WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

A TALE FOUNDED ON FACT. Late in a pleasant afternoon in midsummer, a young couple were sitting by an embowered window, from which a beautiful prospect of land and water stretched far away on either side, The right hand of the lady was lying in that of her companion-a young man of some twenty-five years-while on her left her head was resting, as she gazed with a thoughtful and melancholy mein upon some object far beyond. In the mind of the gentleman a struggle was evidently going on, which increased to such a degree that he relinquished the hand he had held, arose, and with a heavy countenance commenced pacing the floor. As he thus walked, the mild eve of the lady was turned upon him with an anxious expression, which betokened, most plainly, the interest she felt in the decision at which he would arrive. Again he was seated by her side, but with a different air; for the irresistible tear-drop which glistened on her cheek, had touched his gentler feelings, and checked a remark from him which might have savored of unkindness-prompted, however, by what he considered an unjustifiable determination that she had formed.

"Clara," said he, "can it be possible that I should have no higher place in your estimation, than that you should fear my becoming a-a drunkard! Think you that I could ever thus wound the heart which it is my greatest pleasure to delight ! It is not that there is any peculiar charm in the wine-cup, that I hesitate at once to comply with your request, but because I am daily mingling with friends whose friendship I would forfeit were I to refuse to participate with them. Could I even suppose that ever I should fall to the low condition of the loathsome inebriate, the matter would, of course, be presented differently to my mind; but entertaining no such anticipations, and surrounded by associations such as mine, I do not deem it necessary, or prudent to unconquerable affection, and before God claim him, who, if she had deserted, yield to your solicitations.'

"Then, Edward, I can never be yours," replied the maiden, firmly. "You have professed an attachment for me, sufficient to induce you to make any sacrifice for my sake, and now when I present a request, the compliance with which I deem necessary to your happiness and mine, you refuse it. I ask from you no formal pleage—give me out your word, and I am satisfied: unless you do this, I cannot but fear that your preferences for revelling cempanions are stronger than for myself. It will be useless further to speak-in my determination I am fixed."

Of this Russell began to entertain but little doubt; for one of the causes of his admiration of the noble girl beside him, was her clear perception of right, and positive adherence thereto. His own judgment told him that she was correct in the present instance, but with the blind infatuation which induces some men never to yield, although they may be in error, coupled with his strong love for convivial enjoyment, he bade her good evening without acquiescing. With a troubled mind, he wandered forth, not caring whither; soon he encountered some of the friends. so congenial to his baser propensities, and with them retired to a room where every facility was afforded for the full gratifica-

tion of their bibbing desires Ten, eleven, twelve o'clock found the worthy party around the social board, where jest and song had opt alive the same of merriment, and they now began to think of taking up their homeward march. Rising from the table, it did not take long for each one to ascertain that his powers of locomotion were considerably crippled, and more than this, were rapidly becoming more so, reviving in their minds the old axiom, that "delay is dangerous." And thus they went forththe night dark, with heavy clouds o'erhanging, and every prospect drear enough as far as their home prospect was concerned. Here was Edward Russell, who, a few hours previous, could not even conceive that he should ever yield thus far to the tempter, now almost helplessly intoxleated. With as sprightly an endeavor as possible, he started, but was soon glad enough to accept the assistance of a friendly lamp-post, whose flittering rays were richly in keeping with the departing reason of the being on whose visage they shone. While standing thus, a friendly, compasionate deacon, who had been watching by a sick-bed, came along, and started with surprise as he discovered Without unnecessary questioning, he proceeded to assist him home; but in so doing, came in contact with a second unfortunate one, who mistaking his way, or revolving around the centre of attrac- ing his head, " who cares for me ! tion, was rapidly gaining the point from

which he started rays of a lamp-light fell upon the face of what once you were. the couple, "Deacon Porter as I live. Ah, "You care for me?" inquired he quick- nor respect man. But they are also vuldeacon, deacon-what an example for us ly. boys? Bad-very bad."

two young gentlemen, whom I esteem so thy of the confidence which I am willing listen to it.- Miss Sedgewick. highly as your self and Mr. Russell, should to repose in you?" be in such a condition-

"Such a condition !" echoed Wilson. will reflect upon your ways, and reform."

much lee-way and went into the gutter.

To all of this Edward was entirely unobservant. Some how or other he found of his kind friend, he was sadly at a loss how to navigate; consequently he clung to him with a death-like tenacity, leaving the matter of dispute between the deacon and Wilson, to be settled without his astirely out of order.

con, the worthy couple were escorted him most fearfully to distrust himself. home; nor were they left there without But when months rolled by, and he found which, however, to Wilson's mind, was appetite, and saw, indeed, how many holy unseasonable, or at least, wrongly there were who took him to their homes

prevailed his bosom, and he was well-nigh count. induced to declare that he would never a morning portion of the v "y thing which star of his life. had mastered him, but which produced

consequence was that his business was overflowing heart. neglected, and began to decline; the During this time his visits to M'ss Stevens much." were almost entirely discontinued-there place himself in her company, but that. supplication that he might yet be re- grave. deemed. Had it not been that her parents wished, if possible, as earestly for his restoration, and feared that such a course would have entirely defeated their desire, they would have denied him the house; but they were christians, and remembered that in the present instance they had a

For two years did Russell continue to pursue his downward course, becoming a wreck. Friends had deserted him on every hand, and his business was entirely gone. On almost any day he might be seen recling in the street.

The carriage of Mr. Stevens was returning home one evening an hour or two after dark, having within, himself, lady and daughter, when the coachman discovered an object in the road, which, as he approached, proved to be a man. Had it not been for the lamps of the carriage, he would most certainly have been overrun; but the coachman stopped, and dismounted from his box to place him in a less dangerous situation. As he turned him on his back, a shriek came from Clara, accompanied by the acclamation of " Edward, Edward !"

With a commendable kindness, and which by every one would not have been exhibited, Mr. Stevens sent the carriage on, and procured another conveyance, in which he placed the unfortunate man, and conveyed him to his own house.

The surprise of Russell when he awoke the next morning, and ascertained where he was, may in a measure be conceived. He did not wish for a moment to remain, but the kindness of Mr. Stevens pacified

"Mr. Stevens," exclaimed he, " would you have me disgrace your family by continuing longer here! Let me go, I bescech you, and mingle with the crowd, deserted by God and man, who have so long been my companions," and he groaned aloud.

"No, Mr. Russell," replied the benevolent man, "I cannot let you go. I want you to become once more a man, redeem the character you have lost, rise again in business, be an honor to society a comfort to those who have loved and who still love you, and walk in the delight and fear of your Saviour and God."

As Mr. Stevens thus spoke, the reddened eyes of the poor inebrate fairly started from their sockets.

"Me!" cried he, "Me! do you mean me? Ha, ha, you are sporting with me. who it was thus needing his assistance. Let me go, I entreat you. Who would ever again take by the hand, the drunken Ned Russell? My father, mother, sister, all, all are in the grave, and I have no friends-no friends"-muttered he, drop-

"I care for you," answered Mr. Stevens, "and will give you my influence, my "Deacon Porter," muttered he, as the means, anything, if you will be once more

"Yes, I,-and will you not at least "I regret very much, Mr. Wilson, that make one effort to render yourself wor- will not use such language, nor will you

It was hard for the poor creature to believe his senses, and he sat for a time like one bereft of reason; but starting sudden-I have conveyed you to your homes, you ly, and seizing the offered hand of Mr.

off, permit me to assist you, here is my pledged himself to abstain from the soul- build a meeting house.

arm," and in presenting it, he got too destroying draught, was clad in new attire, and at the earnest solicitation of her father, had placed his pledge in Clara's hand. O, who can tell the delight which out that as soon as he lost the assistance thrilled her very roul as she received it from him.

As soon as it became known that Ed ward had taken this step, and that Mr Stephens had so warmly interested himself in him, many a hand was extended to sistance. No doubt he thought that assist him in entering again into business; questions of sobriety just then were en- but from no one would he receive any further asistance than a mere clerkship; for By the generous assistance of the dea- the gnawings of the worm within, caused good amount of wholesome advice, himself becoming master of his depraved and hearts, he began to appreciate the in-Morning came, and as Russell remem- ducements which were presented for him their eyes and hair, as there is with us bered his condition on the previous eve- to continue in virtue's path, and he merged ning, a feeling of shame and remorse forth into a business life upon his own ac-

It was not long afterwards, that our more taste aught that could intoxicate. friend was wending his way, on a pleas-With an aching heart, and no less aching ant evening, to the homestead of Mr. Stehead, he went to his business, but felt un- phens, arriving at which, he was received fit for attention thereto until he had taken with open arms by the one who was the

"Dearest Edward," exclaimed she, " feared that your business was such that I Months rolled by, and Russell, instead should not see you this evening, but now, of improving his habits was fast sinking I am happy; oh how happy," and she reinto a life of drunken degradation. The ceived his warm embrace with an almost

"It cannot be, my beloved Clara, that friends who had ever been interested in you should be more happy than I, and I his advancment, now regarded his ruin as hope that time may enable me to exhibit certain, and were beginning, more to the sincerity of the devotion entertained lessen their efforts for his reclamation. by me towards the one to whom I owe so

"Hush," said she, turning upon him her was two great a feeling of respect for her, moistened eyes, and placing her fingers on entertained by him, to permit him often his lips, "hush, I must hear no more of

when he did, the fond-hearted girl nev- If ever there was a happy couple, it er ceased with importunity and even was Edward and Clara Russell; and trutears to restore him to his wonted posi- ly grateful was she that she had been ention. For him her heart yearned with abled by her prayers and influence to re- This is a choice dish if they are able to she failed not to present the continual would have inevitably filled a drunkard's

> DRESS AND DEMEANOR OF LADIES .- I slovenliness is culpable in a man, how inexcusible it is in a woman! No female that has any regard for her-self, or any respect for the society in which she moves. ance. It is true there is danger of running into the opposite extreme-of attaching too much importance and giving too much time to dress; but it is easy to hit a happy medium in this respect, and do perfect justice to the toilet, at the same time that no moral, social, or intellectual duty is slighted. There are few members of the sex so deficient in comeliness of face or figure, that by an appropriate and artistlike style of dress, they may not appear to advantage to all capable of approaching the agreeable and the beautiful in art. To be appropriate it does not follow that a dress need be extravagant. There is a nameless charm about their style of dress with some women, which seems a part of their character, it is indiscribable. It is not the costliness of material nor in brilliancy of colors, but in the felicity of adaption of color, style and manufacture. The dress seems as naturally a part of them as their hair. We feel that any other costume would be inappropiate. The "Cynthia of the minute" seems to have lent her zone. A lady should study the style of dress most appropiate and becoming to her, and follow it, uninfluenced by the paltry ambition of leading off a fashion, or flanting in expensive robes. We all know that different colors suit different complexions, and different styles different figures. Every lady should have that degree of artistical cultivation to be able to decide for herself on the fashion most suitable to her person. In the lack of this accomplishment let her consult a competent judge.

HINTS FOR CHILDREN .-- If there are any among my readers who are in the practice of jumping up behind omnibuses and other carriages, I beg them to discoutinue it for it is dangerous as well as vulgar. It is a small fraud and may lead to a greater, and is often the first step in rowdy-

Do not deface walls, doors, or door steps, with writing on them. It is ill-bred to walk heavily, to slam doors, to make any unnecessary bustle or

It is ill-bred to shuffle with your feet, to drum with your fingers, to put them in your ears or your mouth, to bite your nails, or to have any tricks with your

It is ill-bred to use slang words, or phra-

Indecent and profane expressions are something far worse than ill-bred; they indicate that you do not reverence God, gar. Profane and indecent words de-grade you. If you respect yourselves you

EXCOMMUNICATED. - A man in St. George. N. B., by the name of Owen Boag, a Rowill reflect upon your ways, and reform." Stephens, he cried, I will." Stephens, he cried, I will." In less than an hour, Edwd. Russell had lot of land to the Baptist on which to that day the ceremony should be performed for permit me to assist you have it was a standard of the baptist on which to the baptist on which the baptist on which the baptist on which the baptist on the baptist on which the baptist on the baptist on the baptist on the baptist on which the baptist on the baptist of the baptist on the baptist of the baptist on the baptist on the baptist of the baptis man Catholic, was excommunicated by

THE INQUIRIES.

1. What are the customs of the Chinesel Ans. This is really so wide a question can hardly encompass its branches. They have the custom of building houses marrying wives or husbands as the case may be, eating, sleeping, walking, talking, wershiping idols, making money, and a hundred other little things, many of which I think will come out under other

2. What is the Chinese Complexion Ans. Rather of a copper color, near the complexion of a light mulatto. But their features and hair are quite different from that of the African breed! Their hair is jet black, and very straight, and rather coarse, coarser than ours general ly, and their eyes are black. There is no variety with the respect to the color of Their features are generally comely among the better class, and some of the ladies are quite pretty and fair, but if exposed to the sun will soon become brown.

3. What are their habits? Ans. The women are in the habit of binding their feet, and making them small from their infancy. This is looked upon as the indication of a well-bred lady! but she is not esteemed really a lady, and entitled to be exempt from drugery, without very small feet! And from their efforts to get them very, very small, one would think the smaller the feet, the more lady like in their own estimation! The men are in the habit of shaving their heads, and having a long tail or cue plaited down their backs near to their ankles, from a little spot of hair left for that purpose about the crown of their head. This is a universal habit, from the emperor on the throne to the humblest beggar that prowls the streets. One would hardly be esteemed a Chinaman without this long tail!

4. What do they live on, pork, beef, mutton, poultry, or what?

Ans. They use a great deal of pork: afford it. One of their principle sacrifices to their gods, is a whole roasted hog, which they are careful to eat themselves after presenting it to their idol! They all cat beef, mutton, and poultry; eggs, fruit, and indeed every thing that we do, and some things we do not; for instance, this morning I was passing where they were cleaning a mess of dogs; say four to 'cat! 'At themselves or sell to others them to eat both dogs and cats, and rats; good fat rats are considered a delicate

5. Do they sit at the table and eat with knives and furks?

Ans. They have small tables, say from two to three feet square, at which from four to eight persons may sit. Should they have forty persons at dinner, they have many tables of this kind; and devide off to the different tables as it may chance to fall to each one's lot, without much reference to first and last, excenting those at the same table sit down together. They do not use knives and forks; but the victuals are cut up into small pieces before it comes to the table, and then they use a couple of round straight sticks, called chop-sticks by forright hand, and bring their bowl to their mouth with the left hand, and dish out of the bowl into their mouth with the two sticks. It takes a stranger some-time to get used to this minœuvre, so as not to spill his victuals on the floor or in his lap. Were I there, you would ask me if I have ever tried it! Yes, I have become rather proficent in the art.

6. Do they ride on horseback, in chairs,

or go on foot Ans. In the city and indeed every place, the great majority go on foot; in the streets and elsewhere, I perhaps, meet one in five hundred riding in a kind of sedan chair; nothing like it in the west; carried on the shoulders of men, two men most generally, but sometimes four. And though there are a few found on horseback, they are very few, not more than one in ten thousand, and that generally a government officer.

7. Do they marry and live with wives as

Ans. They marry and live with wives, but vary a little from us in some particulars, viz. 1. They are often betrothed several years before hand. 2. There is no courting about the matter: they take each other for better or worse without a single interview beforehand. 3. They generally employ a gobetween, who i to have interview with both parties, and he makes the whole arrangement between them. 4. The bride is brought to the bridegroom's house in an elegant sedan chair, to be married. She comes crying the first half of the way according to custom, and rejoicing the balance All goes by rule here, even how much one must cry, and how much laugh. I have often heard them performing the erving part myself. I have married three or four couples in christian order, but have never seen a pair married in Chinese style; but I called up one of my assistants last My collections again this year are fair, night, who has been married, and inquired particularly in to this matter. His account was something like what follows: The bridegroom of course secures the indispensable services of souse old conjurer. to ascertain when will be the lacky day ed. For the execution of this delicate United States.

duty, the services of some old lady are engaged who has been lucky, and rather famous for bringing forth prolifically. lamp is placed, with two wicks burning spirits, and it is understood that they are Ciocci had arrived in this country un married. There they sit down and look the name "Cesanelli," and imme but among the villages in the country, in the streets of Rome.

an heir to build up their posterity. 8. Do they dress like we do? Are they

kind and hospitable? o Ans, They do not dress exactly as we and coats no collars; their breeches no buttons; and their shoes, no ears. Their stockings are long, and are tied just un-der the knees; their coat is long, coming geon under the castle of St. Augely, twendown like a lady's dress, near to the ankles. I think they may be esteemed both with them as an equal, and they are peculiarly polite, especially the better class. not exceeded by the French themselves. of the Inquisition, fed on bread and water,

as is the case with us. 9. What kind of houses do they live in? Ans. Generally in comfortable brick houses. Most commonly, however, but one story high. Their shops are generally two and sometimative are very lew. tion of their houses are as different from ours as their clothes. They have not at all patronized our ideas, but have thought for themselves in all these mate ters. They generally proceed in their buildings on a cheap scale, and they

10. Do they worship every thing, or

have no windows in their dwelling

nothing ? Ans. They worship idols made with their own hands. They are chiefly boodis. They have a considerable variety of gods, one for the cooking place, one for the door, and one under the table; and a set of household gods upon the shelf, consisting of six or seven. Their ancestor's tablet is also set on the shelf worship, however, they know not what, And I think when the gospel begins to take effect properly, these dum idols must fall as dagon before the ark. I am happy to say that I now have five families in Canton in my connexion, besides individas who have cast down their idols and set up the worship of the true God instead. For which let the Lord have the

11. Have they any servants? Ans. Nearly all have servants, however, are all Chinese, none foreign. The bought servants are generally females, and when grown up are either sold again to some gentleman for a concubine, where they are esteemed but little better than a servant; or they are appropriated to a worse purpose, for the object of ma-king money for the master. I should think their system of slavery is of a mild character, and objectionable chiefly on account of its tendency to prostitution. These poor pitiable creatures are generally owned by some person as slaves, and are compelled thus to make money for their masters. 12. What kind of amusements do they

Ans. Gambling is the chief, almost the only one; playing with cards mostly, native cards, also dice; they smoke opium; go to theatres, make processions; but they are chiefly taken up with making a livelihood. This is an old country, and the inhabitants find but little time to attend to

any thing else than making money-mo-

ney is their great one thing needful from

I. J. Rossars. morning till night. P. S .- Please let my friends know that am in fine spirits and good health. My health has returned as good, thank that happy in my work. My chapel is nearly finished, and a fifty dollar bell will soon be here from New York to nut up in it. amounting to from \$1,500 to \$2,000 already. And I have one inquirer whom I hope to baptise is a month or two.

reported to be in actual operation in the and feel that these things descrive your

From the Appl-Joseph M CRUELTY OF THE INQUISITION.

Those who have read Mr. Ciecci's book, When the hour arrives, she proceeds to entitled. "Narrative of inquisitions and orlebrate the nuptials, by placing a vessel Barbarities practised at Rome, in the mine-of rice on the floor, in the middle of which a teenth century," will remember that gentleman escaped from Rome, with a separately; before which, stuck down im passport in the name of his servant, and the rice, is placed two lighted candles, in the disguise of character he had assumtwo boiled eggs with the shells taken off, and two cups of spirits. The loving pair, who have never seen each other before, worship together before this affair, Francisco Cesanelli (his servant's name) put the two wicks of the lamp together, until he reached England. An Italian and thus the dear two become one. They priest at that time resident in London, aseat the two eggs, drink the two cups of certained, at the Custom House, that Mr. on, to see which of the candles will burn transmitted the information to Rome. The out first, having already determined servant who had devoted himself to his which is he and which is she, and con- master's interest was immediately arresclude that the one that burns out first ted and placed under confinement. Mr. will die first. 6. They may if they Ciocci had caused inquiries to be instituchoose, purchase a concubine or two, or ted at Rome, respecting his fate; these almore, if able to support them Idoubt how- though most minute, were unsuccessful. ver, whether more than one in twenty avail | The silence of the iniquitous and terrible themselves of this privilege. I have just inquisition prevailed; even his wife and inquired of my assistant, what portion children were ignorant of the fate of one of the people take concubines? He so dear to them. The family after the thinks among the citizens of Canton, es- sale of their few effects, were compelled pecially within the city, about one-third; to betake themselves to a mendicant life

not more than one in a hundred. Should Suddenly, either because pity entered the first wife, however, prove childless, the stony heart of the Inquisition, or else they esteem it not only a privilege, but a that his given term of imprisonment had duty to take a second, in order to have expired, Cessanelli was lately cast forth from his dangeon, and found a miscrable beggar in the streets of the idolatrous city. All shunned him; no one would em-

ploy a man who had been visited with the do. Their hats have no brim, their shirts displeasure of the Inquisition, and who was under the surveillance of the police. The account Cesanelli gives of his conty feet below the surface of the earth.-In size it was about six feet square, with kind and hospitable, when one associates a soft, muddy bottom. The only furniture was a table for sleeping on. In this gloomy dungeon, worthy of the palmiest days But their kindness and hospitality, are with a small quantity of meagre soup shewn in their own way, viz: in their three days in the week, without a change shops or stores; not in the family circle, of linen or clothes, not allowed the privilege of washing or shaving, his hair suffered to grow, not permitted to speak to any one, with an iron ring endireling his

waist, and another his right leg, and chain-

ed to the wall, in a condition worse than

perior to pass upwaras or end years

Such are the tender mercies of this cruel and apostate system at Rome, the sent of its power, the residence of its head and its chief administrators, where if there is any thing that is scriptural, merciful and good in popery, we surely might expect to behold their manifestation. But how opposed are all the circumstances connected with this most cruel case to the spirit of the religion of Christ! Mr. Ciocei reads the word of God, the Spirit of the Lord opens the eyes of his understanding, and he imbraces the truth of the gospel 1 and at once, openly and boldly, with the free spirit of a man and a Christian, declares the change which has taken place in his views, For this straight-forward, Christian course, he is persecuted by wicked monks, priests, jesuits and cardinals, who At length wearied with persecution and longing for the enjoyment of religious liberty, Ciocci flees from Rome and Italy, which although the land of his birth, the home of his beloved relatives, and endeared to him by every social tie, was nevertheless to him the land of darkness, persecution and slavery. For simply aiding his master in this act, in which every freeman and every Christian must justify him, Cesanclli was cast in a loathsome dungeon and underwent all the privations we have

These acts of persecution have taken place with the knowledge and concurrence of the chief rulers of the church of Rome. Where then, are the signs of her change, about which we hear much at the present day? Are not these facts a practical comment on Rome's apostate articles of faith, and her most tyrannical decrees? Review the darkest pages of the antichristian dogmas of popery, glance back over the most cruel and blood stained annals of her history, and compare them with popery in the nineteenth century; and, notwithstanding the hypocritical professions of its partisans to the contrary, and the foolish belief of half informed Protestants that the Romish hyena is tamed, it must be acknowledged that popery is popery still

A WHOLE FAMILY IN HEAVES.-HOW happy will you be to meet enery member of your family in Heaven |- not one wanting. Father and mother, sens and daughters, brothers and sisters, servants and apprentices; all there; all who surrounded the family table; all who knelt together around the family altar, however separated by distance or time, yet macteany prospect that this will be the case with you? Have you ever any doubts respecting it? O seek to have these loubts removed! Have you any hopes respecting it ! O see that your hopes are well founded! Are you unconcerned about it? Ah! that is dreadful. Heaven is not to be trifled with. Hell is not to be trifled with. Souls are not to be trifled with. Remember, the day is coming, it is nigh at hand, when you will see

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION. Ancuisale Thomas, Richmond, Virginia,
Tressurer of Foreign Mission Board. WM. Hoansuckle, Marion, Perry County, Ala. Treasurer, Domestic Mission Board. M. T. MENDENHALL, Charleston, S. C.

our elistery State or Domestic Mission Bo Rev. Jawes, B. Tavion, Richmond, Virginia, Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Foreign Mission Board.

AGENTS FOR ALABAMA BAPTIST. Rev. JESSE A. COLLINS. J. F. Hopges. Rev. ROBERT S. ADAMS. Rev. J.C. POSTER. A. H. YARRINGTON, W. J. CALLAWAY.

AT SUSSCRIBERS TO THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW Who are indebted for the year 1846, will please forward their subscriptions (post-paid) to the Agent. M. P. JEWETT.

This evening (Friday) is set apart by the Southern Foreign Mission Board, for the public designation at Richmond, of the missionaries to

13 The following note was received, inclosing the sum of three dollars, in a collection at a monthly concert prayer meeting. May the prayer of "the mother" be heard and answered. And when the Judge shall appear, and all the holy angels with him, may she meet, not only her "dear children," but many others who shall give glory to God for the knowledge of life and salvation, which this sum may be the means of communicating.

"Since the Lord has seen fit to call the little objet to whom this belonged, I feel that it is nothing more than right to give all that belonged to that dear child. That this small sum may carry glad tidings to some benighted soul is the prayer of his unworthy mother."

THE GARDEN CHURCH, PICKENS COUNTY. We have received from our respected brother,

Rev. W. R. Stansel, a note relative to a communication which appeared in our paper of Sept. 18th, professing to give an account of brother Shuck's visit with the brethren of the Garden Church on the 12th of August last.

Brother Stansel thinks the statements of the writer were somewhat unguarded and calculated to make an unfavorable impression on the community. He has furnished us with the facts, which are well known to him. From what we learn, it is plain, that the brethren connected with the church in question, received brother Shuck with great cordiality and kindness. The vast concourse of peo- Mark 13: 37, Our adversary is, at all times, seekerally to the call for aid in behalf of the Canton eries, and his snares. He is lurking on our right is truly distressing separated as they chapel, giving about \$70 to that object-and this at a moment when the church was trying to pay off a deht of \$1500 or \$1600.

surce and congregation gave to brother Shuck.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY .- This is one of the most useful of modern benevolent organizations. It is supported by all evangelical denominations, and is doing incalculable good.

In twenty-one years, more than 1200 different publications, including 200 books, have been prepared and stereotyped, in the various languages spoken on this continent, of which more than 85,000,000 copies or more than 1,700,000,000 pages have been circulated. At the same time, more than 2,000 publications have been prepared and issued abroad, under the sanction of the Committee, in nearly one hundred different languages and dialects; and \$292,000 have been remitted to various Foreign Missionary Stations, and to Societies and individuals on the continent of Europe, to abultiply these of haves of the tree efficient the hardness of the

One hundred and offy-six colporteurs art is to in commission, occupying parts of all the St t. s and

next four months, to meet an the closed wor to-Who will come up to its help? Who well at \$100. Who \$50? Who \$30? Who \$10 ii \$5? Du, and defer not.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamer Columbia arrived at Boston on the 5th inst. bringing the latest foreign news. The Great Britwin is still ashore and no attempts

will be made to get her off, till next spring. Hon. George Bancroft U. S. minister has dined with the Queen at Winsor Castle; also, with Lord

Palmerston, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Accounts from Ireland are more favorable. A revolution is in progress in Portugal. The ob-

ject to put down the ministry. The Garrick theatre, London, has been destroyed

Thomas Moore, the poet is dangerously ill. Prince Metternich, the celebrated Austrian minister is in bad health.

The cholera is making fearful ravages in Mecca, peared in Egypt. The late floods in France have occasioned losses to

the government, in the destruction of bridges, roads, &c. to the amount of thirteen millions of dollars. This does not include the destruction of private property which has been immense.

The British government have concluded, after thorough experiments, to reject the proposal to use the Gun-Cotton in the army.

Corros.-Very little cotton has been made h India, this year, and this taken in connection with article command a high price in England.

CONGRESS.

The second session of the 29th Congress commenced at Washington on the 7th inst. In the House of Representatives 183 members out of 228 entitled to sente, appeared and were qualified. In the Senate 43 members out of 56 took their seats.

The President's Message was delivered at 19 o'clock; on Tousday. We give in mother column a condensed notice of this, from the New York Morcury. Fifteen thousand copies were ordered very little hope of an early termination of the war on Saturday morning. - Correspondence of the Traveler. to bo ; rinted.

Louisville, Kr. Nov. 30, 1846.

THE PARTY HEAVE !

To the Editor of the Alabama Baptist : Please announce in your paper that the Rev George B. Davis, Agent of the American Indian Mission Association, has been duly appointed and will labor for that Body during the winter, in the State of Alabaras. It is hoped the friends of benevolence, in the abundance of their liberality, will not torget the claims of the Red man nor our obligations to him. Very respectf lly, DIEL GUER MUND CALL

EXPERIENCE.-No. X.

Another means of advancement in the divine life is prayer. It is by prayer that we draw high to God. Nothing, which we can do, has such powerful tendency to bring us to a proper frame of mind by constant, fervent prayer. The words of the poet are both true and forcible.

Restraining prayer we cease to fight-Prayer makes the christian's armor bright." Prayer leads a person to consider his wants, a well as to ask for them. The christian should a man of prayer, and a growing christian will be a man of prayer.. He asks, and receives, and his

"Prayer is the christian's native breath. The christian's vital air, His watchword at the gate of death,

He enters heaven by prayer." The direction of the apostle is, "Pray withou ceasing."-1 Thess. 5: 17. "Be careful (anxious) for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your request be made known to God: and the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Jesus Christ."-Phil. 4: 6, 7. "I will that men pray every where, lifting up holy hands, without wrath or doubting."-1 Tim. 2: 8. " If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him."-Ja. 1: 5. Such are some of the miunctions on this important duty. If therefore, we desire to "grow in grace," let us be "instant in prayer:"-" let us come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need."-Heb. 4: 16. Though we are unable to explain the connection there is between the prayer of the christian, and the blessings which flow from the hands of an infinite and all-wise Being, vet we are sure that such a connection exists for he says, " ask and it shall be given you, seek and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. For every one that asketh receiveth." &c.,-Mat. 7: 7.

Another means of advancement in the divine life is wetchfulness. " Watch, and pray, that ye enter not into temptation !"-Mat. 26: 41. The disciples of Christ failed to watch and the consequence was one denied him and the rest forsook him and fled. In view of such a sad catastrophe the Savior says, "What I say unto you, I say unto all, Watch."ple assembled at the meeting conducted themselves | ng whom he may devour. We ought, with equal with perfect order and propriety, and responded libe jassiduity, to watch, and guard against his treachhand, and on our left, and whenever we fail to watch, he will in some unguarded place make his attack, and lead us into those things " which are from the dying soldier; and even the We would that our missionaries every where re- not convenient." The Apostle, who had expericeived as respectful, and kind, and generous a wel- enced much of his efforts, says, "For we are not compramond of balan aco, ". I . Comutte, Vi . Por kind, and presented on every occasion. He leads to sins of every soft, and to-actions of different cross-watch-men-the standard bearers kinds. He cares but little, what the sin may be, if at all times, and watch thereunto with all assiduity. ed or afraid to unfurl the banner of Christ Let us watch in all things: and observe carefully in the American camps. Why is it that the direction given. "But ye, beloved, building up yourselves on your most holy faith, praying in benefit ! Is it the fault of the governthe Holy Ghost, Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life."-Jud. 20, 21. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give you a crown of life."-Rev. 2: 10. Such are some of the commands and promises found in the sacred word. leading to continued and vigilent efforts for advancement in the divine life. By obedience to these directions we should know what is " the christian's

NEW PAPERS.

The proprietors of the "State Journal Territories, and every month is adding to the name and Flag of the Union," published at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and the "Montgomery Ad-But the Society is see for a \$60,000 blight me vertiser," published at Montgomery, Ala. propose, on, or about, the 1st of January, 1847, to unite these journals, and to publish in the city of Monigomery, a newspaper to be entitled the "FLAG OF THE UNION & MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER."

> The new paper "will be strictly and purely democratic." The proprietors say. It will be our special aim to make the "Flag & Advertiser" a desirable State paper. Although one of its features will be decidedly political-politics shall not so far engross its columns, as to shut out other subjects of importance to the plan-

ter, the merchant, and the trader.

TERMS :- The "Flag & Advertiser" will be published tri-weekly, at \$5 per annum in advance, or 86 at the end of the year: and weekly (a large sheet, containing all the matter of the tri-weekly) at \$3 in advance, or \$4 at the end of the year. Ten dollars forwarded to us, free of postage, will pay for four copies of the weekly pa-Medina and other cities in Arabia. It has also apper for one year, which will be sent to the address of such persons as may be desig-

The following announcement has also

THE MONTGOMERY NEW ERA. The undersigned will commence the publication of a Weekly and Tri-Weekly Paper in the city of Montgomery on the first of January, 1847, bearing the above title. The best talent in the country will be secured in the Political, Literary and

barbose. onoscribious sua varietistus are requested.

The political cast of the Naw Ena will be Whig, in its broadest and most liberal TERRE-Weekly, 98; PrisWeekly, 48.

CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY Ever since the first call of our young men to the battle-field, we have felt the deepest sympathy for them, on account of the neglect of the authorities to provide for them the instruction and the eques lations of religion. We know of no steps takes by you a sketch of the government in this matter, except the appoint ment of two Jestit priests by President Politi: Bus time of general health and of inaction among the partaken of an early breakfast, we set quieed to give one to each regiment; but when the Creek. Guided by a baptist minister subcored field of lettle in the creek. red field of battle is strewed with the wanted and the dying: when the hospitals are filled with the sick, and numbers are daily expiring, then the sympapthy, the prayers of the ministers of Christans of the day we visited fourteen cables, and carnestly invoked. It is well to have two Catholic priests furnished by the government to mpart the consolations of religion to Catholic soldiers, in the hour of dissolution. But have not the Protestant soldiers equal claims; Have not the sous of pions fathers and mothers, Presbyterians, Methodis. Baptists, have not these an equal right to the Protestant chaplains, who may smooth the pillow in sickness, and perform the last offices for the dying and the dead?

We know not where resides the authority for the appointment of Chaplains, but we presume, that if the President can appoint two chaplains, he may appoint any number that may be necessary for the army. If the appointment of these officers for the should perform this duty at once.

We cannot doubt there are ministers in all the

ters of the Gospel. well known in Tuskalooca. We trust his earnest Society had furnished me with Bibles to were on fire, Tis confusion. appeal will not be disregarded. If ministers knew supply every destitute family that I who would cheerfully volunteer to preach Christ, chase, but did not feel disposed to do so of God. 'Tis disrespect to God. ma, and to the Secretary of War, and some of our

members in Congress. Here is the extract. "We are all anxious to leave this place at any rate. When we first came here the health of the regiment improved for a time-but it became sickly again, burying some one every day. The company to which I belong, have lost twelve by death since we left Mobile. We left that place with 91 men including officers -we, the Benton Guards, at this time cannot turn out much over 40 fit for duty. This is disheartening; which, with hearing the groans of the sick and the dying. are from the kind and tender mother, wife or sister-to wipe the cold sweet minister of the Gospel is left behind-no man of God to direct and encourage the spend the night with him, telling us he tenger iemaie, it is not expected tate she can be with us; but the soldiers of the of the King of Kings, we did expect so be he can lead into sin. Therefore should we pray would be here with us. Are they ashamwe are deprived of this privilege and ment, or of the ministers? Are we to be deprived of hearing sermons preached in Mexico! We have heard but one since we left Mobile. How glad would we all be if we had some good minister with us. Will no one come? We will support and defend him. I have heard some say they would freely walk 8 or 10 miles! to hear a sermon this pretty Sabbath day. The writer states that there are. 4 or 5.000 Americans in and about where he is, and no other minister than the Mexican Catholic-and inveighs against such a state of things, &c. &c.]"

> For the Alabama Baptist. EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BROTHER

To-morrow the 4th, Mecha, the little Chinese girl whose Daguerreotype you saw, is to be baptised. On Tuesday the 8th, we hold our farewell meeting in this neighborhod-and the Designation will be in Richmond, we expect, on Wednesday Dec. 16th; a farewell meeting in Washengton on the 18th, and in Baltimore on the 20th. We shall likely sail about the 15th of January. Dr. J. Sexton James, member of the tenth Church (Mr. Kennard's) Philadelphia, accompanies us as Missionary Doctor.

In great haste but faithfully and af-J. LEWIS SHUCK. fectionately. Kilmarnock Va., 3d Dec. 1846.

GOFFSTOWN, N. H. Nov. 23. Last week was a time of unusual excitement here. It arose from the arrest, conviction, confession and commitment of an incendiary. His name is Robert D. Clogston, from Manchester. It will be remembered that the Rev. Isaac Wil-

manent injury so her health. JASES M. NORMENT & Co. to be much less than he supposed. Other evidence appears against John Clog-tr The latest advices from Washington give

Ver the Alabama Bustlet. IMPERSON COUNTY, ALA. Dec. 11, 1846. Dear Brother De Votie-As I have a

little leisure time to day I propose to give A HARD DAY'S WORK IN THE MOUNTAINS. . Having packed our saddlebags with Bibles and Testaments over night, and hunter in these parts, we had no difficulty in finding the way. In the course saw the heads of three other families on which we had not time to call. More than half these families we found without Bibles, and supplied them the greater part, gratuitously Two of these families we found living in a delightful place in the bend of the creek, with the mountains surrounding them on all sides, except a small opening for the creek to enthen being gathered abundantly testified. The settlers in the bend have been on the ground but a short time and of course And, it is also certain, that there is in the army a we should not be well received. His Heaven and Earth? strong desire for the presence and labor of Manie- fears were in some measure realised, for send a copy of this paper to the Gavernor of Alaba- gaged in the business a year and he was as if they were leaving a theatre. the first man who had refused me the 9. I don't like to see the necessity of man to do such a thing. My companion better. and another man joining with me, we at last prevailed with him and he consented to let his wife receive the Bible as a giftfrom the Bible Society. He was once, I am told, a professor of religion, but has turned like the "Dog to his vomit," and like the "Sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." Proceeding on we came to a house where we met with a very different reception. The occupant

> purchase—gave her a Testament and Psalms in large print, which she received with many thanks. Truly the Bible Society is causing the widow's heart to sing for joy and the blessing of many ready to perish is daily resting upon it. As we passed along, my companion often pointed out places where in his youthful days he had killed the deer, the bear, and the turkey. On one hill-side he showed me the place where he had encountered a panther, and on another the place where he had escaped the horns of a wounded deer. But now, In his old age, he has given up all these pursuits, and was trying to labor for the good of souls. His comments upon different passages of scripture, together with his pious conversation, weretruly edifying; and I felt at the close of the day, when we arrived at our resting place, refreshed

came out with a smiling coun enance

and gave us a hearty shake of the hand,

purchased a Testament and Psalms in

large print, and some other books, and en-

gaged a family bible to be brought to

him the next day. He also pressed us to

to decline his invitation, as there were

several other houses to visit before night.

At another house we found an aged wid-

ow; she told us she should be glad to

have some books, but had not money to

in spirit, although much wearied in body. The low price at which family bibles are furnished by the Society, is matter of surprise to many, and even our Anti-Missionary brethren are beginning to think more favorably of the Bible Society than formerly.

On looking over the wide field, so destitute of the word of God, I sometimes feel inclined to devote myself for life to this work, and often wish that I could be in many places at the same time.

Will not the friends of the Bible, in view of the destitution that prevails in many parts of the land, give more liberally to this object, and will not the young men in the churches give themselves to the work of supplying this destitution.

A HEAVY DONATION VISIT .- The N. Y. Baptist Register, says that on a recent occasion, where the friends of the pastor of the Baptist church at Ogdensburg, N. Y. came to make him a donation visit, "his ley, with his family, were aroused from domicil was so overloaded with visitors their slumbers at II o'clock at night, and that the floor gave way and let the comjust escaped with their lives from their pany down something lower than was burning dwelling, with the loss of every comfortable; but as there was no cellar thing, furniture, part of his library, horse underneath, no serious injury occurred and carriages. Two of the children further than a temporary alarm, and a lit-Mrs. Willey suffered a serious and per- the assemblage. 'As an offset to this,' he poet, I would say: says, 'it should be recollected that it was No suspicion fastened on Clogston till a donation of open-handed, warm-hear-The New Era will appear on entirely crime, but testines that no was bised to there must be a break down, to break new materials, selected expressly for the do it by his brother, John Clogston, of down under the pressure of such weights! Mass., who owned the house. His No one can divine what would have bebrother, he says, gave him \$100 to burn come of us, if all that had been put into the buildings to secure the insurance, as the cellar, pantry, chamber, wardrobe, he could not sell the property for so much as the Insurance. In this he was mistaken; for the amount of insurance proves to be much less than he supposed. Oth-

> Mr. Myers announces that he will apply to the Virginia Legislature for divorce from his wife, Virginia Myers.

For the Alabama Ban A PEW THINGS I DON'T LIKE TO BEE. 1. I don't like to see a man enter the sanctuary of God with his hat on his head, and walk heavily on the floor until he is scated. It attracts attention to his ill

2. I don't like to see a man come in after divine service has commenced, and interrupt the preacher and congregation, by shaking hands with all who are within Creek. Guided by a baptist minister who, his reach, and dooding his head to the rest; in his younger days, had been a great and after taking his seat gives the preacher a significant look, as much as to say, " now sir I am seated you can proceed. 'Tis a breach of good order.

3. I don't like to see a congregation idly gazing at every thing but the preacher. It shows that they have never culti- June last, was \$121,691,797. Value of vated that faculty of the mind called attention.

4. I don't like to see so much irreverence for God's holy sanctuary as is exhibited in the remainder of foreign. Protestant assemblies by careless looks. whispering, suppressed laughter, and ter and escape at. The land in this bend rushing in and out with heavy step, and bly expected, considering the large expenis very rich, as the cotton crop which was disordered movements. It proves that while Roman Catholics are on one extreme ceipts into the Treasury during the year Protestants are on the other.

there was but little improvement, but their seats while prayer is offered by the commerce, \$2,695,452 from sales of pubwhen the art of man shall have been called minister. It shows great irreverence to lie lands, and the remainder from inci-Volunteers, is lodged in the hands of the Executives in to aid mature in embellishing this the "High and lofty one of Isreal." Will dental sources. Expenditures during the of the respective States, then the Governors beautiful spot it will indeed be a little a criminal plead for his life before his paradise." At the next house we call- J d e sitting? And when a congregation ed at after leaving this little "garden of is brought into the presence of the Great denominations, who would make the necessary sac- Eden" we found the lady of the house God by the minister in prayer, is it rerifice, in order to be of service to the hundreds of very anxious to have a Bible. She was spectful for them to remain seated? Or young men now ex posed to all the vices of the camp, quickly supplied, and we proceeded on to will they not rise to their feet and bow increase of only \$6,467,695 since the 4th and liable, at any moment to fill a soldier's graye, a house at which my guide seemed to fear the head, or kneel before the Majesty of of March, 1845, when the present Admin-

6. I don't like to see a congregation hat the man on coming to the door bluntly in hand, leaning towards the door while We take the following extract of a letter from told us that he did not want any books. benediction is being pronounced by the the Tuskaloosa Monitor. The writer dates at Having learned that he had no Bible in minister, and as the "Amen" escapes his that further loans will be required, to the

7. A don't like to see persons put on to whom to apply, we are confident there are many might find. He said he was able to pur- their hats before they get out of the house

in the camp, and the garrison, on the march, and at and did not wish to have one given to 8. And then, I don't ake to see them the bed-side of the wounded and dying. We shall him. I said to him that I had been en- laugh and talk while leaving God's house

privilege of leaving a Bible at his house, writing such bitter things against church and I should be loth to have him the first going people. I wish they would do H. E. T.

For the Alabama Raptist.

GREENSBORO', Dec. 12, 1846. Brother De Votic .- Believing tha al the readers of the Baptist, would be interested, in any information, respecting the Redeemer's Kingdom, and the conversion of sinners to Christ; permit me, through it, to give them the interesting intelligence contained in the following, which an extract of a letter, written to me, by my brother, residing in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, west of Aberdeen. He was one of the first settlers in that part of the State, and with a few others. constituted the first Baptist church in that were very weak in that new and interesting settlement, having split asunder on the missionary question, and the Pœdobaptist greatly out-numbering them; but under the smiling Providence of God, through the indefatigable, perservering and faithful labourers, in that portion of the Lord's vineyard, they are, at this time the strongest, and are rapidly increasing in strength and efficiency.

"The Aberdeen Baptist association conrened with the Salem church, in which is my membership, on Friday before the third Sabbath in October, and which was entertained by a Camp-meeting at that place, which terminated in the hopeful conversion, of about forty persons. During the time and since, we have received into this church, thirteen by baptism; and I am happy in being able to say to you, that my little son, (an interesting boy near thirteen years of age.) was one of that number. Some have joined other Churches around. There have been considerable revivals of religion, in all parts of our county, (northeast Mississippi,) as well as in other adjoining States. and it appears to be general so far as I can ascertain. The prospects appear to be brightening on all hands, for the Baptist cause; for I do not hear of scarcely a single revival, but at which there are more or less Pædobaptists coming over and joining the Baptists. I hope that the day is not far distant, when Baptist sentiments and ordinances, will fill the whole earth."

Where is the Baptist who will not praise the Lord, for such a display of His divine approbation of the labours of his faithful followers, and who will not say Amen to the sentiment expressed by his humble Deacon-oh! that we could all feel more deeply interested, and be more carnest in our prayers and laboura, for the advancement of the Redeemer's sinners. Ministers, Deacons, and laymen. one and all, arouse and put on the whole armor of the Lord, for there is a great work for all to do. The Lord has no use for idle, lurewarm christians. He wants them all to be labourers together with Him that we may show an unbroken front to our great enemy. As the standard of our King and Master, has been raised, let us all rally around it, determined "to do or die" in the good cause came near perishing in the flames, and the disturbance of the upright position of we have espoused. In the words of the

> And gird your armor on, Strong in the strength which God supplies Through his eternal Son. Stand, now, in his great might, And take, to arm you for the fight. The panoply of God;

" Soldiers of Christ, arise,

That, having all things done,
And all your conflicts past,
You may o'ercome through Christ alone,
And stand complete at last. From strength to strength go ou, Wrestle, and fight, and pray, Tread all the powers of darkness down, And win the well faught day."

Your brother in the bonds of Christian love. B. F. SEALS.

THE WHITE HE WAS THE

Much the largest portion is occupied with Mexican atlairs. The President recapitulates the injuries we have suffered from Mexico, the causes which led to the war, and its progress hitherto; snows how earnest and ling continued were the efforts of our government for the adjustment of all differences before the war commenced, and recounts the overtures it. has since spade for the same end, but without success. It'is impossible to present an outline of this part of the without going considerably into detail. and we therefore refer the reader to the document itself.

The value of imports into the United States during the year ending 30th of exports from the United States during the same year, \$113,488,516, of which \$102. 141,893 consisted of domestic articles, and

The state of the public finances is more favorable than could have been reasonspenses occasioned by the war- Total reending 30th June last, \$29,499,947, of 5. I don't like to see persons remain on which \$20,812,667 was derived from same year, \$28,031,114. Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, \$9,126,435.

The amount of the pulic debt on the 1st of the present month, including Treasury Notes, was \$24,256,494; being an istration came into power. Should the war continue till the 30th

of June, 1848, and be prosecuted with necessary vigor, the President calculates Camargo, and is a gentleman of high respectability. his house, I stated to him that the Bible lips, rush to the door as though the house amount of \$23,000,000, -i. c. if we adhere to the policy of retaining four millions constantly in the Treasury to meet contingencies. This amount of twenty-three millions may however be reduced to eighteen or nineteen millions, by levying a duty on the principal free articles, such as tea and coffee, and by graduating and reducing the price of public lands which have been long in the market,-both of which measures the President recommends. About half of the additional loan will be required during the present fiscal year, which ends on the 20th of June next. The President advises that it be made payable in twenty years; as the money can be more readily obtained for a long period than a short one, and on more lavorable terms. On account of the necessary expenses of the war, he suggests the propriety of postponing to a future period, all appropriations not indispensable to the public service.

The President expresses his firm adherence to the principles of the new Tariff, and his belief that no modification should be made in its details, until tested by actual experience. He thinks it cannot fail to promote the general prosperity, and win produce more revenue than the Tariff which it supersedes.

Some inconveniences have been experienced in the working of the Sub Treasury law,--to remedy which, modifications will be proposed in the forth-coming Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The President recommends the establishment of a Branch Mint in the city of New York .- a sale of the mineral lands of the United States,-a Tetritorial government for Oregon,—an addition of an efficient sea steamer to each of our naval squadrons-and the establishment at Pensacola, of proper means for repairing and refitting vessels employed in the Gulf. Also, the raising of an additional land force, to serve during the

The cheap postage sytem works well so far. The revenue of the Department during the year ending 30th June last, was \$3,487,199, being only \$842,642 less than during the preceding year, when the old law was in force. Expenditures during the year ending the 30th of June last, \$1,084,297, being \$236,434 less than the preceding year. In order to meet the excess of expenditures above the receipts, \$597,097 has been drawn from the general Treasury. The increase of mail router during the year ending 30th June last, amounts to 5789 miles. The Post Master General will propose certain modifications of the law, which, it is supposed without enhancing the rates of postage. will increase the revenue of the Department to a rate equal to its expenditures.

THE DATE OF CHRIST'S BIRTH .-- In the late number of the Bibliotheca Sacra, is a labored and learned article, continued from a previous number, on the date of Christ's birth, translated from the German of Wieseler, by Rev. G. E. Day, of Mant-Kingdom and the salvation of perishing boro'. We do not propose to give the course of argument, but as our Episconal friends will soon be celebrating the permy day of Christ's birth as they think, it may be of use to them to know the result of this extended research. We give it without wishing to abate aught of their zenl for a custom, which, if it savor of ignerance. is yet well meant and harmless.

> "In respect therefore to the month and day of Christ's birth, we are brought to the conclusion that the day must be left undecided; and that if the months, the close of December together with January and February should be taken into consideration, of which however, December has the least January a greater, and February decidedity the greatest probability for its

> A GREAT CHANGE.-At the missionary free will meeting on Sunday evening, Dr. Schudder remarked, that twenty-seven years ago, when he first went to Ceylon, there was not a spot in British India on which one of our missionaries could set his foot; but now there was not a spot in that vast country where he might not freely go. Great, indeed, had been the change. - Traveller.

From the Christian Observer. PAUL'S TEACHING ON THE QUES-TION NOW AGITATED.

Mr. Editor .- The question which is now agitating our branch of the church, is so summarily discussed and the duty of Christ's ministers, in the present crisis, so plainly pointed out by Paul, in 1 Timothy. 6th chapter, that I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to this remarkable passage :

"Let as many servants, as are under

Holy Ghost, anticipated the dispute which in these days has arisen, about the meaning of the word doules, and in order that his meaning might not, by any means, be "as are under the yoke," by way of ex- of Christian charity trampled upon; hu-

yoke, count their own masters worthy of all bonor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphenied. And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethrens: but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved-partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort. If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome doctrine, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness-he about questions and strifes, whereof comperverse disputings of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that hin is godliness: PROM SUCH WITHDRAW THY-SELF."

This passage asserts several things so important, that I beg leave briefly to enumerate them.

1. It declares that as many servants as (i. e. all who) are under the yoke, ought to honor their masters: that if they do not do so, the name of God and his doctrine will be blasphemed.

2. That a believing man, or christian, may be the master of a servant under the yoke; (does not this mean a slave holder?) and that the servant ought not to forget the temporal or social relation between them, because of the equality of their spiritual privileges; but on the contrary should, for that cery reason, be more lattleful in rendering service to his master.

3. This Scriptum describes the elevane. ter, conduct, and saffacaor of herse who teach contrary to the state of the state of the principle on which the passage is the contrary, has a right to resist his as the contrary, has a right to resist his and that there are this new the property of a founded; it is this, that the quality of a no "believing masters," and that those Ames, of his who continue in this relation, though to be all as decor, but to be; the come character—if his thoughts are wise, he Paul declares they may still be "faithful bustion, ins autaneous, perfect, leaving is a wise man, if his thoughts are deceitsurmisings, &c.

Timothy, and bend all their energies to can be manufactured at a cost which althe discussion of questions that engender lows its general use. strife, envy, and railing ! Are there any who say the servant ought not to honor his master, and excommunicate those would brand the holy apostles as teachof the "faithful and beloved" saints of God, as man-stealers and murderers? If so, the duty of Christ's faithful ministers, with regard to such, is plainly pointed

1. From such withdraw thyself.'-When such bring their incipient infidelity, and their unscriptural claims, into our church courts; when in those judicatories where they have obtained the ascendency, they pass acts contemning the authority to which they all scorn to submit, and excommunicate all who are not imbued with the same disorganizing spirit; we ought not to give place to them-no not fer an hour, we ought not to attempt to appease their wrath, or satisfy their exorbitant demands, by compromising the great principles of our constitution, or perverting the plain meaning and supreme authority of the word of God. We might as well attempt to quench the sun, as to cool the mad zeal of such men by any concessions. Their desires and designs are a bottomless abyss, which no conciliatory resolutions can fill up. Paul knew this, and he therefore said, "From such with-DRAW THYSELF." If the late assembly had met their threats concerning a Western Assembly, in the spirit of this prospectinstead of determining to go to Cincinatti. in violation of the constitution, in order to appease them-they would have hailed. the fulfilment of their threat, as " a consummation devoutly to be wished for," and said, they "went out from us, because they were not of us."

A PRESBYTERIAN.

William Vaughan, charged under 2 scveral indictments with stealing from the mail (between this place and Montgome- hoys" were so indignant, and withal so B. mner. ry) a letter containing Treasury Notes, mortified, at the disastrous result of the was tried in this city vesterday, before centest with the bull, has her preferred the District Court for the Middle District a complain to the owner and hadrh in of Alabama, Hon. Wm. Crawford press- killed as a dangerous and page and tound arrived by the leader of the bank you charging him with stealing, not is a per- padding ?

SIDNEY SMITH ON WAR. Among the last productions of the pen of Sidney Smith, was one " on the duties of the Queen? in which this forcible paragraph occurs:

" A second great object which I hope will be impressed upon the mind of this royal lady is, a rooted horror of war,-an carnest and passionate desire to keep her people in a state of profound peace .-The greatest curse which can be entailed upon mankind is a state of war. All the atrocious crimes committed in years of It seems that Paul, forewarned by the peace; all that is spent in peace by the secret corruptions or by the thoughtless extravagance of nations, are mere trifles compared with the gigantic evils which man industry extinguished; you see the "Let as many servants as are under the son, and the husband, and the brother, the break of human hearts; you hear ings who are always ready to tear each greatest benefactor of the Roman States. other to pieces, and to deluge the earth with each other's blood; this is your extended humanity, and this the great field heart the fiendish love of military glory. phans in my reign; I have made lew widows; my object has been peace. I ter and all the power of my signation to

and beloved," ought de facto to be cut off no residium, with but a slight report or ful he is a deceitful man. If he thinks he from the household of faith. Such are recoil in the fire-arm, but having a force is right when he is wrong, he is a deceivdeclared to be proud and ignorant, given of projection beyond any detonating com- ed man. If he go abroad propagating to strifes of words; and their conduct is pound we have ever witnessed. A ball said to produce envy, strife, railings, evil which we fired from a pistol charged with two grains of the cotton, was forced Now, are there any among us, of whom through two seperate pieces of heart of this graphic description will serve for a pineplank, each an inch thick, and indenlikeness? Are there any who teach that ting itself in a third; the same pistol, Abraham and Paul were in the dark up- charged with seven grains of the best on great questions of morals, and that gun-powder, drove the ball only through they possess light which the patriarchs the first plank. Its explosive force was and apostles, poor benighted souls! did calculated as ten times greater than that not possess? Are there any who turn of gun-powder, and there can be no ques-aside from the great doctrines which tion of the very great value of this com-Paul taught, and committed to his son pound as a projectile agent, provided it

Dr. Ames, method of preparing it was as follows: The cotton, after having been washed in weak alkaline solution who say he ought? Are there any who and again in water and dried, was immersed one minute in nitric acid, made ers of error, and anothematise multitudes from equal parts of sulphuric acid and dried nitrate of potash, the cotton was then freed from the acid by pressing between plates of glass washing in puro water, and when thoroughly dried by a slow heat was ready for use. Care should be used in this part of the process, as it explodes at a low temperature compared with gun-powder. The experiment succecded with cotton which had not previously been prepared in alkili, but not so perfectly. -- Montgomery Journal.

> BULL VS. STEAM ENGINES .- An amusing, though somewhat serious accident, occurred to the downward train of cars upon the Rensselaer & Saratoga Rail Road, on Tuesday morning last, which considerably injured the engine and cars attached, but fortunately no person was hurt by the concussion. It seems that the ears were progressing at a moderate rate, a short the engineer, being impatient of the deby quickening the speed of the train. Upon tered the engine at full speed. The "conwas thrown from the track and plunged ces and doing much injury to the baggage and passenger cars, and preventing the train from progressing. The animal then neighboring field, surveying the seeme with as much composure as if nothing had becurred.

was conducted b. J. A. S. Ack!

A ratio is said has been compelling to the soul from troubles, tongue, keeppth his soul from troubles.

Provid and hanglety sectrice is his hands.

Provid and hanglety sectrice is his tame, who dealeth in proud wrath.

The defence, under a part of the slothful killeth him; and cuter of the late Mrs. Hearistia Shucks and cuter of the late Mr

Pigs the ninth to the pontifical chair, he has been more watched and talked of than almost any other man, especially because the commencement of his official career gave promise of thorough reforms in the court of Rome. From the statemeut below, which we find among the Boston Courier's foreign summary, it will be seen that his "infallible" majesty is

in no very enviable position. The new pope is carrying on his reforms in a bold and vigorous manner, and the people of Italy, unused to the spectacle of having a friend at court, are overflowing with joy. Among other things, he is said to be in favor of abolishing capistalk over the world in a state of war. tal punishment, and substituting far it perverted, added the expressive clause, God is forgotten in war; every principle imprisonment for life. In all these movements his holiness invades the recesses of privilege, and hence he has incurred the hatred of the aristocrats. His dying miserably in distant lands; you see life is said to be in danger. A letter printed in Hamburgh, from Rome, says the shricks of the widows' and children that the life of the pope is not safe. His after the battle; and you walk over the holiness has received many warnings, and mangled bodies of the wounded calling must make a virtue of necessity. His for death. I would say to that royal child, dinner is served at eleven o'clock, and worship God, by loving peace; it is not remains standing till one, till it is cold; your humanity to pity a beggar by giving it is then examined by a chemist, and him food or raiment, I can do that; that warmed on the dinner table over a spirit is the charity of the humble and the un- lamp. His cup of chocolate for breakknown; widen your heart for the more fast is prepared by the Camerario in his expanded miseries of mankind; pity the immediate presence. When he goes to is proud, knowing nothing, but doting mothers of the peasantry who see their mass, he takes the host, the wine and the sons torn away from their families: pity water with him; at a certain convent bridled. eth envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, your poor subjects crowded into hospitals, where he lately attended to administer and calling in their last breath upon their the sacrament, he neither performed the distant country and their young Queen; ceremony nor took the usual refreshment. pity the stupid, frantic folly of human be- Such is the life of Pius the ninth, the

> RIGHT AS FAR AS HE GOES .- A Writer in of your compassion. Extinguish in your the Augusta Banner has come out in defence of that much abused passage, from which your sex does not necessari. Prov. 23: 17. "As he thinketh in his ly exempt you, and to which the wicked. heart so is he." He was led to this deness of flatterers may urge. Say upon fence by an example of that abuse in a your death-bed, "I have made few or- late number of the Universalist Quarterly Review. The writer in the Banner, after showing that it refers to a man with have used all the weight of my charac- an evil eye, says, the sense is simply this, "The man with an evil eye is a hypocheck the trascible passions of mankind crite, a deceiver. He appears very poand to turn them to the ar and hones, in. li e, using a great deal of etiquette, &c., down; this has been the Christian wor saying, "eat and drink;" but his heart, my throw, and the key good of my affection, his good-will, is not with thee, serve as he hinks him his heart, not as he approved to the line words, so is he. Is

de move his most " sincere, but erroneous thoughts, he is "deceiving and being deceived."-Zion's Advocate.

STRANGE Noise .- A correspondent of the Florida Sentinel, states that on the 22d ult., about midday, a strange rumbling noise was heard at Tallahassee, in the heavens, resembling the distant thunder, the rolling of cars on a railroad. The air was perfectly calm, the sky cloudless, though the atmosphere was filled, as common at this season, with a dull, misty haze-thermometer about 70 or 80.

In explanation of the above he says:-'It is quite possible to have originated in some meteorological phenomena, possibly a long and dense body of meteoric stones passing through the earth's atmosphere. The common course of these currents is nearly parallel with the earth's surface, from the rapidity of their movement, and only diverging and coming in contact when that motion is overcome by the force of gravitation. It may be that they have continued for thousands of miles before they were finally overcome by this agent, and they may possibly have not fallen short of the Pacific Ocean or South Pole. The course of the noise was from north to south, and continued in that direction, gradually retreating."

CAMDEN WILCOX Co. Nov. 28.

Mr. J. B. J. Patton, whilst driving for deer on the 24th instant, a few miles from this place, accidentally struck the trail of a duties of his conspicuous and interesnegro, whom his dogs soon brought to bay. ting charge. "Let no men despise his Mr. P. riding up ordered him to lay down youth." He is a most amiable brother. his hatchet and budget, and step into the middle of the road. He very readily obeyed. Mr. Patton, deemed it prudent to distance below Mechanicsville, when they secure the hatchet and other weapons, overtook a large bull walking leisurely on dismounted, and whilst in the act of pick. the track. The animal, not feeling disposed to "give the ground," continued to 'Mr. P. struck him several blows on the move along at his ordinary gait, when head with the hatchet, but being somelay, undertook to urge matters to a crisis the gun was wrested from his hands, with lieve you can pardon the sins of the peo- navy of Sweden and Norway. Out of which he was struck several blows, and Negro then commenced his blows upon the head of Mr. P. with the head of Mr. P. with the hatchet, and this, the bull ' faced about" and encoundeprived of the use of his right arm. The cussion" was so great that the engine the head of Mr. P. with the hatchet, and after he had succeeded in killing him, as into the bank hard by, breaking it to pie- he thought, he robbed him of his ammunition, knife, &c., shot his dog, and left with the double barreled gun. The Negro has been chased daily since the affray, walked off and took up his quarters in a but has never been overtaken. He belongs to Julge Bridges, and is a notorious rascal. We anticipate more mischief, believing that he will shoot down the We understand that the "Rail Road bo" first white man who approaches him .-

of all my tile not that of it which I spent

Tur new Port -Since the claration of CHOOSENG EVIL -- Of two evils choose the feast. The short please has grown These words have been present in our to the dignity of a maxim, but be careful thoughts during the past week, almost by how you use it: In morals it should ne- night and by day; and we record them ver be quoted. Of two physical evils you in the hope that they may equally immay choose the least; of two moral evils press some other minds. It is not to be choose neither. - Lutherun Observer.

> tween whom the people are divided. One of missions among us, which ought to be candidate is an infidel; the other is ortho-As an orthodox man I cannot vote for a sions who has borne the hear and of ruis: for a vicious orthodox man? No. If I of the day, "one more errout for the vote alone I will vote for a man sound in HEATHEN." Pastors, deacons, friends of both faith and peactice. I will vote upon missions, the rich man with his thouprinciple, and my rate, let who will be sands, and the widow with her mite, will elected or defeated, shall tell upon the con- you come to the help of this good cause? sciences of men in favor of principle."-Such is the way we heard a man reason, and he was talking with a politician. But some folks think polities and religion are not much alike, and sometimes they are not .- Boston Recorder.

THE TONGUE.-There are but ten precepts of the law of God, says Leighton and two of them se far as concerns the outforbidden, are bestowed on the tongue; second ne though it were ready to fly

Pythagoras used to say that a wound from the tongue is worse than a wound from a sword, for the latter affects only the

body the former the spirit-the soul.

and without it, none more mischevous. Boerhave, says Dr. Johnson, was never soured by calumny and detraction: nor ever thought it necessary to confute them, bodily debility, and at others times ap-"for," said he, "they are sparks, which, if parently in the full enjoyment of all his you do not blow them, will go out of faculties. But he finally died, leaving themselves."

us to despise them.

subject of it either better or worse. It may represent us in a false light, or place of his deceased triend a sprightly young a likeness of us in a bad one. But we are widow ! the same. Not so the slanderer; the slander that he utters makes him worse, her husband from the time he wrote to the slandered never.

of scandal except to him who loves to hear til she heard of his death. She is, howit. Learn then to rebuke and check the ever, entitled to but one third of his propdetracting tongue, by showing that you do erty-the heirs of this city being entitled not listen to it with pleasure.

THE MARBLEHEAD CALAMITY .- In the gale of Sept. 19th, no less than eleven vessels belonging to Marblehead were lost, and 65 men and boys perished. The ceived by the Southern Board, as a misnumber of wives made widows by this awful occurrence, is 45, and 153 children made fatherless. Rarely is any community visited with such sudden overwhelming grief.

PRONOUNCIATION OF MEXICAN NAMES .--Chilmanua is pronounced Che-wav-waw, equal accent on the two last syllables. Monterey, Mon-le-ray, accent on the last syllable. Saltillo, Saul-teel-yo, accent on that "on Friday, a poor drunkard. John the second syllable. San Louis Potosi, Thompson, by name, appeared in the Po-Saun-Louis-Po-to-see, accent on the se- lice Court, in a state of intoxication, and cond syllable of Potosi. Guanaxuato, stated that he wanted to be sent to the Gwan-a-wat-o, half accent on the first, and House of Correction. He was ordered by full accent on the third syllable.

terior of China, there is a city called Sou grogshops by the municipal authorities. Tehour which has a population of fice Drunkards entreating that they may be millions within its walls, and ten millions sent where they cannot proceed in within a radius of four leagues around. toxicating draught! And yet here is Mr. Hedde, a French missionary, who has grogshop at the corner of almos every this opportunity of returning her sincere thanks to her this opportunity of returning her sincere thanks to her this opportunity of returning her sincere thanks to her friends for t e liberal source of patronage heretofore extended it, is given as authority for the street!"—Boston Recorder.

Statement.

Rev. J. H. CUTHBERT, assistant Pastor of the Wentworth street Church in this city, has received and accepted the call of that church as Pastor, after the first of April next. His labors have been acceptable, useful and popular, and we trust that he will be sustained in the discharge of the arduous and responsible

A SEA-CAPTAIN AND A ROMISH PRIEST,-A sea-captain of New-York some time ince was in Portugul, and lecente familiar with one of the Roman priests. On a certain occasion, after having witnessed the devotees at confession, the captain-remarked to the priest: "Do you really be-

A PROPER DISTINGTION .- Governor Chittenden, chief magistrate of Vermont, was of humble birth, and rose by force of talent to his exalted station. Yet while Governor of the green-mountain empire, he still continued to keep the same tavern upon the steep hill-side, that he kept for many years before. One evening a wag-A PRACTICAL THOUGHT .-- D. Deane, a Governor Chitienden, as chief magis-

A ratio is said has been compal-tongue, keepeth his soul from troubles, up he were flore of dol-

"ONE MORE EFFORT FOR THE HEATHERS concealed that the exhaustion of our We have heard the subject illustrated treasury, and the meagre contributions of thus:—"A parish is about to choose a the last three months, furnish ground for pastor, and there are two candidates be-

> " Shall we, whose souls are it thed By wisdom from on high,-Shall we to men benighted The lamp of life deny?"

[N. Y. Recorder.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.-About two years since a gentleman left his home in New York for the purpose of transacting some business in the West. A few days ward organ and vent of the sins there after leaving home, he met with a serious accident, which injured him mentalone in the first table, and the other in the ly as well as physically. As soon as he was able, he wrote to his wife, and in out both against God and man if not thus about two weeks he received an answer, stating that she was very sick. By this time he was sufficiently recovered to proceed on his journey. Directly afterwards he learned, verbally, that his wife was dead, and, under the circumstances, he It was a remark of Anacharsis, that the fully believed the report. Although he tongue was at the same time the best had considerable property at New York, part of a man and the worst; that with he paid no attention whatever to it. He good government none is more useful, came to this city and having an acquaintance here, he took up his residence in his family, where he lived for more than a year, at times in a state of mental and the whole of his property to the family We cannot, says Cato, control the evil with whom he had resided. Some time tongue of others, but a good life enables after his death, one of the heirs went East, for the purpose of taking posses-Slander, says Lacon, cannot make the sion of the effects of the testator; but to his utter astonishment he found the wife

It appeared that she had not heard from her, directly after the accident, and was No one, says Jerome, loves to tell a tale | wholly ignorant of his whereabouts, unto two-thirds .- Cincinnati Chron.

> DR. J. SEXTON JAMES, (Cousin of Mrs. Shuek.) a member of the Tenth Street Dr. J. B. Moore. Baptist church, Philadelphia, has been resionary physician. He will accompany brother Shuck, who with his companion and Yong Seen Sarng, reached our city in the early part of the present week, and expects to sail early in January .- Religious Herald.

TEMPERANCE.

A VOLUNTEER FOR THE HOUSE OF CORREC-TION .- The Temperance Standard states, the court to the locked until sobered. On dy to be made into ladice and Gentleman's Saturday morning, he was sent to the House of Correction for five months. LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD .- In the in- What an argument for the shutting up of

> A LEGITIMATE CURSE. Mr. Burleigh. the editor of the Hartford " Charter Oak," in a recent account of a "trip to the Bay State," makes the following statement in reference to Blandford.

"There have been in Blandford, since the incorporation of the town, thirty-eight taverners. Of these, three died of dehrium tremens; seven became intemperate : one died in the poor house; eighteen los. all their property; seventeen did not improve their pecuniary condition by the business; three only acquired property; four were cursed with intemperate wives; twenty-five sons, and four daughters, became intemperate!

TEMPERANCE IN FOREIGN NAVIES -- A late London paper, gives the glad intelligence that the temperance society is having sary to its support. We therefore appeal to organize influence over the sailors of the man interested in the success of Southern Agriculture. great influence over the sailors of the follow your husiness at sea?" The cap- Norwegian frigate the Freea, and the it is my business to forgive the people's ranean, 302, that is more than two-thirds of them, have desired to receive rations of tea or coffee instead of brandy.

The Monongahela Association, Va., at its recent session passed the following resolution: " Resolved, That in the opinion of this association, distilling, vending, or using intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is immoral; and we earnestly recommend the churches composing this

Married on Tuceday the lot inst. by Goorge P. Mussey Esq'r., at the residence of her lattier James M. Massey Esq'r., Mr. Grance W. Tusse and Miss Mary Asse Massey, all of this county.

CO. W. V. III W W CON ! FRANKLIN H. BROOK

- ... AND DEALER IN

TYPE AND PRINTING PAPER SE WATER STREET, MOBILE.

THE BIBLE MANUAL MALOR DA VE I ously and extensively to the use of the Societares than any single-volume extent, highly commended by leading clorgymes of the different denominations, and of leading clorgymen of the different denominations, and of a constituent part of which (the Scripture Test Book) more than 30,000 copies have been add in Great Bri-tain in a few months. Prices: plain \$1; marross \$1.30; THE SCRIPTURE TEXT BOOK AND TREA-

SURY. Furning a complete Index to the destrines, duties and instructions of the Secred Volume. It is designed to afford assistance to Ministers, Sunday senses Tenetiers, Tract Visitors, Authors in the composition of religious works, and individuals of all classes in the stady of the Hely Scriptures.

THE JUDSON OFFERING—intended as a Taken.

of Christian Sympathy with the Living, and a Memeato of Christian Affection for the Dead. By Rev. John Dowling, D. D., author of "History of Remainsm," &c. Prices: fine muslin 75 cents; silk, git, \$4.50; turkey extra, \$2.

Also, a great variety of ANNUALS, JUVENILE BOOKS, &c. in plain and fancy bindings, LEWIS COLEY &, CO. 122 Namou-st. New York

Necember 18, 1816

MEDICAL NOTICE.

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

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

the practice. My charges are the same that they have cheaps been Visit in Town, (during day.) (night.) Mileage, (during day) (night.) 3 90 Emetic, : Full course of medicine, : 10 00 Obstetrical cases, Consultation,

5108 00 Detention all night, from : To those at a distance I would say, my success in the treatment of the diseases of females is well known in this community.

Medicine can be put up and sent to almost any dis-

Medicine can be put up and sent to almost any obtaine, suitable to any case, provided I have the symptoms. If they are too much complicated, I would greatly prefer having the patient come to this glass.

Chronic Diseases treated successfully by having the patient with me. Those who have Cancers may tome, and if I do not cure them the charge shall not exceed ten dellars; the individual paying his own beard. I can be found, when not professionally engaged, at my office over Wm. Huntington's shop, during the day, and at my residence during the night.

37 A deduction of 20 per cont for each.

O. L. SHIVERS.

N. B .- I have in Electro-Magnetic Machine. Lauren Upson, Esq

MARION HOTEL This well known and extensive Hotel has lately undergone considerable repairing, the buildings have been enlarged and new recess and furniture added, such as will now render accommodations for rooms and deceping apartments equal; if not superior, to any hotel in the country.

The Stables attached are of guneries quality, the half

The Stables attached are of superior quality, the buildings are good, the eitnation dry and airy. The heatler is experienced and attentive, and it is believed his known. edes and attention to horses are uncompanied by any one of his station. February 7, 1846

BOOTS & SHOES

ARCHIBALD STILT has removed to the store between Rosembaum's late stand, and Col. Lea's Law Office—and has on hand an elegant assortment of the above articles, made to order.

I will sell them low, very low, for cash. Littles and gesstemen call, sets, and fit yourselves.

Also, first rate Northern and French Call Stress, rea-

Boots, according to the latest fashion. Manion, Jan. 24th, 1845.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs her friend I and the public, that her house is new oppir for the reception of transient and regular hearders. It is located in the most pleasant part of the city, and not five minutes walk from the steamboat landings. She takes

only to a life reat her terms are moderate and in strict accordance with the times. MRS S. SOREY, No. 71 St. Francis street, Mobile.

MILS MARY S. NANCE, RITATE BOARDING HOUSE No. 26 Royal-st. (nearly opposite he Waverly,)

MOBIBE, ALA December 11 PROSPECTUS

OF THE TIFTH VOLUME OF THE SOUTHERN OULTIVION. A MONTHLY JOURNAL Devoted to the Improvement of Southern Agricultu

Edited by JAMES CAMACK, of ATRIENS, PRIENDS OF ACRICULTURE! We submit to you the Prospectus of the TIFTH VOLUME of the SOUTHERN every one of you real that behalf for that aid neces-

ture, (and who is not?) to use some exertions with their friends and neighbor to extend its circulation. In short, subscribe yourselves, and persuade many of your friends as you can to do like wise. The advantages and benefits resulting from Agriculturral Periodicals, have been felt and acrowledged by the intillegent and reflecting Tillers of the Soil in all civilized nations; to be most usuful, there-

fore they should be extensively circulated appear all classes of Agriculturists; if possible, they should be in the hands of every man who tills an active of land, and to this end we invoke the aid of ever man of every class who feels an interest in the The first number of the Fifth Volume will be is-

sued on the 1st of January next. It is published Monthly, in Quarto form; each number contains SIXTEEN PAGES of matter, 9 by 12 inches

tive copies 820 00 One hundred \$75 00. IT ALWAYS IN ADVANCE,

The cash must inevitably accompany the order. Those who obtain subscribers will oblige us much by sending as many names as po of Decmbut.

Send all letters containing subscription to

THE BAPTIST HVMN BOOK tainly Louisville, Kontucky, by Ster, W. C.

tale at this office.

M. W. SHUMAKE,

GIN MAKER, Marion, Ala. TIAS just received a large supply of materials from He has one improvement to which he would particularly invite the attention of planters, PATENT BOXwhich is so liable to happen to the ones now in general

His long experience in the business, and the superio quality of the material which he now has, will enable to make or repair Gins in the very best manner.-Me 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 prompt-

N.B.—I learn the impression has got out that my esto inform the public that such is not the case.

August 15, 1846

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, Martingals, Whips, Spars, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Collars, &c. workmen, which he offers for less than they can be had elsewhere, (Mobile market and the Public Square not

The public are indebte . o this establishment for the great reduction in the above articles, it therefore claims the patronage, or at le at 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.

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 the customers, at prices to suit the times. He is prepared to make any new work, such as CARRIAGES, BAROUcises, Boggre and Waggons. He is also prepared to do any Repairing in the above line,—all work done in the bought in New York. MARION, January 24th 1846

CABINET WAREHOUSE. THE undersigned being thankful for the liberal pat-

rounge extended to the late firm of John M. Stone & Co., would give notice that he has bought out the in-terest 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 sopt in Cahinet Warehouses, and as they are of his own factory, he can warrant every article that leaves his shop. February 14, 1846 JOHN M. STONE.

PLANTERS HOTEL. THE subscriber having taken the Hotel know, is the Lyell Hotel, in Marion, lately occupied by Willia:

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, tadies Silk Velvet Riding Caps, with every variety of with plenty of other good trusty servants, and flatters biasself by close attention to the interests of his custosers is solicited. mere, (which he promises to all who will give him a call,) that he will receive a due proportion of public patranage. He has a large and commodious stable, which shall be well provided with the best provender. and he has employed an experienced estier who will be in constant attendance. W. J. Rusell. Marion, Sept. 19, 1846. 31-69t

W. M. PLEASANT.

Factor and Commission Merchant, Mobile. Resecvently 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 Sling 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 Votie.

Messers. Wyatt & Houston.

Marion. General E. D. King. Honorable A. B. Moore. Marion. Honorabie J. F. Cocke, August 22, 1846

J. M. Armstrong. W. A. ARMSTRONG & CO. SOMMISSION MERCHANTS Commerce street, Mobile, Ala. January 24, 4846.

E. K. CARLISLE, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

January 24, 1846.

Mobile, Ala.

John D. Terrell. MAULDIN & TERRELL. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 17 Commerce and Frent streets, Mobile.

January 24, 1846. GORDON & CURRY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 38 Commerce street, Mubile, Ala.

REFERENCES: Manly, Tuscaloosa.

J.M.Newman, Montgom'y.
Calch Johnson, Conecuh.
January 24, 1846.

January 24, 1846.

January 24, 1846.

NEW DRY GOODS. consisting of every variety of Woollen, Cotton and sitk Goods, suitable for family and plantation use—which he will dispuse of as low as any house in the

sthern country. A call from merchants and purcha-JAMES G. LANDON, Water street,

January 24, 1846.

F. J. BARNS. M PENDERS CHO SCHEEK FIERES IRON RAILING, FRANKLIN RODS.

and all kinds of Iron Work, at No. 216 Main-street, between 8th and 9th, Richmond, Virginia. June 20, 1846

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

Constants on hand a large assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscollaneous and School Books Blank Books, Paper, and Stationary of all kinds, &p.

January 24, 1646.

CIRCULAR.

MOBILE, Nov. 1, 1846. THE business season has commenced. Permit us to call public attention to our large and well se-lected stock of Goods, consisting of—

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated ware, Fine House-keeping articles, Guns, Ri-

fles, Pistols, Military Equipments, Watch Materials, Fine Table and Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, and a great variety of Card Cases, Work Boxes, Purses, Fans, Tublets, Chessmen, and many

We are prepared to do any work in our line, such as Cleaning and Repairing Clocks, Watches & Time Pieces; Making and Repairing Jewelry, Engraring, de.

From a good encouragement, --- have just mad large additions to our former stock, a... 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 patronise us, we shall be thankful, and will use our best endeavors to make L'HOMMÉDIEU BROTHERS,

No. 24 Dauphin-street. 39-12t

L'HOMMEDIEU BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

Nov. 1846

No. 24 Dauphin street, Mobile. Having of 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 Pine

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 Jappaned Waiters, Silver Card Cases
Rifle and Shot Gun connected, Double Barrel Guns Revolving Pistols, Fine Table and Pocket Cuttery

Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, CardCases, 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

D. TILLOTSON,

No. 42 Dauphin Street, Mebile, Has just returned from the North, with a large and well-selected Stock of Boors, Snors, 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 their purchases. Planters and Merchants will look

my assortment.
Also, a large and complete assortment of Hate 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 Cord and Web, Galloons, Knives, Shoe Nails, Pegs, Peg Cutters, Rasps, Hainmers, Pinchers, Awle, &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of Travelling Trunks, Valiscs 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.

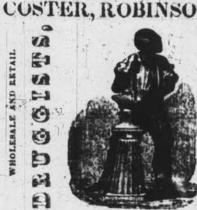
HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE, At the sign of the Golden Hat,

January 24th, 1846.

58 Water street, Mobile. On hand and receiving a large supply of Gents Beaver, Moleskin, and Russin Hats, &c., &c., with a variety of Gents, and Youth's Caps. Also, on hand, a few

BOOT'S AND SHOES .- We have Ladies' and Gentienien's of great variety; all of which will be sold low, at as Water st. Mobile. LT P. S .- The subscriber can accommodate Boarders low rates, at his House, 21 Government st. II. G.

COSTER, ROBINSON & CO.



AND Wob

January 24, 1846.

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

AVE constantly on hand a large and well selected II stock of Groceries, comprising, in addition to the usual articles kept in their line, Nails, Madder, Copperas, Indigo, Epsom Salts, White Lead, Window Glass, Putty, Lamp and Linseed Oils, Ink, Writing and Wrap-ping Paper, Matches, Axes, Alum, Salt Petre, Brimstone, Brooms, Blacking, Borax, Corks, Camphor,

Cloves, Cassia, Candy, Citron, Chocolate, &c. Merchants and Planters visiting the city will find it to their interest to give us a call. January 24, 1846

HILLIARY POSTER.

JOHN A. BATTELLE

FOSTER & BATTELLE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Nos. 32 and 34 Commerce street, Mobile, Ala. 17 After the 15th October next, James Fungasson of Selma, A. M. GRIFTIN of Mobile, and J. L. McLENLON of Monroe county, Mississippi, may be found with the above house, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends.

September 19, 1846 J. L. Bliss.

W. G. Stewart. FRY, BLISS & CO.

WHOLESALE GROOMES. THE undersigned at their old stand, Nos. 12 and 14 Commerce street, Mobile, offer to their old friends and customers of Perry county, an abundant supply of carefully selected, choice FAMILY GROCERIES.

And to their many friends, throughout Alabama and Mississippi, tender thanks for former liberal patronage, and ask a continuance of their favors, as their prices

will be shaped to mutual advantage.

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

JOHN K. RANDALL,

No. 44 Water-street, Mobil OFFERS for sale, on accommodating terms, a com-plete and extensive assortment of Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books—Account Books of all

sizes constantly on hand, or made to order, of a superior quality of paper and binding.

The State and County Officers can have their dockets, records, assessors and tax collectors' books, made at short

records, assessors and the contests
notice and to any pattern.

Foreign and Domestic Stationary in great variety.

Merchants, Traders, Teachers, Parents, Planters and all others who may need either Books or Stationary, are requested to call and examine the stock and articles.

24. 1846

PROSPECTUS OF THE

LITERARY ATRENEUM, A NEW and splended Monthly Magazine, to be edi-ted by Rev. Henry D. Moore of Philadelphia, and Rev. Andrew A. Lipscomb, Professor of English Lit-erature and Belles Lettres, in the city of Baltimore. On the first of January, 1847, the subscribers mtend issuing the first number of a splendid monthly magazine, to be called the "Literary Athenœum," to be devoted to the interests and circulation of a mindrefining, soul-inspiring, spirit-stirring literature; such a literature, in a word, as the progressive taste

such a literature, in a word, and property seems to demand.

Between the magazines of the day, which are accordance 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 profiably, very few at-tempts have been made. To supply this void, to some extent at least, is the intention of the subscri-

bers, in issuing the "Literary Athenteum."

The general cast and character of the contents of the proposed magazine will be fixed according to the standard of the most stening intellect, and the most liberal appreciation of the wants of the common mind. Its pages will ever present a fenst 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 hon-

orably, no pains or expense will be spared. The contents will be purely original; consisting of Lectures, Addresses, Essays, &c. on the most popular and exciting literary and scientific subjects, EXTRACTS FROM A FEW OF THE MANY NOTICES AND from the most able writers that can be secured—

BEVIEWS. interspersed and relieved by beautiful poetic com-

Science, Art, and Government, in their almost nfinite 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 tales 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

Each number of the Athensenm will contain four embellishments of the first artistical merit. One of them will be a portrait of some distinguished personage in this country or in Europe, accompanied 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 college views, beautiful line engravings. Then will follow richly-colored specimens of flowers and fruit; in connection with which, there will also be presented interesting notices-floral and botanical-of climate, habits, culture, &s. All of which cannot but secure interest and favor.

Each number will comprise 60 pages of letterpress, double column, beautifully stereotyped, and printed on fine white paper; the whole correspondng, 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 ought to 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 co-operate as Editors of the new Magazine.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 excelling interest. The department will be con-ducted fairly and honorably, and all works sent to the office of the subscribers, will receive such notices

as their character may demand.

The first number will be issued on the first of Jan uary, 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 "Athenaeum," 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.

ALABAMA FEMALE ATHENÆUM.

THE subscribers, as a committee of advisement, in relation to the ATHENEUN, in Tuskaloosa, 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 Instructors; 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 coufidence and patronage.

B. MANLY. J. J. ORMOND, BENJ. WHITFIELD, BENJ. F. PORTER, JAS. GUILD, H. W. COLLIER. In addition to the names above mentioned, the Princ. pal would refer to the following gentlemen, Ministers of this place. Rev. R. B. WHITE, Presbyterian Church. REV. J. C. KEENER, Baptist Church. S0-tf. REV. J. C. KEENER, Methodist Church. Tuscaloosa, Jan. 24th, 1846.

No Travelling on the Sabbath. Mobile & Montgomery Weekly Packet. WM. BRADSTREET.

T. MEAHER, MASTER. WILL ply weekly between Mobile and Montgomery, touching at all the principal faudings between the two ports. Leaving Mobile every Monday evening at 5 clock, will arrive at Montgomery every Wednesday morning; leaving Montgomery every Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock, will arrive at Selma every Thursday morning; leaving Selma at 10 o'clock, will arrive at Mobile every Saturday morning. This arrangement will enable her to dispense 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

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.

CAHAWBA RIVER PAJKET.

CAPTAIN D. T. DEUPREE, would inform all who are interested in the navigation of the Cahawba River, that he will have a suitable boat on the river at the beginning of the ensuing season, and will have her run by sober, experienced officers, throughout the season, on fair business their cotton off as fast as they may wish, adequate ar-

rangements being made for emergen E. K. Carfiele, Eaq.
Sims, Redus & Howze
J. B. Nave, Esq.
Fry, Blim & Co.
Wilson & May,
July 11 1666 Elias George, A. G. McCarw, W. & J. F. Cock L. Weisinger, A. P. Johnson, July 11, 1866

F. H. BROOKS, Eeq., 56 Water Street, Mobile, is authorized to receive money on my account, and to give receipts for the same. M. P. JEWETT.

NOTICE

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.; Rurus W. GRISWOLD, Philadelphia, Pa.; STEPHEN P. HILL, Baltimore, Md.; JAMES B. TAYLOR, Richmond, Va.; John L. Daog, 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 Hynns, original and selected by a hundred and sixty-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 collec-

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 psalins 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 "Par-ticular Index," an "Index of First Lines," and an extended "Scriptural Index."

privilege of examining. It is the very book wanted. The poetry is choice and beautiful, the sentiments are scriptural, expressed with peculiar felicity and beauties of morality and religion in their loveliest | sion.

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 with an interesting biographical sketch. Another has great and descryed merit; and, as a whole, is will be a view of the buildings and grounds of some 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 Psalins 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 worbe, and as is hoped and believed it will be in the ship, I do not believe the world can furnish, and I reachers are engaged in this department. There are provements will be made as far as possible in the am certain the English language cannot. It is a language reachers are engaged in this department. There are provements will be made as far as possible in the language cannot. It is a language reachers are engaged in this department. There are provements will be made as far as possible in the language cannot. It is a language cannot be reachers are engaged in this department. work, in every respect, of such surpassing excellence, as to leave nothing in its department to be

From Rev. Spenser 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 selec-Under the management of these gentlemen, the tion of appropriate psalms and hymns, than any other compilation with which I am acquainted. Its poetic and evangelical features are worthy of all

From the Rev. Wm. T. Brantly, 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 "pefect 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 an extensive 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 Rer. C. D. Mallary, 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 From Rev. A. D. Scars, 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. 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

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., Raptist 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.; Ningara Baptist Association, N. Y.; Rock River, Ohio, Association; Miami, Ohio, Baptist Associ-

As an evidence of the popularity of the work, it s proper to state, that near eighty thousand copies have already been called for.

The price of the 12mo. pulpit size, in splendid binding, from \$1 25 to \$3 00.: 18mo. pew size, handsomely bound in sheep, 75 cts.: 32nio. 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

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 Fashcustomers, that one has on hand a large and Fashionable assortment of Millingay Goode—consisting in
part of Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets, of the Gipery
and Cottage shapes—Tuscan, Straw, Neapolitan and
Cicely Bonnets, of Gipsey and half Gipery shapes—A
large assortment of French Capes, Caps, Collars and
Chimezets—Taread Laces, Ribbons, &c.,—all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Dages Matties, in all its branches, and of the testions styles. All 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. course requirite to obtain a Diploma. Young ladies may

THE PSALMIST: JUDSON PRMALEINSTTUTE NARROW, PURRY COURTY, ALABAMA.
[Number of Pupils, last year, 140.]
FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION,

for the year commencing September 39, 3846. Prov. M. P. JEWETT, A. M. PRINCIPAL, and

Instructor in Asseignt Languages, and in Moral and Mental Science.

Mr. D. WILLIAMS CHARR, Professor of Music.

Miss Locy M. Athenson, Regular Course, Presch,
Wax-work, Music.

Miss M. M. Evrana, Regular Course, Drawing, and
Pointing in Water Colors.

Miss Lucy E. Smith, Regular Course, Monochre-

matic Painting. Miss E. Roor, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss EMM. P. STRINGFELLOW, Vocal and Instrument

Miss S. S. KINGSBURY, Embreidery. Miss ELEABOR C. HARTWELL, Preparatory and Pri mary Departments.

Governess-Mies S. S. Kingsmunv.

Steward's Department—Mr. & Mrs. Hornswerle.
THIS Institution, established in 1839, has now been longer in operation under the direction of the same Principal, than any other Female Seminary in the

The reasons of its unexampled prosperity are to be sought in the excellence of the principles on which it is founded; the number, shility, zeal and fidelity of the teachers; the sumberty of its breatists; 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 Instruction—In the various studies pursued, is of the most thosough character. It is intended that

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 and obtimate, in spite of kind and faithful admention, she would be removed from the privileges of the Institution. she would be removed from the privileges of the Insti-

The MANNERS, personal and social Habire, and the The MANNEAS, personal and social Haurs, and the 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 study two hours at night, under the direction of the second study on the principal. They never make or receive visits. They rise at 5 e'clock in the morning, throughout the study two hours at night, under the direction of the study two hours at night, under the direction of the second study on the second study stud study two hours at night, under the direction of the Governess. They go to town but once a month, and then all purchases must be approved by the governess. They are allowed to spend no more than 50 cents each mouth from their pocket money. They wear a neat but eco-nomical uniform on Sabbath and holidays, while their ordinary dress must never be more expensive than the uniform. Expensive jewelry, as gold watches, chains, pencils, &c. must not be worn. No accounts to be

PERMANENCY .- This Institution, like a College, is permanent in its character. Purents and guardians may dent expectation that they can here successfully proso-cute their studies till they have completed their school

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 ex-Music DEPARTMENT.-The ablest Professors and

RELIGIOUS DUTIES.-Pupils attend church once at

struction on the Eolian. Prof. Chase has reduced the whole business of teaching in his department, to a rigidly scientific and phile-sophical system. In this system several prominent fea-

I. All the members of the institution have a daily exercise in Vocal Music.

II. The whole School is divided into clauses, which are taught on the plan of Pestalozzi. This plan secures a careful analysis of the various departments, and the combination of theory and practice.

III. The Lectures, Illustrations and Practice on the Pestalozzian system, receiving strict attention, would insure a rapid advancement without additional study.

IV. Much time is devoted to exercises adapted to train the ear and the voice, and to impart an easy and tures are worthy of notice.

train the ear and the voice, and to impurt an easy and V. In addition to regular private lemons, 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,—doing this with as much facility as they could

read a newspaper.

VII. A Class is formed of the most advanced pupils for the study of THOROUGH BASS, or the Science of Harmeny. A knowledge of this is indispensable to correct performances on the Organ and Æolian Piano. It also enables the possessor to compose and arrange music, and to detect errors in the preductions of others.

It may here be remarked, that this abstruce, yet most important branch of Musical Science is usually taught only by eminent Professors of the art, ladies not generally pretending to such attainments as to be able to give instruction in it.

Uniform Dress is prescribed. For winter, it is Green Merine; for summer, Pink Calico, amall figure, for ordinary uso, and White Muslin for Subbatha.—Bonnet, a plain straw in winter, triumed with green, selid color; in summer, with pink, solid color. Aprone, Blue Checks 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. Gorce having declined a further connection with this department, the Trustees have unanimously elected William Hornsuckes, Esq. as Steward-to enter on his duties at the sponing 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 Government and Truchers, she will secure to the young ladies, order, quiet and

Rates of Tuition, &c. per Term of Five Months.
Primary Department, 1st Division, : : : \$1

through the whole course, Music on the Piano and Guitar, (each.) Use of Instrument : : : : Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing and Painting, Wax-work, per lesson,
French, German & Italian, (either or all.)
Latin, Greek and Hebrew, (do do):
Boann, per month, including fuel, lights, washing, bed, bedding, &c.
Incidentals, (fuel and servant for school-room,

Le.) per term of five months, : 1 00
Use of Library, per term of five months, : 0 50
LF Board and Tuition will be payable, one HALF IN
ADVANCE, for each term of five months; the balance at the end of the term.

17 Tuition must be paid from the time of entrance to the close of a term-no deduction except at the dis-Each young lady must furnish her own towels. If mall charge.

LT No YOUNG LADY WILL BE PERHITTED 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 an-

ozclusively.

All pupils are taught Vocat. Moure without charge.—
The Pectalezzian method is pursued with the most satisfactory results. It is not expected that all Pupils will pursue the

enter the Incitate at any time, and pursue such studies as they may perfec. These who are advanced as far as the Junior Claus, and conduc their attention to the English branches, are ranked in the Parriat Councer The course prescribed for those who super to the honors of the Institution is extensive and elevated, the Trustees being desirous to make thosough and finished

to AND VACATIONS.-There is but one conten your, in the Institute, and that of run menths, commen-cing always about the first of October. On this plan, daughters will be at home with their parents during the hot said unhealthy months of August and deptember, while the winter months, the golden season of study.

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