





THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

MARION.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 27, 1845.

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

STATE CONVENTION.

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION  
will hold its next annual meeting, at Marion,  
opening on Saturday before the Fourth  
sabbath of November.

Introductory sermon, by the Rev. Alexander  
Davis; the Rev. T. F. Curtis, alternate. Mis-  
sionary Sermon, by the Rev. W. B. Jones, al-  
ternate.

M. P. JEWETT,  
Rec. Secretary.

September 24, 1845.

Southern papers please notice.

AGENTS.

MATTHEW BISHOP,  
E. A. HOOPER, J. J. BRADFORD, A. H. MAR-  
TINSON and Rev. JOHN H. HUGHES are on tra-  
velling Agents, and JOHN M. BAILEY of Scot-  
tish, and Baptist Ministers generally are our  
local agents. Besides these we have no other  
agents in the field, and subscribers are re-  
quested to pay money, through these only, to our  
Treasurer, Rev. J. H. DeVoie.

We will pay postage on all letters containing  
money.

The Rev. JOHN C. FOSTER of Tusculoo-  
semy, is an authorized Agent for the Alaba-  
ma Baptist.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Several communications are crowded  
out this week, but shall appear next.

CORRECTIONS.

If there is any one thing we know better  
than another it is the science of Grammar,  
because we have been studying it most all  
our life, yet the printer makes us talk very  
bad Grammar, in several of our last num-  
bers. Thus in the 30th No., under the title,  
"The Index," instead of, "our good brother  
of this paper," we were made to say "our  
good brother of their paper."

The 31st No., under the title "Religion,"  
the first line should read, "That religion on-  
ly is worth having that makes men better."  
In the 32d and last No., under the title "The  
Gospel Messenger again," the 17th to the  
22d line of the 3d paragraph should read  
thus, "So the old, and hardened sinner, who  
has lived all his life in disobedience, but fi-  
nally casts one lingering look to the Savi-  
our who hung upon Calvary, or utters one  
faint prayer, 'God be merciful to me a sin-  
ner.'" And the last sentence of the same  
should read thus, "It is complete nonsense  
to talk about the punishment of sinners in  
this world, when we see them flourish as  
the green bay-tree, and escape even the  
penalties of human laws."

In the article about "big men in the  
Church," the first line should read, "There  
are no big men in the church of Christ."

In the article under the title of the  
"Hopewell Meeting," the 15th and 16th  
lines of the 3d paragraph, should read thus,  
"There was no forcing taken up against  
their inclinations."

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next session of this institution will  
open on Wednesday of next week, the  
first day of October.

During the last year it had about fifty  
more pupils than any other Female Seminary  
in the State, and we learn the prospect is  
there will be an equal or greater number  
the ensuing year.

The following Gentlemen and Ladies,  
constitute the board of Instruction and Gov-  
ernment for the next year:

Professor MISS P. JEWETT, A. M., Principal;  
and Instructor in Ancient Languages, and  
in Moral and Mental Science.

Ms. D. WILLIAMS CHASE, Professor of Vocal  
and Instrumental Music.

Mr. WILLIAM H. HAYFORD, Assistant Teach-  
er of Vocal Music.

Miss ELIZA G. SEXTON, Regular Course,  
Drawing, and Painting.

Mrs. CELESTE HAYFORD, Vocal and Instru-  
mental Music.

Miss JULIE LITTLE, Regular Course and  
French.

Miss PATTEN, Regular Course and French.

Miss AVERILL, Primary and Preparatory  
Department.

Miss SARAH S. KINGSBURY, Governess.

The success of the pupils of this institu-  
tion has been so perfectly satisfactory and  
gratifying to its patrons, that they should  
esteem it a privilege to be able to patron-  
ize such an institution. The grade of  
scholarship is very high, the attainments of  
the teachers, with whom we have the plea-  
sure to be acquainted, are of the most ex-  
alted character, and those whom we do not  
know come highly recommended, and the  
Principal, Mr. Jewett, is admirably adap-  
ted to his station, not only by his literary  
qualifications, but also by the urbanity of  
his manners, and his gentlemanly demor-  
ner. In an institution of this character, these  
latter qualifications are by no means the  
least important. We will mention a fact  
which may not be generally known. Not a  
few young ladies there are, who can testi-  
fy to the extreme generosity of this gentle-  
man, in giving them their education. We  
say then he deserves patronage.

PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Bro. Baker of the Index, complains of  
not having been noticed by his brethren of  
the editorial corps, in regard to this work,  
which is issued from his press. We have  
no apology to make for ourself, but simply  
say that we have not seen a number, know  
little or nothing about it, and cannot tell  
whether it is good or bad, or whether we could  
bear testimony to its character.

WHAT BECAME OF MOSES, THE  
SERVANT OF THE LORD?

This inquiry may appear very strange to  
many of our readers, and they will be dis-  
posed to refer us to the 5th verse of the  
last chapter in Deuteronomy, for an answer.  
—"So Moses, the servant of the Lord,  
died there in the land of Moab, according  
to the word of the Lord." But let us ex-  
amine the Scriptures of Divine Truth more  
particularly on this subject. The Book of  
Deuteronomy, except the last Chapter, was  
written by Moses, as the leader, the law-  
giver, and the historian of the Israelites;—  
but as he was taken away and another sup-  
plied his place, it was necessary that the  
book should have an end, and so his suc-  
cessor, who was Joshua, closed it by this chap-  
ter, in which he gives an account of Mo-  
ses' departure. He tells us that Moses  
went up from the plains to the top of Pis-  
gah, which was a lofty peak of the moun-  
tain of Nebo, and there the Lord showed  
him all the land that he had promised unto  
Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, for a posses-  
sion, but that Moses did not go over into the  
land, because the Lord had said he  
should not. "So Moses the servant of the  
Lord died there." How did Joshua know  
that Moses died there, when he says him-  
self that no man knoweth of his sepulchre  
unto this day? He did not go with Moses  
upon the top of Pisgah, nor did he see him  
any more, after they separated in the plain.  
It was the only reasonable conclusion to  
which Joshua could arrive under the exist-  
ing circumstances. Moses had disappear-  
ed, and though the children of Israel stood  
waiting for him to come down from the  
mountain, he never more showed his face  
to them, so that he was to all intents and  
appearances dead. When a man disap-  
pears from us, and is not seen again, or  
heard from, for a number of years, not only  
is he legally dead, but by common consent,  
so in this case, and it was evidently ac-  
cording to the conclusion of public opinion,  
that the historian wrote the idea of his  
death. But suppose Joshua had known the  
history of the transfiguration on the mount,  
as related in Matthew 17th chapter, can any  
one presume, that he would have said that  
Moses died and was buried in the land of  
Moab? It is true God was able to cause  
Moses to be buried there, so that the sepul-  
chre should not be found; but let us notice  
the history of the transfiguration in con-  
nection with this account in Deuteronomy.  
In Math. it says that Jesus took Pe-  
ter, James, and John, and went up into a  
high mountain apart, and was transfigured  
before them, and his face did shine as the  
Sun, and his raiment was white as the light.  
And behold there appeared unto them, Mo-  
ses and Elias talking with him. Then an-  
swered Peter and said—Lord it is good for  
us to be here; let us make three tabernacles,  
one for thee, one for Moses, and one for  
Elias. Who was this Elias? It was the  
Elijah of old, who was righteous in the sight  
of God, who prayed that it might not rain,  
and it rained not for a long space of time,  
and who prayed again that it might rain, and  
it did rain—it was the same Elijah who  
threw down the altars of Baal and made  
the people stand and see the salvation of God,  
it was the same Elijah who was caught up in a  
chariot of fire, and escorted to heaven by  
angels and did not see death. This Elijah  
appears to the natural eyes of the three  
disciples while upon the mount, just as he  
was when he was taken to heaven. The  
natural eye cannot perceive spiritual things,  
for they must be spiritually discerned.

ABOLITION IN THE SOUTH.

It may surprise some when we say it, but  
it is nevertheless true, that there is a spirit  
of abolition in the South, but it is secret for  
fear of the consequences of exposure. We  
were very well aware that the fearless ef-  
forts which we, ourselves, have made against  
the scheme, and the manner in which we  
had held up the motives of the conspiracy  
to the public gaze, would bring down the  
vengeance of the whole tribe upon us, but  
we felt equally sure that the true friends of  
the South would sustain us in the hour of  
trial. We are glad that we were not mis-  
taken. Other papers in the South have  
lost patronage on account of their positions  
on this subject, and we know our time would  
come soon. But we are very much en-  
couraged to battle on for the cause. On-  
ward! is our motto.

Since the middle of August we have had  
about 25 discontinuances against 150 new  
subscriptions. This does not look much  
like getting into the back ground. But we  
call upon the friends of the South to double  
their diligence. In aiding us and our cause  
they strengthen themselves and their insti-  
tutions. If they neglect us they abandon  
their own interests. A gentleman who is a  
true friend to the South, and of the highest  
respectability, remarked to us a few days  
since, "That the South were greatly indebted  
to yourself, as editor of the Alabama Bap-  
tist, for the defence we had made for our  
institutions against the men of the North."  
We ask no other reward  
than the consciousness of having done our  
duty, and when we die we want no other  
or more glorious epitaph than this—  
"HE WAS A FRIEND TO HIS GOD AND  
TO HIS COUNTRY!"

A GOOD IDEA.

A very sensible man, and a good friend  
some time since, asked me if I had heard  
this question:

"Suppose a set of men should form a so-  
ciety for the purpose of making the Sun to  
come by night and the Moon by day, in-  
stead of the order already established, do  
you think they would succeed?"

"His answer was 'No!'"

"Well then," said he, "just as well may  
they attempt to abolish slavery, so long as  
God, who made the Sun, the Moon, and  
all things else, has said, 'Servant of servants  
shalt thou be.'"

A PROMISE.

We have heretofore made it a point, be-  
cause we thought it due to ourself, to re-  
port upon every one of our Exchanges that  
had seen proper to say anything scurrilous  
or abusive concerning ourself, as the editor  
of this paper. Hereafter, we promise that  
all such notices shall be treated with utter  
contempt as they deserve. But we shall  
at all times, as we have done before, en-  
deavor to defend the principles of our denomi-  
nation, and the institutions of the South,  
against the attacks of enemies, and hurl  
back their weapons into their own teeth.

MATRIMONIAL EXHIBITION.

It seems, from the following notice, that  
one of these exhibitions came off lately in  
the Marion Female Seminary, (not the Jud-  
son F. I.) for the special benefit, we sup-  
pose, of the young ladies in that Seminary.  
Such exhibitions must have a very salutary  
effect, not only by means of the knowledge  
they communicate of the sublime science  
of matrimony; but by their tendency to over-  
come coyness in little girls and young la-  
dies, and to predispose them to receive the  
addresses of the sterner sex. If any of our  
readers have daughters of a coy, phlegmatic,  
misanthropic disposition, we would recom-  
mend that they be sent forthwith to the  
"Marion Female Seminary." If their hearts  
be not made of steel, such exhibitions, we  
should think, will not fail to excite within  
them the desire matrimonial, and the pas-  
sion that is of all others the most inflamma-  
tory.

Who can set bounds to the progress of  
human improvement! Let the intelligence  
spread throughout the land, that at Marion,  
in the State of Alabama, little girls—it is of  
no consequence whether they have learned  
to tie their apron strings or not—are taught,  
by exemplification in Academic halls, the  
most sublime and beautiful of sciences—the  
science of matrimony.—[Christian Index.

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The number of this periodical for Octo-  
ber is now before us, and we think, superi-  
or to any preceding number, in the beauty  
and splendor of its embellishments, if not  
in the excellence of its literary contribu-  
tions. In regard to the latter, however, the  
refined taste of the editor, and the ac-  
knowledge ability, and the high literary at-  
tainments of the contributors—such as  
Goodman, Osgood, Eliot, Child, Browne,  
Grattan, Brougham, and Patterson,—are a  
sufficient recommendation.

This number is embellished with a por-  
trait of "Daniel in the Lions' Den," and a  
representation of the "Surrender at York-  
town." These are very fine engravings,  
but the first is surpassingly excellent. The  
ground of the picture is deep black; the

holy man of God is clad in a long, black  
gown, barefoot and bareheaded, and is stand-  
ing with his hands partially raised, and his  
eyes turned toward heaven, while the An-  
gel of the Lord is near him, half-stooping,  
and his hand extended commandingly over  
the old Lion, which appears in a very an-  
gry mood, as he couches at the feet of his  
master. The "Surrender" is worthy of the  
finest pencil.

From the Times and Baptist.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

A church discipline established on the prin-  
ciples of the gospel, and enforced with the firm-  
ness which should characterize the professors of  
a vital and unchangeable morality, lies at the  
foundation of all religious prosperity.

This proposition will be self evident if we  
consider the character of a christian church,  
which is called by our Saviour, his body; and of  
which all christians are "members in particular."

This similitude is, indeed, very striking, and  
from it we may draw several important conclu-  
sions.

We know that a human body is composed  
of many separate and distinct parts, or organs, all  
of which perform certain functions, which ulti-  
mately in what we call a state of health. If any  
organ fail to perform its legitimate function,  
there is immediately a disturbance in the body,  
or the production of a state which we call dis-  
ease. And this will result, immaterial how  
perfectly all the other organs may have per-  
formed their functions. All the parts feel the  
shock, and suffer, sooner or later, more or less,  
the pain or derangement brought about by the  
defection of a single organ. It makes no differ-  
ence how obscure and unimportant, apparently,  
the organ may be. We have seen the whole  
body thrown into a most violent agony, by an  
insignificant corn upon the little toe. Well,  
what is the course adopted upon such occasions?

We don't say let it alone, (that is, if the derange-  
ment is of any consequence,) such a trifling  
and unimportant part can do no injury. Nor  
are we unconcerned as to what shall be done,  
or how the remedy shall be applied. We know  
that the organ must be brought back to its ac-  
customed action, but whether we shall resort  
with purgatives, or stimulants, cauterize, or ex-  
tenuate it, is a question of great moment. The  
remedy may not be appropriate, or it may be  
misapplied; and in either event, the pain will  
be increased, the body still more deranged, or  
perhaps destroyed.

Now apply these facts to a christian church,  
and you will at once perceive the importance of  
a correct discipline, judiciously administered.  
A church is the mystical body of Jesus Christ;  
it is composed of individuals who are members  
in particular of this body. They have gifts dif-  
fering, and each one has his own appropriate  
work to perform. When this is done, spiritual  
health is the consequence. If, however, there  
are members who refuse to do their duty, spiri-  
tual disease is an inevitable result; the body  
languishes, and barrenness comes upon it.  
Under these circumstances, it is folly for the  
body to say, these members are insignificant and  
we will let them alone, or that they can do no  
injury. They must be brought to know and feel their impor-  
tance—they must be physically; their disease  
must be removed; or they will contaminate and  
destroy, ultimately, the whole body.

When then members of the church become  
refractory, when they fail to abide by the cov-  
enant into which they have solemnly entered,  
and refuse to bear the voice of exhortation and  
reproof, what shall be done? They should be  
excluded at once. The suffering condition of  
the church demands it; and it is the most chari-  
table course which can be adopted towards the  
individuals, themselves. Perchance it may  
bring them to reflection and prove the occasion  
of the salvation of their souls; which idea is sup-  
ported by the gospel.

But would it not be as well, and in some  
instances better to drop their names, or permit  
them to withdraw? By no means. And we  
are very much astonished to find that this  
plan is adopted by some four churches. Such  
a course is unknown to Baptist polity; and the  
sinner it is stopped the better. There is, but  
one way of getting out of a Baptist church, and  
that is exclusion. A member does not get out  
of the church when he gets a letter of dismis-  
sion. He is simply transferred to another church;  
and when he is only transferred from the church  
militant to the church triumphant. The only  
exception to this rule, is, when an individ-  
ual gets into the church without religion and  
dies in that condition.

We have made these remarks upon church  
discipline, because we believe there is not a  
more crying sin in our midst than lax discipli-  
nage; and because we believe it is the most pow-  
erful agent in the progress of the gospel.  
One wrong-headed, loose, ungodly member  
in a church can do more to retard the pro-  
gress of the Redeemer's kingdom, than fifty  
infidels or a thousand sinners without its  
pale.

It is not intended, by these remarks, to  
convey the idea, that a church should be  
rash or act inconsiderately, or that the  
church cannot err. By no means. We simply  
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ne. That it be done firmly, with the  
highest regard to its members, and after  
the most prayerful consideration. Breth-  
ren, look to this matter, and do not, I be-  
seach you, permit sin to remain upon your  
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sibility to God. And, as in the natural bod-  
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ter having used poultices, liniments, and  
salves to no benefit you at once resort to  
the cautery or knife, so in the mystical bod-  
y of Christ, when a member becomes re-  
fractory and will not discharge his duty,  
after having exhorted and entreated to no  
effect, it is your imperative obligation to  
cut him off from the privileges of the church.

We most heartily concur in the senti-  
ments above expressed; and from the vital  
importance of this subject, to the dignity  
and interest of the Churches, are impelled  
to submit a few additional reflections in re-  
lation to it. We fully believe, with brother  
Howell, that "there is not a more crying  
sin in our midst than lax disciplinage;" and  
that it is, doubtless, "the most powerful  
agent against the progress of the gospel."

We unhesitatingly venture the assertion,  
that the very cause of the spiritual dearth in  
so many of our churches, whilst others around  
us are enjoying the most cheering and re-  
freshing revivals of religion, is to be found  
in the diseased state of some of their mem-  
bers. We know this to be a fact, and are  
persuaded that the Almighty will never  
bless a church under such circumstances.

The truth of this is known and acknowl-  
edged by the church; is deprecated and la-  
mented, and yet there is not sufficient moral  
courage among the members to impel  
them to action, to cast out the lepers, and  
thus to purify and restore the church to her  
wanted health and vigor.  
Each individual is afraid or unwilling to

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courage among the members to impel  
them to action, to cast out the lepers, and  
thus to purify and restore the church to her  
wanted health and vigor.  
Each individual is afraid or unwilling to

We take the above remarks from the Chris-  
tian Index of Georgia, and we confess that we  
are not a little strucked at the unjust insinua-  
tions which they contain. We will inform the  
Editor that when this ceremony took place the  
pulpit had all gone home, and it was performed  
during the day without any parade. Our insti-  
tutions in Marion are as carefully guarded  
against the influence of matrimonial exhibitions  
as they possibly can be in Georgia or any where  
else. Cupid can find a crack to creep in, and  
if he were to get in such the audacity of his  
company that he would soon be expelled uncer-  
emoniously.

Each individual is afraid or unwilling to

assume the responsibility of first moving in  
the matter, lest, by so doing, he should in-  
cur the displeasure of the offenders, forfeit  
their friendship, or lose their support in his  
worldly interests. Thus, what is in fact ev-  
ery members business, appears to be no-body's  
business. No one has the boldness or man-  
ly independence to step forward, like a  
brave soldier of the cross of Christ, in de-  
fence of the honor and the reputation of the  
church. No one ventures to lift his voice  
against the evil, to give the alarm, or to res-  
cue the butchered body of the Redeemer  
from the vortex of degradation and ruin.—  
They behold it bruised, mangled, and expir-  
ing; held up by the blasphemer as the ob-  
ject of pity and contempt—a miserable  
counterfeit of the holy church established  
by the Son of God. Thus, month after  
month, and year after year rolls away,  
whilst, at the same time, the malady spreads,  
deepens and strengthens, until the whole  
church is infected, her light put out, her  
glory blighted, her energies paralyzed, and  
her moral power withered, and, perhaps,  
blasted forever.

Nay, more, the toleration of wicked and  
immoral men within the pale of the church,  
tends, most effectually, to harden the hearts  
of sinners, and to afford to Infidels and Skep-  
tics the highest possible degree of delight  
and satisfaction.

No man, in this country at least, is forced  
to connect himself with any church. The  
act, on his part, is entirely voluntary. When,  
however, he has joined, it is plainly and em-  
phatically his duty to comply with all the  
rules and regulations of that branch of Zion  
with which he unites. To let his light  
so shine before men, that they, seeing his  
good works, and the purity of his life, may  
be constrained to admire the religion of the  
Messiah, and to glorify God, their Creator.  
When he deviates from this course; when  
he becomes immoral or refractory; "as he  
fails," as stated in the above article, "to  
abide by the covenant into which he has sol-  
emnly entered, and refuse to hear the voice  
of exhortation and reproof, he should be ex-  
cluded at once." This step, painful as it may  
be, the interest and the honor of the church  
imperatively demand. There is, in fact, no  
other alternative. We are bound by the  
most solemn obligations to God, to the  
church, and to the world, thus promptly to  
act—fearless of all consequences; and re-  
gardless of the feelings or views of the of-  
fender.

What, my brethren, was the covenant, in-  
to which we entered, when we united with  
the church? It was this—"As we trust,  
that we have been brought by divine grace  
to receive the Lord Jesus Christ, and to  
give up ourselves to him, so we do now, re-  
lying on his gracious aid, solemnly covenant  
with each other, and promise that we will  
walk together in brotherly love as becomes  
the members of a christian church; that  
we will exercise an affectionate care, and  
watchfulness over each other, and faithfully  
admonish and exhort one another, as occa-  
sion may require; \* \* \* \* \* that we  
will live circumspectly in the world, deny-  
ing ungodliness and worldly lust, setting a  
worthy example, and remembering, that, as  
we have been voluntarily buried by bap-  
tism, and have been raised up from the im-  
memorial grave, so there is on us a special  
obligation, henceforth, to lead a new and  
holy life," &c.

What doth the Scriptures say in relation  
to such as violate from this course of life?  
1 Cor. 5: 11, and part of the 13 vs.—"If  
any man that is called a brother be a fornicator,  
or covetous, or an idolator, or a railer,  
or a drunkard, or an extortioner: with such  
a one no not to eat." Nay, "put away  
from among yourselves that wicked per-  
son."

Again—2 Thess. 3: 6; "Withdraw your-  
selves from every brother that walketh dis-  
orderly." We could quote a variety of  
other passages of the same import; but it is  
unnecessary.

In these extracts, from our covenant and  
from the Bible, the duty of every member  
of the church is plainly and unequivocally  
pointed out. If, therefore, a member fail to  
do his duty, it is no reason that others should  
neglect to perform theirs, or to be recreant  
to the trusts committed to them. They  
should ever recollect, that they are the stew-  
ards of Christ, and that they are amenable  
for their conduct, not to man, but to God.

The health, therefore, the honor and the  
reputation of the church should ever be in-  
finitely dearer to our hearts than any per-  
sonal attachments, or worldly considerations,  
however valuable or fondly cherished. In  
their importance there is no comparison—  
no more than there is between the soul and  
the body, or time and eternity.

But is there no neutral ground, in this  
matter, that we can occupy? No, there is  
no escape. We are either for or against  
Christ. The side upon which we stand is  
determined by our conduct. "By their  
fruits," says the Redeemer, "ye shall know  
them."

Well, my brethren, is your church in a  
cold and languishing state? Is the face of  
your heavenly Father veiled from your  
view? Has the candle of the Lord been  
removed out of its place? Has a cloud of







## Poetical Department.

## THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.

BY ALICE C. LEE.

In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there's no such word as fail.

It is the proud motto for the young—  
Write it in lines of gold  
On thy heart, and in thy mind  
The stirring words unfail.

And in manhood's dreary hour,  
"Twill have a holy, charming power—  
"There's no such word as fail."

The sailor on the stormy sea,  
May sigh for distant land,  
And free and fearless though he be,  
Would he were near the strand.

But when the storm with angry breath,  
Brings lightning, sleet and hail,  
He climbs the slippery mast and sings:  
"There's no such word as fail."

The weary student bending o'er,  
The tones of other days,  
And dwelling on their magic lore,  
For inspiration prays;

And though with toil his brain is weak,  
His brow is tenderly pale,  
The language of his heart will speak,  
"There's no such word as fail."

The wily statesman bends the knee  
Before Fame's glittering shrine;  
And would a humble suppliant be,  
To genius so divine;

Yet though his progress is full slow,  
And enemies may rail,  
He thinks at last the world to show,  
"There's no such word as fail."

The soldier on the battle plain,  
When thirsting to be free,  
And throw aside a galling chain,  
Says, "O for liberty!"

Our household and our native land—  
We must—we will preserve;  
Then breast to breast, and hand to hand,  
"There's no such word as fail."

The child of God though oft beset,  
By foes without—within—  
These precious words will ne'er forget,  
Amid their dreadful din;

But upward looks with eyes of faith,  
Armed with the Christian's mail,  
And in the hottest conflict saith,  
"There's no such word as fail."

From the S. S. Treasury.

## TO MY MOTHER IN HEAVEN.

Pure shade of my Mother, bow down;  
From the pangs of bliss now come forth;  
Lay aside thy white robe and thy crown,  
And visit the scenes of the earth.

The child of thy love needs thy tenderest care!  
Will thou not, Mother, hear thy child's fervent prayer!

O, Mother, dear Mother, draw near;  
The pure pleasures of home are decayed,  
Nought now plays on my cheek but a tear,  
And long have my hopes been delayed.

For since, dear Mother, you rose to the skies,  
My drink has been grief, and my food has been sighs.

Was I not thy favorite child,  
Ere the spring of my life had gone by?  
Although I was wayward and wild,  
You saw a bright bow in the sky.

I think of the days when my Mother was nigh,  
And often I murmur, "Why do the good die?"

Why should I repine at my lot?  
Once thou art now free from all pain,  
All the cares of this world are forgot,  
The thought, "I shall see thee again."

These whispers of comfort my sighs control,  
And angels of peace spread their wings o'er my soul.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Southern Quarterly Review.

## The Agricultural Prospects of South Carolina—Her Resources and her True Policy.

[Concluded from our last.]

"I feel confident," says Mr. Tracy, in reply to a circular addressed to several heads of manufacturing establishments in New England:

"That we have made sufficient experiment in the manufacturing business, to see its effect upon the economy and the state of society which it produces, and the influence it has upon a neighborhood of farmers, and others in the district round about, and have no hesitation in saying, that in every particular it is favorable."

It grows up a healthy population, is favorable to early schooling and good education, and variety of habit of industry; stimulates to enterprise, economy and frugality in living, and saving the products of their labor—and at the same time the organization of these establishments in villages, being necessary for success, they are placed in a more favorable situation for the cultivation of moral and religious character, without which, civilized man is still a savage, and a very limited degree of human happiness attained."

Effects similar to those produced by the establishment of manufactures at the North, have been observed at the South.

There is in this State, an admirable field for the moral and physical influence of manufacturing establishments.

"Shall we pass unnoticed," says Mr. Gregg, "the thousands of poor ignorant, degraded white people among us, who, in this land of plenty, live in comparative nakedness and starvation? Many a one is reared in proud South Carolina, from birth to manhood, who has never passed a month, in which he has not some part of the time, been situated for meat. Many a mother is there, who will tell you that her children are but scantily supplied with bread, and much more scantily with meat, and if they be clad with comfortable raiment, it is at the expense of their scanty allowance of food. These may be startling statements, but they are nevertheless true, and if not believed in Charleston, the members of our Legislature, who have traversed the State in electioneering campaigns, can attest the truth."

"It is only necessary to build a manufacturing village of shanties, in a healthy location in any part of the State, to have crowds of these poor people around you, seeking employment at half the compensation given to operatives at the North. It is indeed painful to be brought in contact with such ignorance and degradation—but on the other hand, it is pleasant to witness the changes which soon take place in the condition of those who obtain employment. The emaciated, pale-faced children soon assume the appearance of robust health, and their tattered garments are exchanged for those suited to a better condition; if you visit their dwellings, you will find their tables supplied with wholesome food; and on the Sabbath, when the females turn out in their gay colored gowns, you will imagine yourselves surrounded by groups of city belles. How easy would it be for the proprietors of such establishments, with only a small share of philanthropy, to make good use of the school fund in ameliorating the condition of this class of our population, now but little elevated above the Indian of the forest."

In another part of his pamphlet, Mr. Gregg says:

"When we consider the deplorable fact, that there are 20,000 white people in this State, over the age of 20 years, who can neither read nor write, and that no measures are taken by us to elevate their condition, we must come to the conclusion that there is something radically wrong in South Carolina. If we have proved that there is a field for the profitable investment of capital in the employment of these people, then it cannot be denied that there is a vast opening for philanthropic operations, on the part of those who possess the wealth of our State; indeed, this is a field for the exercise of the labors of every Christian in the land."

Whoever has experienced the difficulties attendant on almost all efforts for the moral advancement of a poor and scattered population, and compares them with the facilities afforded by thriving towns and villages, inhabited and surrounded by an industrious and happy people, will see at once, that whatever tends to improve the physical condition of man, must as it renders him more comfortable conduce, in no small degree, to the improvement of his morals. Let those, then, who build up manufactures in S. Carolina, be assured, that while they are extending a system that will bring pecuniary profit to themselves, they are putting in operation a moral machine, which, in proportion as it facilitates education and the means of subsistence, tends most effectually to perfect the civilization, and elevate the moral character of a large portion of our people."

There is nothing new in the idea of establishing cotton manufactures in S. Carolina. The policy has had its advocates for a long period of time, but particularly within the last thirteen years. There are already, in this State fifteen cotton and three small woolen factories. The cotton mills require the labor of 570 operatives, and consume near 7,000 bales of raw cotton. They are worked partly by white and partly by negro or slave labor; and some of them, at least, are doing a very profitable business."

It is somewhat surprising to find, at this late day, men of intelligence contending that negroes are incapable of becoming useful operatives in cotton factories. This notion seems to be based upon the idea, that, as the machinery in cotton factories is of a complex arrangement, and has required the highest powers of mechanical genius to invent it, superior skill is necessarily required for its management. Such, however, is not the fact. Experience has proved that any negro of ordinary capacity may be taught, in a few weeks, to be expert in any part of a cotton factory. There are several cotton factories in Tennessee operated entirely by slave labor, there not being a white man in the mill but the superintendent; and according to the accounts of superintendents of these factories, the blacks do their work in every respect as well as could be expected from whites; indeed, it is said, that all overseers who have experience in the matter, give a decided preference to blacks as operatives."

There cannot be a doubt, that the spinning of yarn, and the manufacture of coarse cotton cloth, is capable of becoming a most important and profitable business in S. Carolina. Mr. Gregg has shown, that 174 bales, in 12 months, are capable of converting 4,329 bales of cotton, 345 lbs. to the bale, into cloth—about 244 bales to the hand; thus adding over \$40 to the value of each bale. How obviously inconsistent with our interest would it be for us to send our raw cotton to England, to be returned as osanbages, taxed from 60 to 80 per bale, as was the case formerly; when the same can be converted into cloth, in the immediate neighborhood of the place in which it grew, for one-fourth of the sum. How equally impolitic is it for us now, while complaining that capital employed in directing the labor of our State, will not pay more than 3 per cent., to send our raw cotton to Europe to be spun into yarn, adding from \$40 to \$50 to the value of a bale, which yields the planter of the interior, after paying the expenses of transportation, from \$12 to \$15 only; thus paying in a double transportation, government taxes and foreign labor, four times the amount that it would cost to do the same thing by the labor of our negroes. Two hundred thousand bales of American cotton are every year wrought into yarn in England, and thence shipped to Germany, at a gain of at least twenty millions of dollars to England.

Mr. Roper tells us, in his Address, that Mr. Maynard, of Sumter, was the first individual who attempted the establishment of a cotton manufactory in S. Carolina. This, however, is a mistake, as appears from the following extract of a letter from Sumterville, in this State, published in the Charleston Courier of Feb. 26th, 1845, giving some reminiscences of a factory established in that vicinity more than half a century ago:

"Permit me to give you some account of a cotton manufactory, that once was in operation near Stateburg, Sumter District, S. C., about five miles south of said village, on the road to Charleston, or near the plantation of Mr. Benj. Warren dec'd. It was commenced in 1799 or '00, by Mr. John McNair, (my stepfather.) Mr. B. Warren—I think, also, Mr. Geo. Poor, Mr. Templeton and Mr. Rogers. The machinery was made in N. Carolina. There was a carding machine, I think for spinning—a reel, that would reel 18 hanks. It remained a few years at the above place, the co-partnership was dissolved, and the carding, two spinning machines, and the reel were removed to the plantation of Mr. McNair, near Stateburg, on a plantation now belonging to the heirs of Mrs. Rutledge, dec'd. It was there worked for a few years. Mr. McNair died, and the machinery was sold to some person in Lincoln, N. C. At this manufactory was manufactured buckabach, fustian, corduroy, jeans, bed ticking, bed quilts, figured and colored, plain white homespun and cotton stockings. Much cotton was spun for persons in the vicinity. Some long staple cotton was imported from the West Indies. I was very young at the time, therefore have not so full a knowledge of the same as I could wish. If the above will be of any use, or will impart any information on this subject, you are at liberty to make this public."

"I am, respectfully, yours,"

JOHN B. MILLER.

"N. B.—There was a Nail and Weeding Hoe establishment in Sumter District, near this place."

gland. Why cannot we gain some of those millions? Why should we send raw cotton to England, to be there wrought into yarn, and thence sold to Germany? Why shall not we work our cotton into yarn, and sell it to the Germans? It will be cheaper to them, without the cost of intermediate transportation from here to England, and thence to Germany. Germany desires more intercourse with this country. The exports of cotton yarn from England to Germany has increased, from 1832 to 1841,—from one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling in value, to two millions and a half—nearly one hundred per cent. All this thirteen millions of dollars, like the other twenty millions, is just as much English gain, which ought to be American. The spinning of yarn and the manufacturing of coarse cotton cloth belong legitimately to the Southern States. They can compete with any country in the world, in the department of manufactures, and will possess a monopoly whenever the proper efforts are made to acquire it.

## JUDSON

## Female Institute,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Number of Pupils present last year, 172.

THE Fourteenth Term, Seventh Year, 1845. This Institution, under the same Principal, Prof. M. P. JEWETT, will commence on Wednesday, the first day of October next, with the usual large and efficient corps of experienced and accomplished Assistant Teachers.

This Seminary embraces, first, a Primary Department for small children; secondly, the Regular Course, including a Preparatory Department, and the Sub-Junior, Junior, Middle, and Senior Classes.

Particular attention is given to Reading, Spelling and Defining, throughout the whole course. The art of Composition is taught methodically, on the Inductive System, and with great success. A half hour, every day, is devoted to Penmanship, exclusively.

All pupils are taught Vocal Music without charge. The Pestalozzian method is pursued with the most satisfactory results. It is not expected that all Pupils will pursue the course requisite to obtain a Diploma. Young ladies may enter the Institute at any time, and pursue such studies as they may prefer. Those who are advanced as far as the Junior Class, and confine their attention to the English branches, are ranked in the "ARTIAL COURSE."

The course prescribed for those who aspire to the honors of the Institution is extensive and elevated. The Trustees being desirous to make thorough and finished scholars.

The Institution is furnished with a valuable Apparatus for illustration in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, &c. It is also provided with a large collection of Maps, Atlases and Charts.

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

THE SEMINARY EDIFICE Is a splendid building, finished in a style of convenience, taste, and elegance, rarely surpassed, and furnishing accommodations for 150 or 200 students. It occupies a commanding site, in a location elevated, dry and healthy.

## THE INSTRUCTION

In the various studies pursued, is of the most thorough character. It is intended that the pupil shall fully understand every subject which engages her attention. By combining familiar lectures with the teaching of the text-book, the instructor causes the knowledge acquired by the student to assume a practical character, and teaches her how it may be applied to the duties of common life. The pupils learn things, not mere names—ideas, not mere words.

Rates of Tuition, &c.

PER TERM OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department, 1st Division, \$10  
2d " " " " " 12

Preparatory Department, and all English Studies through the whole course, 15  
Music on the Piano and Guitar (each) 25  
Use of Instrument, 5

Instrumental Needle Work, 15  
Drawing and Painting, 15

French, German and Italian, (either or all) 15  
Latin, Greek and Hebrew, (do do) 15

Board, per month, including fuel, lights, washing, bed, bedding &c., 11 50  
Incidentals, (fuel and servant for school-room, &c.) per term of five months, 1 00  
Use of Library, per annum, 1 00

From the above rates, it will be seen that the price of Board and Tuition has been GREATLY REDUCED. On the studies indispensable to graduation, the reduction is one-fourth from former prices. The average reduction, in all the studies, is about twenty per cent. Thus, at a moment of the highest prosperity to the Institute, the Trustees have brought down the expenses to a level with "the times"; and the honors of the institution are now within the reach of the community at large.

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

Tuition may be paid from the time of entrance to the close of a term—no deduction except at the discretion of the Principal.

Each young lady must furnish her own towels. If feather beds are required, they will be supplied at a small charge.

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

N. B. The entire expenses of a young lady, pursuing English studies only, will be \$145.00 a year, for Board and Tuition.

Two Hundred and Twenty Five Dollars, per annum will cover all charges for Board, Tuition, Books and Stationery, for a young lady pursuing the highest English branches and Music on the common and on the Eolian Piano.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEN. EDWIN D. KING, President.  
Wm. HORNBUCKLE, Secretary.  
J. L. GORE, Treasurer.  
JAMES L. GORE, Jr., Secretary.  
LARKIN Y. TARRANT.  
JOHN LOCKHART.  
Wm. N. WYATT.

August 9, 1845.

## HOWARD

## COLLEGIATE &amp; THEOLOGICAL

## INSTITUTION.

THE exercises in this Institution will be resumed on the first day of October next. The progress made in erecting the new edifice ensure us that we may obtain possession early in the coming year.

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

Tuition—PER TERM.

Classical Department, \$25 00

Higher English, 25 00

Preparatory, \$12 to 16 00

Fuel, 1 00

The above embraces all charges, except for books and stationery, which can be procured on reasonable terms. E. D. KING, President.

H. C. LEA, Secretary. [of Board Trustees.]

August 16, 1845.

## L. UPSON,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MARION, ALA.

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale, a fine close Carriage, and a fine Buggy with leather top, and two Spring Wagons, suitable for persons moving to Texas, &c.

Also, Two second hand Barouches, all very cheap for Cash or trade. He is also ready to make and repair any kind of Carriages, Buggies, or Wagons at the shortest notice, and in the best possible style.

ENOCH FAGAN.

MARION, Sep. 6, 1845 30. tf.

## NEW GOODS!

CASE & WILSON would inform their friends—Customers and the public generally, that their usually extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CROCKERY, STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, &c., &c., will soon be replenished from New York, by a full supply of

## Spring Goods,

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

## Also to Rent,

A fine ROOM for an Office, with a good sleeping room attached.

Feb. 28, 1845. 6. tf.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of transacting Commission Business, under the name of Harrison & Robinson, from and after the first day of May next.

E. HARRISON,

(of the firm of Harrison &amp; Blair.)

C. ROBINSON,

(of the firm of Hoyt, Ford &amp; Robinson.)

Mobile, April 15, 1845. 6w

## Co-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection under the firm of BULL, DYCHE & Co., for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS in Mobile, and would respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public.

PLATT BULL,

Of the late firm of Bull &amp; Boardman.

JNO. T. DYCHE,

JNO. B. VALENTINE.

Mobile, June 4, 1845. 30. tf.

## A Valuable Plantation

## For Sale!!

THE TRACT of LAND on which I reside, about two miles below Marion, containing

150 ACRES;

about 45 of which are cleared and the balance well timbered. On the tract is a comfortable Framed Dwelling House, a Gin House, and other necessary out-buildings.

Also, MY CANEBRAKE PLANTATION, in the Northwest part of Dallas county, about 15 or 16 miles from the Alabama River, over a level sandy road. It contains 440 ACRES, 250 acres of which are cleared and in cultivation. It is on it the buildings necessary for a Plantation, Gin House, Horse Mill, stables, good log dwelling, &c., &c., and an abundant supply of good water, and is as desirable a Plantation as any in the State of equal size.

Also, another tract adjoining, containing 360 ACRES;

with 160 Acres cleared, dwelling house, gin house, &c. Sold on the usual payments at a price to suit the times.

OSMOND T. JONES.

May 28, 1845. 19. 6m.

W. T. HATCHETT, D. T. RYAN, A. HATCHETT.

HATCHETT & RYAN, Factors and Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public generally, promising strict attention to order and to any business entrusted to them.

## Refer to

Rev. J. H. DEVOTIE, THOS. CHILTON, Esq., MARION. E. FAGAN, Esq.

JAS. M. NEWMAN, Esq., Montgomery Co. DR. C. BILLINGSLER, Dr. S. V. WATKINS.

DR. N. G. FRIEND, Green county. COL. G. J. S. WALKER, Dallas county. CHARLES LEWIS, Esq.,

E. D. D. PREPLES, Lowndes county. JAMES D. DOUGLASS, Esq., Wetumpka. ARON READE, Esq.,

GEN. I. T. BROWN, Lowndes co. (Miss.) AUGUST 2d, 1845. No. 25 ly

## WAREHOUSE—SELMA.

THE WAREHOUSES at SELMA have been connected, all Goods shipped to that point, will in future, be directed to my care. Having both Wharves under my management, every exertion will be made and no pains spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to ship to Selma.

Goods arriving for Marion, Greensboro, Tuscumbia, Columbus, &c., can be forwarded without delay as wagons are kept in connection with the Ware-House.

J. B. HARRISON.

Selma, April 23, 1845. 14. tf. May, 1845.

Kemper, White Sulphur Springs. THE Proprietor of this delightful watering place generally offers to his friends and the public generally, the advantages of this pleasant summer retreat. Season commencing on first of June.

## CHARGES.

Board per month, \$25 00  
" do " " " 7 50  
" do " " " 1 50  
" Man and Horse per day, 2 00  
Horse per month, 15 00  
" do " " " 75  
Children from 8 to 12 years old, half price.  
" 2 to 8 " one-third.  
" under 2 years, no charge will be made. Servants half-price.

E. C. MOSBY, Proprietor.

Kemper Springs, April 10, 1845. 6. 14. [Mobile Advertiser.]

ROBERT CRAIG, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 38 Commerce Street, MOBILE, ALA.

August 6, 1845. ly—no 30.

## Alabama Medical University.

## CIRCULAR.

To the friends of Science and especially the friends of the Reformed system of Medicine: A new epoch in the history of Alabama will be dated on the first Monday in November, 1845.

A COURSE of MEDICAL LECTURES, will be delivered in WETUMKA, commencing on that day, ending on the last day of February. The College was chartered at the last session of the last Legislature, and is purely of the THOMSONIAN Order, yet embracing every thing good and approved in the old system, so far as true Medical Science will warrant.

Great caution and care is manifested in the course pursued by the Board, in securing the services of gentlemen of known eminence, as a Faculty, which is important in the inception of our Medical Institution; and we are warranted in saying that our Faculty is inferior to none in the United States—but a list of their names is the best reference.

JAMES WEAVER, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. \$20

HUGH QUINN, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women & children. 15

O. L. SHIVERS, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. 15

J. M. HILL, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutic Pharmacy. 15

L. F. W. ANDREWS, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Medical Botany. 15

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J. M. HILL, President.

B. F. BORUM,

H. B. HARRISON,

J. ALLEN,

J. A. REYNOLDS,

J. McFERRIN,

Trustees present.

## TEXT BOOKS

On Anatomy—Paxton, Homer, Wistar and Cloyne.

On Surgery—Gibson, Cooper, and other standard works.

On Theory & Practice of Medicine—Thomson, Comfort, and other Botanic writers. Obstetrics—McGrier, Curtis and Meigs.

Physiology—Oliver, Dunglison and Richardson.

Pathology—Andr el.

Materia Medica—Mattison, Comfort & others.

Therapeutics—Eberle.

Chemistry—Euck, Turner, and others.

Botany—Any of the standard works.

Dictionaries—Hopper's, Dunglison's, and Webster's.

In conclusion, we have pleasure to state, that from information from various sources, an ample and respectable Class is expected to attend the next Session.

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