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> > MARION, (PERRY COUNTY, ALA.)

VOLUME IV.

BERIES OF LETTERS, BY REV. EDW'D. BAPTIST.

LETTER XV. To the Pamphleteer: You remark, page 55, "The next express mention of baptism of a family is made by the Apostle Paul," 1 Cor. 1: 16, "And I baptized also the household of Stephanus, besides I know not whether I baptized any other." You state that "any other" refers to household or family, and that Paul affirmed that besides baptizing the family of stephanus, he knew not whether he had baptized any other family, and you hence infer that family haptisms were very numerous; an inference the most unnatural, that because Paul baptized only the family of Stephanus, therefore "multitudes of families had been baptized." The opposite conclusion appears to me the most easy and natural; you are so well pleased with the idea, however, that you remark, page 56, "it is of great value in the argument; because from the manner in which it is introduced, we learn that it was quite common in the Corinthian church to baptize children, that is, families. "So decisive does this appear to my mind," say you, "that if the New Testament contained nothing else on the subject, I should have no doubt that the Apostle practised what is improperly called infant baptism."-This reminds me of the old adage, adrowning man will catch at a straw. No doubt very little would satisfy you in favor of infant baptism. Notwithstanding your labored criticism of the Greek terms, rendered "any other" as relating to family, it does not appear satisfactorily supported by the context. Paul addressing the Corinthian church says, "I thank God that I baptized none of you but Crispus and Gaius, lest any one should say that I had baptized in mine own name. And I baptized also the household of Stephanus: besides I know not whether I baptized any other;" any other what! any other person, any other member of that church. The Apostle commenced with a general negation respecting individuals, and afterwards remembered that he baptized a family and mentioned it, then repeats this general negation relative to individuals. To make it still clearer we would remark, that a general negation respecting individuals would certainly exclude families or communities, because they are made up of individuals; but a general negation respecting families or societies would not exclude individuals, and it was evidently the Apostle's intention to denv that he had baptized any other member of the Corinthian church, except those specified. This, however, is of very little importance to the argument; I have bestowed on it an attention thus particular, because you seem to value it so highly: but there is a passage of scripture, 1 Cor. xvi: 15, which precludes the idea that infants were members of Stephanus' family, for it is called, "the first fruits of Achaia, and that they have addicted themselves to the ministry of the saints." That is, the individual members of this pious family were the first in Achaia who believed the Gospel, and had devoted themselves to administer to the comfort of the saints, neither of which can be affirmed of infants. To elude this argument you have recourse to your favorite distinction between oikos and oikia, saying the oikos family are mentioned as baptized, 1 Cor. i: 16; and that the oikia household was alluded to in 1 Cor. xvi: 15. But we have shown in our 13th letter that this distinction is entirely visionary, that the sacred writers use them as synonymous terms, and the translators have equally disregarded such distinction; they have in opposition to your theory rendered 1 Cor. i: 16, oikos household, and 1 Cor. xvi: 15, oikia house, of this you heavily complain, page 59, as producing confusion. But, sir, such confusion in relation to these times you will find thro'out the Bible. Your critical remarks, showing that the church at Corinth were not required by the Apostle to submit to acquired in his youth the bad habit of the house of Stephanus, but to Timothy and Apollos, and to all such as labored with them in the ministry, are very correct, with the exception of your arrangement of the parenthetical sentence, which is, "you know the household of Stephanus inasmuch as he is the first fruits of Achaia that they have set themselves to do services of accommodation to the saints."-I object to the term he, which is obviously incongruous with the term they immediately following it, and gives a different turn to the meaning of the sentence from what was intended, and I prefer it employed by our translators, as referring not merely to Stephanus, but to his house or family, which being a noun of multitude may be taken either in the singular or hal number, according to the sense .--The sentence would then stand thus, "ye know the house of Stephanus, that it (the whole family) is the first fruits of Achaia,

others between house and household in 2 Tim. i: 16, and iv: 19, they have rendered he same Greek word oikes both house and

Your lengthy discussion upon family baptisms, you round off with the follow iny proposition: "we would ask any one to take as many families as are recorded in the New Testdment to have been baptized, above him or below him, on the street where he resides, or in the pew which he occupies in church, or in the tain whether he can find as many in sucthere are no children." And have you, at all, and consequently are not interestsir, the conscience to ask it? do the scrip- ed in them. A comparatively small numture facts in the case require it, that this inquirer should be circumscribed in his all the expenditure involved in the supsearch by the new where he sits in the borhood where he resides, when to meet the gospel to heathen lands. This ought with those five (not six) examples recorded in the New Testament, he must traverse a considerable portion of two conti- Zion's King. The consequence is, that intimate that the rich are to contribute nents; he must travel from Cesaria in Asia to Philippi and Corinth in Europe? Now, sir, only give me the State of Virginia and I will find an hundred; and I doubt not that in the single city of Richmond, there are more than five families without infants, and we would here repeat the delaration, that something is afeach of these families which cannot be applied to infants, and therefore entirely excludes the idea that there were infants in either of them. But let us suppose it possible that there might have been infants in these families, (which has been disproved,) shall we assume possibility for controvertibly established? Is bure possibility or silence of Scripture a sufficient execution. ground of action with respect to positive duties, which must be supported by positive evidence, because from their very mature they must be enjoined by express command? not being founded in the moral relation and fitness of things like moral duties, their obligation cannot be discovered by reason, but must depend entirely upon the revealed will of the commander; so far as that will is revealed, we have ground upon which to move, but no farther, all beyond is the quicksand of conjecture. Baptism is acknowledged by all theologians to be a positive institution hungry and clothe the naked? Was it that is an action which was previously not a duty, now made a duty by the command of a superior; consequently, where there is no command, there is no obliga-tion to express declaration. This was the case with respect to circumcision, a positive duty under the former dispensation. How clear and particular was the command; pointing out the subjects; their age at the time of operation; and the particular part of the body to be excised. In vain do we look for such particularity relative to infant sprinkling in the New Testament; indeed, it is not once mentioned, while the baptism of believers is sufficiently clear, and perfectly satisfactory. To corroborate my remarks respecting positive institutions, I would

Yours, respectfully, WICKLIFFE.

From the Sunday School Journal. WHAT HARM IN ONE BAD EXAMPLE Nothing can be said more trite than that example is more powerful than precept. Yet even this thought, common as it is, may be made more impressive, I think, by a few illustrations. I wish to our plans give tone to our spirit, and dicall the attention of parents and teachers to the amazing force of a single example.

quote multitudes of the most eminent

Pædo-baptist writers, but it is unnecessary,

for it is a subject about which there is no

difference of opinion between us, and if

the reader wishes to become better ac-

quainted with the nature of positive in-

stitutions, he may read any respectable

author, either Baptist or Pædo-baptist,

who treats particularly on this subject.

Mr. Boxwood lately took a school in West Chester. He is a good teacher, and I trust a good man. But unfortunately chewing tobacco. On becoming a teacher, he took pains to warn his scholars against this useless custom. And, lest they should be misled by his contrary practice, he used all the means in his power to conceal from his scholars the knowledge of his indulgence. He still contin- gelizing the world? Whose duty is it? ued his lectures. One eveniny a scholar the duty of every Christian. Is it a prisurprised him in the very act of taking a vilege? Whose privilege? Does our chew from a three cent paper which he had just bought at a grocery. Mr. Box-wood became very red, and felt very mean. By that little momentary act, he had overset and destroyed all the precepts of months. No amount of good practice deprived of the privilege? Not one. Due can avail to neutralize that one little gesture. "I saw him do it," says Ned Lynn. "he had his fingers in the paper; I saw it

Captain Sash has three fine boys. For their sakes he is very sorry he ever learnand that they (the individual members) ed to swear. The boys are well instruchave devoted themselves to the accomited on this point, and the Captain gives modition of the saints," I can by no them solemn warnings, which for the neur with you in pronouncing time are very sincere. They had never seemo the Apastle's expression, "neither Greek heard a profane word out of their father's giving. This being done frequently and grammar, nor common sense." The mouth, until one day, when a message statedly, and on that day of consecration beant of Onesiphoros mentioned, page 63, will not answer the purpose for which you quoted it in this controversy, as nothing is said of them by which we may learn that they were haptised; in one respect is important, once it shows how entirely regardless our translators were of the fanciful distinction made by yourself and

it in the coal scuttle."

THE DIVINE PLAN.

The following extract from a r prepared for the American Board of Com oners for Foreign Missions is herewith presented, believing that its sentiments correspond with the teachings of the New Testament, and must co themselves to the judgment and heart of every true lover of Jesus Christ. Until some such system is adopted, we shall fail to receive, in due measure, the means to carry forward the enterprise of Chrisneighborhood where he lives, and ascer- tian benevolence. As our operations are at present conducted, a large proportion cession or taken promiscuously in which of our church members do not contribute port of the pastor, in the distribution of church, or restricted to the street or neight the Scriptures, and the sending forth of not so to be. It amounts to a positive in-fraction of one of the plainest laws of yet considered. And far be it from us to while the many are eased, a few are burn no more than the poor. Such is by no dened. Nor is this all—the various objects relating to Christ's Kingdom are un-sustained. Embarrassment is the result, and, ever and anon, special appeals are made, while those who have already discharged their duty are required to repeat their benefactions. Still the cause lanfirmed by the inspired writer respecting guishes. Many a Macedonian cry from pagan lands remains unanswered, and thousands, unblessed with the gospel daily pass away to people the world of perdition. Must this state of things continue? Shall the churches remain recreant to their solemn responsibilities. We trust not. The Scriptural plan referred fact, and act upon it as if it were fact in- to in the accompanying extract will, it is sincerely hoped, begin to be carried into vate member, who shall be instrumental

> "Let us examine this DIVINE METHOD. 1. "It is to contribute frequently and statedly. Upon the first day of the week. This is frequently, for it is once in seven days. Norshall we think that God calls too frequently, if he calls once a week, to make some appropriate acknowledgment of his right, by giving a portion of what he gives us, to carry on his peculiar work in the world, and to save the perishing; to save them, not from starvation, but from perdition. Can once a week be too frequently to lay by in store to feed the not ordered in the churches of Galatia, as well as in the church of Corinth, that the same rule should be observed? And can we hesitate for a moment to adopt it in regard to the evangelizing of the world? Once a week-can this be too often to make a pecuniary contribution to seud the word of life, or the messenger of mercy, announcing life to those who are dead should we think once a week too often to be thought of, and prayed for, and labored for, that we might live? Relief must be had. God has ordered it to be given by us, and given on the first day of the week. Frequently, so that we may never "Statedly also. Upon the first day of

the week. What day could be more appropriate? The Redeemer's birth-day.-As it is said, "This day have I begotten thee." The day of the church's foundation: for, on the first day of the week, the stone which the builders rejected, became the head of the corner. What precious associations! A rising Saviour! A church founded! Now, on the same day, we lay by in store that which may honor the Saviour, add lively stones to the building, send hope to the benighted world. It must be good also to begin the week with this labor of love, Let God have the first fruits of all our time; let the noble object of saving lost men, as co-workers with God, pre-occupy our thoughts and rection to all our movements. To commence the week in this manner assimilates earth to heaven, the employments of Christians to the employments of angels. The sanctity and the blessedness of the Sabbath are thus spread over all our time and all the work of our hands. Thus frequently and statedly the Divine Method requires us to lay by in store.

2. "It is to contribute universally.-"Every one of you." It is a duty to contribute frequently and statedly for evan-Lord demand the service of every one? Does he not, at the same time, allow every one the privilege! Who is it, then, for the Lioness among all his friends, that is to be exempt from the duty? Who that is to be allegiance is expected of all, and due favor is shown to all. It is ordained that every one shall lay by him in store. How plain, for all he pretended to be chucking suitable and how beautiful is this arrangement! Here the whole church of Christ, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the male and the female, appear before him on the first day of the weel Nor does any one appear empty. Every one lays by him in store an offering, as an This act is done by every one in his own dwelling, under the eye of the Lord, who seeth not as man seeth, but looketh upon the heart. From, a principle of obedience and love every redeemed sinner in yearning.

eds God our Saviour, and towards his onle and cause, it does, at the same

time, lie at the basis of all that is need-ful by way of contribution.

"For a moment think of the power which the mighty Saviour can call into action on this principle. Suppose a church of two hundred and fifty members. Let every one be poor, and every one lay by only the widow's two mites, which ranks a farthing. One cent a week from two hundred and fifty Christians, will amount in a year, to at least one hundred and twenty-five dollars! Is not the Divine Merson one of great power? How vast the sum from a million of Christians !from a million of poor Christians! Not less than five hundred thousand dollars!

"But this is by no means the divine standard of contribution. It is only the means the DIVINE METHOD."

If the above remarks are just, is it not the duty of Pastors and prominent men in our churches, to make some vigorous effort to carry out this plan? It will require no little energy of purpose, and attention, to ensure its success. The chief difficulty consists in the incipient measures to be taken.

So long have the churches been unused to systematic benevolence, that continu ous exertions will be necessary to form the habit. Still, it is worth all the expenditure of time and toil which may be lot you commune with one of your own requisite. Happy will that Pastor be, worthy of commendation will be the priof bringing into successful operation, the

JAS. B. TAYLOR, Cor. Sec. For. Mis. Board of Southern Bap. Con.

South. The following resolution was and if one church member may act thus,

Resolved. That in the opinion of this association it is desirable, as soon as such a measure shall be practicable, that a in example of this unruly member. It Bible and Publication Society be organized by the churches of our denomination in the Southern and Western States.

The friends of the China Mission are hereby informed, that as our brethren Pearcey and Clopton are expected to sail for their destined field as early as the in sin? Were our souls where theirs are, month of April, the committee of outfit will thankfully receive any article of clothing, or funds, which may be forwarded for this object. Cotton cloth, socks, woollen and cotton, bed covering, pillow cases, &c. &c. or monies which may be expended for the outfit may be sent to the care of Archibald Thomas, Martin T. Summer or Jas. B. Taylor,-Religious

> PRAYER.—He who lives well, always prays well, and his prayers will be received by God and the good, and make good impressions on the minds of the irreligious, even if his gift is small and his words few. But he who is unholy in life, although he may pray with the gift of an angel, will not prevail with God nor do good to the souls of men. The pure in heart alone shall see and enjoy God.

> How LIBERALITY WORKS,-We have been informed that the Rev. Mr Kennard's church in Philadelphia had been burden'd for years with a very heavy debt, amounting to \$10,000. With that debt still upon them, and in the midst of an effort to relieve themselves, they subscribed twenty-five hundred dollars to Foreign Missions. The consequence was that within two weeks they subscribed about six thousand dollars on the debt, and thus placed themselves beyond further trouble in relation to that burden.

Extract from an old Scotch Newspaper: EDINBURGH, Feb. 7, 1707. Copy of a painter's bill presented to the Vestry for work done in our Church.

To filling up a chink in the Red Sea and repairing the damages of Pharoah's

To a new pair of hands for Daniel in the Lion's Den, and a new set of teeth

To repairing Nebuchadwazzar's beard. To cleaning the whale's belly, warnishing Jonah's face and mending his left arm. To a new skirt for Jacob's garment. To a sheet anchor, a jury mast, and long boat for Noah's ark.

To giving a blush to the cheeks of Eve on presenting an apple to Adam. To painting a new city in the land

To cleaning the Garden of Eden, after

If you wish to be happy keep burg; it ness in harder to endure than ploughing There is more pleasure in sweating th

manded by the str of our necessities. Lat it be reme ed the need of divine influence does not arise from any defect in our natural faculties. Ability and duty are comme we cannot in reason be required to do what we have not the power to execute. This principle obtains universal consent, and regulates both the private and public conduct of men. It is a principle recog-nized in the government of God, which exacts usury of the talents we have, and bury, but not of those we have not, and never had. The fall of Adam did not dinever had. The fall of Adam did not di-vest us of the power of doing right, nor as many infants with each one as she dedoes the grace of God impart any new faculty to the man in a pensions, which he had not in an impension state. There may be a new disposition, without the creation of his new powers.

Nor does the divine influence supersede the use of our natural powers. Man is still a free agent, acting from deliberation and choice: reflecting, weighing, doubting, deciding, as fully and consciously as in the days of impenitence and unbelief. lo nos commune, turn their backs upon the sacred ordinance, deny the Lord who lought them, and trample on his blood. He communes. Now comes the conflict. The church deals with this member, and enforms him unless he ceases to commune with unbaptized persons, they will cease o commune with him; that is, will excommunicate him. He replies, what, cannembers, who occasionally communes with Paidobaptists, whereas you find no lifficulty in communing with one of their nembers in full fellowship and habitual o may every one; and here would be pen communion, as some would have it. To prevent this result, suppose you make will not remove, but increase the difficul-

y. For as soon as he is excommunicated e may join some paidobaptist church and mmediately return and commune with fou as a regularly baptized paidobaptist. what then will become of your church liscipline? ED. BAPTIST.

A MOTHER'S SPIRIT IN HEAVEN.

The following extract is taken from a ittle work by Rev. C. T. Terry, entitled 'Home! or the Pilgrim's Faith Revived." oublished by J. P. Jewett & Co., Salem, lass. It is but one among the many buching incidents related in this book. n speaking of the few pious people in Home," the writer save One of these, a beautiful flower, in all

he sweetness of its bloom, was cut down pefore the Christian character was maured, though not before intimate friends and learned to love it, and hope much rom its fruit. . Blessed mother ! thou are among the holy ones, who stand in the presence of the Lord! If thou dost ever top praising, and cease to strike the harp n the heavenly choir, is it not to pity hu-nan woe: to succor thy tempted child; o wipe away the penitent tears from the jurning cheek, the cold sweat of remorse rom the brow, and pour consolation into he broken heart? Are not these the work of the ministering spirits? Did not he eye of boyhood feast on the spiritual cauty of thy face, the beauty of death, when the eye, filled with rapture saw within the veil,' and the spirit tasted leavenly manna, to give it vigor for its pward flight? Once thou didst recall the nind from the heavenly vision. Calling he little, the only son to thy couch, the hin wasted hand, whose soft touches is be God, broke from thy dying lips. And and from them I have heard the course of hen thou didst leave the body of death oput on immortality. Mother, is thy on forgotten, amid the blaze of the glory of the celestial city! Does not the gloripers bow before him, does he not bid them To making a bridle for the Samaritan's led Him, when his word of pages was of George the First To putting a new handle to Mones basket, and fitting bull-rashes.

To adding more finel to the first of Nebuchadnezzer's furnace. Received pay-

angels who are of the female erz, who he life of the bell tenderly lotted in a and at the same time leved God; th because in the world they loved all is ants from a sort of mate receive them as their own, and the in

fants also, from an innate disposition, love

sires from a spiritual parents! affection. How infants are educated in heaven, their tutoress they learn to speak; their first speech is merely a sound of affection, which by degrees becomes more distinct, as the ideas of thought enter; for the idea of thought from the effections constitute all angelie speech, on which subject see its proper article, n. 234-245. Into their affections, which all proceed from inno-

cence, are first insinuated such things as appear before their eyes, and are delightful; and as these things are from a spiritnal origin, the things of heaven flow into them at the same time, by which their interiors are opened, and thus they are daily perfected. After this first age is past, they are transferred into another neaven, where they are instructed by masters; and so on. How tender their understanding is,

was also shown. When I prayed the ord's prayer, and they then flowed from heir intellectual into the idea of my thought, it was perceived that their intant practice? no: I shall continue to most of affection alone; and at the same Charleston Association, S. C.—The last church must be silenced or become neeting was held at High Hills, Nov. 1st. Churches 36, members 6537. Increase 269. Contributions for benevolent objects \$722.83. This is one of the oldest, and most efficient associations in the ing the understanding of truth, nor any ife of evil obstructing the reception of good, and thus the reception of wisdom. rom these things it may be manifest. hat infants do not come instantly after leath into an angelic state, but that they re successively introduced by the knowl dges of good and truth, and this accord-ng to all heavenly order; for the very east thing of their disposition is known p the Lord, wherefore, according to all and each of the movements of their inaclination, they are led to reneive the ruths of good and the goods of the truth. Many may suppose that infants remain nfants in heaven, and that they are as nfants among the angels. Those who lo not know what an angel is, may have mages here and there in temples, where ingels are exhibited as infants. But the

pass is altogether otherwise: intelligence and wisdom make an angel, and so long as infants have not intelligence and wisdora, they are indeed with angels, yet they are not angels; but when they are intelligent and wise, then first they become angels; yea, what I have wondered at, then they do not appear as infants, but as adults, for then they are no longer of an infantile genius, but of a more adult ingelic genius: intelligence and wisdom produce this effect. The reason that inants, as they are perfected in intelligence and wisdom, appear more adult, thus as ouths and young men, is, because intel-igence and wisdom are essential spiritul nourishment; therefore the things which nourish their minds also nourish heir bodies, and this from correspondence -for the form of the body is but the exernal form of the interiors, It is to be rnown that infants in heaven do not adrance in age beyond early youth, and stop there to eternity. That I might know for certain that it is so, it has been given men to speak with some who were rever forgotten, parted his light hair; and educated as infants in heaven, and who with many a murmured prayer thou didst had grown up there; with some also nvoke the orphan's God to be his father. when they were infants, and afterwards Mother, I give him to you, train him up with the same when they became youther

A SHOCKING BAD SIEPENCE.—A short-time of the celestial city? Does not the glori-ous One still wear our nature? Is he not Chronicle, happened to take a bad sixstill touched with the feeeling of our in- pence, and putting it with other silver in irmities, and alive to human sympathies? his pocket, only discovered his mistake and when the circle of earth's worshippers bow before him, does he not bid them refused of course. A second time did he therish every pure emotion of our nature! thoughtlessly and unconciously tender it is a mother's love banished from heaven? and a second time did he receive it back Art thou not saying to thy child, 'Hasten, sgain with sundry apologies. Curiosity art thou not saying to thy child, 'Riasten, out on the robes of holy light the Lamb giveth thee, and come up hither!' And when the Lord revealed himself, in merry to thy child, and said his sizes were forciven, wert thou not there! Was it not hy form, thy face, thy smiles, that formed a part of the cloud of glory that surroun-

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> > MARION, (PERRY COUNTY, ALA.) FEBRUARY 21, 1846

VOLUME IV.

IN REPLY TO AN ESSAY ON BAPTISM, BY JOHN

LETTER XV. To the Pamphleteer: You remark, page 55, "The next ex press mention of baptism of a family is made by the Apostle Paul," 1 Cor. 1; 16 "And I baptized also the household of Stephanus, besides I know not whether baptized any other." You state that "any other" refers to household or family, and that Paul affirmed that besides baptizing the family of Stephanus, he knew not whether he had baptized any other family, and you hence infer that family baptisms were very numerous; an inference the most unnatural, that because Paul baptized only the family of Stephanus, therefore "multitudes of families had been baptized." The opposite conclusion appears to me the most easy and natural; you are so well pleased with the idea, however, that you remark, page 56, "it is of great value in the argument; because from the manner in which it is introduced, we learn that it was quite common in the Corinthian church to baptize children, that is, families. "So decisive does this appear to my mind," say you, "that if the New Testament contained nothing else on the subject, I should have no doubt that the Apostle practised what is improperly called infant baptism."-This reminds me of the old adage, adrowning man will catch at a straw. No doubt very little would satisfy you in favor of infant baptism. Notwithstanding your labored criticism of the Greek terms, rendered "any other" as relating to family, it does not appear satisfactorily supported by the context. Paul addressing the Corinthian church says, "I thank God that I baptized none of you but Crispus and Gaius, lest any one should say that I had baptized in mine own name. And I baptized also the household of Stephanus; besides I know not whether I baptized any other;" any other what? any other person, any other member of that church. The Apostle commenced with a general negation respecting individuals, and afterwards remembered that he baptized a family and mentioned it, then repeats this general negation relative to individuals. To make it still clearer we would remark, that a general negation respecting individuals would certainly exclude families or communities, because they are made up of individuals; but a general negation respecting families or societies would not exclude individuals, and it was evidently the Apostle's intention to deny that he had baptized any other member of the Corinthian church, except those specified. This, however, is of very little importance to the argument; I have bestowed on it an attention thus particular, because you seem to value it so highly: but there is a passage of scripture, 1 Cor. xvi: 15, which precludes the idea that infants were members of Stephanus' family, for it is called, "the first fruits of Achaia, and that they have addicted themselves to the ministry of the saints." That is, the individual members of this pious family were the first in Achaia who believed the Gospel, and had devoted themselves to administer to the comfort difference of opinion between us, and if of the saints, neither of which can be affirmed of infants. To elude this argument you have recourse to your favorite distinction between oikos and oikia, saying the oikos family are mentioned as baptized, 1 Cor. i: 16; and that the oikia household was alluded to in 1 Cor. xvi: 15. But we have shown in our 13th letter that this distinction is entirely visionary, that the sacred writers use them as WHAT HARM IN ONE BAD EXAMPLE. synonymous terms, and the translators have equally disregarded such distinc- that example is more powerful than pretion; they have in opposition to your the- cept. Yet even this thought, common as ory rendered I Cor. i: 16, oikos household, it is, may be made more impressive, I and 1 Cor. xvi: 15, oikia house, of this you think, by a few illustrations. I wish to heavily complain, page 59, as producing call the attention of parents and teachers confusion. But, sir, such confusion in to the amazing force of a single example. relation to these times you will find thro'- Mr. Boxwood lately took a school in out the Bible. Your critical remarks, West Chester. He is a good teacher, and of Christians to the employments of anshowing that the church at Corinth were I trust a good man. But unfortunately gels. The sanctity and the blessedness not required by the Apostle to submit to acquired in his youth the bad habit of of the Sabbath are thus spread over all and Apollos, and to all such as labored er, he took pains to warn his scholars arect, with the exception of your arrange- they should be misled by his contrary ment of the parenthetical sentence, which 'practice, he used all the means in his powinasmuch as he is the first fruits of Achaia edge of his indulgence. He still contin- gelizing the world? Whose duty is it? that they have set themselves to do ser- ued his lectures. One evening a scholar the duty of every Christian. Is it a pri- and repairing the damages of Pharoah's The sentence would then stand thus, "ye it in the coal scuttle."

A SERIES OF LETTERS, BY REV. EDW'D. BAPTIST, others between house and household in 2 Tim. i: 16, and iv: 19, they have rendered he same Greek word oikos both house and

iny proposition; "we would ask any one to take as many families as are recorded tized, above him or below him, on the some such system is adopted, we shall street where he resides, or in the pew tain whether he can find as many in succession or taken promiscuously in which in either of them. But let us suppose it possibility or silence of Scripture a sufficient execution. ground of action with respect to positive duties, which must be supported by positive evidence, because from their very nature they must be enjoined by express command? not being founded in the moral relation and fitness of things like moral duties, their obligation cannot be discovered by reason, but must depend ennander; so far as that will is revealed, not a duty, now made a duty by the command of a superior; consequently, where tion to express declaration. This was the case with respect to circumcision, a tion. How clear and particular was the command; pointing out the subjects; their age at the time of operation; and the particular part of the body to be excised. In vain do we look for such lievers is sufficiently clear, and perfectly satisfactory. To corroborate my remarks respecting positive institutions, I would quote multitudes of the most eminent Pædo-baptist writers, but it is unnecessary, for it is a subject about which there is no the reader wishes to become better acquainted with the nature of positive in-

Nothing can be said more trite than

the house of Stephanus, but to Timothy chewing tobacco. On becoming a teachwith them in the ministry, are very cord gainst this useless custom. And, lest is, "you know the household of Stephanus er to conceal from his scholars the knowl- tribute frequently and statedly for evanvices of accommodation to the saints."- surprised him in the very act of taking a vilege? Whose privilege? Does our host. I object to the term he, which is obvious chew from a three cent paper which he Lord demand the service of every one? ly incongruous with the term they imme- had just bought at a grocery. Mr. Box- Does he not, at the same time, allow eve- the Lion's Den, and a new set of teeth diately following it, and gives a different wood became very red, and felt very mean. ry one the privilege? Who is it, then, for the Lioness. turn to the meaning of the sentence from By that little momentary act, he had over- among all his friends, that is to be exwhat was intended, and I prefer it em- set and destroyed all the precepts of empt from the duty? Who that is to be ployed by our translators, as referring not months. No amount of good practice deprived of the privilege? Not one. Due merely to Stephanus, but to his house or can avail to neutralize that one little ges- allegiance is expected of all, and due fafamily, which being a noun of multitude ture. "I saw him do it," says Ned Lynn, vor is shown to all. It is ordained that

know the house of Stephanus, that it (the whole family) is the first fruits of Achaia, their sakes he is very sorry he ever learnand that they (the individual members) ed to swear. The boys are well instruc- before him on the first day of the week. have devoted themselves to the accom-ted on this point, and the Captain gives Nor does any one appear empty. Every modation of the saints," I can by no them solemn warnings, which for the one lays by him in store an offering, as an ceans concur with you in pronouncing time are very sincere. They had never acknowledgment of obligation and thanks- horse, and mending one of his legs. the Apostle's expression, "neither Greek heard a profane word out of their father's giving. This being done frequently and grammar, nor common sense." The house of Onesiphoros mentioned, page 63, will not answer the purpose for which you quoted it in this controversy, as nothing is said of them by which a mean a protate word out of their latiner's giving. This being done frequency and the first of the statedly, and on that day of consecration and blessing, it is suited to produce the from the ship offended him very highly, and blessing, it is suited to produce the first of New house of the Lord,—

because of Onesiphoros mentioned, page 63, the ripped out a diabolical oath. The children could scarcely believe their own in unison before the face of the Lord,—

children could scarcely believe their own in unison before the face of the Lord,—

ing is said of them by which will be said of the lord.—

In the protate word out of their latiner's statedly, and on that day of consecration and blessing, it is suited to produce the most happy results. Here all hearts beat in unison before the face of the Lord,—

because of Onesiphoros mentioned, page 63, the ripped out a diabolical oath. The children could scarcely believe their own in unison before the face of the Lord,—

children could scarcely believe their own in unison before the face of the Lord,—

children could scarcely believe their own in unison before the face of the Lord,—

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children could scarcely believe their own in unison before the face of the Lord,—

children could scarcely believe their own in unison befor

Alabama

baptisms, you round off with the follow- ments correspond with the teachings of ful by way of contribution. the New Testament, and must commend fail to receive, in due measure, the means at present conducted, a large proportion there are no children." And have you, at all, and consequently are not interestsir, the conscience to ask it? do the scrip- ed in them. A comparatively small numsearch by the pew where he sits in the port of the pastor, in the distribution of less than five hundred thousand dollars! Asia to Philippi and Corinth in Europe? dened. Nor is this all—the various ob- means the Divine Method. Now, sir, only give me the State of Vir jects relating to Christ's Kingdom are uneach of these families which cannot be pagan lands remains unanswered, and sures to be taken. applied to infants, and therefore entirely thousands, unblessed with the gospel, excludes the idea that there were infants daily pass away to people the world of to systematic benevolence, that continu perdition. Must this state of things con- ous exertions will be necessary to form sible that there might have been infants tinue! Shall the churches remain recre- the habit. Still, it is worth all the exin these families, (which has been dis- ant to their solemn responsibilities. We penditure of time and toil which may be proved,) shall we assume possibility for trust not. The Scriptural plan referred requisite. Happy will that Pastor be, fact, and act upon it as if it were fact in- to in the accompanying extract will, it is controvertibly established? Is bure pos- sincerely hoped, begin to be carried into

> 1. "It is to contribute frequently and statedly. Upon the first day of the week. This is frequently, for it is once in seven days. Norshall we think that God calls

"Let us examine this DIVINE METHOD.

with God, pre-occupy our thoughts and our plans, give tone to our spirit, and direction to all our movements. To commence the week in this manner assimilates earth to heaven, the employments our time and all the work of our hands. Thus frequently and statedly the Divine Method requires us to lay by in store.

2. "It is to contribute universally.-"Every one of you." It is a duty to conmay be taken either in the singular or "he had his fingers in the paper; I saw it every one shall lay by him in store. How plural number, according to the sense.— plain, for all he pretended to be chucking suitable and how beautiful is this arrangement! Here the whole church of Christ, ing is said of them by which we may learn that they were baptized; in one respect it is important, since it shows how entirely regardless our translators were of the ly regardless our translators were of the fanciful distinction made by yourself and

Children could scarcely peneve their own cars! It was all over with the captain's lectures. One slip had done the business dwelling, under the eye of the Lord, who dwelling, under the eye of the Lord, who dwelling, under the eye of the Lord, who lectures. One act of had example outweighs years of precept.

An Oan Containcrea.

An Oan Containcrea.

The following extract from a paper method cherishes the best feelings to-missioners for Foreign Missioners for Gom-Your lengthy discussion upon family with presented, believing that its senti-

"For a moment think of the power ed the need of divine influence does not themselves to the judgment and heart of which the mighty Saviour can call into arise from any defect in our natural faculin the New Testdment to have been bap- every true lover of Jesus Christ. Until action on this principle. Suppose a church ties. Ability and duty are commensurate; of two hundred and fifty members. Let which he occupies in church, or in the pew fail to receive, in due measure, the means every one be peor, and every one lay by what we have not the power to execute. Which he occupies in church, or in the to carry forward the enterprise of Christonly the widow's two mites, which make This principle obtains universal consent, neighborhood where he lives, and ascer- tian benevolence. As our operations are a farthing. One cent a week from two and regulates both the private and public hundred and fifty Christians, will amount of our church members do not contribute in a year, to at least one hundred and twenty-five dollars! Is not the Diving exacts usury of the talents we have, and Merson one of great power! How vast bury, but not of those we have not, and ture facts in the case require it, that this ber of the more active disciples, sustain the sum from a million of Christians!—
inquirer should be circumscribed in his all the expenditure involved in the supfrom a million of poor Christians! Not

church, or restricted to the street or neight he Scriptures, and the sending forth of borhood where he resides, when to meet the gospel to heathen lands. This ought standard of contribution. It is only the he had not in an impenitent state. There borhood where he resides, when to meet the gospel to heathen lands. This ought standard of contribution. It is only the with those five (not six) examples recor- not so to be. It amounts to a positive in- frequency and universality that we have may be a new disposition, without the creded in the New Testament, he must tra- fraction of one of the plainest laws of yet considered. And far be it from us to ation of his new powers. verse a considerable portion of two conti- Zion's King. The consequence is, that intimate that the rich are to contribute nents; he must travel from Cesaria in while the many are eased, a few are bur- no more than the poor. Such is by no the use of our natural powers. Man is

ginia and I will find an hundred; and I sustained. Embarrassment is the result, the duty of Pastors and prominent men ing, deciding, as fully and consciously as doubt not that in the single city of Rich- and, ever and anon, special appeals are in our churches, to make some vigorous in the days of impenitence and unbelief. mond, there are more than five families made, while those who have already dis- effort to carry out this plan? It will rewithout infants, and we would here re- charged their duty are required to repeat quire no little energy of purpose, and atpeat the delaration, that something is af- their benefactions. Still the cause lan- tention, to ensure its success. The chief firmed by the inspired writer respecting guishes. Many a Macedonian cry from difficulty consists in the incipient mea-

So long have the churches been unused worthy of commendation will be the private member, who shall be instrumental of bringing into successful operation, the Divine Plan.

JAS. B. TAYLOR, Cor. Sec. For. Mis. Board of Southern Bap. Con.

CHARLESTON ASSOCIATION, S. C .- The last

been informed that the Rev. Mr Kenamounting to \$10,000. With that debt still upon them, and in the midst of an effort to relieve themselves, they subscribed twenty-five hundred dollars to Foreign Missions. The consequence was that within two weeks they subscribed about six thousand dollars on the debt, and thus placed themselves beyond further trouble in relation to that burden.

Extract from an old Scotch Newspaper: EDINBURGH, Feb. 7, 1707. Copy of a painter's bill presented to the

Vestry for work done in our Church. To filling up a chink in the Red Sea

To a new pair of hands for Daniel in To repairing Nebuchadnezzar's beard.

To cleaning the whale's belly, varnishing Jonah's face and mending his left arm. To a new skirt for Jacob's garment. To a sheet anchor, a jury mast, and a long boat for Noah's ark.

To giving a blush to the cheeks of Eve. on presenting an apple to Adam. To painting a new city in the land of

To cleaning the Garden of Eden, after Adam's expulsion

To making a bridle for the Samaritan's

If you wish to be happy keep busy; idle-to be saved?"
ness is harder to endure than ploughing—

Access to the human mind in not only of our necessities. Let it be remember- out proof! we cannot in reason be required to do conduct of men. It is a principle recognized in the government of God, which never had. The fall of Adam did not divest us of the power of doing right, nor does the grace of God impart any new

Nor does the divine influence supersede still a free agent, acting from deliberation If the above remarks are just, is it not and choice: reflecting, weighing, doubt-

he talks right on, just us if

THE STATE OF INFANTS IN HEAVEN.

lafants, as soon as they are ra are taken into heaven, and delivered to angels who are of the female sex, who in the life of the budy tenderly loved infants, and at the same time loved God: these, because in the world they loved all infants from a sort of maternal tender receive them as their own, and the infants also, from an innate disposition, love them as their own mothers. There are as many infants with each one as she desires from a spiritual parental affection.

How infants are educated in heaven, their tutoress they learn to speak; their first speech is merely a sound of affection. which by degrees becomes more distinct. as the ideas of thought enter; for the idea of thought from the affections constitute all angelic speech, on which subject see its proper article, n. 234-245. Into their affections, which all proceed from innocence, are first insinuated such things as appear before their eyes, and are delightful; and as these things are from a spiritnal origin, the things of heaven flow into them at the same lime, by which their nteriors are opened, and thus they are laily perfected. After this first age is past, they are transferred into another leaven, where they are instructed by nasters; and so on.

How tender their understanding is, was also shown. When I prayed the Lord's prayer, and they then flowed from heir intellectual into the idea of my hought, it was perceived that their innost of affection alone; and at the same ime it was then observed, that their incliectual was open even from the Lord, or what proceeded from them was like something transfluent. The Lord also lows into the ideas of infants chiefly from he inmosts, for nothing closes those ideas, as with adults, no false principles obstrucing the understanding of truth, nor any ife of evil obstructing the reception of good, and thus the reception of wisdom. From these things it may be manifest, hat infants do not come instantly after leath into an angelic state, but that they re successively introduced by the knowldges of good and truth, and this accordng to all heavenly order; for the very ast thing of their disposition is known the Lord, wherefore, according to all nd each of the movements of their innclination, they are led to receive the ruths of good and the goods of the truth.

Many may suppose that infants remain nfants in heaven, and that they are as nfants among the angels. Those who do not know what an angel is, may have been confirmed in that opinion, from the images here and there in temples, where angels are exhibited as infants. But the case is altogether otherwise: intelligence and wisdom make an angel, and so long as infants have not intelligence and wisdom, they are indeed with angels, yet they are not angels; but when they are intelligent and wise, then first they become angels; yea, what I have wonderod at, then they do not appear as infants, but as adults, for then they are no longer of an infantile genius, but of a more adult angelic genius: intelligence and wisdom produce this effect. The reason that inants, as they are perfected in intelligence and wisdom, appear more adult, thus as ouths and young men, is, because inteligence and wisdom are essential spirituil nourishment; therefore the things which nourish their minds also nourish heir bodies, and this from correspondence -for the form of the body is but the exernal form of the interiors. It is to be known that infants in heaven do not advance in age beyond early youth, and stop there to eternity. That I might know for certain that it is so, it has been given men to speak with, some who were educated as infants in heaven, and who had grown up there; with some also when they were infants, and afterwards with the same when they became youths: and from them I have heard the course of their life from one age to another.

A SHOCKING BAD SIXPENCE.—A short time go a chemist of this town, says the Berks Chronicle, happened to take a bad sixpence, and putting it with other silver in his pocket, only discovered his mistake when he tendered it for payment. It was refused of course. A second time did he thoughtlessly and unconciously tender it and a second time did he receive it back again with sundry apologies. Curiosity led him, on his return home, to look at the deceitful coin and applying his scientific knowledge, he dipped—the coin we mean in vitriolic acid. Guess his surprise when he found the Brassy Brammagemlittle 'varmint' proved to be a real of George the First's coinage

"I have," mys Lord Brougham, "three cales: 1. To he a whole man to one thing at a time. 2. Never to lese an opportu ty of doing what can be done. It Never

Only by pride

meeting was held at High Hills, Nov. 1st. too frequently, if he calls once a week, to Churches 36, members 6537. Increase make some appropriate acknowledgment 269. Contributions for benevolent obof his right, by giving a portion of what tirely upon the revealed will of the comand most efficient associations in the in the world, and to save the perishing we have ground upon which to move, but to save them, not from starvation, but South. The following resolution was no farther, all beyond is the quicksand of from perdition. Can once a week be too adopted: conjecture. Baptism is acknowledged by frequently to lay by in store to feed the Resolved. That in the opinion of this all theologians to be a positive institution hungry and clothe the naked? Was it association it is desirable, as soon as such that is an action which was previously not ordered in the churches of Galatia, a measure shall be practicable, that a Bible and Publication Society be organas well as in the church of Corinth, that the same rule should be observed? And ized by the churches of our denomination there is no command, there is no obliga- can we hesitate for a moment to adopt it in the Southern and Western States. in regard to the evangelizing of the world? The friends of the China Mission are Once a week-can this be too often to positive duty under the former dispensa- make a pecuniary contribution to send hereby informed, that as our brethren Pearcey and Clopton are expected to sail the word of life, or the messenger of merfor their destined field as early as the cy, announcing life to those who are dead month of April, the committee of outfit in sin! Were our souls where theirs are, should we think once a week too often will thankfully receive any article of to be thought of, and prayed for, and la- clothing, or funds, which may be forwarparticularity relative to infant sprinkling bored for, that we might live? Relief must ded for this object. Cotton cloth, socks, in the New Testament; indeed, it is not be had. God has ordered it to be given woollen and cotton, bed covering, pillow once mentioned, while the baptism of be- by us, and given on the first day of the cases, &c. &c. or monies which may be week. Frequently, so that we may never expended for the outfit may be sent to the care of Archibald Thomas, Martin T. forget it. Sumner or Jas. B. Taylor.—Religious "Statedly also. Upon the first day of the week. What day could be more appropriate? The Redeemer's birth-day .-Prayer.—He who lives well, always As it is said, "This day have I begotten prays well, and his prayers will be receivthee." The day of the church's foundaed by God and the good, and make good tion: for, on the first day of the week, the impressions on the minds of the irreligistone which the builders rejected, became ous, even if his gift is small and his words stitutions, he may read any respectable the head of the corner. What precious few. But he who is unholy in life, alauthor, either Baptist or Pædo-baptist, associations! A rising Saviour! A church though he may pray with the gift of an who treats particularly on this subject. founded! Now, on the same day, we lay angel, will not prevail with God nor do Yours, respectfully, by in store that which may honor the good to the souls of men. The pure in WICKLIFFE. Saviour, add lively stones to the building, heart alone shall see and enjoy God. send hope to the benighted world. From the Sunday School Journal. must be good also to begin the week with How LIBERALITY WORKS .- We have this labor of love, Let God have the first fruits of all our time; let the noble obnard's church in Philadelphia had been ject of saving lost men, as co-workers burden'd for years with a very heavy debt,

by thought secret of Alabama

s are glad to find any thing to this article which we can approve. Certainly, Alabama had a right to ask a question of its agent, and had a right to expect an homest answer.

DE VOTIE & LINDSLEY.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW.

If the Board had said, 'the Convention in its

Constitution and resolutions, has decided that this is

that in considering persons and qualifications, we

neither inquire concerning it, nor are we influenced

by it, in our appointments,' the South would have

been fully satisfied. Had the Board referred to the

fifth Art. and said, "there is the Constitution, and

we abide by it," and "there is the resolution of

1844, and we design inflexibly to carry out its pro-

visions," there would have been no "manifestation

of excited feeling on the part of the South." All

would have been satisfied, all would have been

19. The allegation, "that this Board undertook

to declare that to be a disqualification in one who

should offer himself for a missionary, which the

Constitution had said should not be a disqualifica-

tion," is absolutely and wholly untrue. There can be

no justification for making such a groundless and unwarrantable assertion. The Constitution has no

where said what shall not be a qualification; there is

not a word in the Constitution or Bve-laws about

Rather rough!! we think. The Constitution we

again repeat, did determine the qualifications .-

According to the Constitution, nothing was a dis-

qualification except the want of the things mention-

ed in the article, and the Board had no right to al-

ter that article. And we insist upon it, that the

Board, by making that a disqualification which is

not embraced in the Constitution, did make that a

disqualification, which the Constitution said should

not be a disqualification. We therefore maintain

that the charge of falsehood must fall somewhere

else, rather than on the address of the Southern

20. "She, (the South) appoints the members of

the Acting Board in a State where slavery is abol-

ished. She appoints men decidedly opposed to slavery, and known to be so; she asks them no

question at the time of their appointment; she

prescribes no rule to govern them in the appoint-

ment of missionaries, but leaves them wholly to the

the following things. The Convention was formed

of Baptists in full fellowship, they had determined

what should be the qualification of their missiona-

ries and had declared that in this Convention they

had nothing to do with the question of slavery or

anti-slavery: (Resolution 1844,) the members of

the Board are present and unite in these resolu-

tions. Now can it be said that the Convention

prescribes no rule to the Board, but leaves them

wholly to the dictates of their own consciences to

21. "What has the Board done? Nothing, lit-

erally nothing. They have promulgated a rule of

Does the Review expect to make the world be-

lieve that the Board did nothing when they uttered

the fatal answer. Did they have this matter under

discussion for two or three months, and when they

finally spoke, did they do nothing? They only told

the principle on which they had been acting for

years, but as there was not a candidate waiting

(as was the case in the Home Mis. Society,) so that

they could reject him, we are told, that they did,

"literally nothing." How many applicants may

have been rejected we know not. They only as-

serted publicly that they would not appoint a slave-

adopt such rules of conduct as they please?

action, but have not acted on it.'

will not believe it.

Let the reader review this passage, and consider

dictates of their own consciences.

ly an infraction of the resolution

tinue his agency.

AGENTS FOR ALABAMA BAPTIST. Rev. Jesse A. Collins and brother A. H. Yannisoros have been appointed Travelling Agents. They are autime of hearty, and cordial, and happy co-opera-tion, and its time of alienation and distrust; its ime when union was strength, and the time when the union brought with it agitation and embarrass-Rov. Russer, Holman, is also authorized to receive sul scriptions and monies due the Alabama Baptist, Col. J. M. Bamzy, Bibb County, is requested to cor

We send a copy of the Alabama Baptist this week to a number of brethren and sisters who are not subscribers, by request of Jesse A. Collins, our agent. Those who do not wish to subscribe wiff the privileges and advantages of the union.

sase return the second number. Those who re-This was tried in various ways by the North, and it will be entered upon the books as subscriat last the Board took such steps as led us to believe that they had cut us off completely, and we felt it was right to ask if it was so? The answer in effect 18. "If the Board had answered that they would appoint a slaveholder, they would have given their sanction to slavery, which would have been equal-Convention. "Whether it is right or wrong," history, after ages will decide.

not misrepresented the Review, nor misstated the matter of controversy. Nothing can be gained in a question with which we have no connection, and religious matters by misrepresenting an opponent. Let truth and fact stand on their own broad basis. God will bless the upright.

" Are they not all m son who shall be been of salvation?"-

The idea that angels are employed in works of neacy is very interesting. The angels are hely besuperior to man, a little lower than the angels." Tis a reversion of the general order of things: the better is made the servant of the worse. It is not, however, contrary to the plan of God.

The truth of the passage is illustrated by man pages. When the Lord was about to destroy the cities of the plain, he would "not destroy the rightoous with the wicked," but sent his angels to inform Lot, a just man, and bring him and his wife 25. "The history of the connection of the North form Lot, a just man, and bring him and his wife and South has its bright and its dark periods, its and children out of that devoted place. The augels delivered him from the outrage of his citizens, and then led him out of the city. A host encamped round about Elisha. When "the servant of the man of God was risen early, and gone forth, behold, Every case of alienation, distrust, agitation, and an host encompassed the city both with horses and embarrassment, has been produced by the agitators | chariots. And his servant said tato him, alas my at the North. Yet the South is charged with a man- master! how shall we do? And he (Elisha) anfestation of excitement, and accused of breaking swered, fear not: for they that be with us are more up the union, because we opposed the action of the than they that be with them. And Elisha pray-Northern section, when they would deprive us of ed, and said, Lord, kpray thee open his eyes that he may see. And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man: and he saw and behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."-2 Kings, 6: 15-17. In accordance with this sentiment the Psalmist said. "The angel of the was in the affirmative, and then we formed another | Lord encampeth round about them that fear him,

and delivereth them."-Ps. 34: 7. When the princes of Media conspired against Here we drop the subject hoping that we have Daniel, and caused him to be cast into the den of lions, he was protected. For when the king came to the den in the morning and inquired for his safety, "Daniel said unto the king, My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lion's mouths, that they have not hurt me."-Dan 6: 22. So were the Apostles also delivered from the rage of their persecutors, through the ministry of an angel. "The angel of the Lord by night opened the prison doors, and brought them forth."-Acts 5: 20. Often did angels minister to Jesus while he was on earth, and our text says, "Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation."

- "Our adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion, goeth about, seeking whom he may devour" We have, therefore, constant need of a guard to defend us from all his snares. The Lord our God, hath appointed this work for the angels, and they defend us constantly from the weapons, which are aimed at our hearts. They are with us day and night, and either prevent temptation, or defend us from its influence. So many are our dangers, and so many our engagements, so careless for ourselves, and so ignorant of satau's devices, that were it not for a guard we should be overtaken, surprised, captivated, and led away. But by the grace of God we are kept through faith unto salvation.

ought to be thankful to our Lord and Saviour J sus Christ, that he has had compassion on our infirmities, and provided for our necessities. We should be instant in prayer, believing that the Lord will deliver us from all evil, and that he will bring us off conquerors, and more than conquerors through him that loved us, and gave himself for us. To him be glory forever.

NEW TESTAMENT ACCOUNT OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO THE CHURCH.

In the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles, individuals connecting themselves with the churches are spoken of as "such as should be saved" -as "the multitude of them that believed"-"when they believed, they were baptized, both men and women" -"believing in the Lord"-persons who "had received the Holy Ghost"-a great number believed, and turned unto the Lord"-"continuing in the grace of God"-"as many as were ordained to eternal life, believed." The members of the primitive churches are also addressed as, "beloved of God, called to be saints"-"them that are sanctified"-"the faithful in Christ Jesus"-"saints in Christ Jesus"-"saints and faithful brethren in Christ."

Now contrast with the scriptural description of church members above, the following accounts given by Methodist Episcopal ministers of the persons they receive into their churches. Then, let the reader decide whether these latter churches are constituted according to the gospel plan.

"Thank God! within the last twelve days, 56 have joined the M. E. church on trial"-"A number were made happy subjects of converting grace, and 21 joined as members on probation"-"Twenty-five have joined the church, most of whom have experienced religion"-"About 15 were converted and reclaimed, and 14 have joined on trial"-"Quite a number have joined the church as seekers of saltation." [Reader, where in the New Testament, is there any thing like that ?] " As the results of the meeting, 24 were added to the church, of whom about 20 professed a change of heart"-"Since Conference, about 25 have tasted that the Lord is gracious, and 55 have united with the M. E. church on trial "-" Twenty-six persons joined on probation, and a number were made happy in the pardoning mercy of God"-"Twenty two were happily converted to God, and 33 joined the church on probation"-"We have received 86 into the church on probation, and have had about 80 conversions" -"Have received 105 on probation"-"We have received 30 white, and 15 or 20 colored persons into the church, at this place. Several have professed to receive pardoning and regenerating grace."

Our readers can make the comments naturally suggested by the striking contrast between the churches of the Apostles, and the church founded by John Wesley.

JUDSON NOT COMING TO ALABAMA.

We have received a letter from the beloved Judson informing us, that he cannot visit the extreme South. Thousands and thousands of Christians. of all denominations will learn this with unaffected and profound regret. We give a paragraph from his letter. It is dated at Richmond, Va., "Jan.

[Feb.] 6th, 1846. "I have now concluded not to proceed farther South than this city. The reasons for such a conclusion are so strong, as to force me to relinquish the great pleasure I have all along anticipated in visiting the Southern section of the country, and making acquaintances with many dear and respec-ted friends, which would have been refreshing, and I trust sanctifying to recollect, all the rest of life."

The following is the closing sentence, containing a reference to the Judeos FEMALE INSTITUTE, which

THREATENING PROSPECTS AT WASH-INGTON.

A letter to one of the editors from the Hon. Wit. L. Yarczy, under date of the 18th inst contains the ollowing paragraphs:

The notice to lingland to terminate the Congon convention has pursed the House, by a large magery. It is now under discussion in the denate, and will also pass that body-modified, however, so as to divest it of its hostile features

"It is well understood here, that England having re-opened the door to negotiation, by an offer to have the dispute arbitrated, and that having been rejected, she will not move again, but a wait our sotion; AND MY PEAR IS, THAT THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESS WILL BLUNDER THE MATION INTO THE HORRORS OF WAR."

A LESSON FOR COLORED PEOPLE. 1. The Existence of God.

There is one only living and true God. He made the poavens, and earth, and sea, and all that are in them by the word of his power. His supports all things. He governs all things. He has a perfect right to dispu

Hear, O Israel; the Lard our God, is one Lord-Dout. 6: 4. In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.—Gen. 1: 1. In him we live, and move, and have our being .-- Acts 17: 28. Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout till generations,-Ps. 145: 13. Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?-Mat. 20: 15. He doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth; and none can stay his hand, or say unto him, what doest thou!-

PORTRAIT OF DR. JUDSON.

Since Southern brethren are not to have the deasure of seeing this Man of God face to face, loubtless all will desire to secure a correct Likeness of him. This may be done by sending the noney direct to L. Colby, 122 Nassau St., N. York. Or, as we shall soon be oudering a large number for our friends, remittances may be made to us, and we will cheerfully procure any that may be requested. Direct (post paid) to M. P. Jewett.

NOTICES.

THE BAPTIST MEMORIAL. The number for Febuary is of great value. Among other articles, it ontains an account of the principal British Baptist Societies, showing the object, income and expenditure of each.

But the chief attraction of this number is a Statistical Article, prepared with immense labor by that indefatigable plodder in figures, the Rev. J. M. PECK. This contains Tables of the Baptist Churches, Ministers, and Communicants in each of the United States, at different periods from 1791 to 1844. We shall borrow some of these treasures for the bene fit of our readers.

'THE MOTHERS' JOURNAL-Presents the following teresting contents:-The Court of Death; Man the Foe of Man; Guard Children against Mistakes; Guard the Fountain; Letters to a Young Lady, No 2: Report of Louisville Maternal Association; While we enjoy the ministration of angels, we The Aspen Leaf; Would you be happy in Heaven? Marrying in the Lord; Farmer Singly's Chickens; Literary Notices; Poetry-In Bereavement.

> THE HEBREW MESSENGER-Continues its articles on Christian Efforts; the Restoration of the Jews, its Narratives, &c. It also contains some interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

THE PERIODICAL LIBRARY, No 2 .- The second number of this valuable work has reached us. It contains a Syllogistic Defence of Believers' Baptism, by Rev. Benjamin Keach: to which is prefixtism, by Rev. Benjamin Keach: to which is prefix-ed a Memoir of his life, and Remarks, and the Com- consider the Peel Ministry more favorable to Amermission Limited, by Rev. J. S. Baker, editor of the

This number of the Library is exceeding interesting. The Memoir shows what our Baptist ancestors suffered from the dominant party in England, two hundred years ago. The DEFENCE made its appearance in the Syllogistic form under peculiar circumstances; and though this manner of dis- cher. cussion is ordinarily dry and repulsive, to a lover of Bible baptism, it is interesting to see Baptist views supported by the soundest logic, and defying the stoutest attacks of sophists and casuists, though ever so zealous. The REMARKS, by the Editor, equal in amount the whole text of the Defence. They confer great additional value on the work they are designed to illustrate, and will add something to the reputation of our acute and lear-

This number of the Library is got up in fine style,-on good paper, and with a clear and beautiful type. We again remind our readers, that the plan of issuing such a work as the Periodical Library is a magnificent undertaking and should be universally sustained.

THE MISSIONARY MAGAZINE-Contains the Journal of Mr. Haswell of Burmah, a letter from Dr. Devan from Canton, China, and other interesting matter. The receipts for the month, from all sources are \$15,399,76.

GAMBLING IN OHIO.

The Legislature of Ohio has passed a very severe law against gambling. If the following stringent provisions do not stop gambling in that State,

nothing can stop it.

The first section provides, that any person keepng a room to be used for gambling, or permitting any room or renting it to be so used, shall be fined from \$50 to \$500.

By the second section, any person keeping any gaming table or apparatus; or any person gambling for a livelihood, or being without any fixed residence and in the habit of gambling, shall be deemed a common gambler, and on conviction shall lege. be imprisoned in the Penitentiary from one to five years, and be fined \$500, to be paid to the county for the use of common schools.

Section third, relates to the discovery and seizure of gaming apparatus.

Section fourth. Witnesses criminating themselves to be relieved from prosecution under this

Section fifth, authorizes the breaking open of any house where gaming apparatus is supposed to be

Section sixth, orders the property seized as above to be destroyed.

constables, marshals, prosecuting attorneys, &c. to inform against and prosecute all offences against

Rev. Mr. Simons of the Maulmain Mission arrived in England Nov. 2, 6 months from Maulmain, and will shortly embark for this country. He is accompanied by his four children, on whose account chiefly the voyage was undertaken. Mrs. Simons died near Tellichery, off Malabar, in 1843.

sm.—Elder S. S. Show. Some of 1848-3, has announced himself as Eswan THE PROPERT. The following is it did not avail-Workester Spy. from the "True Day Star." a paper advecting his

men Remar to HERE. These words are recorded in I Kings, aviii: 8, where Elijah tells Obas diah to tell Ahab that 'Elijah is here." Elijah was type of the messenger that was to go before the face of the Lord to prepare his way in his first and econd advent, and was filled in part in John the Baptist, who came in the power and spirit of Eli-jah; and will be perfectly fulfilled in the person of Samuel S. Bnow, who has come in the power and

"Beader let me tell you that God his put a seni Snow. About the time of his appointment, while he and several others were assembled in a private room for religious worship, the doors being closed, they saw a dove, white as snow, descend and light

TAKING THE VEIL ... On Tuesday, the Feast of the Epiphany, Miss Francis Browne, Miss Mary Mo-Caffery, Miss M. Fennessy, and Miss Ann Caulfield, received the White Veil in the Chapet of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Pittsburgh, from the hands of the Bishop.

A Cowning.-Mr. Bennett, of the New York Heraid, has recently been cowfided for the fifth or sixth time, for some abuse in his paper, of a gentle-man in New York. Bennet acted the part of a non-resistant, and took the beating very coolly, simply advising his assailant "net to make a fool

MONTREAL BANK ROBBER .- Reddy, the teller who bsconded from Montreal, has been arrested in New York. An accomplice, by the name of Henfeldt, or infield, has likewise been taken. All the stolen money \$20,000 except what the rascals used to pay their expenses to New York, has been recover-Gambling led to the crime.

QUOTING SCRUTURE.-The correspondent of the Boston Courier, reports Mr. Hoge, member of Congress from Illinois as saying in a speech, that "he did not despair of his colleague, Mr. Baker, and he should offer him the consolotary passage of scripture, And while the lamp holds out to burn,

The vilest sinner may return.'

We would recommend that western members be required to graduate at some Sunday school as a necessary qualification for a seat in Congress.

TRULY DISTRESSING .- The Washington corresident of the Philadelphia Chronicle, says:-" I tion of Mrs. Hoban at the time. Since her husband's death, her father has died, and a brother of the decemed is suffering a violent aberration of mind at the City Hospital. Mrs. Hoban, it is said by her neighbors, has not been able to shed a tear, but laughs immoderately, and is temporarily in-

ATTROCIOUS MURDER .- Col. James K. Morse, of Hernando, Miss., was brutally murdered a few days ago by a Mr. James Dyson. While riding along the road he was met by Dyson, who accosted Morse in most insulting terms, and on being sharply repli-ed to levelled a double barrel gun at him and fired, forse falling dead from his horse. Dyson fled immediately, but was subsequently apprehended and lodged in the Hernando jail.

The Legislature of R. Island have adjourned without restoring Dorr his civil rights.

Charles Pleiffer robbed a fellow German who arived with him in New York a few days since, of 350 five franc pieces, at a lodging house, and then mortally wounded; he died instantly. This caused fled to Philadelphia, whither he was pursued, armuch excitement, as the murdered man was universalrested, and brought back to answer.

the largest cargo of merchandise to this port of any steamer that has been here. The duty on her car-go was \$125,000. She also had \$15,0000 in specie. alue of cargo about \$300,000

Mr. Walsh, the Paris correspondent of the Naican interests than that of Lord Palmerston would

An Impostor .- The Rev. Messrs. Cowles and Charlton, Pastors of the Methodist Episcopal church at Petersburg, Va., caution the public against a man calling himself C. M. Clarke, and falsely representing himself to be a Methodist prea-

U. S. MILITIA.—The whole number of militia enrolled and subject to draft is about two millions. One tenth would furnish an army of 200,000 men.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER .- An Englishman has invented a Fire-annihilator for instantaneously extinguishing fire. A jet of peculiar gaseous vapor, which possesses a greater affinity for the oxygen of the air than the oxygen has for the hydrogen and the carbon with which it is combined, is instantaneously generated by the machine, and rapidly thrown on the fire, which being deprived of the supporter of combustion at once ceases. A large fire on board a ship was put out in one second, as quick as a flash

POPERY IN KENTUCKY .- Bishop Miles, of Nashville, has purchased 15,000 or 20,000 acres of land about twenty miles back of Mill's Point, Ky., with in that city. view to its settlement by a large party of foreign-

AMERICAN ARTISTS .- CATLIN, the painter of Indians and Indian scenes, is in high favor with the King of the French, and is engaged on a series of paintings for the Palace at Versaills.

CITY CHURCHES .-- The pews in Grace Church.

TEXAS.—There is a perfect Texas mania prevail-

ng in Germany, and emigrapts from that country are pouring into the new State by thousands,-There are 15,000 to 20,000 Protestant Germans there; we know not how many Catholic.

SACRED MUSIC .- The first Organ built in this country was made in Boston, in 1745, by a young man who graduated, that year, at Harvard Col-

The first American edition of Watts' Psalms and Hymns, was published by Dr. Franklin, in Philadelphia, in 1741.

THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT AT CHURCH-Mr. and Mrs. Polk, and the Secretary of State attend the Presbyterian church. The Secretary of War attends the Baptist church. Most other members of the Cabinet attend the Episcopal church.-J.Q. Adams attends the Presbyterian and Episco-

PRESIDENCY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY .- Hon. Edward Everett is appointed to this office. Dr. Sharp is elected one of the Overseers.

SALARY OF BISHOPS IN M. E. CHURCH .- They are said to receive from \$1000, to \$1500, besides travelling expenses. City ministers of that church receive about \$1000, and editors, book agents, and missionary secretaries from \$1,500, to 2,000.

RABOO DWARK ABAUTH TAGORE, a rich East Indian, is now in Lordon, living at an expense of fifty thousand dollars a year! It is said, he is soon to. visit this country.

John Jacon Agron, of New York, has a yearly ncome of two millions of dollars, or forty one thousand a week!

charge of stealing Joseph Converse's home and and convicted. The defence set up was income

This Ellis was, a few years since.

trious citizen of Worcester. He embrace and in following out its seuscless teachings

perty and became shattered in mind and ha

mpton Courier. MURDER AND ARBOY AT AUSTAN, MINISTRAL ble case of the above description, occurred at Mich., on the 19th inst. the circumstances of the being as follows :-- A man named Ch et that place, being discharged therefore venge towards Mr. Cobb, the Overseer, drew a son of the latter into an isolated upartm him, locked him in a trunk, and then apt premises. After this he proceeded to fire the he the various Commissioners, in which act he was de ted, after having fairly accomplished his dishelical pose. The instruments used to effect the death, of boy were a hammer and a knife. The villain's cla-were stained with blood on being arrested.

DREADFUL DRATH On Saturday test, there came to DESADFUL DEATH.
this village from a neighboring town, on foot, a brought with him a gallon jug which he got fille rum, and started for home. The name of the may be found among our record of deaths!

It seems that this man was seen a little be set on Saturday, by one of his mighbors, on his way home. When within about half a mile of his house he ook a cross track, and was found on Sunday m within sixty or seventy rods of his house, po The snow along his path showed that he had sixteen ! nes, and at last unable to rise, he had crawle upon his gands and kne es about forty rods, when coming to a fence, we believe he managed to get over I and fell between it and a snow bank, and there the per

man perished .- Nashua Telegraph. RUM AND DEATH .-- Augustus S. Loring of Oukham was found dead about a mile from his residence, on the 13th inst. He was drunk, and had a bettle of Run with him! He has left a wife and six children. Ought not the rumseller, who sold that man the liquor that caused his death-to swing for it ? Justice emphasical-

THE SLANDERER'S DESERTS The Barre Patriot states that Origin Harbach and wife were tried at Wercester last week for slander. Mrs. H. having imputed lesseness of character to Mary L. Marble. The defendant, says the Patriot, through a sort of grovelling and mercenary fear of the result, made, in writing, a full retraction of the vile charges of his amiable help-meet, which was read by the court, (Judge Merrick,) to jury, and by agreement of parties, the case was sub-mitted without argument of counsel or charge from the court. The jury promptly returned a verdict for the

A Bold THEE.-Presence of mind is essentially nocessary in a thief who makes a sweep of hats and clo in the entry. A fellow went to the hall of a boardinghouse in Burclay street, New York, a few nights since while the boarders were at supper, and gathered the hats on the table. He was making his way out with his hooty when a boarder, a little behind time came in, and asked him what he was about. "O," mys the thief, "I am taking the gentlemen's hats round to Learry's to got smoothed." "Well," replied the boarder, "take mine along too." "Certainly, sir!" said the acmmodating loafer, and vanished

Munden.-The Natchitoches (La.) Chronicle of the 20th ult. records a brutal murder committed on the 10th near Temperance Hill, Sabine parish. A man named John McDermid, a native of Ireland, beat, bruised and burned his own child by a former wife, aged three years, nearly to death, then broke the ice in a house trou and plunged his helpless offspring in. Finding the child dead, he mounted his house, bade his wife farewell, and

FATAL DUEL .- A duel was fought at the Metairs track. New Orleans, 20th ult. between T. M. Kane, young lawyer of that city, and Mr. Hyman, of the firm of Bonnin & Co. At the second fire, Mr. Kane was The Post says the Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, brought body to the grave. The murderer is an English was largest cargo of merchandise to this port of any man, and as the laws of Louisiana do not forbid duelling with foreigners, all the parties accessory will escape. The troubles originated at a ball-room, combatants were strangers to each other.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY .- The Norfolk Herald contains the particulars of a bloody affray which took place in that city, on Satu. Jay last, and which resulted in two sailors being stabbed and mortally wounded, and the third having his face shockingly cut and disfigured by a conck shell. One of the sailors has died of his wounds and the other is not expected to recover. This was probably the result of a quarrel at a brothel

MONUMENT TO GEN. WARREN,-The Committee on Revolutionary Claims have submitted to Congrees, a report recommending an appropriation of 5000 dollars for the erection of a monument to Gen. Joseph Warren.

DEVACING THE MONUMENTS AT WASHINGTON .-Some miscreant, says a Washington paper, has re-cently distigured Greenough's statue of Washington, which stands in the temporary octagon, building in the East Capitol grounds, and of the figure of Columbus, standing on the left sides of the antique chair, on which the main statue is seated, one half the arm, with his hand and ball, have been broken off and carried away. The letters of the Latin inscription have also been defaced.

ABDUCTION AND DESERTION .- Alex. M'Laughlin was arrested by officers Carpenter and Mansfield of the 17th ward, for having abducted a young girl named Jones, from her home and friends in Delaware, bringing her to this city and then deserting her without any means for her support. She was provided for, and he handed over to Police.

The New Orleans Delta states that there are 300 black legs," (gamblers,) at the Fashionable Hotels

SHOCKING DEATH .- A young man nam-

ed Noble, who resided on Federal Hill, some time ago, went down the river in a small smack on a fishing expedition. The vessel was anchored at one of the shores and the party proceeded with their New York, sold for more than one derdunt thou- business. In the meantime Noble was attacked with the small pox in its most violent forms. The man who owned the shore became alarmed, and ordered them to quit the premises or he would burn the boat. The companions of the unfortunate man partaking of the same alarm, with a single exception, cleared out with the vessel, leaving him ashore. During the delirium of the disease, and with the frenzy of a mad man, Noble escaping from his companion, plunged into the river and perished. This is the second shocking death which has occurred in the family in the course of a short time, one of them having been accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun, a few weeks

> THE END OF THE WICKED .- TI have seen, the wicked," says the Psalmist, 'in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay-tree. Yet he passed away; and is ! he was not | yea, I sought him, but he could not be found. He shone as a mose or: he blazed like a comet in his day: but still he passed away ! he was gone like a dream or a vapor: he seemed to be some thing, but he was nothing: he passe and I could hear no more of him

since.-Baltimore American,

Such are the men who have looked to do something, with great splender and consequence: but, put it to their const ences when they come to die, as the point expresses it, that, if they think of hear-ly grace, they should lift up their hand and make signal of hope—they die and leave no sign !- Cocil.

quote a part of their answer. "We should have frankness, but entire kindness and respect, defined

he seen that I do not misrepresent the Board, I will

holder, and this was "literally nothing," so that all the feeling of sorrow at the South, and all the exultation of anti-slavery men at the North was aroused by nothing! We will not say that this assertion is "absolutely untrue," but we say, all men 23. "In truth, the South has withdrawn for no act done, for no wrong committed, but for a difference of epinion on the subject of slavery. The separation is that of the South, and hers must be Again, we ask, are the doings and actions of the

Board nothing. If so, their debt must have been nothing, and all the talk and anxiety about it, must have been about nothing, for it was only a resolution to pay money. The publication of a determination of the Board to cut off all Southerners from being missionaries, and that on account of moral and religious disqualification is, in the view of the writer, nothing !!! If the South shall dare to organize another Society after being excluded from the one which she has raised, and nurtured, and in some degree sustained, then hers must be the responsibility !!! I should not suppose that even a Boston lawyer, in a case of special pleading, could have uttered such a sentiment as this. It is an evidence. however, that prejudice will pervert the judgment,

23. "The only alternative was to express or o ceal their opinion. If any man thinks the leard might have concealed," a.c. They had it seems concealed their opinion for

and lead to unreasonable conclusions.

years, and they would have adopted no new course if they had concealed it still longer. That it may been gratified in the present impoverished, and embarrassed state of our Treasury, if the brethren in

Alabana coulding in the integrity and discretioned
for facing Board, weakl unhealtatingly have transe
mitted to un their funds. We have (now) with all address him at Spring Board are requested to

charge of the Spring Hill and Linden are requested to

is named for the first Mrs. Judson.

"May the blessing of God ever be yours, and ever rest on that Institute, which adds fresh honor to the name of that MATCHLESS BEING, whom I have long lost, and yet but for a time."

Section eighth, makes it the duty of all sheriffs,

Dear Brethren, I have just completed a tour through the counties of Talladega and Benton, as agent of the Alabama Baptist. The Baptists in those counties number over 2500; many of them are blessed with an abundance of the goods of this world, and what is far better, public spirit, intelligence and piety; and are rich in faith and good works.

During my sojourn amongst them, I met with the ulmost Christian affection and hospitality. The claims of the Alabama Baptist were responded to with a similar spirit of liberality, (with some exceptions.) Owing to the extreme severity of the weather, I was compelled to omit visiting some individuals and neighbor-

The principal difficulties with which had to contend, was the super-abundance of political and miscellaneous newspapers which flood the country, the greater part of which are cheap penny-papers, gotten up at the North; and which, from their cheapness and the flattering and flowing style in which the Proprietors bring them to notice of the world, have found their way into Baptist families; and now, when we would introduce to our brethren the Alabama Baptist, this adopted foreigner would rise up and thrust it out. Let our brethren remember that a house divided against itself cannot stand.

The most of those churches are supplied with the pastoral labors of true men -intelligent and faithful ministers of Jesus Christ, holding forth the word of life with a facility and ability wor hy of the responsible station which they fill in the kingdon of Gop. And from the number of Mrs. which you will find on your subscription list, you will perceive that the sisters have espoused the cause of the Alabama Baptist, with that well-ballanced enthusiasm, so characteristic of their sex; without whose imfluence the world would be dark and life itself, a burthen, too grevious to be borne. In a word, the denomination in those counties bid fair soon to become a reading and thinking people, and I venture to predict, that ere long the elements of society will be as pure and wholesome as is to be found in this sunny clime. Let them but have a good paper and well selected books, and the work is accomplished.

It is strikingly perceivable, the influence which an intelligent ministry has upon the intellectual and moral habits of their flock. When you approach a neighl by the labors of a minister of this discription, you have not to inform them all about the purpose of the proprietors—the history of the Paper; the advantages arising from reading one. No! they perceive it, admit it, and subscribe at once. While others are almost in the condition of the 12 disciples, when Paul interrogated them about the Holy Ghost, they seem not to know whether there is motto be onward, and you have nought to fear. Yours in sincerity,

JESSE A. COLLINS.

THE CATECHETICAL INSTRUCTOR.

At the late meeting of the Alabama Baptist Convention, a committee consisting of Elders Talbird, Chambliss, Moodie and Handy, together with Bro. Gunn of Tuskegee, was appointed, either to adopt or prepare a Catechism for the oral instruction of the colored people.

The above committee met in Montgomery on February 3d. After asking the direction and counsel of Divine Wisdom, they proceeded to discuss the merits of the several Catechisms now in use, and came unanimously to the conclusion, that it would be unwise for the Convention to adopt either of them as the basis of its instruction to the colored population .-They perceived so many imperfections in these Catechisms which might easily be remedied, they determined to proceed, at once, to the preparation of an entirely new work to be called the CATECHETICAL

In order to carry out this resolution, it became necessary for the committee to appoint some individual, who should be qualified for the work, and willing to undertake it. Bro. Chambliss was their unanimous choice, and he has consented to enter upon the important 'duty imme-

It may be well to state, that Bro. C. has been for many years a careful and most successful instructor of colored persons, and has been for some time contemplating the preparation of a work of this nature. He is, therefore, well qualified, by observation and experience, to detect and remedy, the deficiencies in the Catechisms hitherto used. As an author, Bro. C. is favorably known to the public by his able sermons on Church Discipline also by his Letters on Universalism, and other publications, which warrant the committee in selecting him as a proper man for the performance of this important duty.

Long before the meeting of the next Convention, a manuscript copy of the Catechetical Instructor will be in the hands of the committee for their revision and approval. The work will be sublitted to the Convention previous to its mindful of their duty; while at the same time, should the work of the committee meet the appropation of the Convention, it may serve to prepare the denomination of the State for the appearance of the

Editors of paper friendly to the general circulation, and use of such a book, are respectfully requested to insert the above notice.

H. TALBIRD, Ch'rm Com.

EXPOSITION OF ISAIAH, 48: 7. "I form the light, and create darkness; I make peace, and create evil; I the Lord do all these

Messrs Editors :- The passage above quoted has created many inquiries in the minds of serious christians and bible readers. With them it is exceedingly perplexing for God to assert, that he is "of purer eyes than to behold evil, and cannot look upon iniquity;" that he is the "author of peace, and not of confusion and that he will punish "evil doers" with everlasting destruction from his presence, and from the glory of his power;" and here he "makes peace and creates With these passages before them. creating a seeming paradox, after many days, weeks and months reflection, they have to dispose of them in the following manner: "This is one of the mysteries of our church here in Canton. which it is not probable I shall ever understand." To understand the passage under consideration, two things must be noticed: first the person addressed, and the resons why he was addressed; and

prophecy, above a century before he was Afat, the Evangelist, born, and his name distinctly announced. And for what purpose? "He is my shep- were commenced with singing. Doctor herd, (saith God,) and shall perform all Bridgman then prayed and gave an apmy pleasure : even saying to Jerusalem, propriate introductory address. After brightest natural talents will soon decay. Thou shalt be built; and to the temple, which, Leang Afat read the 12th chap- Of the usefulness of the science of num-Thy foundation shalf be laid. To open ter of Romans and delivered an interes- bers in every day life, I need not speak, before him the two-leaved gates (of Ba- ting explanatory discourse on the same. mine elect, I have called thee by thy ting prayer. The Rev. Mr. Gillespie of name." Every man, city, and nation that the London Missionary Society, then figure in Lible history have had some- made a very solemn and suitable address thing to do, directly or indirectly with the to Rev. I. J. Roberts of the Baptist church kingdom of God and of his Christ, else as pastor of the new/church, and gave they had never been noticed. Their his- him the right hand of recognition. And tory is incidentally noticed in order to He made a short address to the other exhibit that providential chain of events members who were waiting in the constiin the history of God's chosen inheritance, tution; and as pastor, gave each of them and no farther. Farther than this, the the right hand of fellowship; and made bible would be a history of notions, in- the dismissing prayer. stead of a history of redemption. And so far as Cyrus was made instrumental in releasing Irael from Baylonian cap-athis Church, to be called the UET Tung tivity, he is noticed and no farther. But BAPTIST CHURCH. of Canton. Whoseever the passage is still veiled in darkness un-

2ndly. We notice the religion of Cyrus, and the Persians. The religion of Cyrus, was common with that of the whole Persian Empire, denominated the Magian religion; which they had borrowed from the Chaldeans, and the Chaldeans from that fruitful source of idolatry, Egypt .-Men seeing the world full of good and evil, and not being able to conceive, that a being of essential goodness could be the author of evil, invented two corresponding divinities, equal, and eternal .-They believed all good came from the Good Principle, and that the Bad Principle did all the evil he possibly could; that the latter sooing that the furmer intended to create a world, had thwarted his puran Alabama Baptist or not. Let your pose as far as he could; that upon this ensued a sharp war between these two beings, which was the thing that retarded this creation, until the Good Principle got the better; that the other in revenge, had scattered up and down in it all sorts of evils and miseries. In this way

they accounted for the origin of good and evil. To these two conflicting Principles or Divinities, the Persians gave the names of Ormuzd and Ahriman, and the Greeks that of Oramasdes and Arimanius, Light was the symbol of one and darkness of the other. The Sun and fire were the sensible objects through which they adored and worshipped the Good Principle of divinity, and through darkness they adored and worshipped the Bad Principle. Light and darkness with them would continue in the natural and moral world, peace and war, good and evil until the Good Principle got the complete ascendency over the Bad Principle. With these historic facts before us, we will approach the verse under consideration. and allow the "one true and living God' to defend himself against all competitors, and claim to be what he is, the only potentate of heaven and earth; and disabuse the mind of his "servant Cyrus" from these errors; and let him know by whose power he would conquer Babylon, and release the Jews from captivity. As if God had said, "Cyrus, the seventy years captivity upon my people Israel are ended, and I send you as a shepherd to release, and bring them out of bondage.-Your success in this enterprise will not depend upon your Good Principle which you imagine has created light, and all that is good; nor upon your Bad Princiciple which you suppose has created darkness and all that is evil; but upon Him who has "girded thee though thou hast not known him." I have no competitor in heaven, nor upon earth, neither in creation, nor in providence. I. (not Ormuzd.) have formed the light, and I, (not Ahriman,) have created darkness. I, (not Ormuzd,) make peace, and into my creation, for reasons best known to myself, I have permitted evil to be introduced. I the Lord do and permit, all these things which you ascribe to contending divinities in governing the world. Know then, by what power and authority you do all this H. E. T.

Hencke of Driessen, gave notice that he peerless in their wickedness. If they, so had found a star of the ninth magnitude, may all. Every one that thirsteth may in a place where there had been none be- drink. Large enough and efficacious enfore. It is now settled that this is a new planet, Prof. Encke, of Berlin, being put upon the track, has made an approximate sketch of its orbit. He computes its periodic times at 1,565 days. The discoverer left the naming of the planet for Prof. Encke, who calls it Astron.—Traveller.

CHINA-BAPTIST CHURC July 28d, 1845. The following broth ren convened to-day in our little Chapel, near the great Ma-tow, (a public landing place for government officers,) in Canton for the purpose of consulting, relative to and classification. It is the constitution of a Baptist Church here, and is to be highly viz : Wong, Lam, Chow, Roberts, Wun mental discipline it and Cheng, and proceeded to business as follows:

I. J. Roberts in the chair, opened the object worthy services with prayer. Chew acted as philosopher, wh Clerk. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

1. Resolved, That we will be constitu- according to ted into a church here at this Chapel, on | ing it, is little m Saturday evening next, the 26th instant. 2. Resolved, That we will adopt the constitution of the Tie-Chiu Baptist Church of Hongkong, as the constitution tribute as much as any oth

3. Resolved, That the several Mission aries now in Canton, be invited to attend will give a tendency to order and take part in our constituting services.

Closed with prayer, by teacher Chew. July 26th. This evening at 5 o'clock, secondly, his peculiar religious senti- P. M. agreeably to previous arrangements, the following, as a presbytery, 1st. The person to whom this address met in the Ma-tow Chapel for the conwas made, was Cyrus, King of Per- stitution of the contemplated new church sia: see Chap. 44: 28, and 45: 1st verse. viz: Rev, Messrs. E. C. Bridgman, D. D. He is there introduced as the subject of I. J. Roberts, William Gillespie, Leang

Constituting Services.—The services bylon;) and the gates shall not be shut .- He then read the constitution, and we all For Jacob my servant's sake, and Israel kneeled down and he made the constitu-

> "By the grace of God, we constitute believes in Jesus and is baptized (by immersion) may become a member.'

MAll the other articles being just a transcript of the Tie-Chiu Baptist church of Hongkong, and having been unanimously approved by all the Baptist Missionaries in China at the time of their adop- tion of persons from the manner in which tion, may be omitted here.

Brother Devan of New York, in offering an apology for not being at the display in their compositions or converconstitution, observed: "I am pleased, sation. A mind well schooled in this however, to hear that absence on my useful branch has its analytical powers part made no difference. You have my considerably matured. A catechetical most sincere wishes that the body organ- mode of imparting information on this ized will be an ornament to the name of subject, is, in my opinion, more agreeable Christ among the heathen, and that the to youth (if attended with oral instrucmembers will feel that they stand com- tions) than the irksome method of committed to support the banner which you mitting to memory the rules of syntax have unfurled, to the glory of the Redec-

My health and prospects are now good. Let the Lord have the glory.

Yours most affectionately. I. J. ROBERTS.

At the call of brethren of the regular Baptist order, residing in and around Eldorado (Union Court House) Arkansas, a Presbytery consisting of Elders Allford, Worthington, Meek and Hargas, met on first of polite accomplishments." I would Saturday before the first Lord's day in rather that a daughter of mine should be January, 1846, for the purpose of consti- taught to read gracefully and understantuting a Baptist Church. After preach- dingly the 23d psalm, 15th of 1st Corining by brother Hargas, the Presbytery thians, Christ's Sermon on the Mount, 9th proceeded to the work before them. Letters were handed in by eight males and four females. The Presbytery expressed themselves as satisfied, after an examination into their faith, &c. The New Hampshire Confession of Faith was adopted as the faith of the body. A Constitution and Covenant were adopted, after which the desses, &c. as would cover the walls of a man woe: to succor thy tempted child; right hand of fellowship was given, and the body was pronounced, by bro. Meek, a church of Jesus Christ.

The church now met in Conference, and on motion, went into the election of officers, whereupon brother F. Courtney was elected Pastor, brethren L. Mathews and N. Yarbrough, Deacons; and brother B. R. Mathews, Clerk.

An addition of twelve or fifteen by letter is expected at an early day. Dear brethren, pray for this infant vine. A MEMBER.

JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH.—The doctrine of Justification by Faith alone is as full of encouragement to the humble as of reof a sinner is an event which is not at all crime. The most vicious, and the least vicious, are all alike condemned. The they are saved. In either case their jus- blossoms. tification is the gratuitous act of God .-We may have spent years in sin; we may have been carnal, sensual, devilish, and to every good work reprobate. This fact does not embarrass our justification, as our merits or demerits are not the ground of our pardon. Manasseh was pardoned A new Planet.—Several astronomers in no less than Enoch, and Saul of Tarsus ough for all, is the fountain which has been opened for sin and uncleanness .- A-

> To make a sermon and Christ not the main thing in it, you may call it discoursing, it is not preaching the gospel.

merican Messenger.

ARSTHWETIC. -- Au. cnowledge of arithm umeration is pecul mpart habits of pred originating in the on the powers b the juvenile memory; but, if a constant reference to the which its rules are found of instruction, to the vigor of the powers of the uni and will be of the most ea tance in every mental opera error in the Female Schools of Mobile is that they teach Arithmetic as an art, instead of demonstrating the reasons of its practical operations, as a science. I ask witness its exhibitions in arithmetic,-

GRAMMAR. - Next worder, I would rank the study of English Grammar. I hope you will, Madam, discover the remarks, that I value education only it exercises and improves the faculties of the mind.—
No department of early education gives more exercise to the member and the judgment than the science of the manner. judgment than the science of frammar.— I see daily so many young adies, who have worked ottomans and hearth-rugs, laced capes and embroided collars drawn pictures and learned a smattering of French, who cannot speak or write their mother tongue correctly, that I am much reminded of the apt illustration of Quintillian, which, as translated by Dr. Knox, reads thus: "The roofs of buildings are seen by every body, while the foundations escape notice. Things are not to be despised as little, without which great ones cannot be produced." As language is the medium of reciprocal communication, so in refined society we form our estimate of the standing and educathey use words grammatically considered, and the elegance and accuracy they and the formula of the different verbs.

READING .- If we find few among young ladies who parse and cypher badly, we find fewer who read elegantly. Mrs. Phelps, in Lectures to Young Ladies, ranks A MOTH good reading among the accomplishments. It may truly be so considered. Dr. Porter says: "Every intelligent father, who would have his son or his daughter qualified to hold a respectable rank in well-bred society, will regard it as among the very chapter of St. John, last speech of Socrates, Goldsmith's Deserted Village, the 3d chapter of Ruth, several of Harriet Newell and Madame Sevigne's Letters, than be possessed of the manual dexterity to work, in any style whatever, as many pictures of swimming swans, flying godbut is the cultivation of one of the intellectual elements of our nature-as enduring as life itself.

Mind, mind alone, bear witness earth and heaven! This living fountain in itself contains The beauteous and sublime ! Here hand

Sit paramount the graces.-AKENSIDE. A good reader has always at her command, not only a vast field of the most refined and rational enjoyment-even the whole field of literature and scienceover which she may revel, but also the ability to conduct others into it, by a way at once, the most enticing and delightful. buke to the impenitent. The justification In this respect, she possesses so enviable an advantage over common people as to affected by the amount or nature of his render it a matter of astonishment that we so seldom meet with one thus endowdegree of men's depravity may affect the liar talent, she appears among them like degree of their punishment, if they perish; the stately magnolia, towering above the but it cannot affect the manner or the vulgar trees of the forest, and shedding terms of their acceptance with God, if upon them the sweet fragrance of its

sentiments appear tame; the most burn- put on the robes of holy light the Lamb less; beauty is transformed to deformity; cy to thy child, and said his sins were forand all ornaments of style wither: and given, wert thou not there? Was it not walks marred, its fountains and statues him, with all a mother's holy dilapidated, its trees and shrubbery scat-tered, and its plants and flowers trodden down.

As the basis of good reading is a dis- lips blessed him. Blessed h tinct articulation, I wonder why teachers will come! He longs to meet thes! have let into disuse the practice of reciting aloud such pieces as the Grave, by Industry and economic Montgomery; Cowper's Poplar Field; while segacity and to Milton's Sonnet on his Blindness, dec.

ry, want of charity, and oth love, and by many of the world. But we of him who had as weighed it well, and are prepared for the regarded as the pioneer of American Mi consequences. We cannot do it without sions. Brethren from the surround Embroidery, drawing, &c. are no tems of character above described comes to a otism, or political services, have acquire the sacred ordinance, deny the Lord who bought them, and trample on his blood. He communes. Now comes the conflict. The church deals with this member, and informs him unless he ceases to commune with unbaptized persons, they will cease to commune with him; that is, will excommunicate him. He replies, what, cannot you commune with one of your own members, who occasionally communes with Paidobaptists, whereas you find no difficulty in communing with one of their members in full fellowship and habitual communion with them? Is my occasional act more reprehensible than his constant practice? no: I shall continue to commune whenever opportunity offers. This church must be silenced or become inconsistent in the extreme,; how can they punish one of their own members circumstances of higher aggravation. And if one church member may act thus so may every one; and here would be open communion, as some would have it. To prevent this result, suppose you make an example of this unruly member. It will not remove, but increase the difficulty. For as soon as he is excommunicated he may join some paidobaptist church and immediately return and commune with you as a regularly baptized paidobaptist, what then will become of your church ED. BAPTIST.

A MOTHER'S SPIRIT IN HEAVEN.

The following extract is taken from a little work by Rev. C. T. Terry, entitled "Home! or the Pilgrim's Faith Revived." published by J. P. Jewett & Co., Salem, Mass. It is but one among the many touching incidents related in this book. In speaking of the few pious people in "Home," the writer says-

One of these, a beautiful flower, in all the sweetness of its bloom, was cut down before the Christian character was ma tured, though not before intimate friends had learned to love it, and hope much from its fruit. Blessed mother! thou are among the holy ones, who stand in the presence of the Lord! If thou dost ever stop praising, and cease to strike the harp in the heavenly choir, is it not to pity huparlor as ample as a town-hall. The to wipe away the penitent tears from the after a charge by brother Worthington, former is proof undeniable of a taste, burning cheek, the cold sweat of remorse that is acquired not by art, and far excel- from the brow, and pour consolation into led by the present state of machinery; the broken heart? Are not these the work of the ministering spirits? Did not the eye of boyhood feast on the spiritual beauty of thy face, the beauty of death, when the eye, filled with rapture saw within the veil, and the spirit tasted heavenly manna, to give it vigor for its upward flight! Once thou didst recall the mind from the heavenly vision. Calling the little, the only son to thy couch, the thin wasted hand, whose soft touches is never forgotten, parted his light hair: and with many a murmured prayer thou didst invoke the orphan's God to be his father. Mother, I give him to you, train him up for God,' broke from thy dying lips. And then thou didst leave the body of death to put on immortality. Mother, is thy son forgotten, amid the blaze of the glory ed. When occasion calls forth her pecu- of the celestial city? Does not the glorious One still wear our nature? Is he not still 'touched with the feeeling of our infirmities,' and alive to human sympathies? And when the circle of earth's worship pers bow before him, does he not bid them But what a disagreeable contrast is cherish every pure emotion of our nature? presented in the performance of a bad Is a mother's love banished from heaven? reader! In her hands, the most glowing Art thou not saying to thy child, 'Hasten, ing thoughts are congealed; attic wit giveth thee, and come up hither! And becomes burlesque; satire becomes point when the Lord revealed himself, in mermunication is to inform the Convention that its, committee have not been unmindful of their duty; while at the same time, should the work of the committee have not been unmindful of their duty; while at the same time, should the work of the committee have not been unmindful of their duty; while at the same time, should the work of the committee have not been unmindful of their duty; while at the same time, should the work of the committee have not been unmindful of their duty; while at the same time, should the work of the committee have not been busily end too have been busily end too have been washed and justified and quent composition appears to as great disadvantage as would a pleasure-garden and by the Spirit of our Lord, who were with its walls overturned, its gravel-

rigue and layin

by Christians whom we his Master's cause, and to grasp the ha have examined the subject the pughly, of Jesus Christ's man-one who is justly the grossest inconsistency unless we prac- country for several miles distance hasten tice open communion, for it leads directly ed to the city to see Judson. It was a na to it, and if we practice open communion, tural, a praiseworthy feeling. The Chris we may give up our baptism, and next tian is actuated to a certain extent, by the no better test of a school's merita than to our Bible. But how does the case in same feelings and emotions as worldl point lead to open communion? The men. If those who by their valor, patri Embroidery, drawing, &c. are notable of mind: arithmetic is. It brings the mind: Baptist church on communion day, he is admitted to communion. At length a member of this chirch attends worship in a Paidobaptist congregation, it is their communion season, he hears an excellent of their entrance. It large processions sermen, delivered with much pathos, upon if their arrival is seeted by the presence the subject of charity. The orator rails and acclamations of congregated thousagainst sectarian begotry until the tenderest feelings of the Baptist are all afloat, they esteem public benefactors, and travel he weeks and loves, the table is spread, cheerfully long journeys for the pleasure and he hears solemnly announced, all who of an interview—the Christian surely may do not commune, turn their backs upon be pardoned for honoring one who has been more truly a benefactor of his species, than the most eminent patrict or statesman. One who has been the honored instrument in giving to millions, a boon of inestimable value: the invaluable, soul-saving privilege of reading in their own tongue, the Holy Scriptures, that word which has brought life and immortality to light; and which reveals a way by which ruined man can be restored to the favor of his Maker. One who for more than 30 years, with unshaken faith and steady perseverance, has labored and toiled for the good of his fellow men: enduring bonds and imprisonment patiently, not counting his life dear unto him so that he might win souls to Christ. To feel a reverence for such a man is surely a laudable feeling. To wish to see and speak to a servant of Jesus, so eminently distinfor an action which they would tolerate, guished, is a desire that accords with the or approve in another person, even under best feelings of the hear and the kindliest sensibilities of our nature

The visit of Judson has left a most sal-utary impression. Like all other truly great men, neither in private intercourse, nor in his public addresses does he ever allude to his own labors, sacrifices, or services in the mission cause. Self is wholly laid aside in speaking of wh seen and heard. Unostentatious, yet dignified and courteous in his manners, he secures the respect of all who visit him. His step is yet firm and vigorous; his hair not yet blanched by the frosts of age, and he looks as if he might yet live to spend many years of useful labor in his Master's service. Long may his valuable life be spared-and at last may he go down to the grave, like a shock of corn fully ripe, and join his beloved partners in a better

On Monday morning, Judson returned in the cars to the North, so that his visit to our city was a very brief one.

It is as impossible for a person to draw ear to God with the confidence of faith. while he lives in the love and practice of sin, as it is for a person to come to you and go from you at the same instant of time.-Ebenezer Erskine.

MEDICAL NOTICE

FTER an absence of nearly four months, I have again returned, and offer to a generous public my services in the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, on

BOTANIO SYSTEM.

I am thankful for past patronage, and hope, by close stention, to merit future calls in the various branches of

My charges are the same that they have Visit in Town, (during day.) (night,) Mileage, (during day) (night,) Full course of medicine, Obstetrical cases, Consultation, Detention all night, from : 5 to 8 00

To those at a distance I would say, my success in the continent of the diseases of females is well known in tance, suitable to any case, provided I have the symp-toms. If they are too much complicated, I would greattoms. If they are too much complicated, I would greatly prefer having the patient come to this place.

Chronic Diseases treated successfully by having the patient with me. Those who have Concers may come, and if I do not cure them the charge shall not expend the dullars; the individual paying his own heard.

I can be found, when not professionally engaged, at my office over Wm. Huntington's shop, during the day, and at my residence during the night.

STA deduction of 20 per cent for cash.

N. B.—I have un Electro-Magnetic M Marion, February 21, 1846

Periodical Library, Number 2.

tail, and remarks by the Editor.

ingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in Then suffer not passion the world, as it is called. Setting a young To darken that brow man affoat with money left him by his O! always be lovely, As loving as now; relatives, is like tying bladders under the Remember, if wicked, arm of one who cannot swim; ten chan-Or angry at play, God sees thee, dear child, ces to one he will lose his bladders and And hears thee alway. go to the bettom. Teach him to swim and he will never need the bladders. From the Christian Watchman.

"THEN ALL THE DISCIPLES PORSOON HIM AND PLED."

When men arose in scorn and power,

With spear, any stave, and sword, As if heaven's meekness would oppose. The sinful rage of earthly foca.

What ! in that fearful hour,

Did all foreake thee! Lord.

When veiled in friendship's guise,

Came fawning transport, where Once from its lips were went to rise, With thine, deep words of prayer.

Were there no thoughts burned within The soul of that dark pan of sin?

On thy majestic forms

And fled the coming storm-

Even he who on that sacred spot

For other tears may bring relief,

But when the last we love depart

Kind words may comfort bear

Had vowed till death to leave thee not.

When friends that grief may share,

Earth cannot heal the spirit's smart.

They who with thee life's journey trod.

Such was thy grief, and grief indeed,

Think, He whose death your ransom paid

Was once forsaken, scorned, betraved.

When friends who soothed in life's sweet spring

A. M. EDMONDS.

Though all earth's friendship ties be riven,

To have thee in thine hour of need-

The torch its pale light new

Oh! tell me not of grief,

Such. holy Son of God.

Such was thy lot below.

At last were first to go,

We followers of the Cross?

To Him who bere it dear,

Who vainly sorrow o'er the loss Of earthly frieudship here,

What though it add a sting,

With those blest days have flown,

Nought breaks the goiden chains of heaven. Brooklyn. N. Y. A. M. Edmont

THE MAGIC POWER OF A NAME.

BY CAROLINE ERY.

often on hearing that name pronounced.

before I found the door; and when it was

opened, I hesitated, with some sense of

seeing the loathsome object in possession

bed, seated, quite double, upon a chair

than clothed with rags, without shoes,

and her barefeet projecting through her

stockings; her face of such extraordinary

ugliness as I cannot account for, even by

age and misery. She held in her hand a

large, rusty carving-fock; her barelegs

for an answer, I was informed that a Sa-

voy cabbage, coveted many weeks with

great desire, had been that morning pur-

chased for three half-pence, and she was

it had been boiling. I adverted to her

Savoy cabbage was not soft; I thought

it never would be; but I thought I had to

deal with something more impenetrable

nearly departing soul; but what could I

Of the talisman's power of one name,

Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no mistortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources, the better.

On Sunday, 69 fishermen who had been saved from shipwreck during an awful storm, publicly returned thanks to God.

CONCERT OF MUSIC.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL CONCERT by the Pupils of the Judson Female Institute, will occur on Friday night, the 27th of February, at the Baptist church.
The second Term of Five Months, for the present scholastic year, will commence on Monday the 2d of March. This will afford a favorable opportunity for the admission of new pupils, although scholars are received at any time during the session.

M. P. JEWETT, Principal.

January 31, 1846 NOTICE.—My friends will please remember to direct their letters and communications to Marion, and by so doing they will save the postmuster of Greens-boro' the trouble of remailing them and myself of double BENJ. HODGES.

Postage. February 14, 1846 DISSOLUTION.

THE undersigned would respectfully give notice, that the late firm of JOHN M. STONE & CO. was dissolved on the 7th day of January last by mutual consent. All those who may be indebted to said firm will please come forward and pay up, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN M. STONE.

WM. HORNBUCKLE. THE undersigned being thankful for the liberal pat-I ronage extended to the late firm of John M. Stone & Co., would give notice that he has bought out the inhad a very touching experience once; it BUSINESS, and is now carrying on at the old stand, where he can always be found, ready to meet his friends was many years since, but it occurs to me

and customers, on liberal terms, with all articles usually kept in Cabinet Warehouses, and as they are of his own I went, on behalf of a visiting society, manufactory, he can warrant every article that leaves his shop.

JOHN M. STONE. to administer relief to an individual, at a his shop. February 14, 1846 certain house, in a miserable street in the neighborhood of Gray's Inn Lane. I pas-GROCERIES CHEAP for CASH. filth and wretchedness enough.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Marion and the adjacent country, that he has opened a choice FAMILY GROCERY fear as well as honor, on being directed to in the rooms formerly occupied by Thomas Chilton, Esq. and purposes to sell every article in his business as cheap as they can be had from Mobile. From a long experigo down a flight of stone steps, broken and dark, and of no very easy descent .-I knew my errand however, and that the ence in the above trade and a knowledge of the busi

case had been previously ascertained to generally, he flatters himself that he can rive general satisfaction. He is now receiving and will constantly we deserving; so'l proceeded. The place keep on hand, the following articles: was horrible : a celfar, 6 feet square, near- TRAS, Black, Gunpowder and Imperial filled up with a pallet bedstead, except Correr, Java, Rio and Havana Sugars, crushed, Loaf and Brown the space occupied by two broken chairs, CHERSE, Pine-apple and Goshen Almonds, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Citron, Cloves and a little wooden table, close to the Alspice, Pepper, Ginger, Sweet Oil, Catsups, Candles hearth. There was no perceptible light Soars, brown, Casteel and toilet but from the fire, and no air but down the Powder, Shot and bar Lead. steps: the square hole that might have

Also, a large assortment of Candies, and a variety other articles too numerous for insertion. been a window being stuffed with old rags J. S. LOCKHART. and paper, to keep out cold. All thoughts Marion, January 31, 1846. of the place, however, was banished on

NEW FIRM.

of it. I have never since beheld any thing THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken into coin the form of humanity so hideous as the partnership with them in the mercantile business, Mr. WILLIAM T. PERRY, and earnestly solicit that patigure; a painting might convey the impression I retain of it, but a description tronage to the new firm which has been so liberally given to the old. They expect in a short time to visit the cannot. It was an old woman, as she had Northern Cities, for the purpose of laying in a good crawled, or perhaps been lifted from her

spring stook.

beside the fire. She was covered, rather and they flatter themselves from their long experience in the business, to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may honor them with a call. The co-partnership bears date from the 1st instant. and the business will in future be conducted under the

firm of BROWN, FOWLERS & Co. BROWN & FOWLKES. P. S.—We would very respectfully remind our friends, particularly those who have been owing us for years,

were projected under the grate, and her that we need money to enable us to prosecute a successful business, and would take it as an especial favor if they would call at the old stand and settle their dues with head entirely bent over a saucepan that was on the fire. I took the other chair, either of us. BROWN & FOWLKES. January 31, 1846 which was not offered to me, and attempted some words of inquiry; but in vain; Dr. J. B. Moore. Lauren Upson, Esq.

MARION HOTEL.

This well known and extensive Hotel has buildings have been cularged and new rooms and furniture added, such as will now render accommowaiting till it boiled soft, with no small dations for rooms and sleeping apartisents equal, if not superior, to any hotel in the country. The proprietors impatience for the longed-for treat. I spoke of my errand to relieve her wants, have provided attentive and trusty servents. The Table hinted at worsted stockings, and suggestwill at all times be furnished with the best the market ed chicken broth, but still in vain: she did on their part shall be wanting to give such satisfaction not turn so much as a look upon me; in to those who may favor them with a call, as to induce went the fork, to try the boiling cabbage, for entertainment will always be moderate. them afterwards to continue their custom-and charges and all my answer was, the length of time

The Stables attached are of superior quality, the buildings are good, the situation dry and stry. The hostler is experienced and attentive, and it is believed his knowleondition; spoke of suffering, privation, age, death, judgment, all the common of his station. A sufficiency of the best provender will topics with which charity feels its way to the callous heart, and unwilling car. In be kept by the day, week or month, at livery stable prithe callous heart, and unwilling ear. In | be k vain, in vain: in went the fork again; the MOORE & UPSON.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

THE subscriber will continue the above business a still. What was to be done? I held in at all times be found ready and willing to accommodate my hand the rather profuse allowance that had been voted to the urgent case, for the proper expenditure of which I was responsible, as well as for the administration of something better than gold or silver, to the nearly departing soul, but which I was responsible to the urgent case, for the something better than gold or silver, to the nearly departing soul, but which I was responsible. The solution of the sound of the solution of the solutio Marios, January 24th 1846 50-ly-

LASS FFLLOWS BIL VERGALITY & Javan Br.,

Re 65 Dauphin street, Mobile
LIAVING removed to Mobile he will be pleased to
He we his old customers when they visit the city.

January 84, 1846

50-17

do! Except as a third between herself and the cabbage, she remained quite indifferent to my presence in the place.—
Seen me she had not; listened to me she had not; but as she had spoken to me, I supposed she knew that somebody was there. I hopelessly resumed my efforts, and was proceeding with my common-Bibles, Testaments, Sabbath School Books, &c., for sale at this office. January 34, 1846 place observations upon religion, when,

JESSE B. NAVE,

Factor and Commission Merchant, Respectfully tenders his services to the public, and particularly to his friends and acquaintances in Perry County, in his new undertaking—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 promptly attended to James y 24, 1846.

HATCHETT & RYAN, Factors and Commission Merchants. Monne, Ala.

Offer their services to their friends and the public generally, promising strict attention to order, and to any business entrusted to them. REFERENCES: Rev. James H. DeVotie, Marion, Perry county, Ale Rev. Thomas Chilson, E. Fagan, Esq'r. James M. Newman, Esq. Dr. C. Billingslea, Dr. S. V. Watkins, Montgomery, Ale.

Dr. N. G. Friend, Greene county, Ala. Col. G. J. S. Walker, Dallas county, Ala. Charles Lewis, Esq'r. Elder D. Peebles, Lowndes county, Ala. James Douglas, Esq'r. | Wetampka, Ala. Aaron Ready, Esq'r. | Wetampka, Ala. Gen. R. T. Brownigg, Lowndee county, Miss.

January 24, 1846. J. M. Armetro W. A. Armstrong. W. A. ARMSTRONG & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS Commerce street, Mobile, Ata.

E. K. CARLISLE, COMMISSION MERCHANT. 50-10t January 24, 1846. John D. Terrell

MAULDIN & TERRELL. COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 17 Commerce and Front streets, Mo 50-1y

January 24, 1846. GORDON & CURRY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

38 Commerce street, Mobile, Ala. REFERENCES: Basil Manly, Tuscaloosa. | Jno. Ezell, Lowndes, Miss I.M.Newman, Montgom'y. William Johnson, Selma Caleb Johnson, Conecub.

January 24, 1846. 50-1y SIMS, REDUS & HOWZE.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS We shall have ROPE and BAGGING at Marios

throughout the summer, and shall be prepared to exten any other facilities to customers, usual with commission B. F. SIMS, Clinton, Ala.

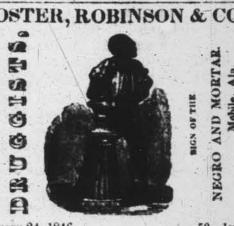
A. F. REDUS, Aberdeen, Miss. JOHN HOWZE, Perry Co., Ala. January 24, 1846. NEW DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening an entire new stock, consisting of every variety of Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods, suitable for family and plantation use-which he will dispose of as low as any house in the Southern country. A call from merchants and purcha sers generally, is respectfully solicited.

JAMES G. LANDON, Water street, HATS, CAPS, LEATHER and FINDINGS,—all of which will

I door above St. Francis street, Mobile.

COSTER, ROBINSON & CO.



FRY, BLISS & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS.

THE undersigned at their old stand, Nos. 12 and 14 Commerce street, Mobile, offer to their old friends and customers of Perry county, an abundant supply of carefully selected, choice FAMILY GROCERIES. And to their many friends, throughout Alabama and Mississippi, tender thanks for former liberal patronage, and ask a continuance of their favors, as their prices will be shaped to mutual advantage.
FRY, BLISS & CO.

N. B .- Messrs. Hendrix, Tutt & Toler, Marion, Ala will forward orders for groceries and receipt bills. January 24, 1846

FOSTER & BATTELLE,

No. 34 Commerce street, Mobile, Ala. will continue the WHOLISALIS GROOBRY Business as heretofore, at their former stand, and again pledge themselves to use their best efforts in the accommodation of those who may favor them with their pat-

ROBERT R. NANCE, (formerly of Selma,) will continue with the above house, and respectfully solicits the patronage and influence of his friends and acquain-

January 24, 1846.

THOMAS P. MILLER & CO. MPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS. Nos. 8 and 10 Commerce street, Mobile.

TAVE constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, comprising, in addition to the usual articles kept in their line, Nails, Madder, Copperas, Indigo, Epsom Salts, White Lead, Window Glass, Putty, Lamp and Linseed Oils, Ink, Wrising and Wrapommend it to all Baptist churches as worthy of their ping Paper, Matches, Axes, Alum, Salt Petre, Brimstone, Brooms, Blacking, Borax, Corks, Camphor, Cloves, Cassia, Candy, Citron, Chocolate, &c. Merchants and Planters visiting the city will find it t their interest to give us a call. January 24, 1846

SUMWALT & TEST. Book-sellers, Stationers and Blank-book Manu-

ufacturers, No. 36 Dauphin street, Mobile. CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books. Blank Books, Paper, and Stationary of all kinds, &c. January 24, 1846.

Mobile & Montgomery Weekly Packet, The Passenger Steam Boat WM. BRADSTREET.

T. MEAHER, MASTER. WILE ply weekly between Mobile and Montgomery, touching at all the princi-pal landings between the two ports. Lea-ving Mobile every Monday evening at 5 o'clock, will arrive at Montgomery every Wednesday morning; leaving Montgomery every Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock, will arrive at Selma every Thursday morning; leaving Selma at 10 o'clock, will arrive at Mo-bile every Saturday morning. This arrangement will enable her to dispense with Sunday running, as the Sab-bath will be spent in Mobile, and give passengers an opportunity of attending Divine service.

The accommodations are of superior order, with a spacious cabin and state rooms. She is also provided January 24th, 1846.

BOOTS & SHOES. ARCHIBALD STILT has removed to and Col. Lea's Law Office—and has on hand an elegant assortment of the above articles, made to order.—I will sell them low, very low, for cash. Ladies and gentlemen call, see, and fit yourselves.

Also, first rate Northern and French Call Skins, reader be made into ladies and Gentleman's Shoes and

note, according to the latest fashion. Manon, Jan. 20th, 1846.

9 00 Retail, large size, 75 cents each; small size 62 1-2

The Baptist Hymn Book is furnished to chunerchante and others, at the following prices:
Large size, stereotype edition, per doz. \$6.00
Handsomely bound

DOHOMERED ARUS BROTTHERS. WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS No. 24 Dauphin street, Mobile.
Having of late received, in addition to

Gold Pone with Gold Pen and Pencil Cases Gold and Silver Spectacles, Gold Thimbles Gold Poncils, Gold Guard and Fob Chains

JOHN K. RANDALL,

ecords, assessors and tax collectors' books, made at short

notice and to any pattern.

Foreign and Domestic Stationary in great variety.

Merchants, Traders, Teachers, Parents, Planters an

all others who may need either Books or Stationary, are

ionable assortment of MILLINERY Goods consisting part of Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets, of the Gipse

will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Dages Making, in all its branches, and of the tasti

HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.

At the sign of the Golden Hat,

On hand and receiving a large supply of Genta Beaver, Moleskin, and Russa Hats, &c., &c., with a varie-

ty of Gents and Youth's Caps. Also, on hand, a few Ladies' Silk Velvet Riding Caps, with every variety of Infant's Silk Velvet—to which the attention of purcha-

BOOTS AND SHOES.-We have Ladies' and Gen-

themen's of great variety; all of which will be sold low, at 58 Water st. Mobile.

H. GRIFPING.

IT P. S.—The subscriber can accommodate Boarde

D. TILLOTSON,

chased in any Northern City. My stock of Boots and

Shoes are manufactured expressly for Retailing, and are

warranted to be as good as can be found in any Store in the United States. All I would ask is that, before ma-

king their purchases. Planters and Merchants will look

Also, a large and complete assortment of Hats and

Caps, made of the best materials and in the latest styles.

Oak and Hemlock Leether, and Calf Skins, Marocco and Lining Skins, Boot and Shoe Trees, Shoe Thread, Lasts, Boot Cord and Web, Galloons, Knives, Shoe Nails,

Pegs, Peg Cutters, Rasps, Hammers, Pinchers, Awis,

&c. &c. Also, a large assortment of Travelling Trunks,

Valises Wallets, Carpet Bags, &c. My manufactured

Goods are made expressly to my order, and will be sold at the lowest New-York prices for Cash.

BOARDING HOUSE,

BY MRS LOUISA A. SCHROEBEL

MRS. S. respectfully informs her friends and acquaint

(formerly occupied by Mrs. Shepherd,) where she will be

happy to accommodate all who may be pleased to pat-ronize her. The house is large and roomy, and conveni-

ent to the business part of the city. For further information, apply to Messrs. Foster & Hattelle, No. 34 Com-

THE BAPTIST HYMN BOOK

A NEW collection of Hymns, designed for the Baptist Churches in the United States.

The Baptist Hymn Book stands unrivalled

collection of Hymns, batter suited to the wants of the Baptist Churches, than that of any collection ex-

This Book has received more commendations by As-

sociations, Churches, Pastors, and individuals, than any

other collection of Hymns in the language, and is em-

cution of the work, constitute it DECIDEDLY the best

Hymn Book ever chiered to the denomination in the

West and South. As an evidence of our preference for

patronage, both on account of its superior merits, and

Done by order of the Church, at a meeting for busi-

The Long Run Association had at its last meeting, pas-

Resolved, unanimously, that the Baptist Hymn Book, ublished by Elder W. C. Buck, is calculated, in a

nigh degree, to promote christian devotion, and is spe-

cially adapted to christians in the Western and South-

era States; and it is earnestly recommended to church-

es and individuals to adopt it, and bring it into general

Resolved, that we cordially approve of the Baptist Hymn Book, edited by Elder W. C. Buck, of Louis-

ville, Ky; and we recommend it to the patronage of the

tice; The Elk Hern Association, at its sixty-first annual

Resolved, That we recommend to the churches com-posing this Association, the Baptist Hymn book, pub-lished in Louisville, by the Rev. W. C. Buck.

suitable work of the kind that has come

ination, and to the world at large, as the most

The Sulphur Fork Association passed the following

W. W. GARDNER, Moderator.

Committee.

he moderate price at which it is offered.

JOHN HANBOUGH.

sed the following resolutions :

JOHN WILLIS,

· L. W. Duruy

W. W GARDINER,

phatically the standard book of the denon-

No. 36, St. Louis st., Mobile.

Has just returned from the North, with a

No. 42 Dauphin Street, Mobile,

at low rates, at his House, 21 Government st. H. G.

ner, and on the most reasonable terms. January 24th, 1846.

January 24th, 1846.

January 24th, 1846.

January 24th 1846.

MRS. HOLMES would inform her friends and

44 DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILS.

58 Water street, Mobile

50-ly.

January 24, 1846

January 24, 1846

For the aplantid Imparial Press on which our P zis now worked off, and the hountiful Type which canbles us to present to our readent this elegant, sheet, we are indebted to the gentleman manual above. Mr. Bacous: is a Boulandler and Stationer, and Reope an extensive nesetment of Law, Medical, School, Religious and Miscollaneous Busin. Also, Paper, Quilla and every article needed in Schools. His series of School Books is decidedly the best over effered in Alabana. He furnishes us with Printing Paper of superior quality. All abstraces and surreless are surreless at a small arvance on N. Your reson. The integrity, urbanity and liberality of Mr. Brooks, in our transactions with him, render it our duty to make this public expression of our high respect and superior.

The Propagyons of the All. RV. their former assortment, a good and well selected stock of GOLD AND SILVER Duplez, Lever and Lapine Watches, Diamond Rings and Pine Rich Stone Cames and Enamelled Bracelets and Pi

Gold Poncils, Gold Guard and Fob Chains
Silver Spoons, Knives, Forks, Cups, Ladies, &c.
Fine plated Casters, Candicaticks and Waiters
Jappaned Waiters, Silver Curd Cases
Rifle and Shot Gun connected, Double Barrel Gums
Revelving Pistols, Fine Table and Pocket Cutlery
Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, CardCases,
Bequet Holders, Military Goods, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.
Comprising a good assortment of goods usually kept
in our line of business, which we offer to our friends and
the public on favorable terms. Persons visiting the city
are respectfully invited to call.

N. B.—Watches and time pieces repaired, cleaned,
and warranted. Jewelry cleaned and repaired in a
workmanlike manner. Canes mounted. Engraving
done with neutuess and desputch. Old gold and silver
wanted. LEWIS COLBY. Wholesale and Retail Publisher, Bookseller and STATIONER, No. 122 Nassau street, NewYork, TULLER AND WAYLAND ON SLAVERY,—

FULLER AND WAYLAND ON SLAVERY.—

Domestic Slavery considered as a Scriptural Institution; in a Correspondence between the Rev. Richard Fuller, D. D., of Beaufort, S. C., and the Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D.; of Providence, R. I.

Let no one say, "I have read enough on this subject. It fills a place never before occupied—a calm, candid, and very able discussion of the subject in a Christian-like manner. No one should be without it, as it will long be a book of reference.

"This is the best specimen of controversial writing on slavery, or any other subject, we have ever read. The kind and Christian spirit that pervades the entire work, is a beautiful commentary on the power of the Guspel. This discussion is complete, and whoever reads it need read nothing more, to enable him to form a correct view of the subject in question."—Lath. Observer.

It is handsomely executed, and put at a low price.—In pamphlet 37½ cents single—\$6 per dozen—and in cloth 50 cents—254 pages, 18mo. For sale by LEWIS COLBY, 122 Nussau-st., N. York. Stationer and Blank-book Manufacturer. No. 44 Water-street, Mobil OFFERS for sale, on accommodating terms, a com-plete and extensive assortment of Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books—Account Books of all sizes constantly on hand, or made to order, of a superior quality of paper and binding.

D State and County Officers can have their dockets

192 Numau-st., N. York.

January 24, 1846

Portrait of Doctor Judson. requested to call and examine the stock and articles. FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

EWIS COLBY & CO. have in process of engraving a portrait of this pismeer among American missionaries. As his stay in this country is likely to be short, only a few comparatively will be able to see him.—
These whe are denied that pleasure will be happy to see the above announcement, and all will desire to possess a likeness of such a man. L. C. & Co. wishing to suit the taste and ability of all interested in Dr. Judson, will be taste and ability of all interested in Dr. Judson, will be the contract of the customers, that she has on hand a large and Fashpublish both a Steel Engraving and a Lithographic Print. Both will be in the best style of art, of a suitaand Cottage shapes—Tuscan, Straw, Neapolitan and Cicely Bonnets, of Gipsey and half Gipsey shapes.—A large assortment of French Capes, Caps, Collars and Chimezets—Thread Laces, Ribbons, &c.,—all of which styles. All persons favoring Mrs. H. with their orders, may depend on having them executed in the best man-

Prices: Lithograph on good paper 0 25
ditto, early impressions on fine board 0 50 Steel Engraving on good plate paper 1 00 ditto, India Prof impressions 2 00 As pirated likenesses of Judson of an inferior character have been published without Dr. Judson's consent, purchasers will be careful to see that they get those

bearing the following imprint: "Published for the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, by Lewis Colby & Co., New York.

Also, to accompany above, a TRIBUTE TO JUD-SON, being a sketch of his life, poems by various au-thors, and other interesting matter, which is furnished gratis to purchasers of the steel engraving.

Agents are wanted in every town, village and church who should apply immediately to the publishers, (per paid).

LEWIS COLBY & CO.,

122 Nameu-street, New York. February 7, 1846

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE, Marion, Ala. TDARENTS AND GUARDIANS are respectfully I invited to notice the very superior advantages offered in this SEMMARY, to young LADES who propose to become truly accomplished in Vocal and Instrumental

At the head of this Department is Mr. D. W. CHASE. distinguished Professor of the art. He is assisted by Mr. W. H. Hayrond, well known as a highly successful Teacher of Vocal Music; and by Mrs. Crieste Hay-rond, late of Mobile, whose knowledge of the Science and skill in bringing forward her pupils are equalled only by the delicacy of her taste, the surpassing richness of her voice, and the unrivalled brilliancy of her execution. The services of another accomplished Lady are engaged, in case they should be needed

As the arrangements for Music, in the Institute, now nearly approach the highest possible standard of excel-lence, it is but justice to the Public as well as to the Institution, that a brief statement of the plan of Instruction should be submitted. Prof. Chage has reduced the whole business of teachances, that she has removed to the above house.

ng in his department, to a rigidly scientific and philosophical system. In this system several prominent features are worthy of notice. I. All the members of the institution have a daily

exercise in Vocal Music. II. THE whole School is divided into CLASSES, which are taught on the plan of Pestalozzi. This plan secures a careful analysis of the various departments, and the

combination of theory and practice. III. The Lectures, Illustrations and Practice on the Pestalozzian system, receiving strict attention, would naure a rapid advancement without additional study. IV. Much time is devoted to exercises adapted to

train the ear and the voice, and to impart an easy and brilliant execution.

V. In addition to regular private lessons, Piano p

pils receive instruction in classes, and a thorough and familiar knowledge of the rudiments is communicated. VI. Young ladies pursuing the prescribed course of musical instruction, sequire the difficult art of READING Music,-doing this with as much facility as they could

read a newspaper.

VII. The pupils are instructed in Marching to Music and in Calisthenic Exercises, which are so arranged as to constitute a useful and pleasing auxiliary in making Of the Baptist Hymn Book, by the Shelbyville Baptist After careful examination, and several months usage, we take pleasure in bearing testimony to the merits of the Baptist Hymn Book, compiled by the Rev. W. C. These exercises also promote health and cheerfulness, and confer an ease, grace and polish of manners which Buck. The work evinces great labor and research, and an ardent desire to promote the glory of God and the comfort of his saints. The purity and variety of its hymns, the judicious arrangement and convenience of reference, and the excellent material and neat exe-

the Danging Master cannot give.

VIII. A Class is formed of the most advanced pupils for the study of Thonough Bass, or the Science of Harmony. A knowledge of this is indispensable to correct performances on the Organ and Æolian Piane. It also enables the possessor to compose and arrange music, and to detect errors in the productions of others. It may here be remarked, that this abstruce, yet most

mportant branch of Musical Science is usually taught only by eminent Professors of the art, ladies not generally pretending to such attainments as to be able to give instruction in it.

It also deserves consideration, that not in this highest department of the science alone, but at every step of the pupil's course, the instruction imparted by competent Gentlemen is justly considered far more valuable than that given by a Lady, however accomplished. Proof of this is found in the fact, that the salaries of distinguished Professors are three or four times as large as those obtained by the best Female Teachers; and in the further well-known fact, that these ladies themselves are taught by gentlemen. Music scholars in this Institution, therefore, enjoy all the advantages which the Teachers of other Institutions have ever enjoyed.

Such are the peculiar facilities afforded for the study of Music in the Judson, under a greater number of able

and experienced Teachers than can be found in any other Seminary in the South-West other Seminary in the South-West
It will be recollected, that the ENTIRE EXPENSES of a young lady pursuing the highest English Studies, and Music with all the above advantages, are only \$225 a year; that is, for BOARD, TUITION, BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

M. P. JEWETT, Principal.

ALABAMA FEMALE ATHENÆUM.

THE subscribers, as a committee of advisement, it relation to the ATHEN EUN, in Tuskalosse, doesn it Resolved, That the Association recommend to the churches, the adoption of the Eaptist Hymn Book, as suitable to the wants of the denomination.

The Salein Association, at its annual meeting, held at Elizabethtown, Ky., Aug., 1845, passed the followwhat they have seen of their methods both of instruc-tion and discipline.

They can, with all candor, recommend the Institution to their friends and the public, as worthy of general con-

fidence and petromage.

B. Manle,
Berl Whiteheld,
Jan Guild,
H. W. Collign. In addition to the names above mentioned, the Pripal would refer to the following gentlemen, Minister this place, Rev. E. B. WHITE, Freshyterian Church Riv. J. C. REENERS, Methodist Church Riv. Top. COURTS, Englist, Church, Trocapoors, Jun. 24th, 1648. [(D)原序(B)置例的原因以约束证。

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION. REV. J. HARTWELL, B. D. ROV. S. LANDINGT, M. A. S. S. SHERMAN, M. L. W. L. MONDEY.

It is the compact of the lambde of the lambd

For the benefit of these whom age, means or plainte, may remain a classical common improviously, attention is public to the highest English beauty Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c. course of Mathematics is anyomity recommended tures are also delivered on the Natural Sciences a

panied with experiments.

Classical Department.—The same of study in this department is as thorough and complete as that persent in any other institution. The text-books used are of the most approved character. There are, at the persent time, two regular Collegiate Classes, and others will be formed as soon as the circumstances of the institution.

will permit.

Theological Department of Physicial standents are directed in such course of English. Classical and Theological studies as the circumstances and acquirements of each may demand. As the leading deject of such students is to preach the Gaspel, as their studies will be directed in such a way as in give them a correct knowledge of truth, unbiassed as much as peasible, by human authority, and ability to communicate the same with elearness, facility and force.

Teams—Examparions.—The Academic year commences on the first Monday in October, and conside of one academ of ten mouths, which is divided into two terms of five months each. There is but one regular, (except a week during Christman balidays) which embraces the months of August and September. In consequence of this arrangement, pupils can be with this friends during the unhealthy season. The examinations are two, one before the Christman rocces, the other at the expiration of the Spring term.

expiration of the Spring term.

BUILDINGS, &c.—A large and commediens edifice is now in process of erection, which will contain Chapel, Laboratory, Recitation Recent, Dermiteries for fits-

ble size for framing, and both will be copies of an excellent painting by Harding. The painting was procured by the Baptist Board of Foreign Afissions, the publication is made under their direction, and to the cause of missions is secured a perpetual interest in the same.

The Lithagraph is now ready; 9 by 11 inches in size; and is accurate and beautiful. The Steel Engraving is a line engraving in the highest style and of the same size. It is the nearest approach that art can make to the original, and is most suitable to be framed for the parlor and preserved as a memente. dente, &cc.

The following are the RATES OF TUTTION, BOARD, &C. Languages and Higher English (per term,) Preparatory, from Incidentals,

Board, (including room, weshing, &c., &c.,) at from \$12,00 to \$13,00 per month. In the Thrological Department, turned in charm E. D. KING, President. WM. Honnsuckle, Sec'ry.

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

[Number of Pupils present last year 172.]
THE FOURTEENTH TERM, SEVENTH YEAR, of the Institution, under the same Principal Proc. MILLO P. JEWETT, will commence on West may, the led day of October next, with the usual large and efficient corps of experienced and accomplished American Teach-

This Seminary embraces, first, a rement for small children; secondly, the including a Preparatory Department, and the nior, Junior, Middle, and Senior Class a

Remarks.—Particular attention is given to Bose Spelling and Defining, throughout the whole course. The art of Compositon is taught methodically, or Inductive System, and with great success.

A hulf hour, every day, is devoted to Pennson.

All pupils are taught Vocal Music without charge. The l'estaloggian method is pursued with the most of

isfactory results. It is not expected that all Pupils will pur course requisite to obtain a Diploma. Young ladice may enter the Institute at any time, and pursue such studdies 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 Partial Course The course prescribed for these who aspire to the Trustees being desireus to make thorough and finished

APPARATUS.—The Institution is furnished with a val-uable Apparatus for illustration in Natural Philosophy. Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, &c. It is also presi-ded with a large collection of Maps, Atlasse and Charles

ded with a large collection of Maps, Attanse and Charac-The Library—Contains the most important works in Ancient Classical and Modern English Literature, as also in History, Antiquities, Biography, &c.

The Seminary Entrice—Is a splendid building, fan-ished in a style of convenience, taste, and elegance, rarely surpassed; and furnishing accommodations for 150 or 200 students. It compies 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 pupil learns

Rates of Tuition, &c. PER TERM OF FIVE MONTH Primary Department, 1st Division,

Preparatory Department, and all English through the whole course, : Music on the Piane and Guitar, (each,) Use of Instrument : : : Ornamental Needle Work. Drawing and Painting, Wax-work, per lesson, ; ; ; ; French, German & Italian, (either or all,) Latin, Greek and Hebrew, (do Boans, per month, including fuel, lights, was

&c.) per term of five months, Use of Library, per ansum, From the above rates, it will be seen that the price of Board and Tuition has been SERATE REDUCED. On the studies indispensable to graduation, the reduc-tion is one fourth from former prices. The aumana reduction, in all the studies, is about Twenty Fin. carr. Thus, at a moment of the highest prosperity to the In-stitute, the Trustees have brought down the expenses to a level with "THE TIMES," and the houses of the in-stitution are now within the reach of the nonmanily of

LT Board and Tuition will be payable, our MALF IN ADVANCE, for each term of five months; the balance of

Tuition must be paid from the time of a to the close of a term—no deduction except at

Cretion of the Principal.

Each young lady must furnish her own towels. LF No young LADY WILL BE PERMITTED TO RES

HER DIPLOMA, UNTIL ALL HER MILES ARE SEPTEMB

N. B.—The entire expenses of a young budy, puting English studies only, will be \$145,50 a young Board and Tuition.

Two Hundard and Twenty Prog Decrate, parameter will cover all charges for Board, Taition, Beand Stationary, for a young lady proving the highest English branches, and Music on the common and the Æolian Piane.

GEN. EDWIN D. KING, Pro JOHN LOCKHARY WM. N. WYATT.

FOR CASH.

August 9th, 1845.