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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

THOUGHTS FOR YOUNG MINISTERS. BY REV. J. D. BRIDGE, EDITOR OF AMERICAN PULPIT. Let them consider these three things:

1. The nature of the ministerial work. It is not a calling or profession merely, but a "high vocation"-a sacred office-transcending all other pursuits and offices in importance and responsibility. The minister's work is naturally divided into two parts; -ministerial, which relates to the exposition of the Scriptures, preaching the gospel, and all the preparation necessary to an appropriate discharge of these duties;—pastoral, or the oversight the minister must take of the church-the "flock of God"-visiting from house to house, not as neighbor or friend, but as a minister of truth and messenger of mercy; visiting especially the sick, the aged, the poor, the ignorant, the infirm, and the neglected; "warning, reproving, exhorting;" imparting his godly counsels with all "long suffering and gentleness" and thus he must labor to save souls. This is his great work. To save souls !- as an instrument, to be sure, but yet how vast the idea! how tremendous the thought! how tremendous the toil!

"Tis not a cause of small import, The pastor's care demands But what might fill an angel's heart, And filled a Saviour's hands.'

2. That which constitutes a CALL to the cation; not the ripest scholarship, nor the ous to his departure to the place of his lars a year, and a wife to support-chilmost enrapturing and persuasive oratory; subsequent abole. none of these endowments can entitle a man to the boly office and high privilege of the Christian minister. True in a good degree he must possess these qualifications, but, first of all, he must be inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to enter upon the ministerial work; that is, he must fool his heart powerfully and irresistably drawn to the work; he must have an affeeting and abiding sense of the value of the soul, and the danger of sinners; he must yearn for their recovery and salvation; he must feel that no sacrifice can be too great that he may win some to SINNER." On asking his physician if he smallness of the salary which country pas-Christ. In a word he must be alive to this one idea—the salvation of men "by the foolishness of preaching;" and when it is thus with him, anon, his soul will kindle with the ardor of Isaiah. Love of swer, " what I mean is, that, if you are which the want of punctuality and good distinction, wealth, ease, or any other accustomed to pray for yourself, you could faith produces. When, then, we hear at worldly consideration, will not enter into the composition of the motive which impels him to enter upon the duties of the

tial to success. The minister is a steward of the manifold graces of God; and faithstewards. He is an almoner of the divine bounty, hence he must diligently distribute the "bread" of life. He is the herald of spiritual and immortal freedom; and must, therefore, "proclaim the accepted year of the Lord." He is an expounder of the law; and must not shrink from vengeance of our Ged"-He is a moral and spiritual physician; and must "bind up the broken-hearted," and pour the "balm" of life into crushed and bleeding souls. He is a pioneer, a leader, a guide; and O, how important that he is filled with and the hemlet of salvation. He, above said in substance : all others, should "fight the good fight of faith, and lay hold on eternal life."

must feel a quenchless love for dying men; sus Christ? Now, sir, I think I can say, a jealousy for the honor of God, and an Yes-What will you say, sir?" inexhaustible zeal for the prevalence and He ceased: a death like stillness pervatriumph of the Redeemer's kingdom in the | ded the room. At length it was broken carth. He must commune with the un- by a proposition of the lawyer, that, as dear brother who has recently drunk seen world; abide in fellowship with the the evening was far spent, they should spirits of just men made perfect;" rest have a season of devotion, in which Thom- Life-so much so that he knows how and expatiate in the life to come—be lost as should lead. It was acceded to; and to "feed the flock of God, over which and swallowed up in Cod.

struction of Christ on Olivet; gaze on the of grace. Soon he prayed for the lawyer dote: A lady, he said, eminent for piety, revelations of his glory among the heights in person, alluding to his learning and said, "Sir I can always tell the difference of Tabor; wander with the weary " Man talent, and besought that he might not be between a shepherd and a drover. The of Sorrows" along the winding Kedron; ignorant of salvation through Christ. As Shepherd always goes before his flock and bow, and sigh, and weep, and pray, with he proceeded thus, the emotion of the law- feeds them. The Drover goes behind the Lamb of God in Gethsemane; suffer yer rose above restraint. He sobbed with a large whip, makes a great noise with him in spirit in the Judgement Hall, aloud. The whole company were affect- and flourish, but never feeds well." Now and expire with him, also, amid the ago- ted, and sobs drowned the speaker's voice. says the preacher, I have no doubt God's nies of Calvary. He must follow the "Besire of all Nations" to the tomb, and rise into "newness of life" along with the achievments of the resurrection of the Conquerof. He must hang around the feet of the risen Christ; go up with him into the Mount of Ascension, and receives his "great commission" from the Lord of light and lords while shouting millions welcome him to the right hand of the Father. And

more than all, he must dwell in the place The ALABAMA BAPTIST will be published every Fri- of prayer until the pentecostal shower shall day by M. P. Jewstr, and Edited by An Association fall upon his soul; then he may go out Study avarice in the coffin of the miser; or Barrusen, at \$3 per annum if paid in advance- and speak the thoughts that breathe, in this is a man who accommulates heap up-23 50c. if payment is deferred six months and \$4 if the words that burn ; exhibiting the most on heap, riches upon riches; see a few faithful devotion to the master of assem-Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square for the first blies. " Be thou faithful unto death."

> From the Christian Chronicle: THE CURSE OF CAIN.

"And the Lord set a mark upon Cain lest any finding him should kill him."-Gennesis iv. 15.

This passage as mis-translated, has given rise to many unprofitable discussions. Many grave commentators have puzzled themselves in vain attempts to determine what mark was put upon Cain. One of the last volumes of English poetry comtains a few lines that would never have been penned had the passage been properly translated.

There was unutterable silence. Then Cam heard the voice of God, and heard it curse him. And felt his forehead branded.

Such is probably the ordinary conception of the nature of the "mark of Cain." The sacred writer merely says: Jehovah gave a sign to Cain that no one finding him should kill him. Cain feared the hand of human vengeance. God uttered a threatening against any one who should kill him, and to reassure the trembling culprit gave him some token in sign that he should be safe. For a similar reason God gave the rainbow to Noah, as a token or sign of safety, when the clouds gatherered and the rain decended. The object of the sign given to Cain was to banish his fear. The placing of the fellon's brand upon his forehead would not have been justly says:to put his fears to rest. Moreover he had just said: "My punishment is greater than I can bear." The fixing of an indelsign of Jehovah. He aimed to reassure not to overwhelm. What the sign He ministerial work. Not talents; not edu- not. Doubtless it quieted his fear previ-

RELIGION IN PALACES.

Kent was expressing concern about the ing; and while they will not or cannot state of his soul in the prospect of death, pay a fair compensation to their spiritual mind by referring to his station, and his keep up a position in society which their honorable conduct in the distinguished means will not warrant. Let the pastor situation in which Providence had placed make his appearance in the sanctuary of him-and that the Duke stopped him a Sabbath morning in a shabby old hat or short by saying, "No; remember if I am coat, and it will afford food for a week's to be saved, it is not as a PRINCE, but as a consorious comment. It is not merely the were accustomed to pray, the latter re- tors have to complain of. Small as the ptplied, "Please your royal highness, I tance is, in too many instances they fail to hope I say my own prayers; but shall I receive their just and hard earned dues; bring a prayer book?"-" No," was the an- and few, indeed, are aware of the misery pray for me in my present situation." - wide intervals of time of a case or two of The doctor then asked if he should call the clergymen receiving their thousands per dutchess. "Do," said the prince; the annum, we cannot help thinking of the dutchess came and offered up a most af- fifteen or twenty thousand poor country 3. Fidelity in the ministerial work essen- fecting prayer in behalf of her beloved clergymen-learned, pious, zealous in their husband. "Not many wise men after calling-who are compelled to live on, the flesh, not many mighty, nor many no- year after year, without means to procure fulness is always required at the hands of ble are called." "How hardly," says He the comforts of life." who cannot err, "shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of heaven -with men this is impossible, but with God all things are possible." The late Countess of Huntingdon used to say, she was thankful for the letter M in the word many" in the passage above quoted; if pointing transgressors to the "day of that had been left out, she should have been excluded from heaven.

"WHAT CAN YOU SAY SIR?"

When Thomas Hoopoo, a native of the South Sea Islands, had been about two courage, fortitude, patience, knowledge, years in the Cornwall Mission-school, he and hope! He is a warrior; and valor took a journey with a friend and spent an for the truth must distinguish him every- evening in a select company, who were where. He should never lose a battle, much entertained by questions proposed nor quail before an enemy; for he bears to him by an irreligious lawyer, and his the sword of the spirit, the shield of faith, amusing answers. At length Thomas

"I am a poor heathen boy. It is not strange that my blunders in English His heart must be holy; his morals un- should amuse you. But soon there will impeachable; his spirituality deep and be a larger meeting than this. We shall all pervading; his treasure must be in all be there. They will ask us all one heaven, and his affection there also; he question, viz., 'Do you love the Lord Je-

Thomas in his accustomed meek and af- the Holy Ghost has made him overseer, He must listen to the authoritative in- fretionate manner, addressed the throne During the sermon he related this anec-

A SHORT SERMON.

The tomb is the best source of morality. square noards enclose him.

Study ambition in the grave of that enterprising man; see his whole designs, his extended projects, his boundless expedients, are all scattered, and end in this fatal gulf of human projects.

Approach the grave of the proud man, and there investigate pride; see, the mouth that pronounced lofty expressions condemned to eternal silence; the piercing eye that convulued the world with fear, covered with a midnight gloom; the formidable arm, that disturbed she destinies of mankind, is now without motion or life.

Go to the tomb of the nobleman, and there study quality. Behold, his magnificent titles; his royal ancestors; his flattering inscriptions; his learned genealogies, are all gone-or gone to be lost, with himself, in dust. Let ns, then,

"So live, that when our summons comes to join The innumerable carravan that moves To the pale realm of shade, where each shall take His chamber in the silent halls of death; We go not like the quarry slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothe By an unfaltering trust, approach our grave Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch

CLERGYMEN'S SALARIES.

About him, and lays down to pleasant dreams."

The editor of "Neal's Saturday Gazette," published at Philadelphia, in an article in reference to the salary of the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, at New Orleans, very

"While on this subject, we cannot avoid

attending to the condition of the clergymen of the United States who reside out lible mark of infamy would have been of large cities. As a general rule, the a heavy addition to that punishment; but clergy of our large cities and towns are such does not seem to have been the de- fairly paid; but no more. In the country their condition in a vast majority of instances, is lamentable. Taken in a hody, gave to Cain may have been, we know their salaries will not average four hundred dollars a year. Four bunnred doldren to rear up, educate and maintain !-It is true, four hundred dollars a year will procure food, raiment and house room; and the children can be educated at the pub-It is related that when the late Duke of lic schools. But the laity is very exacthis physician endeavored to soothe his guides, they are desirous that they should

> SETTLING ACCOUNTS .- A gentleman introduced an infidel friend to a minister, and remarked "that he never attends public worship." "Ah!" said the minister, and the instruments to be used are desig-I am almost tempted to hope you are nated. bearing false witness against your neigh-bor." "By no mean," said the infidel, counts." The minister immediately rejudgement will be spent in the same man-

> This reminds us of the remark of an old gentleman by the name of Very, who once lived in Salem. The good old man was much annoyed by the conduct of some of his neighbors, who persisted in working ry again would be a calamity that would Sundays. One Sunday the good man was exclude her from all respectable society. going to meeting, his Sabbath breaking This is her doom, even if the young man neighbors called out to him from the hay die before actual marriage. Her head is field: "Well, Father Very, we have cheated the Lord out of two Sundays, any way!" "I don't know that," replied the old gentleman, " I don't know; the accuunt is not settled yet."-Traveler.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A SHEPHERD AND Drover .- We listened with heart-felt satisfaction, the other day to a sermon by a copiously at the deep flowing River of

ECRALIST AND EISORLLAMEST. parents, brothers, sisters and other rela- own creating.—Canterbury (Eng.)

From the New York Observer. SKETCHES OF INDIA. BY REV. S. HUTCHINGS.

The Females of India .- Who has not heard of the degradation of Hindoo fe-males! The proofs of the contempt and subjection in which they are held, are to be seen from infancy through the whole course of life. Even the treatment of the mother before the birth of a child, depends on the expectation entertained as to its sex. in respect to which an astrologer is faithfully consulted. It is customary at the birth of a son, to send presents of rice, oil, coins, sugar and betelmit to relatives and friend while only half the amount is distributed for a daughter, and, as a native writer says, "The news, sometimes, does not go beyond the door-posts." And on occasion of naming and weaning, many friends are feasted for a son, but few, perhaps none, for a daughter. If you enquire of a mother about her children, she replies with pride and pleasure, should she have a number of sons, but if most of them are daughters, her manner indicates mortification and dejection. "The mother groups." says the native writer before quoted. "at the unhappy destiny to which her infant daughter must be subjected all her life, until the last moment that death snatches her up." Should a mother show much affection for a daughter, the whole of the family," he says, "rebuke her. saying, Is your daughter going to stay with you all your life? Is she going to kindle your pride?" alluding to the custom which makes it the son's duty to set fire to the funeral pile.

But her degradation and subjection are most strikingly manifest in her married life. Without being consulted, as to whether she prefers a married life, much less in regard to the object of her choice, indeed before she is in the least capable of exercising a preference on either of these points, she is bound for life to a person whom perhaps she has never seen, and ere is not the slightest cong At the age of eight or nine, she is betrothed, and from that time is considered his wife. At the age of 13 or 14, sometimes earlier, she is married. Often, soon after betrothal, she is taken to the house of her husband, where she is taught household daties, which, in that country, is a synonyme for the art of cooking, and "her mother-in-law," according to the native writer, "is kicking, slapping, spitting at, cuffing and beating her with a cudgel, or any thing that falls under her sight, also the sisters of the husband practice many cruelties, beating her and torturing her feelings by remarks and reproachful lan-

And to what end is this union? "It is an established national rule," says Duhois, "that women are designed for no other end than to be subservient to the wants and pleasures of the males."-They are, in fact, little else than domestic says, "However capricious the temper, or tyrannical the conduct of the husband, she is considered a bad wife who complains. Whether the husband abuses or beats, or cuts the throat of his wife, it is spoken of as the truest law for a chaste wife that she remain as silent as a dead person." The wife is completely in the her. According to Hindu-law, it is the duty of the husband to chastise his wife.

The degradation of the wife does not cease with the dissolution of the marriage "for I always send Sunday in settling ac- relation. She is "not freed from the law of her husband," even at his death .plied, "You will find, sir, that the day of For his honor, and to gratify his selfish nature, she must continue in perpetual widowhood, and in case she has no sons, must languish out her bondage in the service of her husband's relatives. No man will marry a widow! The very name of widow is a reproach, and to marthen shaved, and a black cord fastened round her neck never to be removed .-She must never be present at any season of rejoicing, is treated as an inferior by her own family, must wear the coarsest garments, and eat but once a day, and that of the poorest food. And all this though she be but a child.

What is the remedy for this degradation, and for the infamy to which she is exposed? Immolation on the funeral pile with her husband. She is taught that, by burning on the pile, not only herself will be saved, but, by the great merit of her

tives, debarred all intercourse with friends and the finger of soors pointed at her wherever the goos.

From the N. Y. Mercury.

RAD PRACTICES IN CHURCH. Messrs. Editors :-- Another thing I have emarked in the public worship in this an infant, who was christened Paul Holgoodly land, which I don't like at all. I land Keese. As he grew up to manhood find no warrant in the Scriptures for peo- the Yankee spirit of enterprise carried ple's sitting during prayer in the house of him to Canada, and in the interior of the God. I believe that it will be conceded that there are only two attitudes of prayer spoken of in the word of God. One is warded with access, and after a time he kneeling; the other is standing. For my- removed for more lucrative practice to the self I prefer the former, but it is not al-ways convenient. Standing, however, fortune still attended him, and he count is practicable any where, for persons became a delegate and was elected to whose health and strength will permit the Canada Parliament, where his abilthem to do it. As for feeble and aged ity and good judgment secured to him a persons, they ought to sit. And if prayers respectable position and influence. While were a ways what they should be-short, a member of Parliament, he received a animated, spiritual, and to the purpose- letter, purporting to be written by an old there are few persons in good health who lady in England, also of the same name could not endure the fatigue of standing of K. stating in substance that she had five or ten minutes; and a public prayer not a single relative, and was sione in ought seldom to exceed ten minutes.

es in these United States, which I deem liament, and it being the same as here, she very reprehensible. It is the useemly thought perhaps he might be of the same haste with which people quit the house family. She further stated, that she was of God, as soon as the benediction has been pronounced by the minister. How knew of no kindred to whom to leave it shocking is it to see gentlemen adjusting and that if he would come to see her she their cloaks or overcoats, or searching for would pay his expenses and make him their hats or canes, and opening the doors heir to her property. Mr. K., supposing of their pews, etc., during the pronuncia- this to be a hoax, made no answer and tion of the blessing. All this is perfectly paid no attention to it. Two or three outrageous. In contrast with this, how months afterwards he received another very appropriate is the way in which the letter, from the same person, urging in public worship is brought to a close in still stonger terms his visit to her, and the Protestant churches on the continent, with so much apparent sincerity and earwhere the whole congregation remain nestness, that he resolved to go to Eagstanding in perfect silence a minute or land and see what truth there was in it. so after the voice of the minister has He did go, and found his correspondent ceased; and then they retire quietly. In as she had described herself. She was England the difference is still greater. living at an elegant mansion, in the coun-The congregation sit down-in cases try, and in handsome style. She was dewhere they stand during the benediction lighted with the visit of Mr. K., and spared -and remain seated often two or three no pains to make it agreeable to minutes, many with bowed head appa- After spending some time there he pre-rently, and in many cases really, without pared to return home. The old lady dedoubt, lifting up the heart to God for his frayed all his expenses and made him blessing at the very moment of leaving. many presents, and before his departure No one who has been accustomed to the she renewed to him her promise to leave irreverent and unbecoming manner in to him all her property, and related to which people rush out of our places of him the incident which led to the corresworship, can possibly attend Divine ser- pondence. She informed him that in earvice in England, or on the Continent, ly life she was betrothed to a young man without being struck with the contrast in of the name of Paul Holland, who was an

practice which the people have in many tion of their nuptials, and that she had places, of rising during singing, and turn since remained unmarried and true to his ing their backs to the pulpit, for the pur- memory. That, seeing his name unit ing pose of staring up into the faces of the the name of her lover and her own she was Choir. All this is vulgar, and unbecom- struck with the singular coincidence, and ing the House of God. Why do not the thought she could not better show her deministers of this land train their congre- votion to the memory of her betrothed. gations into better manners in relation to than to bestow her property upon him these points? I think that it would really who seemed by his name to be the reprebe worth the while to preach occasionally sentative of both. on these subjects. If "holiness" becomes slaves. The writer before mentioned, the House of the Lord, most certainly all

irreverence and impropriety do not. ONE NATHANIEL NEMO.

TAKING THE DEVIL BY THE HORNS.

"Lirwan," the far-famed correspondent of the New York Observer, thus relates a wonderous miracle performed by himself hands of the husband, who often beats prior to his conversion from the Romish

"Near my father's residence was wood in which a man was once killed .-His ghost was regularly seen after dark. I never passed through that wood without crossing myself, and saving. Hail Mary. And I assure you I never saw the ghost. After dusk, in the spring of the year, I was sent on an errand to a neighbor's house, which was separated from our's by two or three fields. As I ran along I saw through the magnifying twiight what was obviously an evil spirit. I stopped suddenly, and the sweat com-menced pouring. Naturally of a resolute spirit, I thus reasoned: if I run back he can catch me; if I go forward he can but catch me. So after saying my Hail Mary and crossing myself, I went forward with a trembling slep. As I advanced the horns of the fiend became perfectly obvious. Almost dead with fear, I rushed forward and caught hold of them. And marvelous to narrate, those fiendish horns were instantly turned into the handles of a plough! Now I submit it to you, Sir, whether this miracle wrought by myself is not as great as any of those wrought by St. Mochna, or St. Columbanus. And yet I fear my chance for canonization is exceedingly small."

sacrifice, she will be the means of bring- of going to Margate, by mistake took the rupting the morals of the young. ing her husband, however wicked he may have been, and however much he may then be suffering in hell, to ladra's heaven, where both will be happy for a period of years equal to the number of hairs on their united heads, which are estimated souther fears, reminding her that the representation of the North their united heads, which are estimated souther fears, reminding her that the render of the young the morals of the young, rents cannot too cautiously guard the young daughters against this permission for the young. their united heads, which are estimated soothe her fears, reminding her that the reading. And nothing is more likely to at 35,000,000. This sacrifice will save sen was smooth as glass, and not doubt- induce this disease than the education also other relatives. This the poor crea- ing that she would soon become calmed. which festers sentiment, instead of cheature fully believes. Is such an act of im- Sometime afterwards, a passenger re- ishing real feeling-such as results from

ADVENTURERS OF A GREEN MOUNTAIN

The town of Newfane, in this county was many years since the birth place of the world, that, seeing his name in the pa-There is another practice in the church- pers, as a member of the Canadian Parofficer in the British army. That he had I am often scandalized, also, at the fallen in the battle, before the consumma-

He left her and returned to Montreal and within a year afterwards received intelligence of her death, and that by her will he was made sole heir to her estate. He set out immediately for England, and found on his arrival everything prepared for him. His claim was recognized, and he entered at once into the possession of a large fortune. He is now living in the enjoyment of his good fortune at Montreal, and is now, or recently has been, a member of the Canadian Parliament.

This is a true sketch of the history of one Vermont boy. The regions of fiction and the highest flight of the imagination do not furnish a more romantic advanture.

ONE CAUSE OF INSANITY. The intelligent physician of the Mount Hope Institution for the Insane in Boston, in his late report, counciates a sentiment which any thoughtful observer must have seen enough to convince him to be very near the truth. Without being so abourd as to deny all utility or excellence to works of fiction, or their harmlessness upon some minds, there is no question that their perusal by the young, particularly females, is hurtful and dangerous to a degree little dreamed of. Parents owe a stern and solemn duty to their children, to watch their reading, and to preserve their opening minds and hearts from the vitiaing influences of much of what is called popular literature. The opinion below is worth pondering.

"Another fertile source of this specie of derangement has appeared to be an undue indulgence in the perusel of the numerous works of fiction with which the press is so prolific of late years, and which are sown broadcast, over the land, wit Power of IMAGINATION .- A lady desirous the effect of vitiating the taste and cor-

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1847.

AGENTS FOR ALABAMA BAPTIST. J. J. BRADFORD.

are requested to act as Agents for the Baptist. UT WE HAVE NO TRAVELLING AGENTS except those whose names appear in our columns.-Subscribers will please pay money to none others.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION. Anguisald Thomas, Richmond, Virginia,

Treasurer of Foreign Mission Board.

M. T. MENDENHALL, Charleston, S. C. Treasurer of Southern Bantist Convention. Rev. James. B. Taylon, Richmond, Virginia, Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Foreign Mission Board.

WM. HORNBUCKLE, Marion, Perry County, Ala. Treasurer, Domestic Mission Board Rev. Russel Holman, Marion, Perry County, Ala. Corresponding Secretary Domestic Mission Board. REV. RICHARD FURMAN, Charleston, S. C.

Corresponding Secretary Southern Baptist Publication Society. AARON C. SMITH, Charlestone S. C. Treasurer Southern Baptist Publication Society.

THE CONVENTION.

The number of Delegates in attendance on the meeting of this body was about eighty. More than forty different Associations, Churches, and Benevolent Societies here represented. The brethren engaged in the business committed to them with a serious and earnest attention, evincing a deep sense of responsibility to the Great Head of the church. A lively interest was manifested in the cause of Missions, the distribution of the Scriptures among the destitute, the prosperity of the Literary Institutions under the control of the Convention, and the circulation of the Alabama Baptist.

The congregations on the Sabbath were large, in all the churches, and a most devout and respectful attention was given to the preaching of the Word.

The hospitality of the citizens of Greensboro', without distinction, was of the most generous character-all hearts and all houses being thrown wide open. The tables groaned under a rich profusion of the bounties of Providence, and mothers and daughters, fathers and sons contended with amiable rivalry to render the Delegates happy during their stay in their families.

No point which we have visited in Alabama gives so numerous and decisive indications of wealth, as Greensboro'. The handsome churches, the elegant private residences, a hundred carriages freighted with beauty and intelligence in daily attendance on the sessions of the Convention, demonstrate an affluent and cultivated com

The aggregate of funds sent up to the Convention is about two thousand dollars.

JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION. The Alabama Bantist State Convention met

at Greensboro' on Saturday last, at 11 o'clock. The Introductory Sermon was preached by Rev. A. T. M. Handy, from the words "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up."

The business meetings were opened by prayer by M. P. Jewett.

Took a recess till the evening.

AFTERNOON, 24 o'clock. The Convention assembled at the hour desig-

nated. Proceeded to receive Letters.

About eighty Delegates from some forty Associations, Churches and Benevolent Societies, presented their credentials, and took their seats. Corresponding Members appeared from the Southern Baptist Convention, the General Association of Virginia, the Mississippi Baptist State Convention, and the Southern Baptist Publica-

tion Society.

The Convention was organized by the election of officers: Thomas Chilton, President; Jesse Hartwell, 1st Vice President; E. D. King, 2nd Vice President: M. P. Jewett, Recording Secretary: J. H. De Votic, Corresponding Secretary; L. C. Tutt, Treasurer.

On the Lord's Day, the Missionary Sermon was delivered at 11 o'clock, by Rev. C. F. Sturgis, in the Baptist church; brethren J. B. Taylor and B. Manly Jr. occupying the pulpits of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. In the evening, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to an assembly of several hundred communicanta; brethren Taylor and Curtis, aided by the Pastor, officiating. At night the Sermon before the Alabama Baptist Bible Society was delivered by the Rev. M. B. Clement, to a very large and deeply interested audience.

MONDAY, 9 o'clock, A. M. Convention opened with prayer.

Received the Report of the Trustees of Howard College; referred to the Committee on Education.

Received the Report of the Trustees of the Judson Female Institute : referred as a ove.

The Report of the Committee of Examination of the Beneficiaries of Howard College was received and adopted.

Appointed Delegates to the Mississippi and to the Convention, \$40. Georgia Conventions.

Received the Report of the Committee on Nominations, and elected as members of the Board of Directors, L. Y. Tarrant, A. G. McCraw, Wm. Hornbuckle, L. Goree, Wm. N. Wyatt,

D. Couch, R. Holman, L. L. Fox, T. F. Curtis. The following brethren were elected members one time. of the Board of Trustees of the Howard College, to serve for the next six years: L. B. Lane, J. G. Shorter, H. Talbird, D. P. Bestor, Wm. P.

The Report on Temperance was received and

The report of the Committee on Periodicals was read and adopted.

Adjourned to 24 o'clock, P. M. Convention resumed business. What the recommendation of the Committee ternal appearance.

on Periodicals, it was Rasolved. That the Convention recommend to the Proprietor of the Alabama Baptist, to engage the Rev. T. F. Curtis as Editor of said paper.

Resolved, That the next Annual Meeting of the Convention be held in Marion, Perry coun-All PASTORS and MISSIONARIES OF ASSOCIATIONS, tv. on the Saturday preceding the third Lord's day of next November.

> Adjourned with prayer by brother Henderson. Tuesday, 9 o'clock a. M. Convention met-prayer by brother Cun

Received the Report on Letters and Docu-

Received the Report on Sabbath Schools. Appointed preachers before the next Conven-

H. E. Taliaferro, to preach the Introductory Sermon; L. L. Fox, Alternate: D. P. Bestor, to preach the Missionary Sermon; R. Holman

The Report on Education was adopted, with

the Resolutions appended. Adopted the Report on the State of Religion.

Received the Report of the Treasurer-referred to the Committee on claims. Referred the examination and reception of ber

eficiaries of the Howard College to the Board of The Report on Foreign Missions was present ed and adopted. The reading was followed by

some highly interresting statements by Rev. J B. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Baptist Foreign Board of Missions. The following brethren volunteered the ervices to the Convention, to act as Agents, each one month, to present to the churches the

claims of Foreign Missions: Bestor, Welch. Talbird, De Votie, Hartwell, J. W. Williams, Clement, B. Manly Jr., Henderson, Fox, Teague, S. G. Jenkins.

Report and Resolutions appended on Domes tic Missions read and addopted.

This was followed by some highly interesting remarks by brother H. E. Taliaferro, recently returned from a visit to Missouri. For some of his views and facts, we refer our readers to the series of letters now in course of publication, in

The Report of the Committee on the Southern Baptist Publication Society was presented and

On the invitation of the the President, the Rev. T. W. Haynes, Agent of the said Society, ad dresed the Convention with earnestness and

The Committee on the Religious Instruction of the colored people presented their Report adopted.

The Committee on Claims reported-adopted Voted. That the Anniversary Sermon, at the next meeting of this body, be preached on Saturday night; and that the business meetings of the Convention commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of that same day.

Voted, That this Convention appoint Dele-Baptist Publication Society: Holman, De Votie, Jenkins, Henderson.

Took recess till 7 o'clock.

7 o'clock P. M. Convention opened with prayer by J. Hart-

Received the Report of the Committee on Finance-adopted.

Appropriated \$90 for Minutes.

Voted, To pay over the funds sent up to thi body for particular objects to the Societies having liose objects in charge.

Voted, that the excess of the moneys for General Purposes, after paying for the Minutes, be applied to the payment of debts due on accoun of the Beneficiaries of the Convention in the

Howard College. Voted, to permit the Alabama Baptist Bible Society to publish its Minutes in Convention with those of this body.

Voted, that since this Convention can incur no legal responsibility, it is inexpedient for this body to contract any debt whatever.

Took recess to receive pledges of moneys for supporting the Beneficiaries in Howard College. Appointed Delegates to the Indian Mission Association,-Holman, Henderson, Talbird, De Votie, Chilton, Connella, Taliaferro, Welch.

Took a recess to enable the Rev. S. Lindsley to present the claims of the St. Francis Street Baptist Church, Mobile.

The Committee on the Names and Post Offices of Baptist Ministers in Alabama, were instructed to append the list to the Minutes.

Voted thanks to Pastors of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, the citizens of Green boro' and to the President and Secretary. Adjourned with remarks by the President, and

prayer by D. P. Bester.

SOCIETY. The funds of this Society are appropriated to the support of a heathen girl in China, under the direction of Mrs. Shuck. The young ladies sent

The third article of the Constitution is as fol-

"Any young lady who is now connected, or may have been at any former time connected. with the Judson, may become a member of this Society, by the payment of one dime, each month: or by paying One Dollar into the Treasury, at

We trust that many of the former Pupils will forward the amount required for membership, and thus assist in the laudable work of rescuing one of the young of their own sex from the degradation and wretchedness of heathenism.

Money may be sent to the Treasurer, Miss MARGARET M. KING.

Never judge a person's character by ex-

APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.

The Rev. Mr. L. an Episcopal clergyman preached on this favorite theme of churchmen, in one of our towns in this State.

The speaker maintained, that the Episcopalians are able to trace out an unbroken line of their Bishops, from the days of the Apostles to the present time.

The next day, Mr. L. was met by one of his that those individuals must be known. So then hearers, Chancellor C. an elder in the Presbyterian church. After alluding to the position taken by the preacher, the Chancellor dryly remarked "Mr. L. I shall be much obliged, if you will lend me your Catalogue of the names of your Bishops, as I wish to take a copy!"

The High Churchman's cordiality was instantly congealed to an icy formality; and giving the impertinent Presbyterian a look, which he intended should annihilate him, he bade him, good

COMMUNICATIONS.

18 SALVATION CONDITIONAL OR NOT? NO. II.

We proceed to consider the third question, that s. Is the salvation of men certain or uncertain It frequently happens that questions require different answers, according to the position, or relation in which they are viewed. And by not regarding such relations, much perplexity and confusion often occur. So concerning the subject under consideration; if we ask. Is the salvation of any man, or of any number of men, certain in respect to the knowledge and purposes of God We answer most unhesitatingly, in the affirma tive. But if the question be, Is the salvation o any man, or of any number of men, certain, in respect to the knowledge of man? We an swer as unhesitatingly in the negative.

That our affirmative answer is correct, we prove by the following scriptures. "Known unt God are all his works, from the beginning of the world."-Ac. 15: 18. "Remember the forme things of old: for I am God, and there is none else; I am God, and there is none like me; declaring the end from the beginning, and from ancient times the things that are not yet done, saying, My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure."-Isa. 46: 9, 10. Such knowledge implies the certainty of the future things to which they relate. In accordance with this idea are the words of the Apostle Peter, "Him. being delivered by the determinate counsel, and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain."-Ac. 2: 23. "For of a truth, against thy holy child Jesus, whom thou hast anointed, both Herod and Pontius Pilate with the Gentiles and the people of Israel were gathered together, For to do whatsoever thy hand, and thy counsel determined before to be done."-Ac. 3: 26, 27. If God had determined that this thing should be done, it was certain that it would be accomplished accordingly.

And that the principle contained in these que-

tations is applicable to the salvation of man is gates to attend the next meeting of the Southern evident. "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ: according as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy, and without blame before him in love having predestinated us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself, according to the Good pleasure of his will. Having made known unto us the mystery of his will, according to his good pleasure which he hath purposed in himself: that in the dispensation of the fulness of times, he might gather in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth: even in him, in whom also we have obtained an inheritance, being predestinated according to the purpose of him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will."-Eoh. 1: 4, 5, 9, 10, 11. According to the eternal purpose which he purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord."-Eph. 3: 11. Here is presented the purpose of God, which he purposed in himself, before the foundation of the world, that, in order the Savior in what he did and said. Since the that, to the end that, we should be holy. This purpose applies to individuals, as the pronoun ce includes all the individuals taken collectively. If it embraces all, then what is predicated of the whole, is predicated of each one included therein. The word, we, in the above quotation included all the Ephesians; and if all the Ephesians, then all who obtain "like precious faith." We then come to the conclusion that all believers in Christ are "elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father."-1 Pet. 1: 2. This is further to understand the expression that the body of his the question comes back, for what purpose, and confirmed, "For whom he did foreknow, he also disciples were with him on the occasion. The did predestingte to be conformed to the image of same expression is employed in the Scriptures, act to be performed? his Son, that he might be the first-born among many brethren. Moreover, whom he did predestinate, them he also called: and whom he justified, them he also glerified."-Rom. 8: 29, 30. Here we are taught that some are predestinated family; and it is, to my mind, the more probato be conformed to the image of Jesus Christ. ble presumption that they repaired to that room. JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE MISSIONARY and these are also glorified. There may be as such, te cat the Passover. In view of Mat. many who profess to follow Christ, but all may 26: 20, can we venture even a conjecture that not be true disciples. However that may be more than the 12 were present? said of them which Jesus said of his disciples. "I speak not of you all; I know whom I have feast, in connection with the transactions of that chosen."-Jo. 13: 18. If it is known who are night. I did not use the term in any technical chosen, then it must be certain that they are sense; but merely to denote that enting, (call it attended to, as churches, every Lord's day. Had chosen. If so, it follows as a necessary conse- what you will) which took place on the 14th it been thus observed, can we suppose the menquence, that it is certain who will be saved, and night, when the paschal lamb was served up, and tion of it would have been omitted; so wholly, designedly adapted to the great end of deval so the salvation of these men is certain. But it caten. It was the commencement of the fasting, that there is not any where even an allusion to and perfecting every germ of goodness which is proper to bring forward some more scripture. that I suppose the washing of the feet took place. it? We have very circumstantial accounts of may be found in the physical, intellectual and "For the children being not yet born, neither 3. It is an assumption, not a proved fact, baptism, and of the Lord's Supper; why not of moral worlds. God, according to election, might stand, not of Jesus rose, and proposed to wash Peter's feet. would we not have seen that neglect or perver- there are many obstacles to the accomplishment works, but of him that calleth; It was said unto And I think the assumption quite impropable. sion exposed, by some of the sacred writers?- of this high purpose; yet in every depart her (Rebecca), The elder shall serve the youn- The Lord gave the sop to Judas before the pas- Could any church, known to sacred writers, have life we see numerous instances of individuals and ger. As it is written, Jacob have I loved, but chal Supper was ended. Was not the washing neglected or perverted it, without being stigma- societies aiming at the great results. For pract

whom I will have mercy and I will have

16. This subject was brought up by the Apostle as | idea of their being busilys an important doctrine, and freated with his wonted senseriyability. The objections are unr overtibly proved. If then election true, and that persons are elected, or predestinaindividuals must be chosen, and equally true, we maclade that the salvation of men in respect to the knowledge and purposs of God in certain, and in this respect is unconditional.

And further, that our negative answer is cor-

rect, we prove from the following passages,-

"Strive to enter in at the strait gate; for many,

I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall

not be able."-Lu. 13: 24. "Not every one that snith unto me, Lord, I ord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven."-Mat. 7: 24. "And ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake; but he that endureth to the end shall be saved."-Mat. 10: 22. Three things are necessary to certainty of salvation, in respect to men,-right beginning, right direction, and right ending. According to the uncertainty of either of these, is the uncertainty of the salvation of any individual. That we are correct in this position is evident from the following texts.-'And Moses verily was faithful in all his house, as a servant, but Christ as a Son over his own house; whose house are we, if we hold fast the confidence and the rejoicing of the hope firm unto the end. For we are made partakers of Christ if we hold the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto the end."--Heb. 3: 6, 11. " Cast not away therefore your confidence, which bath great recompense of reward."-Heb. 10: 35. "Now the just shall live by faith; but if any man draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him." Heb. 10: 38. That some in the days of the Apostles did draw back we are assured. "For Demas hath forsaken me, having loved this present world, and is departed unto Thessalonica." -2 Tim. 4: 20. But Paul had spoken of him favorably in one of his letters. "Luke the beloved physician, and Demas, greet you."-Col. 4: 14. "Holding faith, and a good conscience, which some having put away, concerning faith have made shipwreck; of whom is Hymeneus and Alexander, whom I have delivered unto Satan, that they may learn not to blaspheme."-1 Tim. 1: 19, 20. Other examples of the same kind are presented to us in "Phygellus and Hermogenes."-2 Tim. 1: 15: in "Ananias and Sapphira,"-Ac. 5: 1-10, and in "Simon,"-Ac. 8: 13, 23. As it is impossible to know the heart, it is impossible for man to know whether any particular individual will be saved .--Hence the frequent and carnest exhortations to hold on to the end. Even the apostle Paul says "I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection; lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a cast away,"-1 Cor. 9: 27. "If by any means, might attain unto the resurrection of the dead." -Phil. 3: 11. All these passages prove con clusvely to my mind, that, in respect to the knowledge of man, salvation is uncertain.

The inquiry, then, of A. G. we answer in th following manner. The salvation of man is conditional. 1. Because a great work is to be wrought in us. 2. Because an important thing is to be performed by us. 3. Because in respect to the knowledge of man it is very uncertain But viewed in respect to the knowledge and perpose of God, it is wholly unconditional, and abolutely and unequivocally certain.

WASHING OF FEET. Mr. Editor :- In respect to the communication of my friend and brother, "S." whom I "love

in the Lord," I beg leave to say :-I. It seems to me of no consequence, as to the duty of washing feet, whether more than the twelve were present with Christ, on the occasion. Whether the number present were greater or less, the duty will still depend on the intention of question has been brought up, however, I may remark, that the eating of the Passover was a family matter. If the number in the family were two few to consume a lamb, other families at convenience might assemble in the same house for the purpose, usually not less than ten, nor more than twenty; but, still, it was all in a domestic way, and the Paschal lamb was not eaten by congretions, as such. When it was said that "Jesus came with his disciples," we are not necessarily when but a small number of the whole body were intended. To quote no other passages, see John 4: 2, John 6: 22, Mat. 8: 25. For obvious, reasons. Jesus and the twelve lived together, as a

2. Brother S. comments on my use of the term,

does not advert to the well-kn enst advert to the well-known persons at taand the doctrime of election most clearly stated, ed. They did not sit, upright as we do; but reclined on the left elbow, while they helped themsolves from the table with their right h their feet being turned outwards from the table In this posture, he that was arranged next to Jethe Savior. This posture was not taken usually. except while taking their meals at a table.-Hence, the fact is proof that they were still "bust. ily engaged in cating." Had they finished the repast they would have gesumed some other posture. Certainly, it cannot be supposed that John, or any other disciple, were used to so irreverent a familiarity with the Lord of life and glory as to lounge upon him. What is mount, then, by lying in Jesus' bosom, if expressed in modern language. would be sitting next to him at table. - That L'ds was the universal posture at table, is evident, not only from all secular testimony, both Jewish and Pagar. but from what is said, Luke 7: 38, "She stood at his feet, behind him." If a person be sealed at table, as in modern times, no one could stand at his feet, behind him ; -his feet would be before him, and under the table; out of reach of a person standing. But, understand the Savior's pos ture, at the Pharisce's table, as above described and the relative position of the woman who wash ed his feet with her tears is readily understood,she "stood at his feet, behind him."

4. The Savior's declaration, "Ye ought also to wash one another's feet," decides nothing as to the nature and purpose of the washing. It does not even say that they were to do it reciprocally, all at the same time. There is no reason to think that any one but Christ himself performed the act of washing in that instance. Both the example and the injunction, then, would be fully com plied with, when each, in his turn, might perform the duty, whenever he found any in circumstant ces to make it an act of domestic christian hospi tality. "If I, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet, ye ought also to wash one another's feet." Christ assumed, at that time, to be the entertainer and the servant of all; they might all become so, at other and different times, upon change of circumstances.

5. That the act of our Savier, on that occasion, was chiefly figurative and symbolic, will appear from verses 7 and 12; "what I do, thou knowest not now;" and "know ve what I have done unto you?" The physical act they did know. The participation of the elements of bread and wine in the Support of the Lord, as a memorial of his body and blood, was to be kept up, torever, in the church, as an ordinance : both in its physical and symbolic character. Why did not the Savior say the same thing, and ask the same question, concerning this? Because, as I conclude, this was plain; the physical act was before them-they were to'do that; its symbolic nature had been stated-they were to obcare it as such. But, as to the washing of fast the main thing intended was something which did not yet appear. If the outward act of washing had been here enjoined, those expressions of our Lord would have been irrelevant, inappropriate. But, if we consider the main intention of his act of washing as symbolic, of which the meaning and application were not yet fully apparent, but would become so afterward,-all is plain and appropriate; and it was afterward (and is now, generally,) understood that by that act the Savior in tended to teach a great moral lesson of humanity, condescension and charity, which was to be put in practice whenever they might find a fellow christian in such circumstances as to call for that, or any similar, act. Our Lord's teaching, here, for reasons arising out of their contention for superiority and his own peculiar relations to them, was more by action, than by speech; and was far more impressive than any lecture could have been. On the same principle, he chose to rebuke the gratuitous intermeddling of the people with the woman John 8: 3-11, and to teach a lesson of forbearance and self-reflection by stooping down and writing in the sand, as though he heard them not; and saying, "he that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone;" an act, which, notwithstanding, he did not expect any of them to perform.

In the case of washing feet, it is not denied that Christ intended to enjoin it for some purpose, and under some circumstances. In the sense and with relation to the cases in which he intended it to be binding, no doubt it is binding; and so it should be practised, not otherwise. But, then, under what circumstances, did Christ expect this

6. Brother S. says, "if this ordinance was ever altered by any of the sacred writers, I have never seen it." Was it ever established, as as ordinance, by Christ? Was it ever observed, as such, by the disciples? When, or where? The scriptures are utterly silent. The whole of the New Testament was not completed for more than half a century after the death of Christ. In this time, had it been observed, as an ordinance, there must have been innumerable cases of it; especially, if it had been observed in connection with the Lord's Supper, which the earliest Christians Esau have I hated. What shall we say then? of feet before this? The Lord's Supper was at tized and censured? In that case, the scrip- of this we have only to look at men of art and Is there unrighteousness with God? God forbid. the close of the paschal Supper. This being tures could not have rendered "the man of God science, who with perseverance and untiring For he saith to Moses, I will have many an ended, and the conversation of the Savier closed, perfect thoroughly furnished unto all good works." energy are endeavoring to carry to perfect there seems to have been ne intervening at all; The only allusion to the act, in scripture, after the respective objects of their attention and inion on whom I will have compassion. So then it but they "sang a him and went out." When Christ's death, 1 Tim. 5: 10, does not suppose it vestigation. Even in the mechanic arts, how is not of him that willet nor of him that remarch, brother S. supposes that the position of John to be a church ordinance ;-it occurs with refer-

classed with other similar individual and private

7. The washing of feet was a co hospitality, at the period in which the New Treats. ment was written. No doubt it was done hat Jows and Gentiles to, or for, their guests. But, was it common for unconverted Jews or Go sus, would have his head against the bosom of to receive the Christians as guests, and trust them hospitably? Brother S. "can't think that any one would have been especially honored for carrying out the Gratile customs that were once. mon in that country." True : but, was washi the feet of Christ's persecuted and despised a Gentile custom, common in the country! The general feeling of both Jown and Gentiles, after the death of Stephen, was, that, "he that killed thom did God service." It was so rare and peculiar a thing to receive and entertain a christia knowing his profession as such, that our Lord. before hand, stated this to be a sign of one's own christianity:- "Whosoever receiveth you, receive eth me"-Mat. 10: 40-42; 18: 5. Mark 9: 37. 41, dec. This was so well understood, even her the heathen, that they apprehended Jason, at Thes adonica, and maltreated him as a christian when the only evidence adduced of his being so, was, that he had received and entertained Paul and Silas. Acts 17: 5-9. It was, then, a thing that identified and distinguished a christian, and that too of an open and decided character .- ready. if needs be, to become a martyr-to have lodged the "strangers" (as the christians were some times called, 1 Pet. 1: 1,) and to "have washed the Saints feet." These were acts which no one could openly perform to a christian, without being exposed to confiscation and stripes, imprisonment and death. Should it surprise us, if these should be taken as evidences and tests of decided piety? Should it surprise us, if some feeble, undecided half-hearted professors and members of churches (there always has been such) should find some excur for not entertaining or receiving the poss wandering, persecuted, and friendless saints ?when persons were to be aided by the bounts of the churches, would it not be right to discriminate

8. Brother S. anks, "how long was it after the ordinance of baptism was given, before it was perverted, and something else instituted in its place?" I answer, -- not in the life-time of any of the writers of the New Testament. Had it been we should have heard of it, from some of them. And those who now omit or prevent that ordinance are not permitted to pass along without

The Lord's Supper was perverted in the life time of Paul; and he severely and promptly exany, under any pretence; and yet the parties retained in the church? Could the omission of baptism or the Lord's Supper be allowed to persons, in any church modelled after the gospel pattern, either then, or since? If the omissi were general in the body, it were no church. If particular members were to omit either, wholly they are not rightly members of a church. But the washing of the Saints' feet, truly, might not have been done by some, who yet were in the hurch. No one, but the Omniscient, could scrutinize their motives and reasons for the omission: therefore no one on earth could exclude them from the church for it. But the church could certainly discriminate, without injustice, between those of its members who omitted and those who performed the act :- the performance, as being evidence of piety-the omission, as being doubtful and evasive. But, could they, in that day, have discriminated between those, in the church, who attended to baptism and the Lord's Supper, and those who did not?

9. The washing of the Saints' feet is not mor a personal act, required of an individual believer. than lodging strangers, or giving a cup of cold water to a disciple in the name of a disciple.-There can be no doubt these latter acts, as any other part of hospitable entertainment, might be done "after a Godly sort," when the motives and feelings of the actors were right, though the agency of children or servants were employed in the doing of them. In such cases, the maxim of law and of common sense holds good "quifacit per alium, facit per se"-he who de a thing through another person, does it by himself. If, then, the washing of the Saints' feet is not an ordinance of the church of Christ, and therefore not required personally and indispensably of each believer as a condition of his membership,—the having of it done through the agency of a child or servant, as might be more convenient, would not necessarily betray the absence of the feelings and motives, of christian bespitality. In the case of the martyr-like christions of that day, however, no doubt their mutual love and desire of each other's society was such, that they would not allow these endearing, and even menial, offices to be performed for each other er by any but themselves. This was right.

> FRAGMENTS OF THOUGHT, NO. L. The Perfection of God.

What more ennobling than to be engaged in perfecting that which is good? And this is the destiny, the "chief end of man." Possessed of a capacity to distinguish the good from well, he has also powers which, if rightly applied, seem

but of God that showeth mercy."-Rom. 9: 11- "lying on Jesus' bosom" is inconsistent with the ence to the treatment of individuals, of a certain How much are the convenience and comfort of

are his physical wants supplied! But ascend a and the Tennessee, merge themselves into its step higher and estimate, if it be possible, the bosom within 12 miles of each other. This riv. beneficial results of scientific labors in the exam- er makes a valley of nearly 200,000 square ples of such men as Galileo, Newton, La Place, miles, and while in a state of nature was almost and a host of others. How did they strive for an entire forest, but now farms, towns and cities the perfection of those dawnings of what was really good, which they had discovered by patient study and ceaseless observation. How did they bend to this object the might of their giant intellects, during the period of life allotted them to Cairo, where it is lost in the muddy waters of

arts, a tendency to the perfection of all that is and the turbulent and muddy Mississippi, is very good in the threefold nature of man. Calculate striking, and the traveller almost regrets the exif you can, the refining and elevating influence of change. But the Great I Am has shown us his poetry, painting and music. Tell how many taste for variety, in the creation and organization have been incited to noble deeds of daring or of rivers, as well as in every thing on land.benevolence; in how many hearts have been The former is beheld with pleasure, the latter enkindled feelings of lofty patriotism, of devotion with veneration and awe. But the strength and or praise; how often evil passions have been majesty of rivers is made to yield and bow to the subdued and supplanted by holy desires and af. strength and majesty of man, and we were soon, fections; and all through the sweet recitals of by the power of steam, ascending swiftly the Poesy-the life-like delineations of the artist-or Missourian Mississippi to St. Louis, the mart of by music's more potent spell. But let us on commerce for the now far west. Several towns and contemplate for a moment, in different spheres of action, this tendency to the perfection | Louis, and in nearly all of which are to be seen of good in a moral field, and its boundless re-

What else should be the aim of parent, teach. er and Christian minister? To the parent's care is entrusted a germ of immortality-and oh! how fraught with good is that! What wisdom and patience, what prodence and forbearance, what intelligence and decision are necessary to the development of the capabilities of an immortal being! There are powers of body, mind and soul, each to be cultivated and the wants of each to be supplied, and upon the method of doing this depends the issue of rightly fulfilling its high destiny. Made but little lower than the angels, man may become with proper training and moral culture, far superior to them in honor and glory. This is the duty of parents. Akin to it and auxiliary, is that devolving upon teachers of the young. They have in charge minds and hearts, committed to their care. Parent, Teacher, it ber." Alas! this is but too true. behooves thee well to consider which thou art doing.

Still higher in the scale of fearful accountability, is the trust reposed in Ministers of the Gospel. They are the "Shepherds and Bishops of souls," and upon them it heavily rests to use aright their mighty power. Not only is it their's to improve to the fullest extent whatever of good may be found in human character, but by in- the loss with the Church and Contributors. struction and ceaseless efforts, by precept and example, to instil into the heart principles of digine goodness and grace. And what shall the he were curious to compute, could not cast the mighty sum, the worth of a single soul;" but Inspiration assures us, that "he that converteth a sinner from the error of his ways, shall save a soul from death," and thus prepare it to "appear without fault before the throne of God." When this glorious result shall have been attained, then and then only, will those who have made efforts to promote it, be able to realize what is meant by the perfection of all good. Then, too, will first be rightly estimated the high dignity of such endeavors, when we behold in the enjoyment of heaven the millions of redeemed creatures who, when first created, were pronounced "good," but now are become perfect, even as their Father in Heaven is perfect.

LUCY LINDEN.

A HASTY TRIP TO MISSOURI .- NO. II. Brother Jewett .- How frail a creature is man. How easily influenced by circumstances and impelled by motives. There is no animal on earth upon which influences and circumstances act less heavily. Every man that studies to know himself, knows that as he mingles in different kinds of society, he is the subject of different feelings and enjoyments. Whether it was my own Bult, I shall not determine; but I found my enjoyment quite different after leaving worshipping assemblies and religious families, and going on board a steamboat, whose crew and passengers seemed neither to fear God nor. regard man.

Thus circumstanced, I found myself on the 21st September, on the Cumberland river, descending its meanderings to the Ohio. This is a modest, unpretending stream, running unobtrusively through a portion of Tennessee and Kentucky, and loses its identity in the Ohio at Smithland. There is almost every variety of scenery on its banks, and nature's hills and woods are now and then broken up by towns, villages, farms and iron works. Upon the whole, Tennessee's "high-way" to the great Father of Waters is quite interesting.

The first sight of the beautiful Ohio rouses in the mind innumerable associations. Its past and present history, and future prosperity, all rush into the mind as the eye first beholds her beautiful and expanded surface. The two main branches of this river, the Alleghany and Monongahela, rise in Pennsylvania and-Virginia, and form a junction at Pittsburgh, the Fort Du Quesne of Braddock memory, and is navigable from Olean, New York, to its mouth, estimated # 1160 miles. But the Ohio is not only fed by these two great branches, with many a mountain terrent, but from the west and northwest flow into it many more gentle streams, issuing from the: margin of the lakes which feed the St. Lawrence. Indeed, it receives into its bosom streams The above letter has a mark on the pointed to perform that duty. The result more than answered every expectation. The blessing of God effectually attended their labors. The church which had long gishly glides into the lakes. On the east and southeast it has many tributaries, descending from an elevation varying from 100 to 300 feet.

The above letter has a mark on the pointed to perform that duty. The result more than answered every expectation. The blessing of God effectually attended their labors. The church which had long prising selections of scripture arranged for various occasions of private arranged for various occasions of private arranged for various occasions of private arranged for various sembles, by an and ordinary, together with scripture expressions and ordinary, together with scripture expressions. which rise within five miles of Lake Erie.

mankind thus promoted, and with what facility deep. Two of these tributaries, the Comberland adorn its banks for a distance of nearly three

I only had the pleasure of a sight of this interesting river from the mouth of the Cumberland the gigantic Mississippi, a distance of 62 miles. We shall find too, in the cultivation of the fine The contrast between the clear and placid Ohio and villages lie on the route from Cairo to St. Roma" Catholic churches lifting their lofty steeples high above their modest contemporaries, the Protestants. The "Man of Sin" has seen in the distance the strength and wealth of that country, and is occupying every important point with a zeal and energy worthy a better cause. Let Protestants look well to this matter!

There is, you know, no Lord's-day on those waters, and continuing our journey on that blessed day, we arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of Sept. at 3 o'clock. The only relief that the Sabbath brought to my mind was a cessation from gambling on board, which had been continued day and night by old black legs and young black legs almost without intermission. Whether it ceased through respect to the Lord's-day, or from fatigue on their part, is not my business to determine. This much, however, I can say, that they took their rest, but it was in the arms to be impressed and moulded at will. Upon of Morpheus. A negro man remarked to me, them emphatically rests the responsibility of fos. after being interrogated about the Sabbath, "why tering evil or perfecting good, in every pupil massa, Sunday don't come in ten mile ob dis rib-

Something about St. Louis in my next.

H. E. T.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Temporal Committee of the Second Baptist Church, Mobile, beg leave to report that they have arranged with the Contractors to rebuild as soon as possible; the Contractors sharing

Our loss, notwithstanding, is quite heavynearly four thousand dollars—and we require at least six thousand dollars to complete our buildend of such efforts be? "An archangel, though | ing, and we appeal to a generous public to enable us to finish and pay for the lot. In behalf of the Church:

LUDOLPH PARMLY, JOHN HAUPT, Jr. J. W. BATTELLE, TEMOTHY DREW. THOS. P. MILLER,

Mobile, Nov. 15, 1847.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments by the Domestic Mission Board. Rev. Mr. Philips, North-west Alabama. Rev. Mr. Morse, 4th Baptist Church, Louisville. Kentucky.

Rev. A. T. M. Handy, Polk county, Texas. Rev. J. O. Scriven, Cherokee country, Ga. Rev. G. W. Selvage, Cherokee country, Ga. Rev. T. N. Morrell, Limestone, Navarro and Leon counties, Texas.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

By a letter from brother T. W. Tobey, one of the missionaries to China, who sailed from Boston in March last, in company with brower Shuck, to a relative in this town, we receive the grateful intelligence that they had thus far been preserved on their voyage.

From his letter we make the following extracts, which, we are persuaded, wil be read with interest by many friends of

> "Indian Ocean, lat. 12 37" S. lon. 104 ° 30 E. Jnne 23, 1846.)

My Dear Cousin-We hope in a few days to reach Java, whence our letters there. But for two days, the wind has the Introductory Sermon was preached been light and directly ahead.

no one can conjecture. Our voyage, thus the time. But since the warm weather, Ross, Clerk. she has much improved in health. Sister Shnck has suffered much from sea sickness. She is better when the motion is light; whenever the wind is rough, she is sick. The other members of our company have enjoyed good health. I have had no sea sickness.

I am glad that you are so much interested in the missionary cause. What can to the glory of God. He recommended, be more pleasing to one who truly loves that two or three ministers should be sethe Savior, than to see his cause progressing? We have enjoyed the verification should be relieved from all business of of the precious promise of the Savior .- the Association, and who should give Pray for us that we may abound in love themselves wholly to the preaching of the to God, and love to our fellow-men: that Word to those who might attend the we may ever be faithful, humble, and devoted missionaries of the cross. Affectionately,

THOMAS W. TOBEY."

whom were clergymen, were present, from eight States, and two of the Indian nations. The business of the Association, whose object is to christianize, and educate the Indian race, commenced on Thursday morning of last week, and closed on Saturday night. We were greatly interested in a native Indian clergyman. who was present, and in the setting-apart of a young minister to return with him to the Creek nation. Rev. Mr. Potts also, who is Principal of Armstrong Academy, and Wm. Manning. Rev. S. S. Lattimore who is Principal of Armstrong Academy, a high school among the Choctaws, which received its name in honor of our lamented fellow citizen, Major William Armstrong, attracted considerable attention. We understand that the numerous mis- up to aid in sustaining their beneficiary sions of this truly christian body, are at Howard College, Marion, Ala, This prosperous, and promise to do much for Association is doing much for both Home the red men of our western forests. The and Foreign Missions. The Rev. J. C. services of the Sabbath over, which were Keeny, Agent of the Domestic Mission sustained with great ability and fervor, Board, and the Rev. Wm. M. Farrar, of the members of the Association separated the Foreign Mission Board, of the Southto return to their several homes. They carry with them the best wishes of all our fellow citizens, who had the pleasure of making their acquaintance.—Tennessee in a very able and appropriate manner.

From the Christian Chronicle. NEWS FROM MR. AND MRS. JUDSON. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1847.

Mr. Editor:-In a letter from a friend in Utica, New York, I received the following news from Dr. and Mrs. Judson, who wrote August 12th. They had permission to proceed to Ava, and were preparing to go, when by returns from Maulmain, they learned, that remittances from plishing a great work in this place. the Board were one thousand rupees (about five hundred dollars) short of meeting necessary demands; which left for their support, only seventeen rupees a month; hence they must wait, or return to Maulmain until more funds come.

There had been much sickness in Rangoon; Dr. Judson and the children had been very ill. Spies were set upon them, their disciples no longer dared congregate for worship. Mrs. Judson says:- "We do not feel that our coming out has been in vain-we go not back to Maulmain empty handed; the two young men the Doctor has baptized here, go with us to pursue studies, in reference to preaching the everlasting Gospel to their benighted countrymen. I have finished the memoir of the late Mrs. Judson. In collecting the materials I have found the work delightful. It is a spiritual luxury to preserve from forgetfulness, and present to the world, so much of real Christian cxcellence."

ROMISH MISSIONS.

The receipts of the Romish Church for the propagation of Romanism during the year 1846, were not as great as those of 1845. The cause assigned is the embarrassments experienced in many countries of Europe. The following is the report of Receipts and Disbursements, for last

Receipts,-France, \$284,361; Germany, \$10,388; North America, \$15,722; South America, \$1.870; Belgium, \$32,625; Great \$19,157; Spain, \$4,038; Greece, \$300; lonian Isles, \$192; Levant, \$685; Lombardy, \$8,418; Lucca, \$1,870; Malta, \$2,318; Modena, \$3,519; Parma, \$2,806; The Low Countries, \$17,450; Portugal, \$4.580; Prussia, \$38,089; Sardinian States, \$46,778; Two Sicilies, \$17,390; Switzerland, \$7,109; Tuscany, \$8,605; various districts of Italy, \$2,806; from countries in the north of Europe, \$69.

Total receipts for the year, 1846, \$668,-986. Balance on hand at the commencement of the year, \$57,849. Total means for 1846, \$726,805.

Disbursements .- Missions in Europe, \$120,447; missions in Asia, \$205,656; missions in Africa, \$68,811; missions in America, \$190,541; missions in Oceanica. \$81,040. Expenses for printing and publications, \$42,093. Incidental expenses, \$780. Total disbursements for 1846,

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the South-Western Baptist Chronicle. CHOCTAW ASSOCIATION.

The ninth session of this body convened with the church at this place on the 16th inst. The Association was called to order by Rev. Jno. Micou, Jr. After the readhome will be forwarded. Had we a fair ing of letters from the respective churches and good wind, two days would bring us and enrollment of the delegates' names, by the Rev. L. R. Barnes, from Ephesi-We have been now 106 days without ans, 4th chap., 2d verse. The Associaseeing land. When we shall reach China, tion then adjourned to the French Academy, while the Rev. J. J. S. Miles preachfar has been very tedious and unpleasant, ed to the congregation at the meeting having had but 25 days of fair wind. My house. Rev. Jno. Micou Jr., was re-elecdearest Isabel has been very sick most of ted Moderator; and the Rev. Michael

At this stage of the meeting, Rev. S. S. Lattimore introduced a very important resolution; one which, if all would practise it, could not but result in being a great blessing to the churches with which lected from the number present, who is should be set the Association, and who should give the masslves wholly to the preaching of the Word to those who might attend the meeting. The resolution was unanimously adopted, end the plan immediately put into execution; and he with the pastor of the church, Rev. W. B. Lloyd, together with the Rev. J. J. S. Miles, were appropriate the state of the pastors of selections of sentences of selections of sentences of selections of sentences of se the Association assembles; but, in all

ing annual session. The many sinners were cut to the heart, call-eld in Dr. Howell's church ing upon the Lord for mercy. Many, too, and members, some tarty of have been made to believe and rejoice in a risen and crucified Redemer.

The Association is composed of thirty two churches, four having been added the present session. Nine Associations were present by their messengers and letters; viz: Yalobusha, Aberdeen, Columbus, Central, Mt. Pisgah, Louisville, Friendship; Central, and Union, of Ala.; and the Miss. State Convention.

preached at 11 o'clock, on the subject of Missions, from Joshua 13: 1-" And there remaineth yet very much land to be passed." A collection of \$58 60, was taken ern Baptist Convention, were in attendance; and, on Monday by permission, addressed the Association on that subject,

I have attended many associations, but I do not ever recollect to have been present at one, where more unanimity prevail- liams, D D, 15c; A Good Minister of Jesus Christ, ed than at this meeting. If my memory does not fail me, I think every resolution that was offered was adopted unanimusly.

The session terminated this afternoon. the 18th inst., with the very best state of religious feelling. And now, while I am writing, the work seems to be going on with increased interest, at the church; with the prospect of the Lord's acccom-

MISSISSIPPI.

RECEIPTS FO	KTH				2016			THE .	
L Burk,	paid	83	00		to	Vol.		No.	
W W Coats,	64	5	00	u	66	66	5		43
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Robt C Payne,	44	6	50	14	44	a	6	44	27
J P Rashing,	46	3	00	"	64	44	5	44	34
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Thos Wright,	- 66	6	50	66	84	44	. 6	66	31
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E G Hewlett,	- 46	6	50	44	66	66	6	- 64	2
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A T M Handy,	46	3	00		66	44	5	. 44	4
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W S Lloyd,	-	4	00	# COA NO.	44	66	5	44	5
Rev G Everett,	**	6			**	44	6	64	5

November 26, 1847,

Fireside Reading for Christian Families. Bound in uniform style, in Muslin, with fine Cuts

T IVES OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES. By Rev. R. W. Cushman; with portraits from

"Who will ever tire of reading the Biographies of the disciples of our blessed Lord; especially when they are presented in so delightful a form as in the neat volume before us, and in a style of language Britian, \$37,499; States of the Church, so pure, unaffected, and every way fitted to its subjects?"-Albany Spectator.
A Pure Religion the World's Only Hope. By Rev.

R. W. Cushman. "We commend it to all who love religious free dom, as worth study and admiration."-N. Y

Facts for Boys: Selected and arranged by Joseph Belcher, D. D .- A world of philosophy often lies in a simple narrative, and lessons of wisdom may spring from a little fact, which whole tomes can never impart.

Facts for Girls: by the same Author. The London Apprentice: An authentic Narrative: with a Preface by W. H. Pearce, Missionary from Calcutta.—"I should be glad if my notice of this little work-The Happy Transformation'-

should induce numbers of young men to purchase and read it."—Rev. J. A. James. Sketch of my Friend's Family. By Mrs. Marshall. Intended to suggest some practical hints on rehgion and domestic manners. Every Day Duty: or Sketches of Childish Charac-

ter .- The Author, in this book, in plain and simple language, enters into the sports and incidents of childhood, and would show to children that they are always happiest when doing right.

The Way for a child to be Saved. By Abbott.— This entertaining book, which has already had a

wide circulation, can hardly fail of being a means of good to every child that reads it. Charles Linn: or How to Observe the Golden Rule By Miss Emily Chubbuck (now Mrs. Judson) .--"The stories are most admirably adapted to the wants of the rising generation, by the wholesome morals which they inculcate."- Christian Secre-

Allen Lucas, the self-made Man. By the same author .- "Whatever Fanny Forester writes bears the stamp of genius—nor this only. It also bears the stamp of moral excellence."—Charter Oak. Wonders of the Deep. The design of this volume is to state, in a style which shall both instruct and amuse, the most remarkable facts connected with the natural history of the products of the sea. The Guilty Tongue.—It is somewhat on the plan

of Mrs. Opie's Illustrations of Lying. The House of the Thicf, or the English Command-ment Practically Illustrated.—This little volume illustrates its point by tracing the flagrant violation of the command "Thou shalt not steal," to the first departures from strict honesty in the or-Visit to Nahant-Designed to interest the minds of

the young in the natural history of the shell and soft Fish, found on the coast of this celebrated promontory; and by an casy and felicitous method to lead them "through nature up to nature's L. COLBY & CO. Publishers

union of Revention, 2: The St Book and Treasury, being scripture text for the use of ministers, sunday school te The Baptism in Jordan, by Strauss, translat Mrs Conant, 50c; The Elements of Theolog Mrs Conant, 50c; The Elements of Theology, by Daniel Hascall, A.M., 50c; The Trinity and Modern Arianism, a scriptural defence of the doctrine of the Trinity, or a check to modern Arianism, as taught by Campbellites, Hicksites, New Lights, Universalists and Mormons, and especially by a sect calling themselves Christians, by the Rev H Mattison, 40c; Lives of the Twelve Apostles, by R W Cushman, 45c; Bible Societies, a sketch of the original and corrections of the history of the crest. gin and some particulars of the history of the most eminent Bible societies, with a more detailed account of the American and the American and Foreign, by W H Wyckoff, author of the Bible Question.' 25c; Sacred Melodies, designed for conferences, concerts and Sabbath schools, 25c; Exposition of Genesis, by Andrew Fuller, 30c; Bunyan's Holy War, 30c; Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners, by John Bunyan, 15c; The Gospel of Christ Worthy of All Acceptation, by Andrew Fuller, 10c; Essay on Decision of Character, by J Foster, 10c; A Memoir of the Ray R Hall A M, by Gregory, LL D. F R A S, 15c; Come and Welcome to Jesus Christ, by John Bunyan, 20c; Pengilly's Scripture Guide to Baptism, 10c; Fuller on Communion, 20 Booth's Pedobaptism Examined, 40c; Memoirs of the late Rev Samuel Pearce, A M, 20; The Travels of True Godliness, by Benjamin Keach, 20c; Help to Zion's Travellers, by Robert Hall, 20c by William R Williams, D D, 15c; Presperity of a

Church, by Daniel Sharp, D D, 15c.
Facts for Boys, also Facts for Girls, selected and arranged by Joseph Belcher, D D, with cuts; Way for a Child to be saved, with cuts; Every Day Duty, illustrated by sketches of childish character, with cuts; Sketch of My Friend's Family, by Mrs. Marshall; Blossoms of Childhood; My Station; Visit to Nahayt; The House of the Thief; Guilty Tongue; Charles Linn, or How to Observe the Golden Rule by Miss Emily Chubbuck; 35 cents each.

Yes! and No! the important results that depend upon the use of those two little words are fully illustrated in this book; Proper Spirit, by Mrs Cameron; Crooked Paths; An Honest Penny, by Mrs Cameron; Memory, by Mrs Cameron; Philip and his Garden, by Charlotte Elizabeth; The Bee-Hive Cottage, by Mrs Camerou; Soldier's Grave; Thief Reclaimed; The Happy Death; Lost Child; Orphan Rachel; Humble Reformer; Arabian Martyr; The Star, by Charlotte Elizabeth; The Faithful Little Girl; Blind Man and Little George; The Premium, by Charlotte Elizabeth; John Pascal; The Little Beggars, by Mrs Sherwood; My Bible and My Calling, by Mrs Cameron; Rushbearing; Convenient Food; Little Flora; Little Foundling; Spiritual Vegetation; William and Susan; Verse Book; Travelling Beggars; Stray Child; Faithful Dogs; The Visit, by Charlotte Elizabeth; It Will Never Be Found Out; 10 cents each.

Nobleman's Son; Barnabas Hill; What is Liberty? by Mrs Cameron; Seed Time and Harvest; Widow Gray; James Tatbot; Fisherman's Hut; Remembrances of Scotland; The Noise; Little Mary's Trouble; Two Carpenters; Laundry Maid; Mary Grant; The Pink Tippet; The Runaway; Scripture History; Gardener's Daughter; Way of Peace; 15 cents each. The Last Day of the Week : The First Day of

the Week; Monument of Parental Affection; The Village; Edward Trueman; 20 cents each. The Karen Apostle, or Memoir of Ko-Thah-Byu,

nation, maps and plates, by Rev F Mason, missionary, American edition, edited by Prof H J Ripley; Wonders of the Deep; The Happy Transformation or the History of a London Apprentice, with curs; 25 cents each.

Elements of Theology; Tales of Truth for the Young, by Rufus Babcock; Scripture Tales, by J Belcher; Willie Grant, or The Little Pharisce; Old Philip's Moral Stories; 35 cents each. Church Transplanted; The Marvellous Doings

of Prince Alcohol, an allegory; The Young Patriot; 40 cents each. The Great Secret, or How to Be Happy, by Miss

Emily Chubbuck; Fanny Elmore, being the 2d part of The Great Secret, by Miss Chubbuck; Ellen Lucas, the Self-made Manaby Miss Chubbuck; The Serpent Uncoiled, or a Full Length Picture of Universalism, by a Western Layman; Our Saviour, by a Teacher; Day School Sketches; 25 cents each: The Spiritual Voyage, an allegory, by E Bottsford of S C; Gertrude, the Peace-Maker; Anna Balley and Image Worship, by Emily Judson; Effic Maurice, or What is My God? by Emily Judson; John Frink, or the Third Commandment, by

Emily Judson; Not Weary in Well Doing; Buds of Promise; 20 cents each. The Floods, a tale for children; Father's Apples, a selection of Bible stories; The Pocket Bible; The Sailor Boy; The Swiss Boy; No Fear of Death;

The Little Peacemaker; The Stag Chase, and other stories: 15 cents each. King's Servant; Peep at the Circus; Naboth's

Vineyard; 10 cents each History of the Baptist Denomination, by David Benedict; The Church Members Guide, by Rev J A James, edited by Rev JO Choules, 40c; Memoir of George Dana Boardman, late missionary to Burmah, by Rev A King, 75c; The Imitation of Christ, Thomas a Kempis, with an introductory essay by T Chalmers D D, a new and improved edition, edited by H Malcolm, 40c; The Saints' Everlast ing Rest, by R Baxter, abridged by B Fawcett A M. fine edition, 50e; Jewett on Baptism, the Mode and Subjects of Baptism, by M P Jewett A'M, 25c; The Extent of the Atonement, by T W Jenkyn B D, 85c; The Union of the Holy Spirit and the Church in the Conversion of the World, by T W Jenkyn 1) D, 85c; The Great Teacher, by J Harris D D, 75c; The Great Commission, by J Harris D D, \$1; Memoir of Mrs Judson, by J D Knowles, 85c; Coleman's Primitive Church, 125; My Progress in Error and Recovery to Truth, or a Tour through Universalism, Unitarianism and Scepticism, 66c; Aids to Devotion, 50c; Fuller's Complete Works, edited by Joseph Belcher D D, 3vols, 8vo, 750; Carson on Baptism, 8vo, 175; Mowell on Communion, 75c; Pilgrin's Progress, 65c; Paptist Manual, 50c; Elements of Moral Science, by Wayland D D, 1 25; Elements of Political Economy, by F Wayland D D, 1 25; The Psalmist; Cruden's Concordance

Elegant Miniature Volumes, with gilt edges and beautifully ornamented covers :- The Bible and the Closet, edited by Rev J O Choules, with a recommendatory letter from Rev E N Kirk; The Marriage Ring, by J A James; The Young Communicant, an aid to the right understanding and spiritual improvement of the Lord's Supper; Daly Man-na for Christian Pilgrims, by Baron Stow, Pastor of the Baldwin-Place Church, Boston; The Cypress Wre iti, a book of consolation for those who mourn edited by Rev R W Griswold; The Casket of Four Jewels, for Young Christians; Lyric Gems, a collection of original and selected sacred poetry, edited by Rev S F Smith; The Active Christian, from the

Sab. School Union's 100 vol Library, 1st e ries, 10 00 November 19 1847

EANTHY DRY CUUT

rere. Ontlery and Ore

sty in part of the fol CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & KENTUCKY JANI A very great variety of French, English and Amican Prints. Muslins, Mouslin DeLaines, Mouse figured and plain Bombazines of the latest as most fashionable styles. A large assortment of L. dies Bonnets, Shawls, Hosiery, &c. &c.

A heavy stock of Domestics, such as S and Shirtings of almost every wedth. Alm of Negro Cloths, hinseys, Lowels, and Ro and Boats, and a fine assortment of lad We cordially invite the public generally to call

and examine our stock before pure where, as we are confident we can sell better be gains than can be obtained in Mobile. One of our Firm is permanently residing in No York another in Boston, to attend to the pu

sing of Goods, which arrangement enables us to sell at unparalleled low prices.

If We have a branch of our establishment at Livingston, Sumter county, where we will sell at

HONIGSBERGER & BROTHERS Marion, November 12, 1847. N. B.—Beeswax and Dry Hides will be taken t he highest rates in exchange for goods.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS whis planters hote MARION, ALABAMA.

THE PLANTERS' HOTEL, which for summer years past has been kept by William Horn buckle, Esq. much to the satisfaction of the public, has been taken by L. UPSON. Such repairs as seemed necessary have been added, and the house is now fitted up and prepared for the ception and accommodation of the travelling public Efforts will be made to supply the Table with a good as the market affords-to keep Rooins in order and to make sleeping accommodations general as comfortable as possible

The Horses of patrons of the Planters' Hotel, will be kept at the extensively and favorably known Livery Stable of Mr. John Mullikin

who for strict attention and long experience in the care and management of Horses, is not excelled in the southwest. He keeps for hire, Horses, Carrieset at all times by application at the bar or stable.

Board per day, Dinner, cash 40 cents—and if charged Supper and Breakfast, each -Man and Horse per day, Dinner and Horse feed, Man and Horse all night, including Supper, Lodging and Breakfast, Horse all night, per month. I shall try to make it the interest and pleasure of those who call once to call again. P. S .- This is a TEMPERANCE House. Marion, Ala. July 16, 1847

MARION HOTEL, AND STAGE OFFE

JOHN H. McCALL, (late proprietor of the Man-sion House, Gainesville, Alabama,) respectfully announces to the public that he has taken that large and well known establishment the Marion Hotel, where he is prepared to accommodate his patrons in the very best style known in the Southern country. He also keeps a LIVERY STA-BLE, where Horses and Carriages will be well taken care of. Saddle Horses and all kinds of Vehicles, kept always on hand for hire, on the most reasonable terms

Marion, June 4, 1847

MEDICAL.

R. REID has removed his office to the Drug Store of H. r. Godden, where he can be found during the day, and at night at the Marion Hotel. January, 1846

DRS. STEERE & McNEILL, REGIDENT DENTISTS. THEY will attend professionally ut any place in

the surrounding country, when reques Their charges are as follows: Filling with Gold, from 82 to 4 Scaling,

Inserting Teeth on Gold Plate, each 7 to 20 " Pivot, " 4 to 5 Rooms, at Gen. J. F. Thompson's. N. B.—Specimens of work ca Huntington's Jewelry Store. seen at Mesers

NEW MEDICINE AND DRUG STORE.

July 9, 1847



THE undersigned have opened a Retail Medicine and Drug Store in this place, where they and purchase what they may want in our line of usiness. We are deterroined to keep none but genuine articles for sale, and as we are dependent upon the public for patroosge, it will be our anxious care to do ample justice and act liberally to all who may honor us with their custom.

We shall make no boast of what we will do but say to our friends and all my us, feeling con all wao do, shall have so just cause to regret it. We would beg most respectfully of our friends to

call and make themselves acquainted with our purder the hope that they will reciprocate. Dr. Jonason will give advice to all who deal with

All Medicines and Prescriptions will be put up with great accuracy and new tness. Our store is on the south side of the Peblic Square, nearly opposite the Market House.

Marion, July 16, 1847.

Double Miniatures.—The Wedding Gift, or the Duties and Pleasures of Domestic Life, containing the Marriage Ring and The Pamily Circle, 1 vol; The Young Christians Guide to the Doctrines and Duties of a Religious Life, containing the Carlot of Jewels and the Marriage Ring and the Carlot of Duties of a Religious Life, containing the Carlot of Lewels and the Carlot of Lewels and the Carlot of Religious Life, containing the Religious Life, containing the

FOSTER & HATTELLE A RE's ceiving a full fresh stock of ... at their former stand in Mobile, to which they in vitis the attention of purchasers. Orders shall a remptly and faithfully executed if addressed to POSTER & BATTELLE WR. R. HARDAWAY, MAN

November 12, 1847.

From the New York Recorder. CONTINUE IN PRAYER.

COLONSLANS, 4: 2. Thou art sailing, O pilgrim, on life's broad sea. Where rocks and quicksands are lurking for the And dangers are pressing around everywhere, But fear not the tempest-Continue in prayer.

Though whirlwinds surround thee and billows foam They still are but wasting thee nearer thy home; Then trust thou in Jesus and lay aside care, Be faithful to duty-Continue in prayer.

Secure thou an anchor that never will fail. Which taketh fast hold on to that in the vail; And when it is fastened with certainty there. Return thou to duty-Continue in prayer.

Let nothing deter thee from Christ's precious cause Revere thou his precepts, and love thou his laws; Delight in his service, and wisdom so rare; Go forward in duty-Continue in prayer.

Temptations will greet thee, and troubles severe, And friends will depart though ever so dear; But remember that Jesus resides everywhere, And hence, in all places, Continue in prayer.

Sometimes thy frail body will suffer much pain, And again thy cold heart will make thee complain But whatever thy trouble, whatever thy care, Remember the Saviour-Continue in prayer.

The foul breath of slander may tarnish thy farne, And pour out its filth to despoil thy good name; Yet from hatred and vengeance be sure to forbear Be kind and forgiving-Continue in prayer.

And when in the haven thy sails are all furled, And thou art enjoying a far better world, So pure is that region, so bright and so fair, Thou wilt need then no more to continue in prayer WM. B. Downes.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

IRISH HEARTS.

At this moment, when the sufferings of the Irish people, engross so large a share of public sympathy, the following sketch of Irish character may not be found uninteresting. To us it seems touching and truthful. The story teller prefaces the incident by stating that he found an Irish family, of a husband, wife and several children on one of our lake steamers .-They were in great destitution; and the beauty of the children was the theme for the admiration of all their fellow travelers. At the request of a lady passenger, who had no children of her own, was desirous of taking one of the little children and adopting it, the narrator addressed himself to the head of the family. We do not as we find it.

'Although,' says the story teller 'I had considerable doubts as to the results, I offered my services as negotiator, and proceeded immediately upon my delicate diplomacy. Finding my friend on deck, I thus opened the affair.

You are very poor ?

His answer was characteristic— 'Poor, sir?' said he; 'ay, if there's poorer man than me troublin' the world, God pity both ov uz, for we'd be about

Then how do you manage to support your children?'

, Is it support them, sir? Why, I don't support them any way; they get supported some way or another. It'll be time enough for me to complain when they do.'

· Would it be a relief to you to part with one of them?" It was too sudden; he turned sharply

round. 'A what sir?' he cried; 'a relief to

part from me child? Would it be a relief to have the hands chopped from my body, or the heart torn out of my breast? A rehefindeed? God be good to us, what do you mean ?"

'You don't understand me,' I replied; 'if now, it were in one's power to provide comfortably for one of your children, would you stand in the way of it's inter-

'No, sir,' said he; 'the heavens know that I would willingly cut the sunshine away from myself, that they might get all the warm of it; but do tell us what you're driving at ?'

I then told him that a lady had taken a fancy to one of his children: and if he would consent to it, it should be educated and finally settled comfortaly in life.

This threw him into a fit of gratulation. He scratched his head and looked the very picture of bewilderment. The struggle between father's love and child's interest, was evident and touching; at length he

'O, murther, would'nt it be a great thing for the baby? But I must go and have a talk with Mary-that's the mother of 'them, an' it wouldn't be right to be giving away her children afore her face; she

knows nothing at all about it.' 'Away with you, then,' said I, 'and bring me an answer back as soon as possible.' In about an hour he returned leading

two of his children. His eyes were red and swolen, and his face pale from excitement and agitation. 'Well,' I inquired, 'what success?'

'Bedad, it was a hard struggle, sir,' said he, 'but I've been talkin' to Mary; an'

aigers-it's myself that can't tell which be thirsty and water never satisfies. Tothat comes wid a blessin's There, sir,'- drink in two ways, first by creating a morand he handed over little Nora-turning bid thirst, and second by impairing the back he snatched her up in his arms and appetite for food and indirectly encouragave her one long hearty father's kiss say- ging him who uses it, to seek for that

Then taking his other child by the hand, he walked away leaving Nora with me.

I took her down in the cabin, and we poison and death .- Youth's Temperance thought the matter settled. It must be confessed, my great indignation, however, in about an hour's time I saw my friend Pat at the window. As soon as he caught my eye he commenced making signs for me to come out. I did so-and found he had the other child in his arms.

'What's the matter now,' said I. 'Well, sir,' said he lax your pardon for troubling you about so foolish a thing as a child or two, but we were thinkin' that may be it'o make no differ-you see, sir. I've been talkin' to Mary, an' she says she can't part part with Nora, because—the creature has a look ov me-but here's little Biddy' she's purthier far, an' av you please, sir, will you swap?"

'Certainly,' said I, 'whenever you like.' So he snapped up little Norah, as tho' it were some recovered treasure, and darted away with her leaving little Biddy who remained with us all night; but lo! the moment we entered the cabin in the morning, there was Pat making mysterious signs again at the window, and by this time he had the youngest, a baby, in his

,What's wrong now?' I inquired, 'Be hokey fly. sir, and it's myself that's almost ashamed to tell you. You see I've been talkin' to Mary, and she didn't like to part with Norah, because she had a look of me, and be me soul I cant afford to part with Biddy because she's the model of her mother, but there's little Paudieen, sir. There's a lump of a Christian for you, two years old, and not a day more -he'll never be any trouble to any one, for ay he takes after his mother, he'll have the brightest eye, and as he takes after his father, he'll have a fine broad pair of shoulders to push his way through the world. Will you swap, sir?"

'With all my heart,' said I, 'it is all the same to me'-and so little Paudieen

was left with us. 'Ah, ah,' said I to myself, as I looked into his big laughing eyes, 'the affair is settled at last; but it wasn't; for ten minutes had scarcely elapsed when Pat rushed into the cabin without sign or ceremony, and snatching up the baby in his arms,

cried out :-'It's no use, I've been talkin' to Mary, an' we can't do it. Look at him, sir-he's the youngest and best of the batch. You wouldn't have the heart to keep him from You see, sir, Noah has a look ov me.

and Biddy has a look ov Mary; but be my soul, little Paudieen has the mother's eye, an' my nose, an' little bits ov both ov uz all over. No, sir, no; we can bear know the author of the sketch, and give it hard fortune, starvation, and misery, but we can't bear to part with our children unless it be the will of Heaven to take

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

THE CHILD'S DEATH.

I have read a father's sketch of the last illness and death of a son, in which he says that after the death of the child he could not remember having omitted any thing which he would wish he had done for him; he had given him such instruction, and watched as carefully over his spiritual welfare as even the tender sorrow for his death and the vivid sense of eternal things which it produced would lead him to wish he had. How few parents can say this! Happy is the father who, on the removal of a child to the world of spirits, is consoled by the assurance that he has done what he could do for the health both of the body and soul of the beloved one.

A few years since, a young man of fair promises, just entering his profession, became slightly ill, so as to keep his room, but without being confined to his bed .-He saw his friends from day to day, and expected soon to be at his office again.-An acquaintance slept in his apartment. in order to render any service which he might require. At a late hour on the fifth or sixth night the invalid was seized with fatal symptoms. He sent for the minister, who was his father's friend; but though he came too late to administer to the wants of the departing soul. Hovering on the verge of life, the poor youth began to leave his farewell message for his mother, but his voice was hushed in

death ere he had finished. He was an amiable young man, but he had "neglected the great salvation."-What wonder then, that the afflicted father should say, "Would God I had died for thee! yes, ten thousand deaths!"

How many hearts have bled under a similar affliction! How often, and in how many ways, are we admonished to work while it is day; to do with our might what our hand findeth to do; to be instant in prayer; and to watch for souls as those who must give an account .- Am.

THE BOY THAT SMOKES.

What shall be said of the boy that smokes? Shall we pronounce any judgment upon him? Shall we say that he is acquiring an evil habit? that he is becoming a slave to a master who, by and by, will be very cruel to him; that he is she says as its for the child's good, may be on the high road to dandyism; that he is the heavens above will give us strength beginning to be profligate with his money, &c. &c. O that this were the worst !-'Very well, and which of them is it to What say the druggists who know the stimulating effects of tobacco? One and 'Faix, an' I don't know, sir,' and he run all, that it often proves the first step to Thread, Laces, Ribbons, &c. his eye dubiously over both. 'Here's No- drunkenness. "No young man," says Dr. ra-she's the eldest an' won't want her Alcott, "who uses tobacco in any shape terms. mother so much—but then—oh! tear an' whatever, is or can be safe. He is apt to I'd rather part with least; so take the first bacco smoking feeds the love of strong may God be good to him that's good to him that's good to you! and them that offers you hurt or harm, may their souls never see: St. Pe
the rest, beware of tobacca in every form." Take care then, temperance boys,

strength which food should give him in the strength which strength which strength which strength which strength

how you get that filthy thing, a cigar, in your mouth. Abhor and detest it, for it is Advocate.

PRINCIPLE.—Never confide in the principle of a timid man. He who has no courage cannot be said to have principle; he may be disposed to virtue, and may prefer good to evil, but he is the sport of chance, and the slave of circumstances. What avail the best inclination, if resolution be wanting to put them in practice. A feeble and irresolute man who means well, is more dangerous than an audacious and confirmed villian. You know the latter and are on your guard against him; you rely upon the good intentions of the former and discover too late, like the son of Israel, he is as unstable as water, and shall not excel. A timid man can never become great; if he possess talent he cannot apply it; he is trampled upon by the swaggering; he is thrust from the direct path which alone leads to honor and fame, by every aspirant who possesses more spirit than himself.

THOMAS J. CARVER & CO. (Successors to Sumwalt & Test.)

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

No. 36 Dauphin street, Mobile, Ala. Would call the special attention of the Baptist denomination to the new BAPTIST HYMN BOOK, by the Rev. Mr. Buck, of Louisville, for which they are Agents. We have now on hand various sizes and styles of binding.

Also, Baptist Theological works, and Sunday

School works, all of which they offer at moderate September 24, 1847.

THOMAS P. MILLER & CO. Importers and Wholesale Grocers.

Nos. 8 and 10 Commerce-street, Mobile. HAVE constantly on hand a large and well se-lected 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 Wrapping 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 to their interest to give as a call. March, 1847 6-ly

W. G. Stewart. G. H. Fry. J. L. Bliss. FRY, BLISS & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS. Nos. 12 and 14 Commerce-street, Mobile, OFFER to their friends and customers of Perry county, a large supply of carefully selected Choice Family Groceries.

And to their many friends throughout Alabama and Mississippi, tender thanks for former liberal patronage, and ask a continuance of their favors, as their prices will be shaped to mutual advantage.

N. B .- Messrs. Hendrix, Tutt & Toler, Marion, Alabama, will forward orders for groceries and re-

CIRCULAR.



MOBILE, NOVEMBER 1, 1846. The business season has com-Permit us to call public attention to our large and well selected stock of goods, consisting of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

Fine House-keeping articles, Guns, Rifles, Pistols Military Equipments, Watch Materials, Fine Table and Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, a great variety of Card Cases, Work Boxes, Purses, Fans, Tablets, Chessmen, and many other articles usually kept in our line of

We are prepared to do any work in our line, such as Cleaning and Repairing Clocks, Watches and Time Pieces, Making and Repairing Jewelry, En-

graving, &c. From a good encouragement, we have just made selves that we are enabled to sell goods, to say the least, on as favorable terms as can be bought at the far as it may be agreeable and to their interest to and two white. patronise us, we shall be thankful, and will use our best endeavors to make all transactions satisfactory. L'HOMMEDIEU BROTHERS,

No. 24 Dauphin-street. Nov. 1846

ALABAMA PENALE ATHENEUM

THE SUBSCRIBERS, as a Committee of Advisement in relation to the Athenseum in Tuskaloosa, deem it a duty they owe to the Princi-PAL, 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 be at home with their parents during the hot and information, are well convinced of the capacity, fidelity, and taste of the Instructors; and are grat- the winter months, the golden season of study, will ified with what they have seen of their methods both of instruction and discipline.

They can, with all candor, recommend the Institution to their friends and the public, as worthy of general confidence and patronage.

B. MANLY, BENJ. WHITFIELD, BENJ. F. PORTER, JAS. GUILD, H. W. COLLIER, In addition to the names above mentioned, the Principal would refer to the following gentlemen,

Ministers of this place.

REV. R. B. WHITE, Presbyterian Church.

REV. J. C. KEENER, Methodist Church. REV. T. F. CURTIS, Baptist Church. Tuscaloosa, Jan. 24th, 1846.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. HOLMES, No. 44 Dauphin-street, Mobile Would inform her friends and customers, that she has on hand a large and fashionable

MILLINERY GOODS,

Consisting in part of Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets of the Gipsey and Cottage shapes
Tuscan, Straw, Neapolitan and Cicely Bonnets, of Gipsey and half Gipsey shapes
A large assortment of French Capes, Caps, Collars All of which will be sold on the most reasonable

DRESS MAKING,

in all its branches, and of the tastiest styles. All persons favoring Mrs. Holmes with their or-ders, may depend on having them executed in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. March, 1847

DEDO-BAPTIST NOT OPEN COMMUNION-

Tolder.

Marion, Perry County, Ala. [Number of Pupils, last year, 140.]

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION. The corps of Teachers consists of Professor M. P. JEWETT, PRINCIPAL, aided by Mr. D. W. CHASE, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and SEVEN LADIES, engaged in the various solid and ornamental bran

COURSE OF STUDY. This is thorough and extensive, embracing a Primary Department; Preparatory Department; Sub-Junior, Junior, Middle and Senior classes.

Young ladies completing the Regular course of study receive DIPLOMAS. The course embraces the study of the French or Latin. The French language is taught by a Teacher accustomed to converse in refined French families, and who has taught

It is not expected that all the pupils will follow the Regular course. A young lady may enter the Institute, at any time, and pursue only such studies as she may prefer. MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

The ablest Professors and Teachers are engage this department. There are ten Pianos in the

Institute; two are Coleman's Æolian Pianos, an instrument combining in itself the brilliancy of the common Piano, the sweetness of the Seraphine, and the majesty of the Organ. No additional charge is made for instruction on the Æolian. It is confidently believed, that the Judson presents advantages for acquiring a scientific and accom-plished knowledge of Music, superior to any offered

in the whole South, and fully equal to the best that can be found in the North. LABRARY, &c. The Institute is provided with a select Library, and with a valuable Apparatus. The classes in

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy have the privi-lege of attending the course of Lectures on these subjects, in Howard College.

THE GOVERNMENT Is vested in the Principal, aided by his Associates in the Faculty of Instruction. A prompt and cheerful obedience to the laws is always expected: and this is enforced by appeals to the reason and the conscience of the pupil. This course, sustained by constant reference to the Will and Word of God, has been uniformly successful in securing alacrity n the discharge of duty.

The MANNERS, personal and social HABITS, and the MORALS of the young ladies are formed under the eyes of the Governess and Teachers, from whom the pupils are never separated. The Boarders never leave the grounds of the in-

stitute, without the special permission of the PRIN-They never make or receive visits.

They retire at nine o'clock at night, and rise at five o'clock in the morning, throughout the year, and study one hour before breakfast; they also study two hours at night, under the direction of the Gov-

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 fifty cets each month, from their pocket money.

Expensive jewelry, as gold watches, chains, pen-

cils, bracelets, ear-rings, &c. must not be worn-No accounts to be made in town. ALL LETTERS for the Pupils should be directed to the care of the Principal, post paid.

PERMANENCY. This Institution, like a College, is permanent in its daughters and wards here, with the confident expectation that they can here successfully prosecute their studies till they have completed their school education. Young ladies need never be detained a single day, for fear of sickness. So remarkable is our location for its salubrity, that almost no sickness has occurred since the opening of the institution, in 1839.

BOARDING IN THE INSTITUTE. Only by boarding in the Institute can the highest advantages of the institution be realized. Here, young ladies are always under the inspection of the Governess and Teachers: they have regular hours of study and recreation; habits of order, system, punctuality, neatness and economy are constantly tostered. They also enjoy an amount of moral and religious culture, which cannot be extended to others less favorably situated. The regularity of their lives; the alternation of sedentary habits with exercise, of hours of study with amusement; the kind and judicious supervision constantly maintained, secures the highest degree of mental vigor and bodily health. In case of indisposition, the young ladies receive the most assidious and motherly attentions.

UNIFORM. To promote habits of economy and simplicity, a Uniform Dress is prescribed. For winter it is dark Green Merino, Alpacha, or any similar dark fabric; for summer, Pink Colico and Muslin, for ordinary use, and White Muslin, for Sabbaths. Bonnet, a large additions to our former stock, and flatter our- plain straw; in winter trimmed with green, solid color; in summer, with pink, solid color. Aprone, Blue Checks, or ginghams, and White Muslin. North. To our friends and the public we say, so Each pupil will require two green dresses, four pink

Every pupil must be provided with the Uniform for Sabbaths and hoidays. At other times any dress may be worn, provided it is not more expensive than the Uniform.

IJ Materials for the Uniform can always be obtained in Marion, on reasonable terms. D' Every article of clothing must be marked with

D' Every young lady should be provided with several pairs of thick walking shoes. SESSIONS AND VACATIONS.

There is but one session a year, in the Institute, and that of TEN months, commencing always about the first of October. On this plan, daughters will unhealthy months of August and September, while be spent at school.

The next session will commence on WEDNESDAY. the TWENTY-NINTH day of SEPTEMBER. It is of great importance to the pupils to be present at the opening of the session. Those who are first on the ground, will have the first choice in the arrangements of the Dormitories, Trunk Room, and Toilet Cabinet. RATES OF TUITION, &c.

PER TERM OF FIVE MOSTHS. Primary Department, 1st Division, Preparatory Department, and all English studies through the whole course, Music on the Piano and Guitar, (each) 25 90 Use of Instrument, Ornamental Needle Work. Drawing and Painting, Wax Work, (per lesson,) French, German and Italian, (either or all,) Latin, Greek and Hebrew, (do. do.) 15 00
BOARD, per month, including fuel, lights, washing, bed, bedding, &c.
Incidentals, (fuel and servant for school 100 room &c.) per term of 5 months Use of Library, per term of five months,

D' Board and Tuition will be payable, one-half in advance, for each term of five months; the balance at the end of the term. IJ Tuition must be paid from the time of en-

trance to the close of a term-no deduction except at the discretion of the Principal. Each young lady must furnish her own towels. If feather beds are required they will be supplied at a small charge.

Diploma, until all her bills are settled.

N. B.—the entire expenses of a young lady, pursuing English studies only, (Instrumental Music not included,) will be \$145 a year, for Board and Tui-Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars, per an-

French or Latin Books and Stationary) will be \$200

CONCLUDING REMARKS. The Judson Female Institute has entered on the ninth year of its prosperous career, under the direcof the same Principal. While several institutions
which were in operation when the Judson was
opened have been abandoned, or have alternately
flourished and declined, under frequent changes of
teachers, and of the methods of instruction and If flourished and declined, under frequent changes of teachers, and of the methods of instruction and government, the Judson has remained under the control of the same presiding officer, and the same principles of instruction and discipline have continued, without interruption, to promote the highest interests of the pupils.

Since the establishment of the Institute, ten Female Seminaries of respectable character have been opened within the distance of sixty or eighty miles; yet the Judson has maintained its great superiority of numbers, and its high reputation, attracting pusits.

of numbers, and its high reputation, attracting pupils from every part of Alabama, and from several

of the adjoining States. The reasons of its unexampled prosperity are to be sought in the excellence of the principles on which it is founded; the number ability, zeal and fidelity of the teachers; the salubrity of its location; the commodiousnes 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 surround it.
In conclusion, an intelligent public may be assured, that the Trustees and Principal will continue their unremitted exertions to deserve and maintain the celebrity and usefutness which the Judson has

> GEN. E. D. KING, President. SAM'L. FOWLKES, Secretary. LANGSTON. GOREE, Treas'r. JAMES L. GOREE. LARKIN Y. TARRANT, JOHN LOCKHART, WILLIAM N. WYATT. WILLIAM HORNBUBKLE.

August 13, 1847

HOWARD COLLEGE. MARION, ALABAMA.

THIS INSTITUTION is now organized on a of Classes, and an able Faculty of six Professors. In addition to the Collegiate department there has been recently established an English Course of three years. It is the design of this course to give a thorough English education, by furnishing all the facilities which a College can afford without requiring the study of the Ancient Languages. This department will, it is believed, meet the wants of many young men whose age, means, or plans for life, may render a classical education inexpe-

There is also a PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT under the immediate supervision of the President of the College. Pupils are received into this at any stage of advancement and prepared to enter upon the studies of the Higher English or Classical

Course. The opportunities here afforded are believed to be inferior to those of no Institution in the Southwest. The College edifice is large and commodi-ous, containing Chapel, Laboratory and Lecture Room, Recitation Rooms, Dormitories for the Stu-

dents, &c. THE APPARATUS was purchased in London, a few years ago, at a cost of \$4,500 and has received many valuable additions within the last year. Among the character. Parents and guardians may place their articles for illustration in the different branches of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. are Electrical Machines. (Plate and cylindrical,) Solar Microecope, Lucernal ditto, Compound ditto, Working models of steam engines, Locomotive, Air Pumps, (Chamberlain's largest size Lever, and the common double barrel,) Atwood's Machine, Mechanical Powers, &c. &c. IN ASTRONOMY-a Portable Transit Instrument,

Achromatic Telescope, ten inch Reflecting circle, sextant, orrery, &c. In SURVEYING-Theodolite, Levels, Plans Ta-

THE CHEMICAL APPARATUS is equally extensive and complete. THE LIBRARY contains about 1500 well selected

volumes and is receiving constant additions.-There is also a Reading Room, furnished with the most valuable periodicals of Europe and America. To both these the Students have access free of

The following are the Rates of Tuition and Board Languages and Higher English branches (\$25 00 per term of five months. Common English, from -Board and washing, per month, Fuel and lights vary, of course, with the season, and will at all times depend much upon the econo-

my of the student. Students rooming in the College are charged \$1 month for room and servant to attend it. Young men studying for the ministry have their uition and rooms free of charge.

The necessary expenses at this Institution are moderate. Exclusive of books and clothing they do not exceed \$175. If the student is allowed the free use of money and is disposed to be extravagant he may spend much more here, as well as elsewhere—though it is believed that Marion presents fewer temptations to extravagance than any other

Application for admission may be made either personally or by letter to S. S. Sherman, President. By order of the Board of Trustees.

President of the Board. WM. HORNBUCKLE, Secretary. Marion, Oct. 4, 1847.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO'S. LIST OF FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, The Edinburgh Review. The North British Review. The Westminister Review, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—BLACKWOOD'S The prices of the RE-PRINTS are less than one

\$10 00 third of the foreign copies, and while they are equal-12 00 ly got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader. TERMS.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3,00 per an. For any two 5,00 For any three, 7.00 For all four, 8,00 For Blackwood's Magazine. 3,00 For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews. 10,00 T Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers.

The former may always be done through a Post master, by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt, and forwarding the receipt by mail, Post-paid; or the money may be enclosed a letter, Post-paid, directed to the publishers.

*** All communications should be addressed.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, 79 Fulton st., New York.

FRANKLIN H. BROOKS, BOOKSELLER, BOOKBINDER, STATIONER AND DEALER IN

TYPE AND PRINTING PAPER. 29 WATER STREET, MOBILE. Becember, 1846

LAW BLANKS Of every description printed to order at the Alabama Baptist Office.

CIRCULAR OF THE BOTANICO-MEDICAL COLLEGE.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. The Trustees of the Botanic Medical College of Metaphie, in issuing this their second Circular, cannot congratulate themselves, and their enlightened felle citizens of the South and South West, on the mari

to lead to more favorable conclusions, touching its future efficiency In every new enterprise, impediments not anticipated, are generally found, which detries from its efficiency; and these, without trial, the most prudent cannot forusee. From such this Botanie Medical College has not been entirely free; but with becoming diligence, the Trustees have scrutinized and re-moved them as they have appeared, and applied the necessary correctives as rapidly as circumstances

The Institution being stready relieved of many of its former disabilities, its capabilities the coming see must be superior to those of the session that is pas The great inconvenience growing out of the want of a suitable edifice for the accomodation of the class will no longer be experienced, in as much as the Trus

tees have at great expense, procured not only a spacious but an elegant building, which will be in readiness the coming session, for the accommodation of any number of students that may be in attendance. The Trustees in making the necessary arrangements, have not only had an eye to the apparearance, and location of the College Edifice, but also to the comfort and convenience of the students, as well as to facilities for instruction by loctures and experiments in all those branches that would

admit of them. The Institution in its tenets, remains unchanged It is emphatically a Botanico Medical College. Truth in medical practice, sought wherever it is to be attained, and error sedulously avoided, though it may present itself clethed in the habiliments of antiquity, and assessiated with the names of those esteemed as wise and great.

In what is scientific and established as truth, we differ nothing in instruction from other similar Institutions; in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and every other branch the truth and certainty of which stands regular College basis, with its full complement established, we have adopted the text-books most approved by the best medical colleges in our country; but in our medical practice, we advocate a doctrine opposed to that system of quackery by which the vital energies are reduced in the curing of disease. Hence our Materia Medica will be found to consist only of sanative remedies, which are entirely innoxious to the human system when in a state of health. The facility, nevertheless, will present to the consideration those remedies, so called, that a licensed quackery employ, only to expesso their destructive influence, and to show their incompatibility with the first principles of medical philosophy. In a word, the lamp of truti shall be our guide, without taking into consideration who may hold it. In this

sense our Institution may be called eclectic The change that has taken place in the reorganized Faculty, has been with a view to blend more fully the best talents in the consumation of this our purpose, in a medical reform : the establishment of medical practice on a sound basis; truth to supplant error, in every department, and science to everthrow quackery and a reck-

The gentlemen constituting the Professional Board for the ensuing season, are as follows:

JAMES WEAVER, M. D., Professor of anatomy and AMARIAU BIGGS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and

less empiriciem.

O. L. SHIVERS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Betany. M. GABBERT, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

HUGH QUINN, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, REV. WM. HYER, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
G. W. Monnow, M. D., Demonstantor of Auntomy.

Of the above named gentlemen those of them who filled the same chairs last sesion, it is not necessary that we should say anything—the distinguished manner in which they have heretofore discharged the same duties, is their best encomium. Of Professor Biggs and Shivers, we can only say, that the former is well known in this and other com nities, as a scientific gentleman, a gifted lecturer and

of distinguished celebrity as a successful medical prac-titioner; and the latter from the able and satisfactory manner in which he discharged the same duties as professor in another Institution, there is no ground to loubt but that the selection has been a judicious one. As to the position of Memphis, it must be considered that no point in the South or South-West, is more favorably suited for a Medical College.—Being on the bank of the river, steamboats, not only belonging to the Mississippi river, but those from all its navigable kributaries, are constantly passing and repassing; so that students from the North, South and West, can with the greatest

facility, reach this point; and Eastwardly daily mail coaches connect Memphis with various points in the interior: making it easy of access from any point of the compass.

Subjects for anatomical analysis, may be obtained in great abundance. The soil in this vicinity is fruitful of botanical specimens, of interest to the medical student. and the celebrity of Dr. GILBERT, has brought to his infirmary, patients from every part of the country; where, through his politeness, the studest can receive the benefit of clincical lectures free of charge; and thus become at once familiar. with disease of every name, form and phrase, which an extensive practice of local

years, might not jutroduce to his notice. With these advantages the Trustees with much confidence ask for the Botanico-Medical College of Memphis, the favorable consideration and patronage of an

enlightened community.

P. S. GAYLE, President. WM. D. WILKERSON, Sec'y.

BY ORDER OF THE FACULTY. Matriculation. Expense of a course of instruction, -

Boarding and lodging from \$10 to 12 per month. This exhibit shows that a college course of instruction, including graduation, can be had cheaper in no other Institution in the West or South-West.

The course of instruction in this College will com mence on the first Monday in November, and conclude on the Friday preceeding the first Monday in March. MAGAZINE being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh Thirty-five or more lectures, will be delivered each week by the several Professors, unless prevented by uncontrollable circumstances. A study for two years under a respectable phisician, including two courses of lectures, or in lieu of one course, an authenticated practice of medicine for three years, and a good moral character, will be required to render a student eligible for the degree of Doctor of medicine. An authenticated course of medicine in any other respectable Medical College will be acknowledged as an equivalent to one in this In-

It is the wish of the Faculty that the students provide themselves with the subjoined professional works to aid them during the college course of instruction Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy; Gibson's or Listen's Surgery; Oliver's or Dunglinson's Physiology; Gross' Pathological Anatomy; Worthy's Theory and Practice of Medicine Maygrier,s or Curtis's Obstetries, Eberle on Diseases of Woman and Children; Johnson's

Surgical operations will be performed gratuitesly by the Professor of that department, where the students of the college will be permitted to be | cent.

JAS, WEAVER, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty, Memphia, July 28, 1846.

partnership and will continue the COMMIS-SION BUSINESS in Mobile the ensuing season. under the name and style of PLEASANT & SHACKELFORD.

They return thanks to those who supported them. individually, and solicit a continuance of their favors and a share of public patronage. They will furnish BAGGING AND ROPE as usual.

W. M. PLEASANT, ROBT. SHACKLEFORD,

April 22, 1847.

NBW FIRM. HE undersigned have this day formed a co.

(late Peck & Shackleford of Greene county.)