

[Published by L. L'ESGON.]

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[NUMBER 30.]

is estimated at \$1,000,000. The
was burned, and many individuals perished.
000 persons were left in a destitute condition.

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

MARION.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 6, 1845.

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

AGENTS.

MATTHEW BISHOP.
E. A. HOPPER, J. J. BRADFORD, A. H. YAR-
INGTON and Rev. John H. Hooton 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 subscribers are requested
 to pay money, through these only, to our
 Treasurer, **P. J. H. DeVotie.**

We will pay postage on all letters containing
 money.
 *The Rev. JOHN C. FOSTER of Tuscaloosa
 county, is an authorized Agent for the Alabama
 Baptist.

A CARD.

I have read your notice in the firm of
UPSON & WILLIAMS, Publishers of the
Alabama Baptist and River State Review.

MARION, Sep. 6, 1845. **R. S. WILLIAMS.**
 30, 11.

BAPTIST CAMP MEETING AT LIVINGSTON.

A Baptist camp meeting will be held at the
 camp ground near Livingston, Sumter County
 commencing on the evening of *Thursday the*
24th of October—where ample provision will be
 made for the comfort of all who may attend.

Ministering brethren, are kindly invited, and
 it is hoped that many will be there. We are
 authorized to say that, nothing in providence
 preventing **Brethren CHILTON and DeVOTIE**
 of Marion, will certainly be with us.

September 24, 1845.

OUR PAPER.—See how fine we look in our
 new dress! We were hard to beat before, but
 now there is no use in standing by us for a com-
 parison. Old men may read now without specs
 and young ones can almost read by moon light.
 Surely, it will be considered a great privilege
 the people have, to subscribe to the Alabama
 Baptist.

THE BAPTIST OF TENNESSEE, heretofore edited
 by **Rev. B. C. Howell** and **Rev. W. C. Crane**,
 will be for the future under the sole manage-
 ment of brother **Howell**, who has been long
 known as an able and fearless advocate of the
 peculiar doctrines of our Denomination, and a
 firm friend of Southern institutions. He will be
 aided, however, by other brethren of talent
 and influence, in contributing to his columns.—
Bro. Crane has withdrawn from the connection
 for the purpose, we understand, of establishing
 a paper in his own State, Mississippi, in which
 enterprise, we wish him abundant success, as
 we believe every State can and ought to have
 its own Organ.

OURSELF.—The editor of The Vermont Ob-
 server, honors us with the sentiment, that "we
 are in a fair way to become as rabid in support of
 slavery, as the Index of Georgia." We are
 much obliged to him for placing us in such very
 good company. We come into this station with
 the determination that no one should surpass us
 in the ardor of our devotion to, and the boldness
 of our defence of Southern institutions, and we
 think we have fulfilled that determination. He
 says that we endorse the sentiment of **Geo.**
McDuffie—"Slavery is the best possible rela-
 tion between the employer and laborer," and
 we repudiate the old fashioned doctrine "all
 men are born equal." This is exactly our po-
 sition, and we will state also that our motto is,
Death to Abolition and confusion to the enemies
of the South.

GLORIOUS NEWS.—The noble people of Ken-
 tucky have arisen in their strength, and cast
 out the disturber of their peace. We knew
 they had too much patriotism, and too much re-
 gard for the welfare and happiness of their
 children, to suffer their country to be dishonored
 and their posterity contaminated by the ruinous
 spirit of Abolition. They expostulated with
Cassius M. Clay, editor of the *True American*,
 and because he disregarded their ex-
 postulations, they packed up his press, type &c.,
 and shipped them to Cincinnati, where they will find
 a more congenial climate. Help, Cassius, we
 sink. See another column for the proceed-
 ings.

THE ALABAMA PLANTER.—This Periodical
 is not numbered among our exchanges, but as
 we know something which materially concerns
 its interests, we take the liberty to speak a word
 in season. The people of Alabama have been
 anxious to see established an Agricultural organ
 in this State, for the benefit of the planting in-
 terests. The *Planter* was intended to meet
 their wishes, but there is a very great obstacle
 in the way of this result. It is the price of the
 paper. The Southern Planter of Mississippi,
 The Southern Cultivator of Georgia, The Ken-
 tucky Farmer and the Alabama Cultivator, all
 together, costs less than the Alabama Planter,
 and yet any one of them contains, probably, as
 much matter. An Agricultural paper of this
 character, published in Alabama, should be
 afforded upon terms which would place it in the
 reach of every body. This is not the case with
 the *Planter*. We drop this hint, friend McGuire,
 that you may profit by it, as we heard the com-
 plaint from those interested.

The Wetumpka Whig has fallen into the
 hands of Johnson J. Hopper, Esq. the facinor-
 ous humorist of the "East Alabamian."

BAKE.—"Sir, I am a true laborer; I earn
 that I eat; I get that I wear; I give no man
 any man's happiness; glad of every man's
 good, content with my lot."

THE GOSPEL MESSENGER.—The Editor of
 this paper, says that we have made an at-
 tack upon the sect to which he belongs, and ac-
 tually does us the honor to devote two columns
 of his sheet to us. We would have him to know
 that we don't waste our ammunition upon such
 small fry, we seek for larger game. Moreover,
 we will not controvert with an editor, who solic-
 its controversy, and when he is met, divides
 and sub divides the arguments of his opponent,
 so as to injure their strength, and devotes four
 or five columns to his own arguments in reply
 and finally, when about to be tried, cries out—
 "come to the point, come to the point—your ar-
 guments are too long—we will not waste time and
 paper for such a controversy. We once heard
 the "head and front" of Universalism, Mr.
 Dods, and he used the same sort of argument,
 whenever his opponent forced him to a point.

FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC.—This ex-
 cellent little work is issued by the American
 Tract Society, and contains besides the calendar
 for the year 1846, adapted to the latitude and
 longitude of Boston, New York, Baltimore and
 Charleston, near 200 pages of choice extracts
 for dull hours. For instance, see here,

Things to be Remembered.
 Horses should never be put to severe work on
 a full stomach. More horses are hurt by hard
 driving after a full feed, than by a full feed after
 hard driving.

If the farmer wishes to have his pork-barrel
 and meal-chest hold out, let him look well to his
 kitchen-garden. Plenty of vegetable conduce
 not more to health than to profit.

In laying in a stock of winter fodder for ani-
 mals, let it not be forgotten that a little too much
 is just enough. Starving animals at any time
 is miserable policy.

As you treat your land, so it will treat you—
 Feed it with manure liberally, and it will yield
 you bread bountifully.

Avoid debt as you would the leprosy. If you
 are ever tempted to purchase on credit, put it
 off for three days. You need time for reflection.

To say of any one.—His word is as good as
 his bond is worth more to him than \$10,000
 annually.

THE INDEX.—One good brother of their paper
 takes particular care to inform us of the number
 of subscribers he has in Alabama. Now the
 Index is a most excellent paper and deserves to
 be well patronized, as we are informed it is, but
 we think it argues badly for State pride at least,
 if nothing else, when brethren will sustain the
 paper of another State in preference to one of
 their own. We do not complain for we have had
 much better success since we have been in the
 Editorial department of this paper than could
 have been anticipated; but we merely wish to
 hint to those brethren that the State "expects
 every man to do his duty."

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Please Note
 this.—It has been decided in courts of Law,
 that to neglect or refuse to take a paper from
 the Post Office without first settling up, is to be
 regarded as *Prima Facie* evidence of an inten-
 tion to defraud.

Thieves steal the principle of the human heart
 is that which prompts one man to approach an-
 other with smiling countenance and the air of a
 friend, and at the same time, secretly plot his
 downfall.

A STATEMENT.—The Christian Index of
 Aug. 15, says, "Nine-tenths of our own people
 think no more of the evils of slavery than they
 do of the evil of summer's heat or winter's cold."
 Other Southern papers write in a style like
 this.—Nine-tenths of our own people see
 and deplore the evil of slavery, and effectual
 measures would have been taken long ago for
 its removal, were it not for the pernicious effects
 of Northern agitation. Which shall we be-
 lieve?—*Zion's Advocate.*

We confess we have seen no such sentiment
 as that which the Advocate attributes to other
 Southern papers. Southern Editors are not so
 blind to the interests of the South, and so igno-
 rant of the truth, as to give utterance to such a
 sentiment. The Advocate may believe that
 nine tenths of the people at the South would
 prefer whatever evils may grow out of the insti-
 tution of slavery to the direful evils of Abolition
 with its miserable disorganizing spirit.

A MODEST REQUEST.
 "As soon as the Baptist Record becomes an
 Abolition paper, please put me down as a sub-
 scriber, and send me a copy of it, containing
 such intelligence."

Very well, Br.—quite a modest request
 in you. Now whenever American Baptist Pub-
 lication Society throws up its present charter,
 and becomes an Abolition Society, then and not
 until then, will the Baptist Record, its organ,
 become an Abolition paper. But inasmuch as
 this event is not likely to occur very shortly, and
 as the brother making a request may think he
 is in the grave, where there is no repentance, we
 would seriously recommend him to revoke his
 hasty resolution, and take our paper, promising
 that its pages shall never contaminate him.—
Baptist Record.

EXCITEMENT IN LEXINGTON, KY.

The citizens of Lexington, Kentucky,
 have been thrown into a state of great ex-
 citement on account of an article that ap-
 peared in a paper published in that place,
 called the *"True American,"* and edited by
 Cassius M. Clay; which paper is devoted,
 professing, to the cause of emancipation,
 but really advances doctrines, as they think,
 incompatible with the safety of their fam-
 ilies and property. The publication of the
 article alluded to, called forth the following
 resolution from a public meeting, held on
 the occasion.

Resolved, That a committee of three be
 appointed to wait upon Cassius M. Clay,
 editor of the *"True American,"* and request
 him to discontinue the publication of the
 paper called the *"True American,"* as its
 further continuance, in our judgment, is

dangerous to the peace of our community,
 and to the safety of our homes and families.
 To which Mr. Clay made the following
 reply:

Sirs: I received through the hands of Mr.
 Tho. H. Waters, one of your committee,
 since candle light, your extraordinary let-
 ter. Inasmuch as two of your committee
 and myself are not upon speaking terms,
 and when I add to this the fact that you
 have taken occasion to address me a note
 of sickness of more than a month's stand-
 ing, from which I have only ventured at inter-
 vals to ride out and to write a few para-
 graphs, which caused a relapse, I think that
 the American people will agree with me,
 that your office is a base and dishonorable
 one; more particularly when they reflect
 that you have had more than two months
 whilst I was in health, to accomplish the
 same purpose. I say in reply to your as-
 sertion that you are a committee appointed
 by a respectable portion of the community,
 that it cannot be true. Traitors to the laws
 and constitution cannot be deemed respect-
 able by any but assassins, pirates, and
 highway robbers. Your meeting is one
 unknown to the laws and constitution of my
 country, it was secret in its proceedings;
 its purposes, its spirit, and its action, like its
 mode of existence, are wholly unknown to
 and in direct violation of every known prin-
 ciple of honor, religion, or government, held
 sacred by the civilized world. I treat them
 with the burning contempt of a brave
 heart and a loyal citizen. I deny their pow-
 er and defy their action. It may be true
 that those men are excited as you say
 whose interest it is to prey upon the excite-
 ment and distresses of the country. What
 tyrant ever failed to be excited when his
 unjust power, was about to be taken from
 his hands? But I deny, utterly deny, and
 call for proof, that there is any just ground
 for this agitation. In every case of vio-
 lence by the blacks since the publication of
 my paper, it has been proved, and will be
 again proved by my representatives, if my
 life should fail to be spared, that there has
 been special causes for their action inde-
 pendent of, and having no relation what-
 ever to the *True American* or its doctrines.
 Your advice with regard to my personal
 safety is worthy of the source whence it
 emanated, and meets with the same con-
 tempt from me which the purposes of your
 mission excite. Go tell your secret con-
 clave of cowardly assassins that C. M. Clay
 knows his rights and how to defend them.

C. M. CLAY.
 LEXINGTON, August 15, 1845.
 Another meeting was then called, and
 an Address and resolutions adopted, call-
 ing on the people to come out and give an
 expression of opinion as to what should be
 done in the premises. The meeting was
 held on the 18th instant. We give an ex-
 tract from a letter to the Louisville Courier
 to show what was done on the occasion.
 At eleven o'clock, this morning, thou-
 sands of highly respectable and influential
 citizens met in this and the adjoining coun-
 ties met in the Court House yard, agree-
 able to adjournment and invitation of the
 meeting of Friday. A long article from a
 committee appointed at the first meeting
 was read by T. F. Marshall, setting forth
 in full the cause and reasons for opposing
 the doctrines and course of the *"True Ameri-
 can,"* and in justification of the resolutions
 they were about to propose for the action
 of the meeting.

Among the strong resolutions with which
 the address concluded, all of which were
 unanimously adopted, was one appointing
 a committee of 60 citizens to proceed forth-
 with to the office of the *"True American,"*
 and in the most careful manner take down
 and pack up the press and type thereof, and
 ship the same to Cincinnati, all of which
 was done in an orderly, quiet, peaceable
 manner, without the slightest opposition,
 hurry or confusion. Thus has ended what
 no prudent man would have begun.

BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The Alabama Baptist of Aug. 10th furnishes
 us with the proceedings of a meeting of the Do-
 mestic Mission Board at Marion, July 30th.
 The Corresponding Secretary was authorized
 to engage the services of Rev. S. S. Latimore as
 agent, for so much of his time as he may be
 able to devote to the cause.

"The Corresponding Secretary presented a
 verbal report of his agency during the last month,
 and also a letter from the Baptist church at Gal-
 veston, Texas, applying for assistance to sustain
 their pastor, the Rev. Jas. H. Hucks."

Ordered, that the Corresponding Secretary
 reply to said communication, giving assurance of
 the willingness of the Board to aid them, as
 soon as their means will permit."

Catey's proposition in the sermon in which he
 laid the foundation of the modern missionary
 enterprise was, "Expect great things—attempt
 great things." And in accordance with this
 motto, the English Baptist Missionary Society
 was organized, and entered on Missionary op-
 eration with the small sum of £13 2s 6d. Un-
 less we in the South go forward in the mission
 cause with something of the same energy and
 confidence, we shall accomplish but little, and subject
 ourselves to the sneers of our adversaries—making
 large professions, but dealing in words rather
 than deeds.

We fear that if the Domestic Mission Board
 are so afraid to attempt anything without the
 funds in hand, they will also find they may as
 expect nothing. We presume that the Galves-
 ton church would scarcely expect more than an
 appropriation of \$500. Surely they could hard-
 ly imagine that the South could not raise within
 a short period this trifling sum. Instead of send-
 ing an agent to collect this petty amount and then
 appropriating it to the church at Galveston, it
 strikes us that it would have been a more pref-
 erable course to have made the appropriation, and
 then sent out the agent. Having a missionary
 in the field—something on which to ground an
 appeal, an object in which we all feel interest-
 ed, to sustain preaching in the chief commercial
 town of this new slave State of the Union, the call
 would have been liberally responded to. We
 have no doubt that with an efficient agent, the
 money could be raised in a short time in this
 State alone. We are losing time every day, let
 us make a beginning even if it be a feeble one,
 and in stead of passing resolutions, go to work.
 We hope the Board at their next meeting, will
 commission brother Hucks as one of their mis-
 sionaries.—*Religious Herald.*

For the Baptist.

RECONCILIATION.

"For if when we were enemies, we were
 reconciled to God by the death of his Son, much
 more being reconciled, we shall be saved by his
 life." Rom. 5: 10. All men are by nature the
 enemies of God. "Because the carnal mind
 is enmity against God; for it is not subject to
 the law of God, neither indeed can be." Rom. 8: 7.
 And rebels against a just ruler, parent, and
 friend. "Hear O heavens, and give ear O earth,
 for the Lord hath spoken: I have nourished and
 brought up children, and they have rebelled
 against me." Isa. 1: 2. The requital against
 which this rebellion is raised, is most reasona-
 ble and proper. "He hath showed thee O man
 what is good; and what doth the Lord require of
 thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to
 walk humbly with God?" Mic. 6: 8. "This
 enmity and rebellion extends to all men without
 exception. "What then? are we (Jews) better
 than they (Gentiles)? No, in no wise; for we
 have before proved both Jews and Gentiles
 that they are all under sin. For all have sin-
 ned and come short of the glory of God." Rom.
 2: 6, 23.

Such being the character, what must be the
 state or condition of man? He is under the
 curse. "For as many as are of the works of the
 law are under the curse: for it is written; curs-
 ed is every one that continueth not in all things
 which are written in the book of the law to do
 them." Gal. 3: 10. The actual state of the
 transgressor is clearly expressed in very few
 words by the prophet. "The soul that sin-
 neth, it shall surely die." Eccl. 9: 30. "He that
 believeth not the Son of God shall not see life;
 but the wrath of God abideth on him." Jo. 3: 36.
 And "God will render unto every man accord-
 ing to his deeds: For there is no respect of per-
 sons with God." Rom. 2: 6, 11. The transgres-
 sor then is under the just condemnation of God,
 and exposed to everlasting punishment.

Is there any way of escape? By the deeds
 of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his
 sight: for by the law is the knowledge of sin." Rom.
 3: 20. "There had been a law given, which
 could have given life, very righteousness should
 have been by the law." Gal. 3: 21. All
 are thus guilty, condemned, and sinking down
 to everlasting despair. But a voice from the
 book of God is heard: "Deliver him from going
 down to thither; I have found a ransom." Job, 33:
 24. If it be asked, in what way, are we told
 by our Savior, that "God so loved the world, that
 he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever
 believeth on him should not perish, but have ever-
 lasting life." For God sent not his Son into
 the world to condemn the world, but that the
 world through him might be saved." Jo. 3: 16
 17. In the wondrous plan of salvation, "God
 commendeth his love towards us, in that while
 we were yet sinners, Christ died for us." Rom. 5:
 8. Deliverance is thus obtained freely, for we
 are justified freely by his grace, through the re-
 demption that is in Christ Jesus. Whom God
 hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith
 in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the
 remission of sins that are past, through the ef-
 ficacy of God. "Rom. 3: 24, 25. When we
 were without strength, Jesus appeared, "who
 his own self bare our sins in his own body on
 the tree, that we being dead to sins, should live
 unto righteousness; by whose stripes we are
 healed." 1 Pet. 2: 24.

This deliverance is produced by offering a
 complete reconciliation between the contend-
 ing parties. God and sinners are reconciled.
 Something must be done in order that he might
 be just, and the justifier of him that believeth
 in Jesus. Rom. 3: 26. But this could not be effected
 without a substitute. This seemed to be the on-
 ly way that the law could be magnified and
 made honorable." For he hath made him who
 knew no sin, a sin offering for us; that we might
 be made the righteousness of God in him." 2
 Cor. 5: 21. This may be truly called, THE
 GOSPEL—GOOD NEWS. "If any man sin, we have
 an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the
 righteous; and he is the propitiation,—the sin
 offering, for our sins; and not for ours only, but
 for the sins of the whole world." 1 Jo. 1: 1, 5.

The atonement of Christ is sufficiently power-
 ful, and sufficiently extensive to meet all cases.
 We are assured that "he is able to save them to
 the uttermost that come unto God by him, see-
 ing he ever liveth to make intercession for
 them." Heb. 7: 25. "We see Jesus who was
 made a little lower than the angels, for the suf-
 fering of death, crowned with glory, and honor;
 that he by the grace of God should taste death
 for every man." Heb. 2: 9. "The blood of Je-
 sus Christ his Son, cleanse us from all sin." 1
 Jo. 1: 7. From these passages we learn the
 extent, and the power of the sacrifice of Christ.
 On such extensive provision is based the follow-
 ing extensive invitation. "The spirit and the
 bride say come. And let him that heareth, say
 come: And let him that is athirst come; and
 whosoever will, let him take of the water of life
 freely." Rev. 22: 17.

When the atonement is made then salvation
 is effected, by reconciling the sinner to God.
 Whereas there is enmity between the sinner
 and God, that enmity must be overcome. That
 opposition must be subdued. Unless there be
 a real, entire reconciliation; there can be no re-
 al enjoyment. In order to this reconciliation
 the sinner must be changed, in the temper of his
 mind. The change must be altogether in him.
 He is wholly wrong, and must be made right
 before he can enjoy the favor of God.

The change which is necessary in the sinner
 is effected by the operation of the Spirit of God
 on the heart. This is clear from the following
 passage of scripture. "I tell you the truth, it
 is expedient for you that I go away; for if I go
 not away the comforter will not come to you; but
 if I depart, I will send him unto you. And when
 he is come he will reprove, or convince the world
 of sin, of righteousness, and of judgement. Or

sin, because they believed not in me." Jo. 16:
 7, 8. Here we are told what the Spirit, the
 Comforter will do; he will reprove the world
 of sin. Will he not do that he has promised? The
 thought is impious. Were there no other pas-
 sage bearing on this subject, this would be
 enough to establish it.

The Apostle says, "For God who commandeth
 the light to shine out of darkness, doth shine in
 our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of
 the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." 2
 Cor. 4: 6. Is there any light in the human
 heart except that which is communicated by God?
 We are assured to the contrary, for it is said:
 "That was the true light, which lighteth every
 man that cometh into the world." Jo. 1: 9
 No power, but this is provided, and none but
 this is able to effect the great change which is
 necessary to meet God in peace. The stoutest
 heart must bend before him, and the most stub-
 born will must yield to his sway.

By the Spirit, the enmity of the heart is sub-
 dued, the opposition to holiness is overcome,
 and the love of God and his character is implan-
 ted; and so great is the change, that the apos-
 tle says, "Therefore if any man be in Christ
 he is a new creature; old things are passed
 away, behold, all things are become new. And
 all things are of God who hath reconciled us to
 himself by Jesus Christ, and hath given to us
 the ministry of reconciliation. 2 Cor. 5: 17, 18.
 The more perfect and complete the surrender
 of the heart to God the more entire the reconcilia-
 tion, the more ardent the enjoyment will be.
 To be swallowed up in the love of God, is to be
 in the full glory of happiness.

This change must take place in this world.—
 When death comes, it will be too late to prepare
 for judgement and eternity. "Now is an ac-
 cepted time; Behold now is the day of salva-
 tion." 2 Cor. 6: 2. "Today after so long a
 time as it is said, To-day if ye will hear his
 voice, harden not your hearts." Heb. 4: 7, and
 for an encouragement our Blessed Saviour says.
 "All that the Father giveth me shall come to
 me, and him that cometh to me I will not cast
 out." Jo. 6: 37. Therefore, Be ye reconciled to
 God."

For the Ala. Baptist.

MINISTER'S & DEACONS MEETING

AT GREENSBORO.

By the joint action and concurrence of
 several of the Ministers of this District,
 and the Baptist Church at Greensboro, the
 time for holding the MINISTER'S and DEACONS
 meeting at that place, has been changed
 from the month of October to September.
 Notice is therefore given, that said
 meeting, under the present arrangement,
 will commence Friday before the 4th
 Lord's day in the present month, (Septem-
 ber) at the Baptist Church in Greensboro at
 11 o'clock A. M., at which time a general
 attendance is earnestly desired. For the
 information of brethren, it is stated, that
 the change has been made to secure the at-
 tendance of several of the ministers who
 would otherwise have been absent at a
 Camp Meeting to be held at Livingston—
 and of that number are brethren DeVotie
 and Chilton. Bro. Hartwell, also, would
 have been prevented from attending at the
 time first agreed on, by his public duties.
 It is hoped that the change, and the reason
 for it, will be satisfactory.

Marion Sep. 4, 1845.

For the Ala. Baptist.

AT GREENSBORO, Miss., Aug. 17, 1845.

BRO. HOSKINS: Please publish the fol-
 lowing in your paper:
 There is a mistake in the minutes of the
 Aberdeen Association in relation to the time
 of the next meeting. The minutes say:
 Friday before the 1st Sabbath in Oct. But
 Friday before the 3d Sabbath in Oct. is the
 time, at Toesish Church, Pontotoc.

Yours in Christ,
W. H. HOLCOMBE.

For the Ala. Baptist.

MONTGOMERY, Sep. 1, 1845.

BRO. THOMAS: I sit down to inform you
 that there is an interesting revival in pro-
 gress in the Baptist congregation in this
 city. The meeting has now been carried
 on one week, and will be continued for
 some time—if God will. Ten interesting
 young persons have obtained God's hope
 through grace, we trust, and many more
 are enquiring the way to Zion, who appear
 to be truly penitent, whom we are attempt-
 ing to point to "the Lamb of God, who
 taketh away the sin of the world." The
 prospect is good. God is graciously pour-
 ing out his spirit upon the congregation—all
 appear solemnly and deeply interested up-
 on the great subject of Salvation by Jesus
 Christ. Bro. Talbird has baptised seven-
 teen upon a profession of their faith in the
 Redeemer. (12 whites and 5 blacks). Others
 are waiting for Baptism.

The Methodist brethren commenced a
 meeting here six weeks since, which is still
 in progress, which has resulted in the con-
 version of One Hundred persons. There
 is much interest in their meeting still. It
 appears that some time previous to these
 meetings a general seriousness had been
 manifested throughout the community.—
 God's spirit evidently spread out his divine
 wings over the city, and these are the re-
 sults of his visitation thus far; when it
 shall cease no one can tell.

The last night was the most interesting
 meeting which we have had, and in the
 congregation the work is widening and
 deepening. Brethren Chambliss, Councila
 and myself are aiding Bro. Talbird the
 Pastor.

There has also been a great revival at
 Prattville and Robison's Springs, at which
 places about One hundred have hope in
 God's pardoning mercy. Eighty-six have
 united with the Methodist Protestant
 Church. I remain yours in Christ.
JAMES H. DEVOTIE.

The distance between London and Birm-
 ingham (110 miles) was lately passed by the rail
 road in 105 minutes.

