved all connexion with those who brook the institution of slavery. Speaking of the Abolition spirit, Mr. Wade says-"This spirit has not gone forth alone. It has probably been sent by God to execute his porposes. on Saturday before the third subbath in Sep. see in it one of he signs of the times. Is it no sent forth with a commission to seperate the righteous from the wicked; to bind the tares in bundles to be burned; and to gather the wheat into the garner? Let it continue to advance in power in future as it has in the past, and the great seperation will be accomplished. The ing of the next session of said body. The tares will be found gathered into bundles to be minute should sa. Sotur 'ay before the 3d in- burned, and the wheat ready for the granery. The cheep and the goats will be found gathered into seperate companies, ready to be placed on the right hand and the left; the righteous to We have just returned from a delightful tour of take possession of the kingdom, and the wicked to fall in the battle of the great day of the Lord

That is, Abolitionists who are moving heaven and earth, to upset the foundations of Southern institutions and Southern interests, who violate the commandments of God and the laws of their country, who appropriate money given forty years travelling through the wilderness. We cannot therefore exercise so deep sympathy them for sacred objects, to the unholy purpose from Egypt to Canasa, and for their wickedness for them as if it had been undeserved. While shiping God, and listening to the preaching of of aiding servants to run away from their mas- were never allowed to reach the promise land, in Judea, living in the enjoyment of all the his word. They had been several days togeth: ters, are the wheat, while southern men, who did themselves also rebel against God, after blessings which a kind Providence could bestow er, and this was the close of their meeting. - mind their own buiness, and worship God accor- they had come into the possession of the land upon them, crowded as it were with prosperity, Bro. Morris and bro. Clement were in attendding to the dictates of their own consciences' flowing with milk and honey, and, as a punishtheir pathway strewed with pleasure and their hot-hed of Antiism. Brother Daniel Lee, Jesance, and bro. High had been, but was gone.— are the tares, which are to be burned. They ment for their rebellion, were captured by their houses filled with the good things of life, they se Lee, and myself commenced a meeting at manifested in the conversion of sinners, yet we heard of such burefaced selfrighteousness, such bore it will be as bread cast upon the waters to downright hypocricy. Hear what Mrs. Wade be gathered not many days hence. We were says, writing to somebody—'I send seventy God, and were oppressed by the cruelty of their to their enemies that they might punish them by coming forward and asking the people of them. We talked and prayed with them, and 'y, to constitute me a life member. Ten-dolour hearts were made to burn within us by the lars, I send for "general purposes of our Eman-

And we are called upon to believe that this We have great confidence in the efficacy of is the way the sheep of Christ, the rightcous of Gol's house, should acif. But we have not so learned Christ. Such is not our religion.

BANNER AND PIONEER-We were not a little byterian church, with great pleasure, from Mark surprised a few days since to be informed by a iv: 40. "How is it that ye have no faith." -- reader of this paper, [the Bauner,] that the Ed-We have heard Mr. Porter before, and always itor could not account for the discontinuance of listen to him with satisfaction. The citizens in our paper. We sent to the Banger regularly the neighborhood of Burton's Hill deserve for some time after we failed to get a return, much praise for erecting a very substantial and which was some time in April last, complained excellent house of worship, free for all denomi- of the failure, and receiving no notice, we order We enjoyed the hospitality of our friends in because, we did not like a one sided business, the Alabama Baptist to be stopped. We did so

Death of the Hon. Walker K. Baylor. We are allowed to publish the following are rather better than ours, having had better extracts from a letter, addressed by the Hon. seasons. About mid'day, we presed a boy who Robert E. B. Baylor, formerly a Representative in Congress from this district, to Col. Tho, Chilton of this place; which so far as we know contains the only authentic account of the matter to which it principally

> CITY OF AUSTIN, ? Convention Hall, July 30, 1845.

My dear Relation: have heard of the melancholy fate of my broshave seen any where in the South-west. With sudden and unexpected—and entirely the ther, Walker K. Baylor, His death was purs water, salubrious air, heautiful groves, result of accident. A Mr. Rivers, late of good soil, and magnificent edifices, there was the State of Tennessee, having a revolving everything the heart could desire of an earthly pistol in his hand, the hammer slipped thro' character. We entered upon a lonely road on his finger, cousing the pistol to fire, and shooting my brother immediately through misery. Oh! ask us not to sing the Lord's song leys and lofty hills covered with thousands the heart. He died instantly. A nephew in this strange land, for it is full of joy and mel- of flocks and herds-its cooling rivulets and destanding by exclaimed to the gentleman ody, while our hearts are heavy and cannot licious fruits, and then he closed his eyes upon "you have k iled my uncle." Poor Walker rejoice! Singing is the result of inward hap them forever to open them upon a more glorious Mr. Bones I hand never spoke again. piness and comes from an a heart that knows no and a more heavenly Canaan whose sun never sorrow on account of his being the cause of

this fatal occurrence. the consequences of his disobedience! How to understand these things relative to Texas. when we remembered Zion. We hanged our heavy will be the weight of woe which he will be his set and these things relative to Texas. When we remembered Zion. We hanged our harps upon the will be his set and the set of Abraham, and in accordance with his promise God watched over the Jews, who were the seed of Abraham, made on his hymn book at 75 cents to I dollar? We would respect the propriety of urging constantly upon their respective churches and congregations, until the nity of Greene county, which is so deservedly in life—and integrity left the impress of her seal upon it, together with a plantid so in a strange land?" How im sweet to the taste and pleasant to the eye, seal upon it, together with a placed resigna. Lord's song in a strange land?" How impres, and that the heart could desire, promised them bright regard for what is honest and upright, and its ment did not murmur at the fear to a th

WOULD THOU WERT COLD OR HOT the subject of religion. He acknowledged misery, and there we see their hurps hung, world, had come into the world to live and die upon his heart-and at times, fully believed fore hope that in the few brief moments h was permitted to live, the King of Glory in nercy appeared to him; and that through the merits of a Saviour's blood, he may now be resting in the hosom of his God?

> We are here, arranging a Constitution. preparatory to our becoming a member of the American Union. The Convention will close its labors in a week or two, and I can lofty temples, its splendid edifices, and its sa. turned away from his commandments, and sought foundation work of law, and of government, so as to secure the blessings of civil and religions liberty in these ends of the earth. espect to be in Alabama after the close of my Fall Circuit, when God willing, I shall | branches protected them from the summers heat see you in person, and greet you once more face to face. Make my kind regard to all they could go and commune with God-in a

Ever Yours. R. E. B. BAYLOR." A Discourse. BY THE EDITOR.

How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?-Psalm 137: 4.

Nearly seven hundred years before the coming of Christ, the Lord raised up the good Josiah to reign over Judah. Such was the charac. ter of his government, so righteous was his conduct towards his subjects, and so upright in the sight of God, that, when he died, and his wicksons, Jehoahaz and Jeholachim, succeeded him and the Lord turned away his face and his favor and cruel men-certainly a great source of misfrom Judah, they must have very sensibly felt ery and wretchedness. None but those who have But they do not seem to have profited much by and toiling for the Babylonians without once adversity, nor to have sought protection in the seeing, or perhaps ever hearing from their native of a hundred years, until God, being vexed by our liberty, and therefore their misfortunes were of Jeholachim, which was about six hundred strange land. Happy shall they be who have years before the coming of Christ. Nebucad- to suffer for the cause of God! But we must renezzar, king of Babylon laid seige to Jerusalem | member that this was not the case with the Jews the city of Judah, and took it and all the people, who were carried captive to Babylon. Their and carried them captive beyond Babylon .- captivity was the result of their wickedness, it Thus that same people, whose ancestors were was the punishment of their own misconduct.

by the dews from Heaven-and the glorious whom we have offended, and get back to the Mount Zion where they had often sung the land of Canaan and there we will sing the Lord's song amid its refreshing breezes-their Lord's Song." hearts sunk within them at the reflection, and they bung their harps upon the willows unstrung. saying, "how can we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" It will bring to our minds all loves. that we have lost--our pleasant homes and warm. The Jews had been favored by the Almighty firesides in a land abounding with everything above every other people, and we are told bethat would be necessary to our happiness and cause unto them were committed the oracles of fixing green"-the pure waters gushing from the of some containing the laws of Go hits of Juden to quench our times -the song of were for the government of mankind in all ages, heip them? . I am sure a donation could not be the nightengale which used to cheer our lonely Moses therefore was made the law giver of Ishours-the many joyful moments we have spent rael, and through them those laws have been house—and the smiles of a kind Providence they will continue to descend to the latest posrelates, that has been received in this count of danger and distress. It will remind us of all ment. But even Moses once forgot his station we have gained in return; a miserable captivity. as a servant of the living God, which is the wherein we labor and toil day and night for the most exalted station a poor mortal can occupy most cruel task masters, who deprive us of all in this life, and descended from his dignity when By the time this reaches you, you will burdens, without offording us the least ray of them. But this was the effect of a righteous the comforts of life, and oppress us with grievous he cast down the tables of stone and broke that blows, bears upon its breath some noxious' lion of the people, and as a punishment he was vapour, where no friend compassionates us or not allowed to reach the promise land, but only extends a hand for our relief, where the smiles to see it from afar. The lord took him to the top of God's countenance are hid from us, and wher- of Mount Nebo, which overlooked the land, and ever we turn our eyes, we see distruction and there ne had a distant view of its beautiful val-Mr. Bivers. I learn, suffered greatly from sorrow; how, then, can we sing, who are in a sets, and whose glory never fades away. strage land, far away from the land of our nativity, and stripped of every comfort

ers themselves are sitting beneath, and la-

never failing springs of pure water-there were no cedars like the cedars of Lebanon whose -there was no hill like the hill of Zion where word, they were lar away from home, the home them, they could not sing, Lamentation was consonant with their feelings; they felt more like going to the house of mourning than to the house of feating; they felt more like clothing themselves in suckcloth and ashes and prostra ting themselves in the dust to morn for the return of their former joys in the land of Judea. are disposed to sympathise with those in distress. it is natural that we should do so. And the distress of the Jews was of the severest character. It was bondage in a foreign land, and among harbarous Mount Hermon also, whose top was watered Let us first repent of our sins and turn to God do to be saved.

from this history of the Jews.

1st, That God will chastise those whom he

contentment-all those "sweet fields arrayed in God. Unto Moses had been given the tables

under the droppings of the sanctuary of God's transmitted to all succeeding generations, and

Unto Abraham also God had made a promise I have been thus particular, because I and every hope! "By the rivers of they should be as the sands of the sea, and that hatred for what is mean, should from upon this Being by whom he had been summoned on it, our minds are carried to the rivers of Bab. away and the blood of beasts was no longer rement did not murmur at the fiat of that good Jews in their captivity! While reflecting up. and finally when types and shadows had passed ylon, whose banks are fined with the weeping quired to atone for sin, because Christ, the lamb How I treasure up what he said to me a sillow a fit resemblance of their sorrow and which was slain from the foundation of the

upon the branches unstrung, while the mourn- for sinners and to make a complete atonement in satisfaction of the violated law of God, and menting over their mistintunes and longing to re- thus redeem man from under the law; when he turn to the hills and the valleys of their fertile could de nothing more for them that he had no Canaan-where Heaven was wont to shower done, he offered the merits of the atonement to down upon thent its richest blessings, supplying them free and before all men, and that too to the every necessity, and leading them to the still very persons whom he knew would betray him. waters of salvation where they might drisk and Oh! what boundless compassion, what divine condescension, what deep, immeasurable, incom-Babylon had no charms for them-there was prehensible, eternal love ! They were truly a no city like Jerusaiem with its high walls, its favored people, yet they rebelled against God, cred alters dedicated to the worship of Almigh. for pleasure in the vanity, the wickedness, and ty, God-there was nomount Hebron with its the idolatry of the servants of Satan. For these things God gave them up to their enemies, who carrie, them into captivity and oppressed them

with hard labor and want for many years, Did God love them? He loved them with more than a parent's love. He went with them of their childhood, in wretched captivity, and their path with blessings, gave them everything integrity and fidelity of the Board at New-York. day and night through the wilderness, strewed, hope of their deliverance should beam upon them, or turned away from them the light of his countenance. The language of the Saviour may very well be applied to them-"O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the Trophets Rev. S. LINDSLEY: and stonest them that are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thee together as a hen gathereth her brood under he wings, and ye ety. was received in due season. * . . . would not!" In their prosperity they forgot Your request that neither this payment nor God, they forgot the source from whence their any other remittance that may in future be made blessings came. In the midst of Canana, by your Society, should go through the hands of with all its abundance of good things, they ac- the Boston Board will be most faithfully and tually enjoyed it without returning thanks to cheerfully complied with. We have lately sent Him who had brought them there. In sight of our missionaries in China, for their Bible oper. the reverse of their fortunes and mourned the experienced it can know its extent. The Jews the lofty Salem, and the splendid city of Jerusas we intend to send them soon 1920 dollars more loss of their former prosperity and happiness .- were in this hondage seventy years, labouring lem, they sang the songs of Zion, without ever in the same way. reflecting whose praises they were which they worship and service of Almighty God, and they Country, much less enjoying the advanges of its should be carried away from this glorious lands continued to do evil in His sight for the space laws or its religion. They had tasted of religi. and these great advantages, in order that they their repeated transgressions, gave them over the more severe. It is no wonder, then that their ingratitude and their wickedness in the tory and gratifying to all interested in this matsight of God. It was for this reason that God ter. And now, brethren, we ask-what ex chose to punish them by captivity in a foreign cure have you for with-holding that which you land and among strange people. Adversity know belongs to God, and which he imperativewil bring a man to his senses, and make him ly demands at your hand, to aid in the dissemina think of himself, his wickedness, his insignificance in the sight of God; and, if anything can, it will make him repent of his sins and humble

himself before him whom he has offended. [To be concluded in our next.]

enemies and carried far away from their native forgot the source when those blessings came, Ridgeville, in said county, on Friday last, and country into a land of strangers, where for se- forsook the ways of God, neglected his worship, continued it six days. We preached to large venty years they were deprived of the comforts paid their homage to satan and became subject and attentive congregations. A number manis for their transgressions, and that they might be God to pray for them. On Monday, at the re-It was while in this captivity they broke forth brought to a sense of their conduct and of their quest of the few brethren residing in the vicinfrom the deepest recesses of their hearts in the obligation to God. It is no wonder then that ity, we proceeded to constitute a church. Electhey bad been asked by their oppressors to sing they had so ungratefully forsaken, whose bless- vade the little band. After they were constituthe songs of Canaso, as it would gratify their ings they had enjoyed and forgotten; whose ted, they invited bro. Jesse Lee to supply them curiosity for something new. While sitting on songsthey had sung in the holy land and rejoic. the next year, who has consented to do so, and the banks of the rivers of Babylon, their imagi- ed while they sung; who had led their fathers I doubt not but that the labors of this excellent nations, no doubt, were transported to the holy through the wilderness forty years and never brother will be owned and blessed among them, land, where their own beautiful Jordan rolled once forsook them, and had always manifested by the Head of the church. On Tuesday, the its smooth and happed stream—the lofty towers a will to lead and direct them, also to happiness day the meeting closed, there was a deep interof Salem looked towards the heavens-Lebanon and contentment. No, they did not feel worth- est felt in the congregation. A large number stood, covered with its wide spreading cedars— y to take this boly name in their sin poluted lips took the anxious seats, enquiring what they must

On Wednesday, brother Lee and myself prea, ched at another point, distant about 15 miles from Ridgeville in Butler county, which My brethren, we fearn two important lessons been destitute of the preached gospel. At the request of the few brethren who live in the neighborhood, it was thought expedient to organize at this place, an arm of the Hopewell church, until they became strong enough to be elected into a separate church. They have no suitable house to gership in, and are making an effort, by subscription, to build a meeting h

better applied. I send you several subscribers obtained for the "Baptist" in Butler county. I was the more anxious that the Baptist should find a circulation in that region from the fact, that I found that scurrilous little sheet called the "PRIMITIVE BAPTIST," circulating extensively here, poison. ing the minds of the people, with its disgusting matter. It still denounces those who are engaged in the benevolent operations of the day, with all the vile epithets they can employ. They declare that State Conventions are nothing but money-traps, that Theological schools are minister-making machines, that Sabbath schools are intended to instil sectarian principles in the minds of the rising generation, and unite church Father, in the language of Saul of Tarausand State, that Bible Societies are undarran. "Lord, what wilt thou have me to d'o," for it is ted in the Scriptures, and inadmissable in gos- one of vital importance, one in which, especipel fellowship, that those who print and sell ally at this crisis, requires the most prompt and them, make 50 per cent. profit! In the same vigorous exertion of every christian. paper in which I naticed the charges, appeared Our State Convention and Bible Society will a letter from the author of one of their hymn soon hold their annual meeting at this place hooks, who lives in Wetumpka, and offers them Brethren remember it, if you please, and refor sale, thelowest, at 75 cents. Query.—If the member too what God us done for you during Bible Society can print the Bible, a larger book the past year, and come up prepared to pay over and better printed, well bound, for FIFTY CENTS to the Lord a liberal interest upon the capital

Yours, &c. A. T. M HANDY, Montgomery. Aug. 22. 1845.

mencing Friday before the first Lord's day in Zion here, can, and will, when necessity re-September next with the Shutes Creek church, quires, support their institutions. acar Scottsville, Bibb county, Ala. Minister-WILLIS BURNS.

THE AMERICAN AND PORTION I The following statements, recently from brother Ira M. Allen, assistant Tree of the A. and F. B. Society, in reply to a o munication of mine, may not, perhaps, be interesting to on rbrethren generally, through the south and southwest. Here, brethren see, at a glance, what disposition is made of y

soney contributed for the publication and dis bution of God's blessed word in the world. At the last meeting of our Board, I was instruted to request the Board of the A. and F. B. 80 ciety, that none of the monies forwarded to the from us, should pass through the hands of Boston Board, frut should be sent direct to the poin's specified in our communications. request, we are happy to state, has been prome ly and cheerfully complied with and we can now confidently assure our brethren that the

> EXTRACT. Rooms of the A. & F. B. Society. New York, Aug. 11th, 1845

Dear Brother-Your favor of the 1st July, covering 200 dollars for the A. and F. B. Soci.

Most fraternal

Yours, in christian bonds, IRA M. ALLEN, Assistant Treasurer of A. & F. B. So'ty.

tion of light, life, and immortality in the world? Are you not, by so doing, "robbing God." And will not justice and judgment be meted out to you for such unwarrantable selfishness, such heartless ingratitude Oh! brethren, reflect, for a moment upon the exalted privileges, political civil, and religious, with which you are blessed, and with these, contrast the political and m condition of the millions of immortal beings upon this, and upon the Eastern Continent. How vast is the contrast! The reflection is most sickening, hamiliating, overwhelming !- and should awaken in every pions, every generous heart a burning desire for their amelioration and eternal salvation. How easily could this glorious end be effected were christians, with one heart and with one mind, to quite their energies and to go forth with unbroken phalanx vio the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." No power could possibly withstand their might; no darkness could be so dense that the light of the "glorious gospe! of the biessed God" could not dissipate. Nay, the armies of the Aliens would fly before the embattled hosts of God's elect; the Sun of righteousness arise upon every nation with healings in his wings, and all the "kingdoms of this, world would seen become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.

Brethren, aid is greatly needed. It is most carnestly and affectionately called for from the North, and from the South, from the East and from the West. Thousands at home are destitute of the Bible, millions of benighted heatheas abroad are stretching forth their hands to us, and with tears streaming from their eyes, imploring for the bread of eternal life, that they may not perish, but eat and live forever,

Oh! brethren, in view of the boundless love of God to your in view of all that Chrst bas suffered, and done for you; in view of the shortness and the inverteints of life; in view of the ying their or death; in view of the worth of an immortal soul; in view of your accountability to God; in view of the awful realities of eternity; in view of the general judgment, can you, we appeal to you in the name of our blessed Redeemer, can you close your eyes, your ears, your heart, and your hands against the tears, and the entreaties of the millions that are living and dying without God and without hope, and who have no means of enlightning their minds, and o spointing them to the Lamb of God, that they might be saved. Can you do it and have a conscience void of offence towards God, and towards all men ?

Brethren, reflect upon this subject, and pray most fervenily over it, and ask your Heavenly

respective churches and congregations, until the meeting of Convention, the vast importance of this matter, and of rallying to the support of all our tenevolent operations, that they may not be checked nor retaided in their progress, and that the enemies of the South, and the powers of (C) The District Meeting will be held, com- darkness may see and know that the friends of

S. LINDSLEY. Treasurer of the A. B. B. Society. Marion, Aug. 24, 1844.

According to principles advanced before on obedience, we adopt the sentiment that exact conformity to the commands of God constitutes obedience, and all want of such conformity is sin. For "sin is the transgression of the law." 1 Jo. 3: 4. And that all want of conformity to the law deserves the appellation of srx, is evil dent, for "all unrighteousness is sin " 1 Jo. 5 17. There are many degrees in the aggravavation and guilt of sin, but no transgression the law, under any possible circumstance, can be called by any milder name than that of srs. "There is a sin unto death: I do not say he shall pray for it. All unrighteousness is sin :and there is a sin not unto death." 1 Jo. 5: 16. 17. By this passage we learn, not that there are transgressions which are not sins, but that there are some sins pardonable, and others, unpardonable. We are not commanded to pray for the sin which is unto death, i. e. unpardona. ble: but for the other we do, and ought to pray. This proves the different degrees of guilt in different acts of transgression.

To illustrate by example. The case of Abi melech is one in which a man committed sin without knowing it. Abraham and Sarah sojourned in Gerar as strangers. He said, 'she is my sister," and she said, "he is my brother." and "Abimelech sent and took Sarah as his wife-But God came to Abimelech in a dream by might, and said to him. Thou art but a de ad manfor the woman which thou hast taken : for she is a man's wife. Abimelech said, In the integ. rity of my heart, and innocency of my hands When the Psalmist said, "Keep back also thy cinnati was 39 years, and at Pittsburg, 35 said unto him. What hast thou done unto us ?-And what have I offended thee, that thou hast brought on me and my kingdom a great sin?thou hast-done deeds unto me that ought not to the done." Gen. 29: 1, 188. Here is a case of cone who was guilty of a secret sin, and judg- they will prove the ruin of the soul, as unbelief ment lay upon him till the sin was confessed, a. bandoned and forgiven.

The account of "the man of God," given in 4 King, 12: 1-39, is another example of secret sin. "It was said to him, by the word of the Lord, Thou shalt eat no bread, nor drink wa-'ter there, nor turn again to go by the way thou scamest." But an old prophet overtook him and said, "I am a prophet as thou art : and an angel spake unto me, by the word of the Lord, say ed us, or whether, for one reason or another, ing, Bring him back with thee unto thine house. that he may eat broad, and drink water. But, he lied unto him. So he went back and did eat and drink " Tais mus of God would not yield, commandments : for this is the whole duty of to Jeroboam; nor to the old prophet, till he said man." Eccl. 12: 13. be had directions from Gol to bring him back. Yet it was declared to him, "thou hast disobeyed the mouth of the Lord, and hast not kept the

sincerely desire to be a glat, who, owing to cir. a favorable change, cumstances, do things which God never commanded, and neglect things which he has required. There is great diversity in the obserchristians differ in many respects, and it argues cars on the sabbath:great want of charity to think that those who are the professed followers of the Lamb intend some error, or mistaken views, they may deviate from the commands of God. This deviation is sin. The command of God is definite, and means one thing. The performance of that thing is obedience. All neglect, or deviation is transgression, disobedience, or unrighteousness. And all unrighteousness is sin. Knowledge or ignorance makes no difference as to the fact. whether the law is transgressed. There is no doubt but that many persons are living in habittal sin, while they conscientiously believe that they are doing what the Lord has comanded ibem. Yet their acts are nevertheless sinful, and are no less certainly, sin, than if the com-

mends were rightly understood. But it may be asked, What effect does ignorance have on the character of our actions? It is an acknowledged principle that. "Ignorance of the law excuses no one." Though this principle be received as correct, yet doubtless the circomstances of different cases mark the actionsof men very clearly. The conduct of Abime. lech in taking Sarah was very different from that of David taking Bath-sheba. The guilt of dust was present that of Pilate. So said Christ, "He that delivereth me unto thee bath the proper of the prope

to discover the truth. He who advises another children and they pursue a similar course it / tian instructor had been the Bible. He went | The Great West-a giant even in its youth tice, commits a sin, for the command is, "prove thought that a person must always be conscious Thes. 5: 21. And he who yields to such per- gain any more property, or retain it any longer suasion, from whatever motive, commits sin .and this sin increases in proportion to the nature of the case, and the means of hearing the commands. For "Whosoever shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach

was sinful, but the subject has been examined. and it is found to be, most evidently, wrong.-But it is not from any new revelation that this alcoholic liquors. Those who practiced their be scarcely I so interesting than his "Bible use twenty years ago, did what God had forbidden, and were, therefore, guilty of sin. Ours is much greater, if notwithstanding all the evidence presented on this subject, we continue the same evil practice. But to suppose that ig. That at Cincinnati continued in session near norance would excuse, and clear a person from ly eight days and was attended by more than guilt entirely, would overthrow all our ideas of twenty inborers, in the Society's service. right and wrong. Ignorance may render the Nearly two days were occupied with the insin a secret sin, but it would still be a sin, for it dividual parration of religious bistory and would be contrary to the command which God experience; another two days in reports of has given. And let it be remembered, contin- colporteur labors, and the manner in which ually, that "sin is the transgression of the they were performed, that each might profit

"the law of God is exceeding broad." It not from the officers of the Society on a great only reaches to our thoughts, but extends to ac- variety of topics, and in devotional exercitions and laws to us unknown. It also teaches ses. It was a hallowed and blessed occasion us to call things by their own proper names, and not to suppose we can screen ourselves from breathe on the assembly. guilt, by pleading ignorance of the divine re-

sus Christ. Seeing this is the case, the prayer at the head of this piece is at once reasonable deed, we were, in Christ Jesus. and proper, 'cleanse thou me from secret faults.' The average age of those present at Cin sins which were known. They are contrasted manhood. with secret faults. He felt that he needed for. The sketch, enclosed will throw some Any other doctrine is fatal to their system. will destroy him who lives under the light of the gospel. The apostle tells us, "For as many as have sinned without law, shall also perish without law; and as many as have sinned in the law, shall be judged by the law. In the day when God shall judge the secrets of men, by Jesus Christ, according to my Gospel." Rom. 2: 12-16. It will then be known whether we have done what the Lord has commandwe have failed to discharge our duty. The commands may then be well applied: "search the Scriptores," and "Fear God and keep his

commandment which the Lord day God bath ply to Steamboats as well as to Railroads. Alcommanded thee : thy carcase shall not come so to Stages, and wagons and other carriages. into the sepulciare of thy tathers." And when The reasons, urgent in the letter of Dr. Edwards the old prophet heard of his death by a lion, are such as should convince every reflecting he said, " t is the man of God, who was dis- man that the pursuit of any secular bosiness on obedient to the, word of the Lord," Doubtless the Sabbath, is unjustifiable, and should not be the man of God thought he was doing right practiced by those who wish well to the State we are assured that he sinned against God in or to society. Custom often sanctions that which reason and scripture condemn. Let an enligh-Examples of a similar kind may be found tened conscience be brought to bear on this sub. amongst us. There are, doubtless, persons who ject, and it will not be long before we witness

SABBATH AND RAILROAD,

recent let er from Dr. Edwards, while on a mis. and again the forms of prayer prescribed. sion to Indiana, deserve the attention of those. But all would not avail. His distress of vance of the worship of God. The practice of directors of railroads who continue to run their mind increased.

1. It is a gross invasion of the rights of the People. The people have a right to the stillness there He went to the priest and told him he and quiet of the sabbath, The rumbling and to deceive, or to be deceived. We may suppose | screaming, the tumult and bastle, noise and conthem honest in their opinions. But lowing to fusion of the rail care, as they run through the village, and often in the time of public worship. is a gross and outrageous violation of that but the priest told him he could not have work. The thought and eloquence of the senate

2. It is exceedingly injurious to the men who are employed in it. It tends to blunt their moral susceptibilities, to degrade them in their own eves, and in the eyes of their fellow men, and lebase their whole characters. It tends to lessen their convictions of moral responsibility to render them reckless and thus to increase the danger of all who travel under their care. It tends also, if they have families greatly injure their children, and increase their exposure

to evil, crime and infamy. 3: It tends to demoralize the public mind, to weaken the efficacy of and thus so endanger the purity and permanency of all our institutions; while it keeps many away from the beuse of God, and thus lessens the efficacy of the means of grace. This no man, or body of men, for the sake of increasing railroad stacks, aiding rant and Christless as were his associates. and abetting others in breaking the sabbath, or for any other secular, purpose, have a mora! right to do. And while they do it, it is wholly encountered some of his old Roman cathos and annually leap upon our what's, unschooled without right, in opposition to the moral law, he associates, who offered him the whiskey- in our political principles, but yearning after freeand in violation of one of the great principles bottle. He refused to drink and they called mass, and form part of that great unit which is by which every man in the community is bound

And should men wisely regard their own all things: hold fast that which is good.' I ests of their children they would not consent to than they could by obeying divine laws .- N. J. Evangeliste.

For the Alabama Baptis!. Colporteur Sketches,

and drinking ardent spirits was common 20 them are remarkable men, in their history, years ago; and very few seemed to think it christian experience and adaption to the peculiar work in which they are engaged. Their lives have often been fall of incident; and they are brought in contact with such a practice is found to be sinful, but from a better the population they visit, that they have alvariety of character and condition among understanding of the revelation they then had ways an anecdote on their lips to illustrate during the meeting, and no doubt lasting impres-From the light now thrown on the subject, a the point of which they are speaking. Had christian is considered as acting inconsistently they the literary talent of George Borrow, with his profession, who makes, vends, or drinks there are many of them whose history would

The materials for this sketch, and perhaps others we may send you, were gathered as meetings of colporteurs, held successively at by the practical skill of others, and that mis The principle above advocated shows that of the sessions were taken up with advice The Spirit of the Most High seemed to

There were members of ten different evan gelical denominations present at the meeting Sin can be removed only by the blood of Je. and natives of four or five different nations But every observer would have supposed that all were of a single brotherhood, as in-

servant from presumptions sins," he meant those years -men in the full vigor of experienced found. Bel eye it or not, as we may, Papists

giveness from his secret, no less than from his light on the spirit of Romanista, and on the What were once the principles of that apostate with the most satisfactory results. presumptious sins. All have need to be repen. question whether Romanists can be convert, community are now its principles; nor do we tend of, and forsaken, and must be forgiven, or ed. Another sketch will illustrate the method need to be informed that they have ever proved of treating catholics, with a view to their R. S. C.

A Converted German Romanist's Nargative.

L. R-was educated in the Roman catholie faith, and continued a firm adherent of that church for thirty-three years. At a suitable age (in 1819) he entered the army, where he continued eight years. There he became intemperate, like many around him. In 1828 he emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia, and pursuing a wicked life Rome. there for a year. He knew that his course led to ruin; but as he had been taught to be lieve that he could make up for delinquences in this life in purgatory, its refining fires were his ground of hope and his only consolation in reference to the future. Still his conscience was anquiet. He wished to reform, but knew not the way. He had never of latitude, and every form of government. Her provided with a large collection of htmps, Atlases read the Bible. He removed to P with stake is deep. Her game is high; and she is and Charts. MR. EDITOR;-The following article may ap- the hope of recovering his health, and lay sick there for a long period. His physician gave up his case as hopeless, and the "sacrament", of extreme unction was administered. During his iffness he reflected on his hopeless condition, and became anxious for his soul's salvation. So wedded was he still to the se perstitions of Rome, that he thought the reading of a great many masses might deliver him from his sus and afford relief to his troubled soul. He sent thirty francs at one time and fourteen at another to Germany, to procure masses read, the priest in P-asking tifty cents for each mass, while each franc would procure one in Germany. He The following consideration, presented in a also prayed to the saints, and repeated again

As he recovered, he resolved to get a Bi ble, and see if he could not find comfort must have a Bible. The priest refused. R -offered him \$10 for a copy, but he still refused; poor as he was, he offered him \$20 Lutheran Bible. The priest appeared an. The repuplic is lost. gry, opened the door and drove him out hear the Gospel from his lips,

In 1833 he removed to Cocinnati, hoping to find some one to instruct him, but soon destined to exercise over Mind. Already thoushim a Methodist. He knew nothing before hereafter to teach new communities and embryo 4. The sabbath day was not made for secular of this people, whom he afterwards sought States. How important then, that Public Opis-That is not honest. Honesty is contentment with what belongs to a man. An honest man, who is acquainted with his rights, will not honest. The called as a mitigation of the guilt, but can newers of the carried so far as to preclude guilt, and when leaving the carried so far as to preclude guilt, and when leaving the remainder the person issueerst. Nor can it operate is made to think that the sin of ignorance is so ignorance is

on from house to house telling the people what had been done for him in the pardon of starting point for enterprise and for dominion. The said religious cult yand the expenses of his family, he expended tor German Testaments, which he carried to Roman catholic tamilies, and exhorted them to road, and seek the salvation of their souls, Nor were these labors in vain.

When one of the Secretaries of the Tract of Representative of the State of Alabama, in men so, he shall be called least in the kingdom of Heaven: but whosoever shall do, and
teach them, the same shall be called great in the
to the West, where we enjoyed personal into the West, wh

From the Hayneville Chronic'e.

The Camp Meeting in this county, near Co. McCinney's, closed on last Wednesday, Some ixteen of twenty persons, we learn, professed ; change of heart, and were added to the Church. sions were made upon the minds of many, who have not yet made any public exhibition of it. but which may in time bring them to enquire the way of salvation. May the good seed thus sown, spring up and bear abundant fruit.

Alabama Baptist

It appears from an editorial in a late number of Southern men with Northern feelings," as well as ouralf, for the position assumed on the subject of slavery. The truth is, that no man can be fathed to Southern constances, can keep in favor with the North and her literents in the South, is not to be trusted. So think ve, and so have the people decided by the preference hey have ever given to those papers that fearlessly anti-

Christian Index.

DANGERS OF POPERY.

BY REV. DR. SPRING.

Do any ask; where is the danger in all this? can only say, the question susprises me. Are ot the liberties of the country put in jeopardy y a commutity which affirms that the Pope posuses the divine right of civil government; that ith is not to be kept with Protestants; that a 'ro'estant cannot be witness; and that the oath f allegiance to any other power than the Romth hierarchy is not binding! These are princiles which Rome avows by the decrees of her Classes. opes and Councils, and which she has, I know of whether to say the weakness or the effrontry, to pronounce infallble. And because she ronounces them infalitle, they are paramount thorough papis', and, in any great conflict of ci- ranked in the PARTIAL COURSE. vil liberty with the church of Rome, prove him self the friend of freedom. Individual Cathol ics there have been in the midst of as whose hearty allegiance to the Papal hierarchy is more men; and there are such in the midst of on etill. But as a class of men papists are at the bidding of the priests, and their priests at the bidding of

pany of very intelligent men, whether the sys. tem of caste in India, or the policy of Rome was the master piece of the great adversary. And very properly as it seemed to me, the quesion was decided in favor of Rome. The designs of Rome are not limited to a single empire, but include the race under every parallel playing for nations. She spreads her great irig net over the marshes and miry places of earth, and gathers all manner of creeping things in History, Antiquities, Boaraphy, &c. the aims chiefly at controlling human governtreaty, nor any measure of universal interest, tion elevated, dry and healthy. out she watches it with a jealous eye.

One access to power in this land, she has, In the various studies pursued, is of the most thornd only one, and it is that avenue which like he breach in the walls of Jerusalem, discovert by Titus, invites the destroyer and shows im a divided people. The policy of Rome is the very machinery which the demon of party in the which will strike a fatal blow at our liberties. words. And though its influence is gradual, it is strong woe be to all beneath it. It is first like the furning over the rich and beautiful soil, and leaing not a green spot for the blasted trunk of a more concerted union of protestant influence. the eyd we prognosticate will have done its one on any terms-"the Bible was not made chamber cannot arrest it, the press cannot ar. and faithful admonition, she would be removed ence, for the common; people." R-told him rest it; the public will be silenced; and the Bible, from the privileges of the Institution. None are that he must have a Bible, and if he would as it recently has been, will be consigned to the not let him have a copy, he would get a flames. If we wake not, Rome carries the day, as are happy in observing wise and wholesome ever read. The kind and Christian spirit that

of the house; telling him to go to church and the Union. The West comes here for its merchan. the eyes of the Governess and Teachers, from ing more, to enable him to form a carrect view of disa and its fushions, in time it will seek ideas, max- whom the pupils are never separated. R—met a woman with a Bible in her same source. It will be to the whole South and Institution without the special permission of the ims, conventional rules and opinious from the hand one morning, which he purchased after to the out-stretching West what Paris is to France, Louther's name had been torn from the title and London to G. Britain: Every stemmer launchpage. From this he obtained much light, ed on the waters that feed the king of streams, at He read it day and night. He sought the whose feet she sits, like a favorite mistress ruling the conqueror by her pride and her beauty—every company of German protestants, thinking railway that links the dim distance and chases athat all protestants who had the Bible were way the spirit shadows on the far off Lakes, every good people. But he found many as igno. shuft sunk in the teeming bosom of the broad prairies, and every lead-fall set by the lovely trapper in the depths of the Rocky Mountains, add to her power, and bring nearer the mighty empire she is

in the very spring time of its namer and of

Touchend an ac: to incorporate the Howard Col-lege, in Marion, Perry County.

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House Preparatory Department, and all English

New Board, hawelested

See. 2 And be it further enacted, That sail convention at its next annual meeting aforesaid, may proceed to elect a board of fitteen trustees for said college, to serve for six yours; of which number one third shall go out of office biennially the price of Board and Tuition has been GREATand when they shall so go out of office their racancies shall be filled, and all future vacancies of said board, by the Conventions

Sec 3. And be it further enacted. That the prisvileges rights and powers, of the said new board of trustees, and all subsequent boards so are now within the reach of the equipmenty at elected, shall be the same conferred by the act large. of incorporation on the original board, and in all respects subject to the same rules and regulation of the same rules and regulation of the same rules and regulation of the same rules and regulations because of the term. and manage the affairs of said college.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of said act of incorporation of which this If feather beds are required, they will be supplied is an amendment, as conflicts with the provisi- at a small charge.

JUDSON Female Institute.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA. Number of Pupils present last year, 172. THE Fourteenth Term, Seventh Year, of this MELO P. JEWETT, will commence on Wednesday, the first day of October next, with the usual lurge

ed Assistant Teachers. This Seminary embraces, first, a Primary De partment for small children; secondly, the Regular Course, including a Preparatory Department, and the Sub-Junior, Juntor, Middle, and Senior

and etheient corps of experienced and accomplish

Particular attention is given to Reading, Spel ing and Defining, throughout the whole course. The art of Composition is taught methodicall. on the luductive System, and with great success. A haif hour, every day, is devoted to Penmanship, exclusively.

All pupils are taught Vocas Musto without

It'is not expected that all l'upits will pursue the course requisite to obtain a Diploma. Young is Classical Department. unfriendly to personal frights and the equal addies may outer the Institute at any time, and pur- Higher English, ministration of law and justice. We are great- are advanced as far as the Junior Class, and coa- Fuel, ly deceived, if it is possible for a mun to be a fine their attention to the English branches, are

The course prescribed for those who are recent the honor of the trustees being destrous to make therough and finished scholars.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

The antest Professors and Teachers are engaged in this Department, and at the highest salaries in the South. The attention of Parents is particularly invited to this fact .- There are nine Pianos in the Institution; one of which is COLEMAN's I once heard the question agitated by a com- EDLIAN PIANO, combining in itself the brilliancy of the common l'iauo, the sweetness of the Sera phine, and the majesty of the Organ. No addijoual charge is made for instruction on the Ro-

The Justitution is furnished with a valuable Ap paratus for illustration in Natural Philosophy Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, &c. It is also

THE SEMINARY EDIFICE Is a splendid building, finished in a style of con-

THE INSTRUCTION

augh character. It is intended that the pupil shall fully understand every subject winch engages her attention. By combining familiar lectures with the teaching of the text-book, the instructor causes the knowledge acquired by the sindent to assume midst of us desires, in order to bring about those be applied to the duties of common life. The pua practical character, and touches her how it may gradual changes in principle and legislation pd learns things, not mere names -ideas, not mere

It is like the first movings of an avalanche, and Is vested in the Principal, sided by his Associates in the Faculty of Instruction. A prompt and smoke, and then the lava of its own Vesuvius, cheerful onedience to the laws is always expected; and this is enforced by appeals to the reason and the Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D. of Provi-the conscience of the pupil. This course, sustained dence R. I.

by constant reference to the Will and word of God.

Let no one say, I have read enough on this subhas been uniformly successful in securing alacri- jest. It fills a place never before occupied -A ty in the discharge of duty. Should the voice of calm, candid, and very able discussion of the sub-persuasion remain unheeded, and any young lady ject in a Christian like manner. No one elfould continue perverse and obstinate. in spire of kind be without it, as it will long he a book of referdesired as members of this Seminary, except such writing on slavery, or any other subject, we have

New-Obleans is the great metropolis of half the monats of the young ladies are formed under complete, and whoever reads it need read noth-The Boarders never leave the grounds of the

They never make or receive visits. They rise at five o'clock in the morning, through-

out the year, and study one hour before breakfast; they also study two hours at night, under the direction of the Governess. They go to town but once & month, and then all urchases must be approved by the Governess.

They are allowed to spend no more than fifty cents a month, from their pocket money. They wear a neat but economical uniform on Sabbaths and holidays, while their ordinary dresses must never be more expensive than the uni-

Expensive jewelry, as gold watches, chains, peneils, &c. must not be word.

No accounts to be made in town

This Institution like a College, is permanent in That is not honest. Honesty is contentment the catholics, telling them that they had all weak point of our system—the constant drain of cute their studies till they have completed their

Rates of Tuition, &c. Primary Department, 1st Divisio

BUARD, per month, including fuel, lights, irashing, bed, bedding &cc. Incidentals, (fuel and servant for schoolroom, &c.) per term of five months, Use of Library, per sound.

From the above rates, it will be seen that Ly anbuent. On the studies indispensable to graduation, the reduction is one fourth from fermer prices: The decruge reduction, in all the studies, is about fronty per cent. Thus, at a moment of the highest prespectly to the Institute, the Trus-ters have brought down the expenses to a level with "the times;" and the honors of the institution

(Cuition must be paid from the time of on-

trance to the close of a terio-no deduction except at the discretion of the Principal. Each young lady must furnish her own towels.

ons of this act, be, and the same are hereby repenled.

Approved, January 21, 1845.

N. B. The entire expenses of a young lady.

pursuidg English studies only, will be \$145.00 year, for Board and Tuition, Two Hintered and Twenty Fire Dollars, per annum will cover all charges for Board, Tuition. Books and Stationary, for a young lady pursuing the highest /English branches and Music on the

common and on the Melian Piane. MOARD OF TRUSTRES. GES. EDWIN D. KING, President, Wn. HORNBUCKLE, Secretary. 1 LANGSTON GOREE, Treasurer.

JAMES L. GOREE. LARKIN Y. TARRINT. WM N. WYATT. August 9, 1815.

Howard Collegiate & Theological ING THE TOTAL STREET TAME executer in this Institutation will be resomed on the first day of October next .-The progress made in erecting the new edifice

cusare us that we may obtain possession early in Board (including room, fuel & lights,) at from charge. The Pestalozzian muthod is pursued \$10 to \$11 per month; washing, from \$1 50 to

82 00 per month. 25 00 \$12 to 16 00 The above embraces all charges, except for

books able fains. E. D. KING, President H. C. LEA, Secretary, [of Board Trustees August 16, 1845.

W. T. BATCHETT, D. T. RYAN, HATCHETT & RYAN. Factors and Commission Merchants. MOBILE, ALABAMA.

OFFER their services to their friends and the pub. lic generally, promising strict attention to order and a any business entrusted to them. Refer to Rev. J. H. Davotte.

E. FAGAN. MAST TENNESSEE

UNIVERSITY.

PHE next Collegiate skan of this Institution Contains the most important works in Ancient The FACULTY consists of a President, three Pre-Classical and Medern English Literature, as also fessors, and Principal of P eparatory Department. Tnition, in the Collegiate Department, \$15, in the reparatory and English Departments, \$10 per nents. She has her spies at every court and very university in Europe, and almost every own in the Hauseatic Confederacy; nor is there treaty, nor any measure of universal interest, thou elevated, day and healthy.

Is a splendid building, finished in a style of consession. Boarding, in the University boarding house, \$1,00 in private families from \$1,25 to deuts. It occupies a commanding site, in a locative expense for a year, at this fusituated, will not exceed \$140, including clothing, and boarding in vacation. The location of the University is exceedingly beatthy; and has proved peculiarly favorahie in this respect, to students from the South.— For further information see Catalogue, which may he had on application, by letter, to the President of

> D. A. DEADERICK, Sec'ry of the Board of Trustees KNOEVILLE, July. 1845.

Fuller and Wayland on Slavery. DOMESTIC Slavery considered as a Scriptuthe Rev. Richard Puller, D. D., of Begufort, S. C.

This is the best specimen of controversial peavades the entire work, is a beautiful commen-The MANNERS, personal and social nabits, and lary on the power of the gospel. This discussion the subject in question."- Lutheran Observer. It is handsomely executed and put at a low price, to pamphlet 37 1-2 cents single, 84 per dozen; and in cloth, 50 cents—234 pages, 18mo. For sale by LEWIS COLSY, 122 Nasau St.

New-York. July, 25th, 1845.

JOHN A. BATTELLE FOSTER & BATTELLE

34, COMMERCE STREET, LIVILL continue the WHOLESALE GROS CERY BUSINESS as heretofare, at their

ormer stand, and again pledge themselves to use their hest efforts in the accommodation of these who may favor them with their patronage. ROBERT R. MANOR.

(PORMERLY OF SELMA.) pectfully solicits the patronage and influence of his friends and acquaintances.

Doi tical Department.

the fact Four I shad. BY BOBERT JOSEPHEN.

THE last tour I shed was the warm one that fell As I kiesed thee, door mother, and bade thee fare-When I raw the deep anguish impressed on the

And felt, for the last time, a mather's embrace And heard thy chrited account, impassioned as 'Gud bless thee, forever! God bless the, my child

I thought of my hoybood,—thy kindness to me, When youngest and dearest, I ent on thy knee; Of thy love to me ever so feadly expressed, As I grow up to manhood, unconscious how blest; Of thy praises when right, and thy chidings when wrong.

While wayward with passions noyielding saatrong.

I thought of thy coupsels, unbeeded or spurged, As mirth had enlivened or auger had burned; And how, when by sickness all helpless I lay, Thou didst nurse me and soothe me by night as by day; How much I had been both thy secrew and joy.

And my feelings o'erflowed, and I wept like a boy

Years, years of endurance have vanished, and now There is pain in my heart, there is care on my The vision of hope and of fancy are gone,

And cheerloss I travel life's pathway alone; Alone! aye, alone, though some kind ones there be There are none here to love me---to love me like My mother, dear mother, cold hearted they deem

Thy offspring, but O, am I not what I seem; Though calmly and tearless att changes I bear. Could they look in my bosom, the feeling is there. And now, sail and lonely, as memorys recall Thy blessing at parting, again the tear falls. "There is no Safety but in God,

I've tried in pleasure's flowry path, The joys of childhood and of mirth I've tried in love and friendship's power, The many dance and music's power; But lat! a voice. as on I tred .. "There is no safety but in God!"

My pleasure soon was turned to pain; The joys of childhood short and vain; Friendship but proved a passing breath. And love was quickly lost in death; And still that voice, as on I trod---

I sought ambition's splendid name; I tried the flattering sound fame; I sought for learning's ample store, For golden wisdom's boasted lore; But hark! the voice as on I trod---"There is no safety but in God!"

Ambition's hopes were blasted soon; The sun of fame went down e'er noon: Learing I found an idle toy; E'en widom's mine brought forth ulloy: And still that voice as on I trod --"There is no safety but in God!"

The wreath of fancy oft I strung, With promised years of purest bliss, Bright as the hours of paradice: Yet still that voice about me loud ---"There is no safety but in God!"

But clouds of blackness gathered high; And wreaths of sorrow spread my sky; Each year hath brought its train of wu, Nor left one boar of bliss below; And now I see and sing aloud...

AGRICULTURAL

From the Southern Quarterly Review.

The Agricultural Prespects of South Carolina-Her Resources and her True Policy.

[Continued from our last.] The production of cotton in Texas, is already rapidly increasing. From a recent number of the Augusta Chronicle, it appears that, in 1936, the amount was 500,000 lbs.; and in 1838 1,400,000 ; in 1839, 2,200,000; in 1840, 4,000,-000; in 1842, 8,000,000; and in 1845, 10,000,-000, by estimate, This, however, it is stated, is but a small part of the cotton imported into New Orleans, entitled to debenture. But much of the Texas cotton went through the Custom

From what has been said, therefore, on the subject of the production and consumption of cotton, it is evident that South Carolina stands in need of summoning up all her resources. The planter who owns land here that will produce from 250 to 300 lhs. per acre, may continue to plant cotton, and he need not fear any competi-tion; but there is not much land of that quality in this State; consequently, those who are still determined to cultivate some of their favorite

South Carolina has been presented, both by Gen. Hammond and Mr. Roper, which conveys impressions, we think not entirely conveys States and Western Europe, and offers a fair long looked upon cotton as the only profitable The exports and imports of the State are take as the measures of her pecuniary condition, and as the value of the imports exceeds that of the Now it must be borne in mind, that unless use imports of a country exceed its exports, by at least the expense of transportation and mercanilos must be incurred. Supposing, then, that the value of the expense of South Carolina that of her imports to 9,000,000, the excess of that of her imports to 9,000,000, the excess of the expense of transportation and mercanilos must be incurred. Supposing, then, that tank staple of which no competition is likely amounts, in round numbers, to 8,000,000, and the imports to 9,000,000, the excess of the expense of transportation and mercanilos must be incurred. Supposing, then, that tank staple of which no competition is likely at the Laucaster Republican, is about erecting at Tile Foundry for the manufacture of Tile.—He is at present busily engaged in erecting the machinery, and expects to be able in a scriber at Washington City.

JOSEPH WISEMAN.

Maxion Ala, May 7, 1845.

16.6w.

mate of the excess of her imports over her exporte is too low, for it would give for freight and meanatile profit but 125 per cent; whereas 25 per cent is mearer the mark. By this estimate of profit, then, the imports of South Carolina ought to exceed its exports by about 2 millious of dellars. If none of the freight or mercantile profit were exceed in South Carolina, and the value of her imports, notwithstanding, exceeded that of exports by one or two millions of dollars, the would then be berrowing to this amount in money or foreign products; and whether this he a gaining or losing business to her, would depend upon the use which she made of what she borrowed. If she invested it in agriculture, manufactures, or any department of industry yielding a larger annual revenue that she pays in nterest, it would be productive borrowing; but if she were in the practice of annually importing more than she exports, in the shape of bors excess of her imports over her exports be a good space of time. enough barometer whereby to judge of her pe-cuniary condition. But South Carolina does not continuously borrow for unproductive or wasteful expenditure: nor, indeed, does any State or country. Unless, therefore, all th circumstances connected with the commercial fact of an excess of imports over exports be taken into consideration, there is not a more un certain test of the real condition of our State. Our opinion is that the people of South Carolina in the mass, deteriorating.

are an improving not a wasteful community, and even if they accumulate no surplus, they are not, It will be preper for us, perhaps, in this place, to bestow some notice upon a proposition which has been entertained at the South, for remedying which shall decide upon the extent of the grop to be planted. That central committees shall be organized in each judicial district which shall urge the measures of the convention, and to see that the pledges are faithfully adherred to. The we may not make at home. idea is, by this means, to lessen the supply of cotton and thereby enhance the prices. This scheme has still some advocates; but it seems to us very doubtful, to say the least, whether the practice of 200,000 cotton planters, would be influenced to an extent adequate to the ends in view, by a convention having no power to control individual action. We admit that the combined wisdom of the planting interest, acting great moral weight. With many planters, ducing consumers, we could do a business not over their actions. Many, it is true, would ad- cts. a pound." here to the resolutions prescribed, and abide by From accounts kept for several years past, by their pledges if they made any; while others, R. W. Brank, keeper of the toll-gate on the (and particularly such as may be in debt.) hav- French Broad River, in North Carolina, the ing in view the promised enhancement of prices number of horses and mules, hogs, black cattle and a chance of recuperating their affairs, would and sheep, that passed over the Paint mountain strain every nerve and sinew to reap a mam- for the South Carolina and Georgia markets, is moth share. The consequence would be, that while some would be getting the profits of part of the crop of cetton, others would be obtaining perhaps double that amount. How often, for the last 23 years, has the well-known law in political economy been rung in the ears of the cotton planters, that a niere increase in the quantity of any article of general consumption seldon increases its money value in a corresponding degree, while the lessening of the production not unfrequently enhances that value; tions were successful in reducing the cotton crop for the first year, would they not have to ding the position of agriculturalists, and possesskeep up thrir exertions to the same end every year afterwards? Would not the diminution of the supply and consequent enhancement of prices, stimulate the culture in other countries till portion to an increased production of almost an the vacuum was filled up, and prices would be

centrated there. In this migratory movement, south Carolina must expect to contribute her being slightly diminished throughout the United to an extent which will increase the consumption full quota, and suffer the double effects of a loss States, than upon the introduction of new staples of such productions, and consequently the deof population, and a loss of the relative products, and the diversifying of the industrial pursuits of mand for them. South Carolina is rice. Fortunately, we are able cupy the places which they formerly held. The of her agriculture. The amount of this grain sculture in times past, and they can do the same produced in the United States is stated to be 88, again. Our neighbors, the Georgians, are al-954,958lbs. 148,259 barrels; and although South Carolina grows 3ths of the whole of this quanti. ty, but a small part of the State adapted to it, date, says that "Several of the planters of one has been brought under cultivation. Her instaple, and wish to do it profitably, will have to manure what they plant bereafter very highly

brought down to the original low state at which

reward to those who will embark in its produc. staple they could produce. Such, they begin petion from Brazil, Manilla, Batavia, Calcutta, climate, in most parts of the State, are adapted exports, it is thence inferred that the state of pe. and otheir parts of India. These countries ex. to the growth of the various species of the weed, deteriorating. Our aggregate yearly expenditure abroad, Mr. Roper estimates at \$8,500,000; it is prepared in a superior manner by rice mills in Liverpool, London, Bordeaux, Lishon, Am. Now it must be horne in mind, that unless the Now it must be borne in mind, that unless the compared to Carolina rice, so that the latter al-

that of her imports to 9,000,000, the excess of one million is the exporting merchant's profit and the ship-owner's freight, which South Carolina cantile capitol and shipping also may possess and imply in transportating her products abroad. If the excess of one million that sarsed, he invested in products abroad, and these products have and shipping also may possess and at least a price that will have to command at least a price that will cover that will cover that of the experts, by which it also give and shipping also may possess and experts to be able in a short time to roll out one thousand per day, depend upon our cotton crops. Among them, great advantage of fire proof of on their twist will have be command at least a price that will have to command at least a price that will cover that will cover that will cover that of the experts, by which its state a price may amount to ten militure of dillars, or that of the experts, by which its state a price will have an dillars, or that of the experts, by which its state a price of the experts, by which its state a price that will cover the dillars. It is very well known, that some of the experts, by which its state a price that of the experts, by which its state a price that of the experts, by which its state a price that of the experts, by which its state a price that will cover the experts to be incurring a loss, yet the experts long before center attracted as much attacked in much attacked in the experts of the experts of the experts of the experts of the experts. It is very well known, that some of the experts which secure admiration when all personal charms have failed.

WELL BY RED LIBERTY SERVER STREETS CONTROL OF STREET

In fact, if the expentable products of South Caro- cotton in public estimation. In 1801, between lies smount to 8 millions of dellars, this esti- forty and lifty thousand bushels of wheat were manufactured into floor within one mile of Careden, some of which was considered in the Weat Indies equal to the floor of Philadelphia or Baltimere. Now, one-half the flour, consumed in South Carolina is purchased from other States at the cost of \$260,000 per ansem. Wheat may be grown in every part of this State, except, perhaps, near the sea-coast, and there are few soils and climates better adapted to it than the upper districts. The flour made in those districts is said to be, when preperally managed, e-qual to that we get from Virginia or the Lakes. Before cotton came to be so generally cultivated in South Carolina, the experts of corn from Charleston fell very little short of one hundred thousand bushels a year; now, we pay annually for imported corn \$150,000. About fifty years ago, from nine to ten thousand hogsheads of tobacco were exported from Charleston annually; and previous to the prohibition of England aiowed capital, and expending it in luxury or un-profitable investments, then indeed, would the million of pounds were experted during the same

For oats, pers, and hay, we expend annually \$128,000. The latter product, one of the most valuable in the Union, we neglect almost entirely, there not being, according to Mr. Roper, more than 24,658 tons produced in the State; not withstanding, we have an abundance of native grasses suitable for such provinder. Of rye and harley, we obtain large supplies from other States, when few or no States can grow them in greater abundance than our own.

Although it is desirable that we should in crease the growth of our cereal and esculent grains, in order to supply domestic consumption, there seems to be but little encouragement to raise them for exportation. Mr. Roper has shewn, by statistical statements, that we cannot the embarrassments of the cotton growing States | depend upon a market either in the United States by means of a convention. It is proposed to or in Europe. Gen. Hammond, however, exhold a convention of the cotton planting interest, presses the opinion that the repeal of the corn laws of England will enable us at least to take our chances with the rest of the world for her market, and with some advantages on our side, form sub-committees in each militia beat, to provided no unjust tartff shall prevent our receiving in payment, such of her manufactures as

Admitting, however, that the foreign market is not very flattering, Gen. H. thinks that we might convert our surplus corn and grain into live stock, as well as any people in the world, and thus keep at home immense sums which are annually drawn from us in exchange for horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.

"Indeed," says he, "in raising hogs, could we find a foreign market, or had we large cities or through a deliberative assembly, would have numerous factories among us, to afford non-prohowever, it would have no influence whatever at all less profitable than growing cotton at 121

Horses and Mules.		Hogs.	Black Cuttle.	Sheep
E 1840,	5181	52,255	3243	3245
h 1841.	5833	54,786	3049	2357
n 1842,	3840	62,649	3318	3199
In 1843,	4361	52,612	3333	3866
	19.215	222,302	12,643	19,356
n 1844, t		1		
Aug. 31, 2090		4702	2656	2101
-14 -16	91.006	227,004	15,599	14,460

ing capacity not only to supply all our present demands, but to enlarge those demands in prounlimited extent, we are annually paying enormous sum for the class of products mentioned they were? The measure, then, under considabove. Averaging the hogs at 300 lbs., and the eration, even if successful, would be but tempo. price at \$5 per cwt. gross, the horses and mules rary in its effects. It is plain that high prices at \$100, the cattle at \$40, the sheep at \$3,tend to make a large crop and low prices a small and adding to all this. \$25,000 for bacon transone; and this principle applied to the present ported, by wagons, flour, the produce of the position of the cotton growing States, will reme- western counties in North Carolina, and many dy, to a certain extent, over production; for it articles transported in wagons from Tennessee is very certain that whenever cotton cannot be and Kentucky,-it is thought that the estimate grown to pay at the present rates, it will not would not be too large to place the whole amount continue to be raised, and in spite of every argument to the contrary, it is hardly possible to House, at New Orleans,—all passing there as American cotton. A hundred thousand bales is the estimated cotton crop raised in Texas in 1844. Should Texas be annexed to our confederacy, we may expect to see the labor employed on unprofitable lands farther east rapidly concentrated there. In this migratory movement,

The time has arrived, when many of the va-Next to cotton, the most important staple of rious products we have enumerated, will re-octo speak more encouragingly of this production planters of South Carolina have thrived by their manure what they plant hereafter very highly, and tor the rest of their crop, adopt some of the substitutes which we shall enumerate here available for the purpose of rice culture. Could be devoted to the culture of this weed, and with after. There is one view in which the condition of the State would be immensely augmented. The planting cotton, even at 8 cts per lb."

on. It is true the rice from the United States now to find, is not the fact. Tobacco will com-

Boots Shoes, Hats, &c.

T THE STOR OF THE SOLDEN BOOK, 46 Water atreet, will be found a very extensive assert-ment of Boots and illness of every description, of is own manufactors.

Hate of every description
Sole and Upper Leather, Lining Skine
Gin-band Leather, Thread, Lasts Boot and Shoe Trees, Pegs for making she and every article used in manufacturing. All of the above articles to correspond in prices

with the present price of cotton.
WILLIAM H. CHIDSEY. Dec. 21, 1844

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

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

ARCHIBALD STILT Jan. 29 1846

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity for returning his acknowledgements to his former patrons, and respectfully informs them and the ublic, that he will continue the Commission Business on his own account; and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favors. LEMUEL CALLOWAY. Mobile, Murch 1844.

THO. CHILTON. Atterney at Law and Soliciter in Chancery,

residence—Marion, Perry County, Alabama WHERE he will thankfully receive profession al business, and pledges himself that every thing committed to his charge shall be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Oct 10th 1844. 45t

NEW GOODS!

MASE & WILSON would inform their friend Contomers and the public generally, that their usually extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES HATS, CROCKERY, STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, &ce. &cr. will soon he replenished from New York, by a full supply of Spring Goods.

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

Also to Hent, A fine ROOM for an Office, with a good eleeping room attached. Feb. 28, 1845. 6.tf.

BOXES Sperm Candles Just received and For Sale by the Box or smaller quantities-also Common and White cented Bar and toilet Cake Soap, Starch, Saleratus H. FOSTER, 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. McKEEN & BROIHR. No. 40 Water St. Mahita. A Stock a well selected assortment of Spring may 25, 1844. and Summer goods, comprising every variety of

Summer wear-Fancy Dress articles &c. Satin Striped, Woosted, & Cotton Balzarines, Polka Figured do Plaid & Figered Berozes, for Dress, Emb. Swiss Robes. Emb. d: Figered Swiss Muslin. Cold Plaid & Fig'd Swiss do Printed Jac-Muslins. Fancy French Spring Barffs & Cardinals. Drapery Muslins, Emb. Muslins for Curtains, French Drills & Cottonades, French & Emb. Prints. Simmm's, Diaper Ginghams, Orgavee Muslin & dec.

FACTORAGE & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

March 19, 1845.

continues as heretofore the

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

WILLIAM BOWER. Mobile, July 8, 1843.

J. L. McKEEN & BROTHER WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestie Dry-Good NO 40, WATER-STREET, MOBILER

WILL he receiving constantly fresh supplies o the most fashiouable GOODS, to which they call the attention of the public, at reasonable. July 3, 1844

Land for Sale. THE undersigned offers for sale his fine CANE BRAKE TRACT OF LAND, containing

It is very favorably located, lying about two Commission Merchants, Mebile, Alabama Marion to Cahawba, some five miles from the References:- J. W. Kidd, Oakbowery.

Marion, Ala. May 7, 1845. 16.6w.

I. W. GARROTT. JAMES PHELA N GARROTT & PHELAN, Attornies & Connecilors at Law,

MARION, PERRY CO. ALA. confided to their care in the Courts of this and the abjoining counties, the Federal Court at Tuscalooms, and the Supreme Court. July 16th, 1845. 26-ly.

BOARDING HOUSE

Southeast corner St. Louis and Claiborne stre

MOBILE acquaintances, that she has removed to the above house, where she will be happy to accommodate all who may be pleased to patronize her.

Por information, apply to Mesure. Poster & Battelle, 24 Commerce street.

November 2, 1844.

38-46

SECONO GIO EN MUNICIPA VI OF RESCHART-Mote G. G. H. begs leave to say to those who may

favor him with their custom, that any order which may be given in relation to their Cotton will be rigidly obeyed; and when sales are sub-mitted to his judgment, he will exercise such dis-cretion as is afforded by the most extended information he is procuring of the state of the mark et, consumption and crops, as well as that of a long experience as a merchant in Mobile. Oct. 17, 1844.

DEWINDER COLUMN Wholesale and Retail Publisher, Bookseller and No. 122, Nassau Street? ul 844. ly. New York.

THE BEEN A WELL Factor & Commission Merchant. Mobile RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public, and particularly to his friends and acaking; 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.

MBOADNAE, NEWTON & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS Mobile. Mobile, ALA. R. Brodnax, A. M. Sprague, I. Newton.

A. A. Winston, N. Orleans.

NEWTON, WINSTON & BROADNAM. NO. 58 MAGAZINE STREET. Newton.

N. Orleans, A. A. Winston, R. Brodnax, Mobile. A. M. Sprague,

George M. Fry, J. L. Blice, W. G. Borwart. FRY, BLISS, & Co.

(SUCCESSORS OF PRY, M'CHARY & BLISS.) WOULD return thanks to the citizens of Mapatronage extended to them heretofore, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors at their old stand No. 12 and 14 COMMERCE street,

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, MOBILE, ALABAMA. REFER To Rev. Alexander Travis, Conecuh Co.

Rev. J. H. DeVotie, Porry David Carter, esq., Butler Capt. John Fox, Monroe Judge Ringold, Marengo " TEN WARE MANUFACTORY.

DLAIN TIN WARE of all kinds, manufactured and sold low for CASH, wholesale and etail, at UPSON'S OLD STAND IN MARION. DEDENOUS COME IN

in the Tin, Sheet-iron and Copper line, done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Beeswax, Tallow, Old Pewter, Dry Hides, Deer Skins, Lard, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Corn, Fodder, Wheat, &c. &c. taken, and the siness, to forward their orders, or if visiting the highest market price allowed, in exchange for tin city, to examine their Stock and Prices, before UPSON & MELVIN. | purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. CROCKER. Physician & Surgeon.

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has located bimself permanently in Marion Perry County Alabama, to attend to all calls in the various branches of his profession. He can be found during the day at the Drug Store of Dr S. A. Michael, and at his profession of Dr S. A. Michael, and at THE subscriber respectfully tenders to his night at the residence of A. P. Langdon. Dr Crocker flatters himself that from the extensive expevery liberal patronage during the past season: and rience he has had in the practice of Medicine and begs leave to inform them, and the public, that he Obstetrics as well as in Surgery in the North, he will be able to give entire saisfaction. All surgi-FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION cal operations will be performed on reasonable terms—such as excision of enlarged tonsils, club foot, Strabismus, Cateract and all the operations about the eye. Persons wishing surgicul operatheir residences in the adjoining Counties. Marion. July, 23, 1843.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. SHAW & PARKER, in returning their thanks for past patronage, respectfully in form the public that they are now well supplied with the best materials and instruments that can be procured; having also in their possession several late improvements in instruments and the mode of operating, ac. Teeth extracted almost without pain!—plugged and inserted on the most approved scientific principles. One of them (Dr. P.) has just returned to Marion, having had the advantage of visiting several of the most distinguished dentists in Baltimore, the emporium of dental science, flatters himself that he can not of this month. I shall continue on my own ac

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

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

G. W. Gunn, Tuskegee. Dr. C. Billingsley, Montgomery J. M. Newman, Montgomery Caleb Johnson, Conecub, co. William Johnson, Selma. J. H. De Votie, Marion e, Marion. James S. Morgan, Dayton. Basil Manly, Tuscaloosa. John E. Jones, Req., Livingston John Collins, St. Clair county. Dr. Wm. Dunklin, Lowndes co. John Ezell, Esq. Missinsippi. November 21, 1844

24-1y L. UPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Marine, Ala.

TO PURCHASERS OF PIANOS._T A. A. SUBBREEN,

Louis and Claiborne street

OBILE.

illy informs her friends and
that she has removed to the
she will be happy to accom-

Judeon Female Institute, and the undersi will sourcest all instruments furnished by him to be of superior excellence.

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

HARRIS CLAYTON & CO. Pactors and Commission Merchant MOBILE.

NENDER their services to their friends and the public. They have a large lot of RAGGING and ROPE at Marino, which they will dispose of, atvery low rates, to their customers and friends, and which can be had by applica-

tion to their authorized agent.

JOHN HOWZE. July 3, 1844 tf

Kemper White Sulphur Springs. NHE Proprietor of this delightful watering place again offers to his friends and the public generally, the advantages of this pleasant summer retreat. Beason comencing on

CHARGES. Board per month, week. - 7 50 a day, -. 1 52 " Man and Horse per day. . - 2 00 Horse per month, - 15 00 " day, . . Children from 8 to 12 years old, half price. " 2 to 8 " " one-third, under 2 years, no charge will be

made, Servanta half-price, E. C. MOSBY, Proprietor. Kemper Springs, April 10, '45. 66-14. [Mobile Adveriser.

BOOK STORE AT MOBILE . J M. SUMWALT & Co., Buoksellers and Stationers, 36 Dauphin street, Mobile, Ala. keep constantly on hand as large and well selected a stock of articles in the BUOK AND STA-TIONERY BUSINESS, as can be found in the Southern States, and purchased on as favorable terms-and they are prepared to sell cheep for cash or city acceptance, either by retail or whole-sale. Their stock embraces every variety of LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND

SCHOOL BOOKS. Law Libraries furnished on the most liberal terms. Also Private and Public Libraries, with miscellaucous books.

Particular care is taken in selecting the latest and most aproved editions of School Books, and punctuality and promptness observed im filling or-ders for Teachers of Schools and Colleges. Gentlemen desirous to import any partialar Law or other book, will, by leaving their orders, be

promptly attended to. They will have on hand at all times, a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES.

Gentlemen at a distance can rely-upon as speedy a supply of their orders, and being as liberally dealt with as if personally present. ith as if personally present.
Sunday Schools furnished with Books of Instruc-

tion. Also for Premiums and Library use.
They are also Depositors of the Mobile Bible Society, where can be had for auxiliaries and Subwith Schools, Bibles and Testaments, at the Amert wa Bibles Society's cost, with expences of freigh-

Connected with their establishment is a must complete Bindery, in which Dockets and Record Books for Clerks of Counties and Sheriffs of Counties; Ledgers, Journals, Day and Cash Books, for merchant establishments; together with all the variety of smaller Blank Books, are suled to any pattern and bound in the neatest and most substantial manner. Also, Music, Periodicals, &ce, bound in the neatest style or to pattern.

Law and Mercanile Blanks printed to order .-Constantly for sale, the usual Blanks, Mortgages, Deeds, Leases, Cherks, Notes of Hand Receipts, Bills Lading, Bills Exchange, Foreig and Domes

tie, &c, &.; all on the finest paper.

Printers of Newspapers, Periodicals and Books, furnished with all the materials connected with their establishment. They invite all persons that purchase any arti-

cles connected with the Book and Stationery B .-Mobile, July 1, 1845.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a co partnership, for the purpose of transact-Commission Business, under the name of Harrison & Robinson, from and after the fire

E. HARRISON, (of the firm of Harrison & Blair.) C. ROBINSON, (of the firm of Hoyt, Ford & Robinson.) Mobile, April 15, 1845.

WAREHOUSE-SELMA. THE WAREHOUSES AT SELMA hav ing been connected, all Goods shipped to that point, will in fature, be directed to my care. Having both Wharves under my management, every exertion will be made and no

pains spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to ship to Selma. Goods arrriving for Marion, Greensbor, ough, Tuscalrosa, Columbus, &c., can be forwarded without Jelay as wagons are kept in

connection with the Ware-House. J. B. HARRISON. Selma, April 23, 1945.

May, 1845. Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Mr. E. Curry and myself, in the Factorage and fail to give the most general and entire satisfac- count, and am prepared to render the usual acsupplies. Any business during my absence from the city, will receive the prompt attention of Mr. E. Curry or George Wragg, Esq. DAVID GORDON,

Mobile, May 24, 1845,24 SIMS, REDUS & HOWZE,

Commission Merchants, B. F. Stus, Glinton, 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 Bragg, Tolson & Co., Greensbore' ers, usual with Commission Houses. SIMS, REDUS, & HOWZE.

May 7, 1845.

T. S. FELLOWS OFFERS to the public a good assortment of Jewelry, Watches and Silver work— Piano Music and Musical Instruments, Cutlery and Plated Ware.

OF Watches repaired and warranted to kee, Marion, June 18, 1845.

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