

From the New-York Observer. THE SELF-RUINED.

BY PROFESSOR ALDEN.

"Margaret, my daughter," said Mrs. Barton, "I wish for your company this morning."

"Where are you going, mother?" replied Margaret.

"I'm going to Mrs. Osborn's."

"I should like to go there, if I can do any good."

Now this was hardly spoken in sincerity by Margaret, for she had some objects of her own to accomplish that morning; and in consequence was somewhat indisposed to accompany her mother, in her visit of mercy. Mrs. Barton noticed this indisposition, but said nothing about it, simply remarking, "perhaps if you cannot do good, you may get good by going."

Margaret made an effort, and laid aside her unwillingness, and prepared cheerfully to accompany her mother.

It was a cold November morning. The surface of the ground was frozen, and the wind whirled the dry leaves along the path. Margaret wrapped her cloak closely about her, and pressed briskly onwards, with some emotions of thankfulness, that she was prepared for the cold of the approaching winter.

They turned down a narrow lane in the outskirts of the village, and knocked at the door of a small and decayed dwelling. No voice was heard bidding them enter. After knocking several times, Mrs. Barton lifted the rude latch, and entered, followed by her daughter.

In front of the large fireplace, in which a few brands were smoking, sat an aged woman, scantily dressed, with her face buried in her hands, and her elbows supported by her knees. Her hair was grey; and as it had escaped from the confinement of the comb, and hung around her neck, it led one to suppose that she was a maniac. She did not raise her head, or in any way take notice of the fact that some one had entered the room.

Mrs. Barton stopped for a moment, and gazed upon the bent form before her, while a tear gathered in her eye. Margaret drew closely to her side, and gave her a look, clearly indicating that she was alarmed.

"How are you, this morning?" said Mrs. Barton, seating herself on a rude stool, by the side of the woman, while Margaret held back to be near the door, in case anything should happen, to render flight expedient.

"I'm as bad as I can be," replied the woman, after some time, in a harsh tone of voice. "If it does you any good to know it, you know it."

"I came here to see if I could not be of some service to you," said Mrs. Barton, in a very kind and sympathizing voice. "I have heard of your loss. What can I do for you?"

"You can't do nothing for me, and I don't want nothing done for me. I want to be by myself."

During this time she had not raised her face from her hands. Margaret made motions to her mother for leave to withdraw, but without effect.

"I should be glad to comfort you, if I knew how," said Mrs. Barton.

"It's for folks like you," said she, raising her head, and giving Mrs. B. a very fierce look, "to talk about comfort, who have good houses, and enough of all things, and friends and children around you. What comfort is there for me, starving in this hovel, and all that I had to love, in the bottom of the sea? I tell you I've lost my all! I know he was not what he ought to have been; but he was my child, my only child, and I loved him as I did my eyes; and he is gone, gone to the bottom of the waters; and what else is there left for me in this world? I don't care what becomes of me."

She buried her face again in her hands, and swayed backwards and forwards, and seemed determined to pay no more attention to what was said to her. Mrs. Barton addressed a few more sympathizing words to her, and repeated several religious truths adapted to her case, and took her leave, telling her she would send her some food. The sufferer allowed her to depart, without expressing the slightest acknowledgment of her kindness.

Margaret was in haste to leave the house; and at first looked backwards frequently, to see if they were not pursued. When they had reached what she regarded a safe distance, she said, "Mother, what a dreadful woman Mrs. Osborn is, and yet I pity her." The tears which had been previously restrained by fear, now found their way to her eyes.

"She is greatly to be pitied," replied Mrs. Barton. "She has great afflictions, and no consolations. News came last night that her son was lost overboard at sea."

"I was afraid to see and hear her. Is she not almost crazy?"

"She is pretty near what may be called wild with grief. It is dreadful to suffer what she suffers, and have no God to go to."

"Would not the Lord hear her if she were to pray?"

"The Lord is nigh to all that call upon him; but she feels no disposition to call upon him."

"Can we not do something for her?"

"We can pray for her, and treat her with sympathy and kindness."

"But she won't let you; how she talked to you?"

"We must not be weary in attempting

to do good. We can send her some food, and call on her again, after a little time; and perhaps her feelings will have become a little softened, so that she may listen to words of instruction and consolation."

"Was she always such a wicked creature as she now is?"

"Certainly not; you know that the evil grows worse and worse. I knew her when she was young. She was then very pretty. She was always at meeting on the Sabbath, and with the exception of the fact that she was disposed to give a little too much indulgence to her high spirits, she was as well behaved a girl as any of us. Her prospects for a happy life were as fair as those of any of us. If any one had told her, then, that she would be the wretched, hardened inmate of a hovel, she would not have believed it possible."

"How did it come about?"

"When she was about sixteen, there was a revival in the place, and a large number of the young people were interested in it. She was very deeply affected. But just at that time, she became acquainted with a fine looking young man who had just come into the place, and who took it upon him to sneer at the revival as the result of priestcraft and delusion. Maria, for that is her name, was warned of her danger in associating with him; but her vanity, if not her affections were interested, and she would not give him up. Her solicitude on the subject of salvation at length became so great that she resolved that she would cease to receive his visits. She would see him once more, and then give her mind wholly to the concerns of eternity till the great matter was settled. She saw him once more, and was persuaded to go with him to a scene of amusement on the very evening on which a meeting for inquiries was appointed. After that her seriousness was at an end. She married Osborn and conformed to his habits of life. He never allowed her to attend church, or to read the Bible. In a few years he became a common drunkard, and led her a most wretched life. Her only son left home when he was fourteen, and spent very little time there afterwards. Osborn died about seven years ago. Yesterday, as I told you, the news of her son's death reached her."

"Then she used to be one of your companions when she was young?"

"Yes, I have often tried to do her good, but hitherto without success."

"You don't mean to give up now?"

"By no means. When we get home, I shall ask you to take some food to her, and I shall call there again this evening."

"Mother, I had rather not go there alone."

"There is no danger whatever. I know it is not pleasant to go there, but where would there be any room for the exercises of self-denial, if we went only on pleasant errands of benevolence?"

"I'll go, mother."

"And remember, who hath made your home to differ from that abode of misery; and remember the great danger there is in trifling with serious impressions. It is quite possible that her consenting to go to that place of amusement when her conscience told her she ought to go to the meeting for inquiry was the act that made her wretched for time, and it is to be feared, will make her so for eternity."

BIBLES FOR THE INDIANS.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following communication from the Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society. God is pouring down copious showers of mercy upon the Choctaw nation; and we trust these copies of the Scriptures will go to them accompanied with his special blessings.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY,
New York, Oct. 26, 1846.

Rev. Wm. C. Buck, President of the American Indian Mission Association, Louisville, Ky.

DEAR BROTHER—We have the pleasure of informing you highly esteemed body, of a donation from our Board, of twenty-five Bibles, and a hundred Testaments, (the latter of various sizes), to the American Indian Mission Association, for the use of brother Ramsay D. Potts, among the Choctaw nation. The application came to us through our beloved brother S. H. Cone, D. D., and was cheerfully responded to, from the deep interest which we all take in everything that concerns the evangelization of the aboriginal races of our country.

The books above-mentioned have been forwarded to brother Potts, in a box, containing other things, of which brother Cone will give you an account. May the Lord attend their distribution, with his special blessing, and abundantly prosper your Association, in its efforts to do good.

Respectfully and affectionately,
Wm. H. Wyckoff, Cor. Sec'y.

Accompanying the above communication, we received a letter from Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D., in which he says:—"With these Bibles and Testaments, the First Baptist Church of New York, under my pastoral care, has sent two boxes of clothing, blankets, books, etc., appraised at \$33, to be disposed of as brother Potts may deem best. The articles, I trust, will all be found useful; and will at least show that where I preach, the Indians are not forgotten.—Banner and Pioneer.

LETTER FROM REV. W. COLTON, U. S. N.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter of the Rev. Walter Colton, from Monterey, California, to a gentleman of this town, which, we doubt not, will be read with interest.—Amherst Express.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONGRESS,
Monterey, Cal., July 29, 1846.

My dear Brother—Though it is now past midnight, and the ship which takes our mail, is to sail at daybreak, yet I must hurry off a line to you. My last letter was dated at Callao, in Peru. We ran from that place to the Sandwich Islands, in twenty-eight days' the distance is more than twice as great as that from New York to Liverpool! Tremendous sailing! We had no gales, but a splendid aft wind, which pushed us ahead two hundred and forty miles a day! As we crossed the equator there were showers in a deluge; and it was hot almost beyond endurance. We saw no land, met no ship, but enormous whales threw up their water spouts around us. I was delighted with the Sandwich Islands; they are as wild as the cones of their extinguished volcanoes, which still tower toward heaven, and frown in savage grandeur on the sea. The Missionaries were very hospitable and attentive to us. We visited all their schools, and were highly delighted. They are doing an immense amount of good. I spoke in their great stone church, to some three thousand persons, on the christian sympathy felt in the United States for them; and then told them Commodore Stockton was present, and I hoped he would consent to address them. He was sitting by the side of the king, and came forward and spoke for an hour, with fervency and effect, on the benefits of the christian religion, etc. The king and high chief came up at the close, and thanked us for our addresses. We raised two hundred dollars on board our ship, to aid the seamen's chaplain at the port of Honolulu, and sailed for this port, which we reached in twenty-three days: the distance is nearly three thousand miles. Here we found all California in a state of insurrection, and our flag flying over Monterey. We have taken possession of this place, and its splendid bay of San Francisco. General Castro, who commands the Mexican forces here, has withdrawn his troops into the south. Commodore Stockton has just dispatched the ship of war Cyane, with Captain Fremont and his two hundred riflemen on board, to cut off his retreat, and we are to engage him as he comes north. When he is taken, California will have rest: we will establish a republican government of our own, and petition to come into the Union. The palace of Monterey is in our hands, and I have been appointed an alcalde—that is judge. I have a good associate, who has read law a little; and we sit on all criminal cases that are to be tried. Our decisions will not, probably, rival those of a Mansfield, in learning. We go for unsophisticated justice.

There is a deep interest among a large section of our crew, on the subject of religion. It commenced two months back, in my Bible class, and extended to others. I now hold a prayer meeting three evenings in the week, in a retired and very convenient apartment of our ship, and usually meet there about sixty sailors: about thirty of them have become hopefully pious. I invite them to pray and speak to the others; which they do with great fervency. Some new one comes in almost every evening, and kneeling down, asks to be prayed for. Among the converts are some of the best seamen in our ship. Several of the officers have attended. Our meetings have no opposition from any quarter. This is the work of the good Spirit, and may he remain among us. I am the only chaplain out here, and officiate alternately on board the Congress and the frigate Savannah. My duties as alcalde do not interfere with my regular services on the Sabbath, though they are very onerous. I have, besides, my journal to keep; so I have no time to rest; but my health, with all this, is pretty good.

Your affectionate brother,
WALTER COLTON.

THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY.—

Letters from Constantinople speak of a victory North American diplomacy has obtained in that city. Dr. Schmidt, an American Missionary at Erzeroum, was lately treated in a very improper manner. Mr. Carr, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, at the Porte, addressed a very energetic note to the Divan, and demanded, very categorically, and with a threat of North American cannon, immediate indemnification and satisfaction for this American citizen. The Porte seemed to have no mind to become acquainted in this manner with the American men-of-war, and ordered the Pacha of Erzeroum immediately to pay to Dr. Schmidt the required indemnity of £200, and to put in prison twelve of the rioters who had so ill treated the missionary. Brother Jonathan has learned from his elder brother, John Bull, how such matters are most easily settled.—Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

A Mechanic of Baltimore has improved on the paddle-wheel, by which the Atlantic may be crossed in 6 days.

"OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG."

Another doctrine, most corrupt and destructive, is couched in the captivating popular terms, "Our country, right or wrong." Our country! that dear phrase has pushed this sentiment into the creed and speeches of men, who if they live long, will deeply blush that they have ever adopted. It is truly a matter of surprise and astonishment, that it should be advanced and advocated in the nineteenth century. Never was there a despot upon a throne who acted on a lower principle, and if fully acted on, would invest our rulers with all the power which can possibly belong to a human government. Napoleon Bonaparte at one time held a power which actually rocked the world, and seemed as if it would soon be asking for another world to rock. But the President of the United States, if the doctrine in question prevail, has an equal authority. If he have not equal power, it is simply because his personal energies are less, or the nation he presides over is inferior. He, the man of destiny, declares war with cotemporary nations, and instantly every town and city of France, and every subjugated kingdom, espouses the quarrel, right or wrong. They vote subsidies; they pour forth their gallant legions into the ranks of war. Precisely this would occur here under a President, whom we imagine our constitution has deprived of nearly all independent authority. This doctrine, made rife among the people, takes away all boundaries from his power.

Suppose our government secretly connives at an extensive piracy on the coast of Cuba, so as to involve this nation in a war with Spain. "Our country, right or wrong," echoes and re-echoes through the land. Men and arms and money are ready for the conflict. A patriot army from the State of New York, through the neglect or pretended ignorance of our public authorities, invades Canada, and occasions a war with England. "Our country, right or wrong!" Sustain the government; fight out the war; by taxes load the people with a cursing debt of millions; fill the land with widows and orphans; raise an army by conscription if need be! What tyrant ever wished for or possessed greater power? What government ever had the resources of the people more at control, for any projects of ambition or conquest? It is alleged, we ought to repel invasion, and defend our soil and our homes, even though it be the folly and wrong of our rulers which have provoked the aggression. The simple question in such cases is this: Is the movement of the enemy upon us right or wrong? If right, then our effort to prevent, or repel it, is unjust and wicked; if wrong, such an effort to repel it is right, and our watchword is, "Our country right," not "right or wrong." Never, never, are we to support her in the wrong. It would be a monstrous wickedness. "Our country, right or wrong!" It was not the principle which separated the colonies from the mother country.—Our noble fathers! thanks to God, they never uttered such a doctrine; they never acted on such a principle. Our efforts at independence would have met the contempt of the world, our republic died in its cradle. The effect of such a principle on general morals is fatal. Right or wrong! The very announcement intimates a confounding of moral distinctions, an abandonment of the holy injunctions of the Bible, and the adoption of the codes of robbers and thieves.

Rev. Dr. White, in Bib. Repository.

THE YOUNG LANDLORD.—

One of the best and soundest lawyers that ever sat on the bench of Massachusetts, was Judge P.—. He was always distinguished for the urbanity of his manners, and the true benevolence of his spirit; and the story I have now to relate, forcibly illustrates this characteristic.

Judge P. was raised in Barnstable, and at the time we refer to, assisted his mother, as much as possible, in keeping a country inn; a mode of subsistence to which she was driven by the death of her husband.

One evening a way-worn traveller, armed with a bundle suspended from a cane, entered the inn, and asked for something to eat. His dress was not calculated to impress a beholder with any vast idea of wealth; but rather of one who lived by travelling on foot, and begging a night's lodging from benevolent innkeepers. Mrs. P. cast a glance at the traveller, and seeing his shabby coat, formed a pretty accurate estimate of his ability to pay for whatever might be furnished him.

She left the room, to examine her larder, and in a short time returned, and having set before him a very well pickled bone of beef, went out of the room, at the same time saying to her son, "John, it will be worth about twenty cents."

Our traveller attacked the beef, and after some time, having perfectly macerated it, he arose and asked John how much was to pay.

"Well," said John, "mother thought it would be worth about twenty cents to pick that bone, and I think so too; here's the money," and he generously handed the traveller a pistareen.—Spirit of the Times.

There is not on record an instance of loss of life in a house or vessel where a metallic lightning rod was attached.

BENEVOLENCE.

Do you believe it?

"It is a little thing to give
A cup of water to the poor;
Or spare a morsel to relieve
A famished stranger at the door."

If so, give and make happy. The cold begins to pinch, but you are snug and warm. How fares your neighbor? Who is my neighbor?

"It is he
Who shivers at thy door;
Who pines in abject poverty,
Whose days of strength are o'er."

Will you assist him? Hug not your riches with the miser's grasp—that pitiful wretch who, as Blair says, is first starved in this world, then damned in that to come. But open your hearts, drop your arms, and speak out, "Here, friend, is something to assist you."

Are there no orphans who are ill provided against the cold? To whom does that little boy belong, who has just passed down the street, with his toes out of his shoes, and his elbows protruding?

He is a
"tender orphan child,
With scant and meagre fare;
On whom no friend e'er kindly smiled,
Who has no mother's care."

Ran and speak to him. Invite him to your house, and look up some old clothes and shoes. They will be of incalculable service to him.

Poor widows and destitute old men—Have you none in your neighborhood? Have they plenty of food and clothing? Are their houses comfortable? Will they keep themselves warm the coming winter? Look at your wood-piles. Can't you spare a few armfuls? Don't give to make yourselves popular; don't spread abroad your liberality in the public prints, but give heartily and cheerfully. He who remembers the poor, will not be forgotten in that day when the Almighty makes up his jewels.—Portland Tribune.

HOW TO GET ALONG WITH NEIGHBORS.—

I once had a neighbor, who, though a clever man, came to see me one day, and said, "Esquire White, I want you to come and get your geese away." "Why," said I, "what are my geese doing?" They pick my pigs' ears, when they are eating, and drive them away, and I will not stand it."

"What can I do?" said I. "You must yoke them." "That I have not time to do now," said I; "I do not see but they must run." "If you do not take care of them, I shall," said the clever shoe-maker in anger. "What do you say Esquire White?" I cannot take care of them now, but I will pay you for all damages."

"Well," said he, "you will find that a hard thing." So off he went, and I heard a terrible squalling among the geese. The next news from the geese was that three of them was missing. My children went, and found them terribly mangled and dead and thrown into the bushes. "Now," said I, "all keep still and let me push him."

In a few days the shoemaker's hogs broke into my corn. I saw them there, but let them remain a long time. At last I drove them all out, and picked up the corn which they had torn down, and fed them with it in the road. By this time the shoemaker came in great haste after them.

"Have you seen anything of my hogs?" said he. Yes, sir, you will find them yonder, eating some corn which they tore down in my field." "In your field?" "Yes, sir," said I, "hogs love corn you know—they were made to eat it." "How much mischief have they done?" "Oh, not much," said I.

Well, off he went to look, and estimated the damage to be equal to a bushel and a half of corn.

"Oh no," said I, "it can't be." "Yes," said the shoemaker, "and I will pay you every cent of damage." "No," replied I, "you shall pay me nothing. My geese have been a great trouble to you."

The shoemaker blushed, and went home.

The next winter, when we came to settle, the shoemaker determined to pay me for my corn.

"No," said I, "I shall take nothing."

After some talk, we parted; but in a day or two, I met him in the road, and fell into conversation in the most friendly manner. But when I started on, he seemed loath to move, and I paused. For a moment both of us were silent. At last he said "I have something laboring on my mind." "Well what is it?" "Those geese. I killed three of your geese, and shall never rest till you know how I feel. I am sorry." And the tears came in his eyes.

"Oh well," said I, "never mind, I suppose my geese were provoking."

I never took anything of him for it; but whenever my cattle broke into his field, after this he seemed glad, because he could show how patient he could be.

"Now," said the narrator, conquit yourself, and you can conquer in kindness where you can conquer in no other way."

MORSA.—

Mr. Baker, in a lecture on insects, lately delivered before the London Farmers' Club, stated that the ravages of the common woolen moth, may be entirely prevented, in the following manner: He said, "You have nothing to do but to place shallow boxes in your drawers, with a little spirits of turpentine in them; and as the turpentine evaporates, and penetrates the cloth, the larva will protrude, and be found dead on the surface."—Cultivator.

A REMARKABLE ANECDOTE.

Lord Craven lived in London when the last great plague raged. His house was in that part of the town since called Craven Buildings. To avoid the threatened danger, his Lordship resolved to retire to his seat in the country. His coach and six were accordingly at the door, the luggage put up, and all things ready for the journey. As he was walking through his hall, with his hat on, his cane under his arm, and putting on his gloves, in order to step into his carriage, he overheard his negro (who served him as his postillion), saying to another servant, "I suppose my Lord's quitting London to avoid the plague, that his God lives in the country, and not in town." The poor negro said this, in the simplicity of his heart, as really believing in a plurality of gods. The speech, however, fiercely struck Lord C., and made him pause. "My God," thought he, "lives everywhere, and can preserve me in the town, as well as in the country. I'll even stay where I am. The ignorance of that poor fellow has preached a sermon to me. Lord, pardon that unbelief, and that distrust of thy providence, which made me think of running away from thy hand." He immediately ordered the horses to be taken from the coach, and the luggage to be brought in. He continued in London; was remarkably useful among his sick neighbors; and never caught the infection.

Melancthon records a very dreadful example of God's righteous judgment upon a company of profane wretches, who, in a tragedy, intended to act the death of Christ upon the cross. He that acted the soldier's part, instead of piercing with his spear, a bladder full of blood, concealed under the garment of the man who personated Christ, wounded him to death; who, falling down from the cross, killed him who, in a disguise, acted the part of the woman that stood weeping under the cross. The brother of him who was first slain, slew the murderer who acted the soldier's part, and for slaying him was hanged, by order of justice.

English Methodist Magazine.

WARSAW, Oct. 26.

A remarkable law suit, which has been pending two years, has just been decided by the Emperor. A wealthy Russian general was betrothed to the beautiful daughter of a Polish nobleman near Warsaw, and obtained his consent to the marriage. On the day fixed for the ceremony, the bridegroom appeared, attended by a captain and two officers, the first disguised as a pope, (priest,) and the latter as his witnesses, and the unsuspecting bride was married to her Russian lover by this false priest. Two years after, the general became tired of his wife, and desired her to return to her father's house, at the same time informing her how she had been deceived. She at first thought he was jesting, but her cruel husband soon convinced her of the fatal truth, and shut the door of his house upon her.

Her indignant father immediately brought an action against the general; but of course lost it in all the courts against the Russian general, till at length the sentence came before the Emperor, who decided as follows: "As the general is not really married to his wife, has been most scandalously imposed upon, he is dismissed with the loss of his salary and his office, without having any claim to another appointment. His whole property is given to the lady whom he so wantonly deceived, and he is not permitted even to marry again; and the two officers, his witnesses, to remain for life with a small salary."

INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS ON THE WEATHER.—

The German Schnellpost says that the well known natural philosopher, Dr. August, has made a communication in a Berlin paper, in which he states that when an extended portion of the earth's surface is brought by a neck of railroad tracks into connection of electrical conductors, the accumulation of electricity in the lower part of the atmosphere is prevented, as the iron tracks effect a constant electrical equilibrium between remote regions. By this means a violent storm is rendered unlikely; and if one should arise, it would undergo a considerable diminution. The doctor states it is a fact, that since Berlin has become the focus of several railroads, there have been no violent storms; and all that have risen have had a rapid and gentle termination.

SUBLIMATED SYLLABUS.—

We find the following elegant extract from Mrs. Child's writings in several papers:

"The expression of music comes to me I know not how, by a sort of passionate intuition; and when I hear de Meyer's magnificent playing, I stand in the midst of a whirlpool of harmonies, and hear waves of sound go leaping over Eddy stone light house, &c."

I. MARIA CHILD.

Mrs. Child calls the slave boy George Kirk,—the living gospel of freedom, bound in black."

Doubtless there are multitudes of people who have just the "cerebral organization" to admire such expressions, while those who have only the ordinary share of common sense, simply laugh at it.

sermon, read from the pulpit, very detrimental to heart-felt religion. But hold, my business is to justify, not to condemn. In conclusion, if brother Curtis, or any other brother, think they can excite the people out of their senses, for the time being, let them try it, and I think their fears about those meetings being detrimental to genuine religion will die. But if they intend to oppose them, right or wrong, without any experience in such meetings; or ever having made a trial for themselves, be it so; but no man is excusable, who judges another man's servant; for to his own master he stands or falls. May God bless the right, and put down the wrong, for his Son's sake, is my prayer. Amen.

ELIAS GEORGE.

For the Alabama Baptist.
NEAR GREENVILLE, BUTLER COUNTY,
ALABAMA, NOV. 19, 1846.

Sir—As Mr. D. Lee has thought proper to introduce my name to the public, thro' the columns of your paper of the 2d October last, and make remarks connected therewith, calculated to place me in an unfair attitude before the world, be so good as to insert the following remarks, by way of explanation, and do justice to an injured man.

In the paper referred to, Mr. Lee says, (after speaking in reference to the progress of the meeting, at some length,) "I began to feel that christians of different denominations could harmoniously co-operate together, receive members, etc., without a jar; but I was deceived." And then, without a direct charge against any one, as having produced a jar in the harmonies of the meeting, he proceeds to detail portions of a conversation which occurred at the Creek, between us, in relation to the baptism of Miss Tignor, in such a manner as not only to leave the impression that I produced the jar in the meeting, but that I was completely vanquished in argument on the subject of baptism and communion—both of which are erroneous. It is true, as Mr. Lee states, that "a lady (Miss Tignor), who was a member of the M. P. Church, requested to be baptized;" but, according to Mr. Lee's own statement, I did not speak, or interfere with the matter in any way, until spoken to by him; nor does he, when he reports the words which he says I there used, give you or the public the whole train of circumstances which led to those remarks. He does not tell you that this young lady, only a few days before, and during the same meeting, when an opportunity was offered, by both the Methodist and Baptist Churches, for members to join, freely and voluntarily came forward and united with the M. P. Church. Nor does he tell you, as he confessed before the committee who were invited by us to settle the difficulty that took place at the Creek, that he went to the lady's residence and staid all night there, that, in conversation the next morning, on the subject of her quitting the M. P. Church, and uniting with the Baptist Church, when she expressed her reluctance to do so, he observed to her, "Sister Nancy, if I get up this morning, and put on my coat, wrong side outwards, would it be wrong for me to pull it off and turn it?" He does not tell you that this young lady had neither father nor mother to instruct or advise her; that she was quite young and inexperienced; nor does he tell you that I had never heard anything of the matter, and was entirely ignorant of her intentions (under these circumstances so hastily formed), to unite with the Baptist Church, until she walked forward at the Creek, for that purpose; and that, even then, as before stated, I only spoke, when spoken to by him. And might not these things have been mentioned, or at least some explanation been given, to put the transaction in its proper light? It seems to me that justice demanded it. And could I have said less, under these circumstances, than to ask delay in the matter? Was that moment a time for me to converse freely with one who had so recently united with us, and inquire into the reasons of her change of mind; or give answer to any question that might be asked? Surely not; and certainly the less offensive course was to ask delays. And again, upon the professions of Mr. Lee, that he had no proselyting spirit among us; that "he had rather be instrumental, in the hands of God, in making one Christian, than in hundred baptisms." I had a right to expect a different course of conduct on his part, than that exhibited in the matter above alluded to, and in his following others, who had intimated a preference for the Presbyterian Church, to their houses, and urging upon them, the claims of the Baptist Church. And these things have been the causes of our difficulties. And however anxious Mr. Lee may be to enforce upon the minds of the people, that it was his meeting, and that he was to be untrammelled, it should be borne in mind, that the Methodist ministers who took part in the meeting, did so at the special instance and request of Mr. Lee; and, as was understood, to make a united effort for the conversion of sinners, and not to strive to make members of any particular church.

From the history of the transaction, as given by Mr. Lee, he would seem to wish the impression to be made, that he silenced me by argument at the Creek. I can assure him that was not the case. The true cause was, we did not wish to create excitement at the time, and divert the minds of the people from the one thing needful—the conversion of their souls. I have long since heard and read the same arguments which he made use of on that occasion; and am fully satisfied with answers they have received. In reference to the settlement of the difficulty between us, Mr. Lee says, "we met [before the committee], and the occurrence at the water, the day before, was easily and amicably settled." This is true, as I then thought it was easily settled;

but in what way is not mentioned by Mr. Lee, which seems to me to be very important, as it may throw light on the whole matter. When the committee met, prayer was offered up for Divine direction; and under these solemnities, Mr. Lee stated that he had erred; that, under the circumstances of the case, it would have been proper for him to have directed Miss Tignor to confer with her own church, before joining the Baptist church; and that he acknowledged his error in this, and hoped the brethren would pardon him; but said that I had urged that they all were too hasty; which he did justify to me, but Miss Tignor, and I told him I was very much surprised at the time, but did not recollect to have said all; but on being satisfied that I had, I admitted that I should not have used that term, and hoped to be pardoned for it; and thus the matter was settled. Would that it had remained so.

As to the remarks made by him about the declaration of faith of the Baptist Church, which he says I called for, I take to be very unkind in Mr. Lee, thus to refer to it, as he knows (and acknowledged the same evening) it was for the purpose of relieving himself and the Baptist Church about to be formed here, from the imputation of Campbellism, which he, by his unguarded remarks had brought them under. If any person questions the truth of the foregoing statement, I refer them to the committee who were invited to settle the matter between us, viz:—J. C. Caldwell, Esq., Rev. Mr. Ellis, John K. Hewly, Esq., Rev. F. W. Moodie, and to other gentlemen who were invited to attend on the occasion.

SAMUEL OLIVER, SEN.

For the Alabama Baptist.

PASSING THOUGHTS.—BY H. E. T.

"For the gifts and calling of God are without repentance."—Rom. 11: 29.

The call and election of Abraham, by the Almighty, as the head and representative of a great and typical people, through whom he intended to bless the world by the descent of the Messiah, promised to man after his fall, was a free gift resulting from a fixed purpose of the Grand Council of the Three in One, and of which arrangement he had never repented. To show the Divine disapprobation forcibly, it is said Gen. 6. 6. That it repented God that he made man, and in 1 Sam. 15. 11. That he had given Saul honor and power; but never has he repented for having bestowed gracious gifts upon the world by Jesus Christ, and for calling men by his electing and discriminating love into the liberty of the gospel.

And Satan answered the Lord, and said, Skin for skin; yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life. Job. 2. 4.

The point in this passage is imperfectly understood. The reader is aware of the truth of that point of the proverb that says "all that a man hath will he give for his life;" but still what is meant by "Skin for Skin" he is yet in the dark without some knowledge of the manners and customs of the Eastern people among whom the proverb originated. In the days of Job the people consisted mostly of farmers and hunters; and before the invention of money trade was carried on by barter. There were certain places at which they met called fairs. The hunter resorted thither to exchange his skins for wheat to the farmer. We can imagine one of these fairs at which hunters and farmers met; and we can imagine too, that both parties are men of extortion. But the farmer has the advantage; the hunter can live without his skins, but can not without bread. "How much" says the hunter, "will you give me for my skins?" A low price is offered. The half starved hunter compelled to sell, "we'll take them, Skin for Skin; yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life." When the fare is over, the exasperated hunters pursue after and overtake the farmers, and threaten them with death, unless they pay them a heavy tribute of skins. The unarmed farmers reply "well, take them skin for skin; yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life." In this way originated that singular proverb: "So the Devil is not the author of it, but only quoted it as a thing in common use among men.

But things have somewhat changed since those days of simplicity. Then a man would give every thing he possessed for life. They thought more of their lives then, than they do now. These are days of resentment, and men care but little for their lives. Some will fall upon the field of battle to leave a name behind them. Others for a little insult will sell their lives on the field of honor. Another gets tired of the world and kills himself. And another will sell his life for a half pint of Rum. Time would fail me to speak of the many ways which men have invented to get rid of life, and go to Hell.

For the Alabama Baptist.
RESPECTABLE PEOPLE—RESPECTABLE CHURCHES, &c.

Brother Editors.—We hear a great deal about respectable people in the world. I have sometimes endeavored to understand who those respectable people are. And the best idea I can get, is that they are those who dress and live fashionably—or (which is the same thing) who might do so—and also, sometimes, those who are well educated and intelligent. Well, this idea may all do well enough for the world, who may avow worldly maxims and sentiments in contradistinction to christian. I am not about to complain of this. If disposed at all to grieve about the world, it is not for this cause, but rather that certain fundamental errors have not been corrected in their natures. But there has always been a proneness, in the church, to copy the world, on this subject, we sometimes hear christians—aye and Baptist too—talk about respectable people respecting churches, &c. apparently, in the very sense above indicated. I verily believe that many persons connected with

other churches, have lived and died there, not because they thought the Baptists were not right but because they have lived connected with no church that was respectable in their view, the church did not embrace the respectable portion of the community—the Minister was not of that class &c. &c. or some such reason. Now what I deplore is, we sometimes hear Baptists speaking this diabolical dialect. I love to see the Baptists—the sole denomination who in church ordinances have never adopted the tradition of men—imbibed, in sentiment, in language, and in bearing, with the spirit of Jesus Christ, who was no respecter of persons. I would not have my brethren devoid of taste, leaving elegance of manners or habits, by no means—(would be violence to cultivated human nature. But, pray, let not the absence of these gifts of God, derogate from the respectability of less favored brethren. Yes, every Baptist, is, emphatically, my brother, my equal just as respectable as I am. First-family-ism is ridiculous elsewhere is odious here. To be sure, we ought to rejoice when God gives us men of wealth, of influence, of learning; we have use for these things. But they should not affect the relative respectability of the members of Christ's body. I have sometimes feared, brethren, if the holy Redeemer were to present Himself suddenly and without our knowledge among us, there would be found few

"So low to do him reverence."

Having attempted to give to this "airy [but potent] nothing, a local habitation and a name," I concluded by saying that these remarks are not made with reference to any special latitude and longitude—because there is at present, any extraordinary proclivity to the sin of pride abroad, or because the times are so sadly degenerate—I am not old enough to be haunted with the *mani seniles*—but because the sin exists, and is especially worthy the notice of Baptists those prototypes of republicanism.

Eutaw, Dec. 4.

For the Alabama Baptist.

MUSICAL CONVENTION,

Held at Bethesda Church, Chambers Co., Ala., Nov. 13, 1846.

The Musical Convention of the State of Alabama, met, pursuant to adjournment, and opened with prayer, by the Rev. D. Duncan. Credentials were then called for, when the delegates appeared and had their names registered, as follows: From Antioch, Troup county, Ga.—J. Garrett and J. Moon; from Concord, Russell Co., Alabama, a letter by the hands of W. T. Power and W. L. Williams; from Nottoway, Macon county, Ala.—A. Kellingsworth and Jackson; from Oakbownery, Chambers county, Ala.—John J. Comer, J. L. Roberson, and James Hanson; from Antioch, Chambers county—J. B. Hawkins and L. Christian; from the Georgia Musical Convention—J. M. Denson, J. R. Turner, E. Keneg, W. T. Tower, J. Williams, C. A. Davis, G. W. King, J. L. King, R. F. M. Mann, and B. F. White.

The Convention then went into an election for Chairman and Clerk, whereupon Noah Callaway was elected Chairman, and J. B. Hawkins, Clerk.

The chairman appointed J. Massengale, J. M. Denson, and J. R. Turner, a Committee of Arrangements.

Resolutions passed:

For the well-being of the singing community at large, and the promotion of the science of sacred music,

Be it resolved, That each teacher who is a member of this body, is held responsible for moral rectitude and good order, in the limits of his respective classes; and if any teacher be found exerting an immoral influence in the bounds of his classes, he is liable to be reported, and dealt with at the discretion of this body.

Resolved, That if any teacher of this body be known to make the Sabbath one of his school days, so as to receive pay for the same, he shall be considered in disorder by this body, and dealt with accordingly.

Appointed John Massengale, J. M. Denson, J. R. Turner, and N. Callaway, a committee to engage the services of some minister to address this body, at its next meeting, on the subject of sacred music. Then adjourned until half past 9 o'clock in the morning.

Saturday, Nov. 14.—Met. Prayer by J. R. Turner. Resolutions passed:

Resolved, That each teacher belonging to this body, use his influence to form a choir in each of his respective classes.

Resolved, That each member of this body shall consider themselves bound to observe strict order during the public performances of sacred music. Laughing, talking, or whispering, will be considered disorder.

An appropriate address was then delivered by the Rev. D. Duncan, on the subject of sacred music.

Appointed John Goss and J. Massengale, delegates to the next annual meeting of the Georgia Musical Convention, to be held at Benevolence, Randolph Co., Ga., commencing Thursday before the second Sabbath in September next.

The next meeting of this body will be held at Antioch Church, Chambers Co., Ala., six miles south-west of Lafayette, commencing on Friday before the first Sabbath in November next.

Adjourned to half past nine o'clock in the morning.

Sabbath morning met. Prayer by Bro. Turner; after which, music lessons were led, in the following order: by E. T. King, J. R. Turner, J. M. Denson, and B. F. White.

Ordered that the clerk furnish the editors of the Christian Index and Alabama Baptist, with a copy of these proceedings, and request them to give the same one insertion.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body are due to the citizens of this vicinity, for their hospitality during our session.

NOAH CALLAWAY, Chairman.
J. B. HAWKINS, Clerk.

BROTHER SHUCK IN MISSISSIPPI.

Wilmington, Nov. 22, 1846.

Brother Taylor—A brief account of the visit of Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, in this vicinity, may be interesting to your readers, I send you the following:

He arrived in this city, viz. Jackson, on Thursday the 29th inst., and remained with us until about 4 o'clock, p. m. When he proceeded to Antioch, the place where the parents of Mrs. Shuck reside.

While here, arrangements were made with him, to visit us on the sabbath following. Accordingly, on Sunday morning returned and preached in the Presbyterian church, which had been, with true christian kindness, placed at our disposal for the occasion, and where had assembled a large and respectable audience, for the purpose of beholding a missionary from China, and listening to the voice of one from that far distant land.

At the close of his discourse, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the China mission, and the liberality with which some contributed, indicated the impression made upon their hearts. Yong Seen Sang, the native convert then addressed the congregation in the Chinese language, which was interpreted by Mr. Shuck. Many were self-condemned, when they heard this convert from heathenism, speak of the wonderful works of God, and declare the oft repeated tale of Calvary. They had before them a living proof that the word of God was indeed powerful, and able to make men wise unto salvation.

Mr. Shuck, delivered an address in the evening, on the condition of woman in China. At an early hour, the church, was filled to overflowing. Every window and door appeared to be crowded with anxious spectators. The interest manifested on the occasion, showed conclusively that our citizens were alive to the cause of missions. As he portrayed the character of woman in that benighted land, all could realize the importance and necessity of supplying them with the gospel, which alone is able to elevate and place that sex in their proper sphere of action. In the course of his remarks he observed that the female population of China, being satisfied with their degraded condition could not be aroused or elevated from that situation, except by the influence of the christian religion, the principles of which should be made known to them through the instrumentality of female missionaries, that being the only way in which access can be gained. Hence the importance of female missionary labor among them. And we rejoice that in the person of Mrs. Shuck, we have one so eminently qualified by her piety and devotion, her talents and attainments, for that great and responsible field of action.

Leaving Vicksburg (abruptly) allow me to branch off into Antioch, where Mr. Shuck spent the week with the parents and friends of his wife. According to previous appointment, a mass meeting was held with the Antioch church on the following Saturday and Sunday. Although the weather on Saturday was cloudy, with an appearance of rain, there were present, brethren and sisters from almost every direction. Sunday the weather was still more unpleasant, yet a large concourse from the surrounding country, assembled to take part in the scenes of that most interesting occasion. It was indeed a pleasant period in this history of those present, one that will remember with pleasure and satisfaction by all. My limits will not suffer me to give a full detail of the interesting incidents of that meeting. Suffice it to say, that it exceeded in interest, the most sanguine expectations.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Shuck, bid their parents and home farewell, and accompanied by Yong Seen Sang, left for Vicksburg, to take a boat for New Orleans. Prior to their departure from this place, salutations were exchanged with a number of friends who had gathered at the house of one of the brethren to give the parting hand and bid them good-speed. Before leaving the house, the hymn,

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in christian love;"

Was read by Mr. Shuck, and sung: after which, the Rev. C. K. Marshall, made a few pertinent remarks and concluded the interview by addressing the throne, of grace in a most appropriate prayer. About five o'clock, p. m., they embarked on board the steamer J. M. White for New Orleans, on their way to Virginia, with the expectation of sailing for China, near the close of the present year.

"Bear them on thou restless ocean
Let the winds their canvass swell:
Haste the heart with warm emotion,
While they go far hence to dwell:
Glad they bid thee,
Native land farewell, farewell!"

E. H. R.

THE NEW PLANET.—The opinion expressed by Lieut. Maury, on the night of its discovery, [Oct. 23], that the new planet, Le Verrier, is surrounded by a ring, appears to be confirmed by observations in England, with a twenty-four inch reflector. Though the planet has been observed regularly every night, when the weather permitted, the haze of Indian summer, or other atmospheric conditions, have been unfavorable to the physical examination with the large refractor of the National Observatory.

Mr. Lassell, of Liverpool, using a Newtonian reflector, observed, Oct. 3, and subsequently, the planet to have apparently a very oblique ring, the major axis being seven or eight times the length of the minor, and having a direction nearly at right angles to a parallel of declination. At the distance of about three diameters of the disc of the planet northwards, and not far from the plane of the ring, but a little following it, was situated a minute star, having every appearance of a satellite.

VIOLA.

My peace I give unto you.—Jan. 14, 27.

Ye followers of Lord Jesus, let us assemble around our Master, to understand the nature of the peace he gives us while combating our way to heaven. Not the uninterupted joy we shall possess where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest, but that degree of peace permitted to us on earth. We question Him? He seems to say what he actually declares in the quoted sentence: "Understand ye not what my peace was while suffering and dying for you? Had I not your physical feelings and sufferings? Was not the brightness of my peace sometimes obscured by the clouds of misery? Glance over my earthly career, and you will find that the peace of those who faithfully perform their duty is frequently interrupted by opposition and afflictions coming from various quarters!" See him assaj in the cradle by the hand of royal power! Will not the suffering children of the pious poor take courage from him who was assaj in like manner! Behold his foes striving to precipitate him from a rock for doing his duty! Shall we, hoping to secure our ease, shrink from meeting difficulty and danger when duty calls? While the rich are fairing sumptuously every day, and reposing at night on the softest couches, he is being thrust starving from the dwellings of those he came to save, and amid the storms of night presses the cold and wet ground, exclaiming, "The foxes have holes, the birds have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head!" Will not the wealthy at home remember the sufferings of the Savior, who in the persons of the afflicted missionaries is going about continually doing good in foreign lands? Will they not, imitating his example, leave their comforts for a season, to enter the hovels in the extremities of London, pouring the balm of consolation into the wounded breast? Methinks I see him in ragged attire, perhaps a wallet suspended, over his hallowed back, with bleeding feet, tracking his way, seeking the lost sheep of the house of Israel, exclaiming, "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest!" Strange sight, that melts the very soul to tears! What think those ecclesiastical dignitaries, possessing almost royal incomes, rolling in their splendid coaches oftener to places of amusement than to those where good may be performed? Would they permit this "Man of Sorrows" to sit beside them to help him on his glorious way? Blinded by avarice and depravity, they see not in him, who seems a wandering mendicant, the "King of kings, and Lord of lords!" They look on him with a scoffing smile as they pass. They say, as the Jews said, "He is some impostor!" He never said to such, "My peace I give unto you!" See him reviled. Shall we not persevere in doing good, although assaj on every hand! The groans on Gethsemane attract our attention. Behold the blood streaming from his sacred body in the agony of prayer. Shall he not pray more fervently than before for the extension of Christ's kingdom? Mark him bound and scourged, the same precious blood again trickling from that devoted body, while the joke of the infidel and the lash of the tormentor mingle to scare away for a moment the dove of peace from his breast! Shall we again falter in doing his will? We have been slandered, but we have never been bound to a post in Newgate yard, and lashed for the exhibition of our faith! Will we not in future be more diligent, although such a fate may be the cost? Is it wonderful that he is unable to bear his cross to Calvary! Starvation has weakened his limbs, and the cruel lash has robbed the blood from his body. The Cyrenian Simon aids! Shall we not support his wounded frame, patiently bear his cross, yea, go with him to Calvary and to death, in spreading around divine truth? Venture under the cross, although scoffers revile; and while the blood from his head, hands, body, feet, is trickling down, washing away, our sins, let us cry to the remotest bounds of earth,

When Him I only have,
When He mine only is,
Till silent in the grave
My heart—his faithfulness
Forgets me never—know I sought
Of grief; my life is love, a joyous thought.

When Him I only have,
All cheerfully leaving
I take my traveling staff
And follow—trusting
My Lord alone—trusting quietly,
Still leave to walk the hard and glittering way.

When Him I only have,
I sleep a joyous one—
To me, the crimson wave
Adorns his side, and runs
Is dearer than the blood that fresh life impart,
And softly steals, like heaven's o'er my heart.

When Him I only have,
Though all things here should fail,
Happy, as child of Heaven
Wrestle in the agonies of death,
Absorbed in contemplation, all I have
For Earth—and not despised—a can and staff.

Where, him I only have,
There is my Fatherland!
To me, as to his
Linger on in hand—
There faith every gift—long lost brethren,
Now in His followers, I find again.

SONG OF THE PILGRIM.
(From the German of Nevala.)
When Him I only have,
When He mine only is,
Till silent in the grave
My heart—his faithfulness
Forgets me never—know I sought
Of grief; my life is love, a joyous thought.

When Him I only have,
All cheerfully leaving
I take my traveling staff
And follow—trusting
My Lord alone—trusting quietly,
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When Him I only have,
I sleep a joyous one—
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When Him I only have,
When He mine only is,
Till silent in the grave
My heart—his faithfulness
Forgets me never—know I sought
Of grief; my life is love, a joyous thought.

MARRIED on Wednesday the 9th inst. by Rev. Mr. Heard, Mr. G. W. Galloway, of Dallas county, to Miss C. M. HARRELL, of Marion, Perry county, Ala.

How blest the sacred tie that binds
In union sweet accordant minds?
How sweet the heavenly course they run,
Whose hearts, whose faith, whose hopes are one!

MORTUARY.

Died on Thursday the 19th ult. in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET SMITH, consort of Mr. James Smyly, at their residence in the assault Hill, Dallas county. The subject of the obit was born in Ireland, February 15th, 1781; emigrated at the age of ten years with her parents to the State of South Carolina; married December 15th, 1797; and united with the Baptist denomination about the year 1808; and removed to this State in 1822. She was attacked some time last winter by the disease that terminated her earthly existence. She bore her protracted illness with great fortitude and christian resignation. Being conscious of her approaching dissolution, she conversed freely and calmly upon the subject of death and her grave. Death she remained presented no terror to her mind, and she regarded the grave as the resting place for the body until the morning of the resurrection. She selected the text from which she wished her funeral to be preached; the minister to preach it; with the hymn to be sung at her grave. (Text, Acts 14: 22, "And that we must through much tribulation enter into the Kingdom of God.") The hymn commencing with the words,

"While sorrows encompass me round,
And endless distress I see;"

And in the spirit of the poet, she requested her companion and child to not to grieve for her after her departure. In her death she departed freely and calmly upon the arms of friends, having sustained an irreparable loss. A recollection, however, of her many virtues and salutary counsel through life, will afford a rich consolation to all surviving friends.

Died of typhoid fever, on the 10th inst. at 10 1/2 A. M. Gano's, Georgetown, Ky., Wm. Thomas Boon, son of Rev. W. C. Boon, Louisville, Ky., aged 16 years.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public, that her house is now open for the reception of transient and regular boarders. It is located in the most pleasant part of the city, and occupies five minutes walk from the steamboat landings. She takes the opportunity of returning her sincere thanks to her friends for the liberal share of patronage heretofore extended to her, and trusts by diligent and unremitting attention to business to merit its continuance. She has only to add, that her terms are moderate and in strict accordance with the times. MRS. S. SORBY.
No. 74 St. Francis street, Mobile.
December 11, 1846.

MRS. MARY S. NANCE

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 26 Royal-st. (nearly opposite the Waverly)
MOBILE, ALA.
December 11

Cheap Religious Literature.

LEWIS COLBY & CO., have just published the following excellent standard works in pamphlet form. The long winter evenings now before us, generally afford much time for reading. And how much more profitable and suitable for christian families, are such books as the following, than the light, fictitious pamphlets of the day. They are handsomely printed, and may be sent by mail, at small expense.

EXPOSITION OF GENESIS. By Andrew Fuller. 30 cts.

BUNYAN'S HOLY WAR. 30 cts.

GRACE ABOUNDING TO THE CHIEF OF SINNERS. By John Bunyan. 15 cts.

THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST WORTHY OF ALL ACCEPTATION. By Andrew Fuller. 10 cts.

ESSAY ON DECISION OF CHARACTER. By John Foster. 8 cts.

A MEMOIR OF THE REV. ROBERT HALL. A. M. By Gregory, LL. D., F. R. S. 15 cts.

COME AND WELCOME TO JESUS CHRIST. By John Bunyan. 20 cts.

PENGILLY'S SCRIPTURE GUIDE TO BAPTISTS. 10 cts.

FOLLOWER ON COMMUNION. 20 cts.

ROUTH'S RETOBAPTISM EXAMINED. 40 cts.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE REV. SAMUEL PEARCE, A. M. 20 cts.

THE TRAVELS OF TRUE GODLINESS. By Benjamin Keach. 20 cts.

HELP TO ZION'S TRAVELLERS. By Robert Hall. 20 cts.

Wayland & Fuller on Domestic Slavery. For sale at this office.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Peter Vandenberg having been granted to the undersigned on the 30th November, 1846, by the Honorable Judge of the Orphan's Court for Perry County. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated in the time required by law; and all persons indebted to the same, are requested to make immediate payment.
A. L. POPE, Adm'r.
November 20, 1846 39-34

M. W. SHUMAKE,
GUN MAKER, Marion, Ala.

HAS just received a large supply of materials from the North, and is now prepared to do work in his line, in a manner which must prove satisfactory to all. He has an improvement to which he would particularly invite the attention of planters. **PATENT BOXES**, that remove the danger of combustion from friction, which is so liable to happen to the ones now in general use.
His long experience in the business, and the superior quality of the material which he now has, will enable him to make or repair Guns in the very best manner. He would, therefore, say to planters that they would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness and despatch.
N. B.—I learn the impression has got out that my establishment was consumed in the late fire—I am happy to inform the public that such is not the case.
August 15, 1846 26-1y

GREAT REDUCTION IN SADDLERY AND HARNESS, AT STOKES' OLD STAND,
Opposite the Market-House, Marion, Ala.

He has on hand a large and durable assortment of Spanish, English and Side-Saddles, Carriage and Buggy Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Collars, &c. made of the best Northern material and by superior workmen, which he offers for sale at a great reduction. (Mobile market and the Public Square not excepted.)
The public are indebted to this establishment for the great reduction in the above articles, it therefore claims the patronage, or at least a call before purchasing elsewhere. He will use his best endeavors to please all.
Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay. He is now prepared to make work to order, and repairing done with neatness and despatch. Call and examine.
May 9, 1846. 12-1y

CARRIAGE MAKING.

THE subscriber will continue the above business at his old stand, near the public square, where he may at all times be found ready and willing to accommodate his customers, as prices to suit the times. He is prepared to make any new work, such as CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BOGGIES and WAGGONS. He is also prepared to do any repairing in the above line—all work done in the best style, and he is prepared with the best timber the country can produce, and the best trimmings that can be bought in New York.
E. FAGAN.
Marion, January 24th/1846 50-1y

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned being thankful for the liberal patronage extended to the late firm of John M. Stone & Co., would give notice that he has bought out the interest of William Hornbuckle, Esq., in the CABINET BUSINESS, and is now carrying on at the old stand, where he can always be found, ready to meet his friends and customers, on liberal terms, with all articles usually kept in Cabinet Warehouses, and as they are of his own manufacture, he can warrant every article that leaves his shop.
JOHN M. STONE.
February 14, 1846 53-1y

PLANTERS HOTEL.

THE subscriber having taken the Hotel known as the Lyell Hotel, in Marion, lately occupied by William Hornbuckle, Esq., begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to receive

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS.

The house is now undergoing thorough repairs. He has provided himself with one of the best cooks in the State, with plenty of other good trusty servants, and flatters himself by close attention to the interests of his customers, (which he procures to all who will give him a call) that he will receive a due proportion of public patronage. He has a large and commodious stable, which shall be well provided with the best provender, and he has employed an experienced ostler who will be in constant attendance.
W. J. RUSSELL.
Marion, Sept. 19, 1846. 31-63t

W. M. PLEASANT,

Factor and Commission Merchant, Mobile.
RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public, and more particularly to his friends and the citizens of Perry county. He promises to attend personally to the filling of orders; to adhere to directions; faithfully discharging all other duties devolving on him; and will remit funds to his patrons with promptness—for which he will charge the usual commission.
He is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen:
Rev. James H. De Voe, Marion.
Messrs. Wyatt & Houston, Marion.
General E. B. King, Marion.
Honorable A. B. Moore, Marion.
Honorable J. F. Coche, Marion.
August 22, 1846 27-1f

W. A. ARMSTRONG,

W. A. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Commerce street, Mobile, Ala.
January 24, 1846. 59-1y

E. K. CARLISLE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Mobile, Ala.
January 24, 1846. 50-1y

L. MAULDIN,

MAULDIN & TERRELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 17 Commerce and Front streets, Mobile.
January 24, 1846. 50-1y

GORDON & CURRY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
38 Commerce Street, Mobile, Ala.
REFFERENCES:
Messrs. Manly, Tuscaloosa.
Jno. E. Hill, Lowndes, Miss.
J. M. Newman, Montgomery.
William Johnson, Selma.
Caleb Johnson, Conecuh.
January 24, 1846. 50-1y

NEW DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening an entire new stock, consisting of every variety of Woolen, 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 purchasers generally, is respectfully solicited.
JAMES G. LONDON, Water street,
1 door above St. Francis street, Mobile.
January 24, 1846. 50-6m

F. J. BARNES,

MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN & FANCY GRATES, FENDERS AND SUMMER PIECES, IRON RAILING, FRANKLIN RODS,
and all kinds of Iron Work, at No. 215 Main-street, between 8th and 9th, Richmond, Virginia.
June 20, 1846. 19-1f

SUMWALT & TEST,

Book-sellers, Stationers and Blank-book Manufacturers,
No. 34 Dauphin street, Mobile.
Constantly on hand a large assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, Blank Books, Paper, and Stationery of all kinds, &c.
January 24, 1846. 50-1y

CIRCULAR.

MOBILE, Nov. 1, 1846.
THE business season has commenced. Permit us to call public attention to our large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of—
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated ware, Fine House-keeping articles, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Military Equipments, Watch Materials, Fine Table and Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, and a great variety of Card Cases, Work Boxes, Purse, Fans, Tablets, Chessmen, and many other articles usually kept in our line of business.
We are prepared to do any work in our line, such as Cleaning and Repairing Clocks, Watches & Time Pieces; Making and Repairing Jewelry, Engraving, &c.
From a good encouragement, we have just made large additions to our former stock, and flatter ourselves that we are enabled to sell Goods, on to say the least, as favorable terms as can be bought at the North. To our friends and the public we say, so far as it may be agreeable and to their interest to patronize us, we shall be thankful, and will use our best endeavors to make all transactions satisfactory.
L'HOMMEDIEU BROTHERS,
No. 24 Dauphin-street.
Nov. 1846 39-12t

L'HOMMEDIEU BROTHERS,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 24 Dauphin street, Mobile.
HAVING late received, in addition to their former assortment, a good and well selected stock of GOLD AND SILVER Duplex, Lever and Lapine Watches, Diamond Rings and Pins, Rich Stone Cameo and Enamelled Bracelets and Pins Gold Pens with Gold Pen and Pencil Cases Gold and Silver Spectacles, Gold Thimbles Gold Pencils, Gold Guard and Fob Chains Silver Spoons, Knives, Forks, Cups, Ladles, &c. Fine plated Castors, Candlesticks and Waiters Japanned Waters, Silver Card Cases Rifle and Shot Gun connected; Double Barrel Guns Revolving Pistols, Fine Table and Pocket Cutlery Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Boquet 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 neatness and despatch. Old gold and silver wanted.
January 24, 1846 50-1y

D. TILLOTSON,

**Has just returned from the North, with a large and well-selected stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, LEATHER and FINDINGS, all of which will be sold Wholesale and Retail as low as they can be purchased 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 making your purchases, Planters and Merchants will look at my assortment.
Also a large and complete assortment of Hats and Caps, made of the best materials and in the latest styles. Oak and Hemlock Leather, and Calf Skins, Morocco and Lining Skins Boot and Shoe Trees, Shoe Thread, Lasts, Boot and Web, Gaiters, Knives, Shoe Nails, Pegs, Peg Cutters, Rasps, Hammer, Files, Awls, &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.
January 24, 1846 50-1y**

HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE,

At the sign of the Golden Hat,
38 Water street, Mobile.
Ox hand and receiving a large supply of Gents, Beavers, Molekins, and Rissas, Hats, &c. &c., with a variety of Gents and Youth's Caps. Also, on hand, a few Ladies' Silk Velvet Riding Caps, with every variety of Infant's Silk Velvets—all which the attention of purchasers is solicited.
BAYS AND SHOES.—We have Ladies' and Gentlemen's of great variety; all of which will be sold low, at 58 Water St., Mobile. H. GRIFFIN.
J. P. S.—The subscriber can accommodate Boarders at low rates, at his House, 21 Government st. H. G. January 24th, 1846. 50-1y

COSTER, ROBINSON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL NEGRO AND MONTAG, Mobile, Ala.
NOVEMBER 27

THOMAS P. MILLER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Commerce street, Mobile.
HAVE 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 Lamp Oil, Ink, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Matches, Axes, Axes, Salt Petre, Blister Stones, Brooms, Backing, Borax, Corks, Camphor, Cloves, Cassia, Candy, Citron, Chocolate, &c.
Merchants and Planters visiting the city will find it to their interest to give us a call.
HILLARY FOSTER. JOHN A. BATTELLE.
January 24, 1846. 50-1y

W. M. BRADSTREET,

**Will ply weekly between Mobile and Montgomery, touching at all the principal landings between the two ports. Leaving Mobile every Monday evening at 5 o'clock, will arrive at Montgomery every Wednesday morning; leaving Montgomery every Wednesday morning; leaving Selma at 10 o'clock, will arrive at Mobile every Saturday morning. This arrangement will enable us to dispose with Sunday running, as the Sabbath 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 with a superior fire engine and hose.
For freight or passage apply on board.
January 24th, 1846. 50-1f**

W. M. BRADSTREET,

W. M. BRADSTREET,
No. 32 and 34 Commerce street, Mobile, Ala.
After the 15th October next, JAMES BRADSTREET of Selma, A. M. GRIFFIN of Mobile, and J. L. McLENNAN of Monroe county, Mississippi, may be found with the above house, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends.
September 19, 1846 31-6m

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.
N. B.—Messrs. Hendrix, Fry & Toler, Marion, Ala. will forward orders for groceries and receipt bills.
January 24, 1846 50-1y

JOHN K. RANDALL,

Stationer and Blank-book Manufacturer,
No. 44 Water-street, Mobile.
OFFERS for sale, on accommodating terms, a complete 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.
State and County Officers can have their docket, record, accounts and tax collectors' books, made at short notice and to any pattern.
Foreign and Domestic Stationery in great variety. Merchants, Traders, Teachers, Parents, Planters and all others who may need either Books or Stationery, are requested to call and examine the stock and articles.
January 24, 1846 50-1y

NOTICE.

H. BROOKS, Esq., 56 Water Street, Mobile, is authorized to receive money on my account, and to give receipts for the same.
M. P. JEWETT.
April 11, 1846. 8-1f

PROSPECTUS OF THE LITERARY ATHENÆUM,

A NEW and splendid Monthly Magazine, to be edited by Rev. Henry D. Moore of Philadelphia, and Rev. Andrew A. Lipscomb, Professor of English Literature and Belles Lettres, in the city of Baltimore. On the first of January, 1847, the subscribers intend issuing the first number of a splendid monthly magazine, to be called the "Literary Athenæum," to be devoted to the interests of a mind-refining, soul-inspiring, spirit-stirring literature; such a literature, in a word, as the progressive taste of society seems to demand.
Between the magazines of the day, which are devoted almost exclusively to the circulation of Christian Literature, and those devoted to the light, and, in too many instances, tasteless and corrupting literature—there is a wide and deep chasm, to fill which successfully and profitably, very few attempts have been made. To supply this void, to some extent at least, is the intention of the subscribers, in issuing the "Literary Athenæum."
The general cast and character of the contents of the proposed magazine will be fixed according to the standard of the most sterling intellect, and to the most liberal appreciation of the wants of the common mind. Its pages will ever present a feast and a glow, to feed and illumine the loftiest and purest taste and spirit of the admirers and lovers of refining and exalting literary walks and research.
To secure this grand design, effectually and honorably, no pains or expense will be spared.
The contents will be purely original; consisting of Lectures, Addresses, Essays, &c. of the most popular and exciting literary and scientific subjects, from the most able writers that can be secured; interspersed and relieved by beautiful poetic compositions.
Science, Art, and Government, in their almost infinite variety of development and interest, will be liberally and honorably discussed in its pages. Arrangements are in progress for an extensive and important European correspondence, which will be a feature of great interest in its varied connexions.
In addition to such articles, there will be presented occasional tables of unexceptionable character and style, differing essentially from the romances which fill the pages of the many magazines of the day. Writers in this connection, can be secured, whose productions are the embodiment of life, true to itself—and which will kindle and glow with the loftiest and purest sentiment, and thrill with the beauties of morality and religion in their loveliest forms.
Each number of the Athenæum will contain four embellishments of the first artistic merit. One of them will be a portrait of some distinguished personage in this country or in Europe, accompanied with an interesting biographical sketch. Another will be a view of the buildings and grounds of some one of the popular Universities, in this or the old world, accompanied with a historical, biographical and statistical sketch in the body of the work. The portraits will be fine mezzotint, and the collage richly-colored specimens of flowers and fruit; in connection with which, there will also be presented interesting notices—of botanical—of climate, habits, culture, &c. All of which cannot but secure interest and favor.
Each number will comprise 60 pages of letter-press, double column, beautifully stereotyped, and printed on fine white paper; the whole corresponding, in all respects, with the character of the other departments of the work.
Such is to be the character of the work at its commencement. If it is successful, as it is ought to be, and as is hoped and believed it will be,—improvements will be made as far as possible in the different departments, as they are suggested in the progress of the work.
The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have concluded arrangements with the Rev. Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Andrew A. Lipscomb, Professor of English Literature and Belles Lettres, of Baltimore, who will cooperate as Editors of the new Magazine.—Under the management of these gentlemen, the subscribers flatter themselves abundant success will be secured in behalf of the enterprise.
To PUBLISHERS.—The subscribers would also give notice to Publishers, at home and abroad, that there will be, in connection with the work, an extensive review department. This will be made a feature of excellent interest. The department will be conducted fairly and honorably, and all works sent to the office of the subscribers, will receive such notice as their character may demand.
The first number will be issued on the first of January, 1847. Its contents and names of contributors will be published shortly.
TERMS.—Three dollars per annum, in advance. Editors of papers, copying this Prospectus, and sending a paper with it, to the office of the "Athenæum," shall receive the numbers of the work, and the thanks of the publishers.
All letters, containing orders for the work, post-paid, and enclosing the subscription price, will receive prompt attention. To be addressed to F. C. WILSON & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 27

ALABAMA FEMALE ATHENÆUM.

THE subscribers, as a committee of advancement, in relation to the ATHENÆUM, in Tuscaloosa, deem it a duty they owe to the Principal, and to the community, to express their satisfaction in the results of the first session. A portion of us, from observing the improvement of our daughters, and the residue from other means of information, are well convinced of the capacity, fidelity, and taste of the Instructor; and are gratified with what they have seen of their methods both of instruction and discipline.
They can, with all candor, recommend the Institution to their friends and the public, as worthy of general confidence and patronage.
B. MANLY, J. J. OSBORN,
BENJ. WITFIELD, BENJ. F. PORTER,
JAN. GULLER, W. H. COLLIER.
In addition to the names above mentioned, the Principal would refer to the following gentlemen, Ministers at this place. REV. R. B. WHITE, Presbyterian Church. REV. J. C. KEENER, Methodist Church. REV. T. F. CURTIS, Baptist Church.
TUSCALOOSA, Jan. 24th, 1846. 50-1f

No Travelling on the Sabbath.

Mobile & Montgomery Weekly Packet,
W. M. BRADSTREET.
W. M. BRADSTREET,
No. 32 and 34 Commerce street, Mobile, Ala.
After the 15th October next, JAMES BRADSTREET of Selma, A. M. GRIFFIN of Mobile, and J. L. McLENNAN of Monroe county, Mississippi, may be found with the above house, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends.
September 19, 1846 31-6m

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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N. B.—Messrs. Hendrix, Fry & Toler, Marion, Ala. will forward orders for groceries and receipt bills.
January 24, 1846 50-1y

JOHN K. RANDALL,

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OFFERS for sale, on accommodating terms, a complete 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.
State and County Officers can have their docket, record, accounts and tax collectors' books, made at short notice and to any pattern.
Foreign and Domestic Stationery in great variety. Merchants, Traders, Teachers, Parents, Planters and all others who may need either Books or Stationery, are requested to call and examine the stock and articles.
January 24, 1846 50-1y

NOTICE.

H. BROOKS, Esq., 56 Water Street, Mobile, is authorized to receive money on my account, and to give receipts for the same.
M. P. JEWETT.
April 11, 1846. 8-1f

THE PSALMIST:

A NEW Collection of Hymns for the use of the Baptist Churches.
BY BARON STOW AND S. F. SMITH.
Assisted by
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, New York;
GEORGE B. IDE, Philadelphia, Pa.;
ROFUS W. GRISWOLD, Philadelphia, Pa.;
STEPHEN P. HILL, Baltimore, Md.;
JAMES B. TAYLOR, Richmond, Va.;
JOHN L. DAGG, Penfield, Ga.;
W. T. BRANTLEY, Charleston, S. C.;
R. B. C. HOWELL, Nashville, Tenn.;
S. W. LYND, St. Louis, Mo.
This work contains nearly Twelve Hundred Hymns, original and selected, by a hundred and fifty-one writers, besides pieces credited to fifty collections of hymns, or other works, the authorship of which is unknown. Forty-five are anonymous, being traced neither to author nor collection.
All of Watts's Hymns, possessing lyrical spirit, and suited to the worship of a Christian assembly, are inserted, and a large number of hymns heretofore unknown in this country, have been introduced. The distinction of psalms and hymns, usually made in other collections, has been avoided in this, and all have been arranged together, under their appropriate heads, and numbered in regular, unbroken succession. There are four valuable Indexes: a "General Index" of subjects; a "Particular Index," an "Index of First Lines," and an extended "Scriptural Index."
EXTRACTS FROM A FEW OF THE MANY NOTICES AND REVIEWS.
From an extended notice in the Christian Review.
We hazard little in saying, that it is the best collection of Hymns ever published in the English language. They have been drawn from the best sources, and probably from a greater number of authors, than those in any other hymn book extant.
From the New York Baptist Register.
The Psalmist is one of the most delightful and complete books of the kind we have ever had the privilege of examining. It is the very book wanted. The poetry is choice and beautiful, the sentiments are scriptural, expressed with peculiar felicity and force, and adapted to every variety of condition; there is something for every body and every occasion.
From the Religious Herald, Richmond, Va.
It has evidently been compiled with much care, and comprises a sufficient variety of hymns for all the purposes of worship. The work deserves high praise for its purity of style and expression. It has great and deserved merit; and, as a whole, is not only well adapted to the object aimed at, but superior to its predecessors.
From the Alabama Baptist.
We think it decidedly superior to any collection of Psalms and Hymns ever before issued from the American press. In the number, variety, and adaptation of subjects, this volume exceeds all others. Here are admirable hymns on all the great doctrines of the Bible. There are also great numbers of hymns of peculiar excellence, adapted to revivals, camp meetings, conferences, and family worship. We earnestly commend the Psalmist to the attention of pastors and churches.
EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.
From the Rev. Geo. B. Ide, Philadelphia.
Such another collection of hymns for public worship, I do not believe the world can furnish, and I am certain the English language cannot. It is a work, in every respect, of such surpassing excellence, as to leave nothing in its department to be desired.
From Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., New York.
I have no hesitancy in saying it is better adapted to the wants of our churches, and affords greater facilities to those who lead in worship, in the selection of appropriate psalms and hymns, than any other compilation with which I am acquainted. Its poetic and evangelical features are worthy of all praise.
From the Rev. Wm. T. Brantley, Augusta, Georgia.
A desideratum is now supplied, the lack of which has been seriously felt by pastors, for many years. Brother Ide did not speak extravagantly, when he pronounced the Psalmist "perfect in its kind, leaving nothing more to be desired for this department of worship." I think your book only requires to be known, to secure for it its admirers circulation.
From Rev. Geo. F. Adams, Baltimore, Md.
It is time we had one hymn book for general use. Let "The Psalmist" be that book. Let our preachers be as active as those of the Methodist Episcopal church, and it will be done.
From Rev. C. D. Mallory, Ga.
The object of this communication is, to inquire if you have made any arrangements to supply our section of the country with your new hymn book, "The Psalmist." I am very anxious to have it generally circulated in Georgia, believing that it has claims paramount to all other Hymn Books in use.
From Rev. A. D. Sears, Louisville, Ky.
I have given it an attentive examination, and I unhesitatingly pronounce it unequalled. Whether it be considered as a book of sacred poetry, or as adapted to refine the taste, and promote the interest of our denominational worship, it stands unrivalled, and must supersede the use of every other hymn book ever published by the denomination. I am satisfied that every friend of the denomination, east, west, north, and south, must see the propriety of sustaining one hymn book common to the Baptist church. "The Psalmist" is that book.
The united testimony of pastors of Baptist churches in Boston and vicinity, in New York, and in Philadelphia, of the most decided and flattering character, has been given in favor of the book. Also by the Professors in Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution. The same, also, has been done by a great number of clergymen, churches, associations, and conventions in every State of the Union.
Among the associations and conventions, the following have each expressed sentiments similar to those given in the Letters and Reviews, inserted above, viz: Kennebec, Me., Baptist Association; Portsmouth, N. H., Baptist Association; Boston Baptist Association; Philadelphia Baptist Association; Munroe, N. Y., Baptist Association; Huron, Ohio, Baptist Association; Bethel, Tenn., Baptist Association; Alabama State Convention; Illinois State Convention; North District Association, Ill.; Niagara Baptist Association, N. Y.; Rock River, Ohio, Association; Miami, Ohio, Baptist Association.
As an evidence of the popularity of the work, it is proper to state, that nearly eight thousand copies have already been called for.
The price of the 12mo. pulp size, in splendid binding, from \$1.25 to \$3.00; 18mo. pulp size, handsomely bound in sheep, 75 cts.; 32mo. pocket size, handsomely bound in sheep, 62 1/2 cts. The different sizes are also bound in various extra styles, price corresponding.
A liberal discount to churches introducing it, where a number of copies are purchased. Copies furnished for examination, on application to the publishers.
GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,
AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY, PHILA.
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
44 DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE.
MRS. HOLMES would inform her friends and customers, that she has on hand a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY GOODS—consisting in part of Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets; of the Gipsy and Cottage shapes—Tucan, Straw, Neapolitan and Cicely Bonnets, of Gipsy and Half Gipsy shapes.—A large assortment of French Caps, Collars and Chimerees—Thread Laces, Ribbons, &c.—all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
DRESS MAKING, in all its branches, and of the tastiest style, in persons favoring Mrs. H. with their orders, may depend on having them executed in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
January 24th, 1846. 50-1y

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.
[Number of Pupils, last year, 140.]
FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION,
for the year commencing September 30, 1846.
Prof. M. P. JEWETT, A. M. PRINCIPAL, and
Instructor in Ancient Languages, and in Moral and Mental Science.
Mr. D. WILLIAMS CHASE, Professor of Music.
Miss LUCY M. AUSTIN, Regular Course, French, Wax-work, Music.
Miss M. M. EVERTS, Regular Course, Drawing, and Painting in Water Colors.
Miss LUCY E. SMITH, Regular Course, Monochrome-matic Painting.
Miss E. ROOT, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Miss EMILY F. STEINBELLOW, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Miss S. S. KINGSBURY, Embroidery.
Miss ELIZABETH C. HARTWELL, Preparatory and Primary Departments.
Governess—Miss S. S. KROSBURY.
Steward's Department—Mr. & Mrs. HORNBUCKLE.
THIS Institution, chartered in 1830, has been longer in operation under the direction of the same Principal, than any other Female Seminary in the South.
The reasons of its unexampled prosperity are to be sought in the excellence of the principles on which it is founded; the number, ability, zeal and fidelity of the teachers; the salubrity of its location; the commodiousness of the seminary edifice; the value of its library, apparatus, and other facilities for imparting a thorough and accomplished education; the soundness of its principles of government and instruction; and the pure moral and religious influences which have surrounded it.
The INSTRUCTOR—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. The pupil learns things, not mere names—IDEAS, not mere words.
THE GOVERNMENT, is vested in the Principal, aided by his Associates in the Faculty of Instruction. A prompt and cheerful obedience to the laws is always expected; and this is enforced by appeals to the reason and the conscience of the pupil. Should the voice of censure remain unheeded, and any young lady continue perverse and obstinate, in spite of kind and faithful admonition, she would be removed from the privileges of the Institution.
THE MANNERS, personal and social habits, and the MORALS, of the young ladies are formed under the eyes of the governess and teachers, from whom the pupils are never separated. The boarders never leave the grounds of the Institute without the special permission of the Principal. They never make or receive visits. They rise at 5 o'clock in the morning, throughout the year, and attend school before breakfast; they also study two hours at night, under the direction of the Governess. They go to town but once a month, and then all packages must be approved by the governess. They are allowed to spend no more than 50 cents each month from their pocket money. They wear a neat but economical uniform on Sabbath and holidays, while their ordinary dress must never be more expensive than the uniform. Expensive jewelry, gold watches, chains, pendants, &c. must not be worn. No accounts to be made in town.
FARMACY.—This Institution, like a College, is permanent in its character. Parents and guardians may place their daughters and wards here, with the confident expectation that they can here successfully prosecute their studies till they have completed their school education.
RELIGIOUS DUTIES.—Pupils attend church once at least on the Sabbath, under the direction of their parents or guardians, as to the place of worship. Other religious exercises are attended, at the discretion of the Principal, but all sectarian influences are carefully excluded.
MUSIC DEPARTMENT.—The ablest Professors and Teachers are engaged in this department. There are nine Pianos in the Institute; one of which is Coleman's Aeolian Piano. No additional charge is made for instruction on the Aeolian.
Prof. Chase has reduced the whole business of teaching 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 Practices on the Pestalozzian system, receiving strict attention, would insure an advanced attainment 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 pupils 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, acquire the difficult art of READING MUSIC,—and sing with as much facility as they could read a newspaper.
VII. A Class is formed of the most advanced pupils for the study of TROUBADOUR SONG, or the Science of HARMONY. A knowledge of this is indispensable to correct performances on the Organ and Aeolian Piano. 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 Institute, yet most important branch of Musical Science, is usually neglected by eminent Professors of the art, ladies are generally pretending to such attainments as to be able to give instruction in it.
UNIFORM.—To promote habits of economy and simplicity, a Uniform Dress is prescribed. For winter, it is Green Merino; for summer, Pink Calico, small figure, for ordinary use, and White Muslin for Sabbath.—Bonnet, a plain straw winter, trimmed with green, solid color; in summer, with pink, solid color. Apron, Blue Check and White Muslin. Each pupil will require two green dresses, and four pink, and two white. Materials for the uniform can always be obtained in Marion on reasonable terms. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.
THE STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.—Dr. L. Goree having declined a further connection with this department, the Trustees have unanimously elected WILLIAM HORNBUCKLE, Esq. as Steward—to enter on his duties at the opening of the next session. Mr. H. is peculiarly well qualified for this responsible station. His high standing in the community—his experience in an extensive Hotel, and as Steward of the Howard College; his kindness of heart and gentlemanly manners, will secure the confidence of parents and guardians. In Mrs. Hornbuckle, the Trustees are confident, will be found a lady every way fitted to preside over the domestic arrangements of the Institute. Aided by the Governess and Teachers, she will secure to the young ladies, order, quiet and comfort.
Rates of Tuition, &c. per Term of Five Months.
Primary Department, 1st Division, . . . \$10
Preparatory Department, and all English Studies through the whole course, . . . 25
Music on the Piano and Guitar, (each), . . . 15
Use of Instrument . . . 5
Ornamental Needle Work, . . . 5
Drawing and Painting, . . . 15
Wax-work, per lesson, . . . 15
French, German & Italian, (either or all), . . . 15
Latin, Greek and Hebrew, (do do), . . . 15
Board, per month including fuel, lights, washing, bed, bedding, &c. . . 15
Incidentals, (fuel and servant for school-room, &c.) per term of five months, . . . 1 00
Use of Library, per term of five months, . . . 0 50
Board and Tuition will be payable, ONE HALF IN ADVANCE, for each term of five months; the balance at the end of the term.
Tuition must be paid from the time of entrance to the close of a term, no deduction except at the discretion of the Principal.
Each young lady must furnish her own towels. If FEATHER BEDS are required, they will be supplied at a small charge.
NO YOUNG LADY WILL BE PERMITTED TO RECEIVE HER DIPLOMA, UNTIL ALL HER BILLS ARE SETTLED.
N. B.—The entire expenses of a young lady, pursuing English studies only, will be \$145.00 a year, for Board and Tuition.
Two HUNDRED and TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS, per annum will cover all charges for Tuition, Board, Books and Stationery, for a young lady pursuing the highest English branches, and use on the common and on the Aeolian Piano.
REMARKS.—Particular attention is given to Reading, Spelling and Defining, throughout the whole course.
The art of Composition is taught methodically, on the Inductive System, and with great success.
A half hour, every day, is devoted to Penmanship, exclusively.
All pupils are taught Vocal Music without charge.—The Pestalozzian method is pursued with the most satisfactory results.
It is not expected that all Pupils will pursue the course requisite to obtain a Diploma. Young ladies may

enter the Institution at any time, and pursue such studies as they may prefer. Those who are advanced as far as the Junior Class, and confine their attention to the English branch, are ranked in the PARTIAL COURSE.
The course prescribed for those who aspire to the honors of the Institution is extensive and elevated, the Trustees being desirous to make thorough and finished scholars.
SCHOOLS AND VACATIONS.—There is but one session a year, in the Institute, and that of TEN MONTHS, commencing always about the first of October. On this plan, daughters will be at home with their parents during the hot and unhealthy months of August and September, and the winter months, the golden season of study, will be spent at school.
The next session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the LAST DAY of SEPTEMBER. It is of great importance to the pupils to be present at the opening of the session.—Those who are first on the ground, will have the first choice in the arrangements of the Dormitories, trunk room, and toilet cabinet.
GEO. EDWIN D. KING, SAMUEL FOWLER, LANGSTON GOREE, JAMES L. GOREE, LARKIN V. TARRANT, JOHN LOCKHART, WM. M. WYATT, WM. HORNBUCKLE, TRUSTEES.

HOWARD COLLEGE.