# PISTA ARAN

# Devoted to Religion, Morality, Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

W. CHAMBLISS, Editor and Proprietor.]

"CHARITY REJOICETH NOT IN INIQUITY, BUT REJOICETH IN THE TRUTH. "-I Corinthians, xiii, 6.

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# **VOLUME I.]**

# Alinisters Department.

### SERMONIZING.

attention, and renders the matter deliverded and retained.

the ears of a few, we shall not profit the the bush !" many, and consequently shall not answer ces upon them is the pest criterion of its real excellence

ary to read it) in connection with the beauty ! context, and endeavor by your own judgthe Hoiy Spirit before you proceed. examine the force of each word or term of importance in it. This may be done a concordance : but here a good judgment only throw it into confusion. an idea does this convey of the paternal pensable to good preaching .- Fuller. goodness of the great father of his creation! How opposite to the conduct of many of his creatures one to another, whose hands and hearts are shut ! What an idea also does it convey of the ease with which the wants of the whole creation are supplied! Let me pause a moment and think of their wants. What a quantity of vegetable and animal food is daily consumed in a town: what a quantity in a large city like London: what a

properly occupy the place of improvement towards the close of the discourse.

Consider next the term HAND. There doms of the earth. But he opens his In general, I do not think a minister of are thankful for the one, let us not rest Jesus Christ should aim at fine composi- satisfied in it : it is merely a hand portion, tions for the pulpit. We ought to use sound Rather let us pray with Jabez to be bless- all Christian communities consisted of early period these kingdoms were blessed speech, and good sense : but if we aspire ed indeed ; and that we might have a Joalter great elegance of expression, or be- seph's portion; not only the precious and one another. They admitted and dis- divers holy men (Novationists) planted come very exact in the formation of our things of the earth and the fulness thereof, missed members by suffrage, and support- churches at Toulouse, Tours, Paris, Clerperiods, though we may amuse and please but " the good will of Him that dwelt in ed their churches by voluntary offerings. mont, and in other cities and towns." In

Proceed : "Thou satisfiest the desire," the great end of our ministry. Illiterate &c. God. I see, does not give grudgingly. hearers may be very poor judges of It seems to be a characteristic of the di- nence occasioned divisions among these or Vandals, who settled at Lyons and preaching; yet the effect which it produ- vine nature, both in the natural and moral brethren. Those who adhered to the Vienne, and originated the Vaudois .world, to raise desires, not with a view to spirit and model of the gospel seceded They are a people who sought freedom, disappoint, but to satisfy them. O what from the degenerated bodies, and by rais- and the Pyrenean Mountains afforded A considerable part of the ministerial a consoling thought is this! If there be ing new societies, aimed at restoring them a refuge. Here dissenters lived in gift consists in fruitfulness of invention ; any desires in us which are not satisfied, it Christianity to its native simplicity. So thousands and tens of thousands, all free. but that which greatly aids in the com- is through their being self-created ones, general were secessions of this kind, that "The churches in Spain in early times." position and delivery of a sermon is spir- which is our own fault ; or through arti- in the third century the ancient churches says Dr. Allix, "always united with those ituality of mind. Without this we shall ficial scarcity arising from men's luxury, were exceedingly enfeebled by them : the of the South of France." Dissenters get no good ourselves, and be likely to do which is the fault of our species. Gol Eastern provinces were at that time full went under various names in Spain and but little good to others. The first thing, raises no desires as our creator but he of dissenters. In Greece this kind of von- here they were innumerable. [Robinson.] therefore, before we sit down to study, gives enough to satisfy them; and none conformity can be traced at a very early All religious parties baptized penifents by should be to-draw near to God in prayer. as our redeemer and sanctifier but what period.

When a passage of Scripture is fixed derful munificence of GOD ! " How great ters in Greece, distinguished by name, closely the Donatists of Africa. In 729 on as the ground of a sermon, it is neces- is his goodness, and how great is his were the Euchires, i. e. a praying people. many thousands of these Baptists eme- that they were conferring favors upon ment to gain a clear idea of its genuine every term of importance, by contrasting West. They can be traced through pro- and became known by the name of Albimeaning. Having formed your own judg- it with the opposite idea or ideas. you will ment, I would then advise you to consult find yourselt in possession of a number of by the disallowance of human inventions appeared in France, and thirteen of these expositors, who may throw additional interesting thoughts, which you may con- in the affairs of religion, by administering suffered death at Orleans. These churchlight upon it, or give a different sense to sider as so many recruits, and, having immersion on a profession of faith by dis. es were resuscitated by flocking emigrants it; and, if the sense which they give ap- noted them down as they occurred, your pensing with all orders of clergy, and of the same stamp from Bulgaria. These par to have evidence in its lavor, you next business is to arrange them in order, by rejecting the Old Testament as a rule Albigensian churches admitted persons to must relinquish your own. Be satisfied, or to give each thought that place in your of discipline in the church. They were baptism after an exact instruction," at all events, that you have the mind of discourse which it will occupy to the in after times, and in different places, vas [Allix.] In 1091. Berenger, head of Ana-In the next place, having determined on a mob of ideas: they contain very good the meaning of the text, it is necessary to sentiments, but they have no object in ulative points, but they all immersed pen- was succeeded by Peter De Bruis and by examining the use of the same terms true, but what then? What is it you account, called Ana-Baptists. in other places of Scripture by the help of are aiming at? What is this to the purof your own is required, that you may se- terest a judicious hearer, must have an lect a few out of the many parallel texts object at which he aims, and must never which really illustrate that on which you lose sight of it throughout his discourse. by the Paulician brethren, who derived have fixed. Some of the worst sermons This is what writers on those subjects their name from studying and pleading are made out of a concordance, being a call a unity of design : and this is a mat- Paul's epistles. "In their practice they mere collection of similar sounds, which, ter of far greater importance than study. confined the words of the gospel and the instead of throwing light upon the subject, ing well turned periods, or forming pretty sacraments to the faithful." (Gibbon.)-The force of words or terms of impor- tention of an audience. One thing at once standing for ages. Their importance tance may also be examined to great ad- is a maxim in common life, by which the awoke the emperor's displeasure, and vantage by a judicious use of contrast .-- greatest men have made the greatest pro-Place all the important terms of your text, ficiency. Shun, therefore, a multiplicity one at a time, in contrast with other of divisions and subdivisions. He who things, or examine to what ideas they aims to say every thing in a single disstand opposed. For example, let your course, in effect says nothing. Avoid text be Psa. cxlv. 16 : " Thou openest thy making a head or particular of every hand, and satisfiest the desire of every thought. Unity of design may be preliving thing." Begin with the term oren- served consistently with various methods EST." " Thou openest thy band." What of division ; but the thing itself is indis- covered with professors bearing the Chris-

practice continued through the three first denses. centuries. During that period, therefore. | Baptisis in France and Spain .-- At an

This was the root from which sprang all grated over the Pyrenees, from the Span Now, having examined the force of non-conformity throughout the East and lish to the French foot of the mountains, vinces and kingdoms in succeeding ages, genses In 1093, the Publician Baptists greatest advantage. Many sermons are riously named. In the Eastern empire they disagreed with one another on spec- became the leader of a vast party. He view; so that the hearer is continually itents on a profession of faith, and fe-im. Henry of Toulouse, "two Ana-Baptist answering the preacher, Very true, very mersed proselytes; and were, on that doctors, whose preaching and efforts inpose? A preacher, then, if he would in- Italy, became very numerous in the East, persons baptized in infancy are to be particularly in Phrygia. These puritan churches, after some ages were revived expressions. It is this that nails the at- Their communities maintained their papal jurisdiction with a fatal overthe Albigensian churches were drowned one hundred thousand suffered death in every form. Many were driven into Italy, France, and other kingdoms of Europe ; and notwithstanding the bitterness of the persecutions they endured, a succession of them continued to the reformation. Baptists in Africa. -- The Northern part of this continent was at an early period tian name. The Municheans very early occupied a considerable portion of the soil. Whatever doctrinal sentiments these people embraced, one thing is certain, they with all the denominations of Christians in Africa, immersed their converts and re-immersed those who came to them from other professing bodies. These dissenters were succeeded by the Donatist Baptists; who maintained. says Du Pin. "that the church ought to be made up of just and holy men." After enduring, for ages.every opposition, and having planted churches in almost every town in Africa, (Jones.) they were by severe measures Baptists in Italy .- General departure edicts. These puritan communities contists; since there have been none for these They were additionally strengthened and brother? This important sentiment will twelve hundred years past that have been enlarged by GUNDULPH, whose tollowers were very numerous in several provinces;

is a difference between the hand and the iv. 26. The New Testamant neither re- disciples The Italian Baptist churches, Baptist churches; which continue, though interest. The form or manner in which a sermon heart. God opens his hand, in the way cords the existence of, nor countenances during the 10th and 11th centuries, sent degenerated, to this day. is composed and delivered is of some im- of providence, towards his worst enemies. any other churches than those constituted out so many of their teachers into other portauce, inasmuch as it influences the He gave Nebuchadnezzar all the king. of believers voluntarily immersed. Rom. kingdoms, as almost to inundate the Euvi, 3, 4, Galla. iii, 27, 1st Cor. xii, 13, ropean provinces, [Mosheim.] The body ed more or less easy of being comprehen- heart in the gospel of his Son. This is Eph. iv. 4, 5. 1st Peter iii, 21; and all of these Paterines continued in Italy till the better portion of the two. While we credible historians affirm that the same the reformation, under the name of Wal-

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Baptists, united together by love to God with the gospel. "In the third century, Persons of aspiring dispositions soon the fifth century, these apostolic churches originated new distinctions of office in were encouraged and enlarged by emitheir churches, and the love of pre-emi. grants from Germany; Goths, Goodmen, immersion: they also reimmersed prose-Spiritual things are spiritually disceraed. shall be actually satisfied. O the won- Baptists in the East .- The first dissens lytes. The V u ois of Spain resembled Baptists, advocated gospel truths, and fected equs ad mille civitates, a thousand The Novation Baptists, who emerged in caties." [Gillies.] Peter taught "that baptized after they believe, which is right baptism. The Baptists were computed. in round numbers, to have been eight hundred thousand in 1160, [Clark.] They tormed by degrees a powerful party, says Mosheim, "and rendered them formidable to the Roman pontiffs, and menaced the throw." To prevent this overthrow, the Popes engaged the crusading armies, and

The Baptists owe their origin to John | and by ARNOLD OF BEESCIA, a bold reformer | this carnival of death Menno appeared. [ the judgement seat of God, without the Baptist, Christ, and his Apostles, John who appeared publicly against Popery, By his prudent conduct, he collected the light to shine upon his path. This f i. 33, Matt. xxi. 35, Acts ii. 41, 42, Gal. and was followed and admired by many scattered brethren, and formed them into invests our inquiry with the most sole

# Religious Miscellany.

HOW TO BE ONE'S OWN EXECUTOR. "I wish you to advise me in reference to the partition of my own estate, and to draw up four or five deeds of conveyance, said an elderly gentleman, as he stepped into a lawyer's office. The lawyer's ear was caught by this request, and he turned from his engrossing page, to welcome his thriving and respectable neighbor and to receive the items of his business. " wish to be my own executor. My wife and I are getting old-our children are grown, and I wish to give them now, the property which they would soon inherit, without leaving them the necessity of scuffling over the remains of the "old man." The lawyer had never drafted a deed of the kind before : he therefore entered upon a task usually irksome, with more than ordinary alacrity.

The deeds were written--the signa tures and seals affixed-and the documents rocorded. Happy smiles played upon the countenances of the old people -they left the law office, lightened of a burden, thus devolved upon younger shoulders, and satisfied in the knowledge children whose love would be increased rather than diminished by this act of theirs. The great Bristol merchant, Col-STON, was also to a great extent, his own executor. Thousands of pounds sterling drous tree, on which grew golden apples, did he annually give away in founding | and silver bells; and every time the breeze schools, hospitals and asylums, and to the went by and tossed the fragrant branches, needy and distressed, whose wants or mis- a shower of these golden apples fell, and fortunes were known to him. Many liv- the living beels-they chimed and tinkled ing exemplars in the mode of dispensing forth their airy ravishment. On the Goscharitable gifts might be mentioned, pel-tree there grows melodious blossoms whose benevolence and wisdom excite -sweeter bells than those which mingled our admiration. We are also reminded with the pomegranates on Aaron's vest of Norman Smith, who resolved never to -holy feelings, heavenly taught joys; be rich, while he had opportunities to and when the wind bloweth where it give away his money for benevolent pur- listeth. the south wind waking-when the poses. Also the venerable names of Holy Spirit breathes upon the soul-there-Wesley, and Whitfield, and Howard and is the shaking down of mellow fruits, and Oberlin, suggest a thousand acts of exec- the flow of healthy odors all around, and utorship, which the living stewards of gush of sweetest music, whose gentle God's bounty would do well to imitate. tones and joyful echoings are wafted At death, wealth must pass into strange through all the recesses of the soul. Difhands. The miser never releases his ficult to name, and too etherial to define. grasp till then. We read lately of a mi- these joys are, on that account, but the serly old woman, who in the struggle of more delightful. The sweet sense of fordeath swallowed the key of her strong giveness; the conscious 'exercise of all box, for fear that her attendants would the devout affections, and grateful and find it. Others with better sense, finding adoring emotions Godward; the lull of that their money, and houses and lands sinful passions, itself ecstatic music; an could be no longer theirs, make it a matter exulting sense of the security of the wellof necessity, often for the purpose of sooth- ordered covenant ; the gladness of suretying the conscience, to devise them to righteousness, and the kind Spirit of some useful purpose. There is a selfish- adoption, encouraging you to say, "Abba, ishness in thus releasing that which can Father;" all the happy feelings which the no longer be retained, which mars the Spirit of God increases or creates, and seeming benevelence of many a lega-

The trial of the truth of the Bib the trial of man for his immertal and all his highest hopes. If we give this book, there remains to us not but the blindness of superstition an posture, and a long series of overw ing degradation. It is certainly madness which can lead any one to pose that human nature can ever b vated by proving it on a level beasts, by confounding good and vice and virtue, by annihilating all ex pectation of righteous recompense. Maniacs never held a wilder sentiment than that piety was promoted by denying Providence, by shaking confidence in the justice, holiness or goodness of God.

The moment men forsake the" Bible, they are at sea without a compass. If Christianity be a fiction, it is infinitely preferable to the fictions of heathenism, or the dogmas of that class of modern writers who publish themselves to theworld at philosophers. If Christianity bea fiction, it must be confessed that it at. least breathes a very remarkable spirit of good, will, and produces an incalculable amount of happiness to society, of quiet to the mind, and of pleasing hope for the future. On the other hand, the sum of all that infidelity clearly teaches, is contained in this short creed : "I believe in all uncertainty." [Dr. Plumer.]

Doctrinal. A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE BAPTISTS DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

The Baptists have often been represent quantity in a nation ; in the whole ed as unknown before the sixteenth cenworld! But men do not compose a hun- tury, and some are still so disingenuous dredth part of "every living thing!" O as to ascribe their origin to the "Anawhat impumerable wants throughout all Baptists of Munster." The term "Ana. dispersed, destroyed, or driven into obanimate nature ; in the earth. in the air, Baptist, or re-Baptist, has been applied to scurity. in the waters! Whence comes their all who baptize such as others believe supply? "Thou openest thy hand," and baptized already, but more especially to from the institutions of the gospel in the all are satisfied. And can all these wants those who deny the validity of infant old Italian churches occasioned so many be supplied by only the opening of baptism. Some of the enthusiasts of to withdraw from them, that in A. D. his hand? What then must sin be, Munster did so, and they have on that ac- 250 Italy was full of dissenters. Howevand salvation from it ? That is a work count been called "Ana-Baptists." But er multifarous the errors of these people tation for ages. The same sort of people of wooderful expense. God openeth his this peculiarly has existed in connection in opinion and practice, no infant baptism hand and satisfieth all creation, but he with almost every shade of religious faith was known among them for the first three no separate order of priests; they remust purchase the church with his blood ! and practice, and sometimes, as in the centuries. In 151. Novatian arose to re-God is all sufficient as to power in the one case of the Ana-Baptists of Munster, with store Christianity to its original simplicity before baptism, and proselytes they imcase as well as the other; but there are fanaticism and wickedness. The great and purity; "The Novatianists considered mersed anew in water, [Wall.] things relative to his moral conduct peculiarity of the Baptists is, that they the church of Christ," says Mosheim. "as which he cannot do: he cannot deny immerse such, and such only, as, profess- a society where virtue reigned universally." himself. Here lies the great difficulty of ing faith in Christ. give evidence of con- They admitted none to their communion salvation. In what a variety of ways are version from all ungodliness. It does not without immersion on a profession of faith our wants supplied. The earth is fruit- appear that in anything but the rejection in Christ. They never readmitted delinful. the air is full of life, the clouds empty of intant baptism the Ana Baptists of quents, yet their severity of discipline was themselves upon the earth, the sun pours Munster bore any resemblance to the approved by many, and they became very forth its genial rays; but the operation present Baptists, and their agreement numerous, (Lardner.) so much so, that of all these second causes is only the open- with them in this is but an incidental co- churches, maintaining their order were ing of his hand ! Nay, further: look we incidence. Long before that time, and planted all over the Roman Empire. to instruments as well as means? Pa- from the very first ages of Christianity, [Jones.] They were at first caressed by rents feed us in our childhood, and supply there have existed vast numbers with Constantine, but afterwards bore a nuble our youthful wants: ways are opened for whom the Baptists really agree in their testimony to the truth under his bloody formed. which prove sources of comfort ; The historian Mosheim, a Pedobaptist, continued to flourish until the fifth centufriends are kind in seasons of extremity; says that the "true origin of that sect ry, when they were driven into obscurity. supplies are presented from quarters that which acquired the denomination of Ana- The patience manifested under cruel meawe never expected. What are all these Baptist is hidden in the depth of antiquity;" sures gave rise to the cognomen PATERbut the opening of his han 1? It his hand and Cardinal Hosius, chairm in at the INES, i. e. patient sufferers, in which name were shut, what a world would this be ! Council of Trent, 1555, savs. " If the truth | they gloried. Acts, v. 41. These afflicted the heavens brass, the parth iron; fam- of religion were to be judged of by the people were greatly encouraged by the ine, pestilence, and death must follow. - readiness and cheerfulness which a man Paulician Bantists, who very early came of any sect shows in suffering, then the into italy. The Paterines and Publicans Next take up the pronoun THOU. You opinions and persuasions of no sect can be agreed in religious duties, and their united truer or surer than those of the Ana-Bap- exertions increased their churchesgreatly.

in blood, [Sismondi.] Baptists in Piedmont-We have no early records of this people. They were at first as religionists, called Credenti, believers. They differed from the old Vaudois of Spain, in the admission of penitents after apostacy, having elders, in having a creed, and in being all trinitarians; but in every other respect they were substantially the same in religious sentimen s as the Puritars of Italy, the Publicians, the Paterines, and the Albigenses. They administered immersion to believers only, and for rebaptizing were called Ana-Baptists: they resembled closely the modern Dutch Baptists. The Waldenses or Lyonists in these valleys were but few, compared with the Baptists in other kingdoms. After holding the truth consistently for ages against Rome, they were comprehended at the reformation in Calvin's and Luther's churches.

Baptists in Germany .--- The pious people of this empire, were at an early period, called Begherds, i. e. eurnest in prayer. They were the same class of persons who in other countries were named Waldenses. In Bohemia and Moravia they had extensive establishments of a religious character, which maintained a high repuabounded in Poland. The Begherds had quired all candidates to profess their faith

In 1815, Walter Lollard, a learned and eloquent man, was raised up and became chief of the Begherds on the Rhine, He agreed with the Waldenses in religious views and praptices; and from him they were called Lollards. His labors on the continent and of England were remarkably blessed. In Bohemia his brethren were 80,000 and in Germany 24.000 .---Many with himself suffered death for denying the sacraments of the church .---People holding tenaciously the sentiments bapti m were found in almost lo every country in Europe, [Mosheim.] Luther's appearing, brought them into view in furthering the reformation. In byterian. Luther's absence, Carolstadt, one of the refromers, began the Reformed church THE BIBLE OR NOTHING. re-baptizing. The princes of the empire disapproving of this proceeding, Luther Whether we receive the Bible or not, it wrote against Ana-baptism, and disputed is clear that if we reject it, we have not with Baptists all over the empire. The on earth any system of religion worthy of deficiency of argument was amply made reception. If we give up the divinity up by the edge of the sword. Dreadful the Scriptures, we seek in vain to affix the slaughter ensued both of men and women, seal of God to any other form of belief who paid the price of life for preaching and worship known to men. If the volthat the servants of Christ are free as to ume which we call the true light be a religion from the dominion of men. Amid fiction, man is left to grope his way to

the state of the state of the

If this page should fall under the eye of any one who intends to give something, say a hundred, a thousand, or ten thousand dollars to some charitable purpose at death, the question is respectfully asked, why not be your own executor-and give while you can enjoy the pleasure of giving, and realize the fruits of your own benevolence? Why hold back the Lord's property until you are forced to dispose of it? Do by deeds of conveyance what can thus be much better done than by testament. Our aged friend, above introduced, made his children contented (so far as the mere possession of property could make them so.) before he died. He did not keep them " waiting for a dead mau's shoes." Dorcas, so hovorably mentioned in the Bible, was held in blessed remembrance by the poor widows, not for what she left to them, but for what she had done for them while she lived.

We imagine one resolving to found a charity by last will and testament and that the money for the purpose is supposed to be safe. Why not found it now ? John Jacob Astor's great library, might good seed, and from some of them have I have been conferring its lavors upon men of science twenty years ago. Girad's "Orphan Home," also might have been long ago established, had he been his own executor. But we need not speak of millionaires. Our Savior commended the tives of that religion which says that "widow" who gave "all her living." It their God is love, that the very vital spiris the privilege of the less wealthy to give it of their institution is charity; a relias God prospers them, according to the gion which so much hates oppression, Apostolic injunction. There are constant- that when the God, whom we adore, aply increasing calls for systematic beneve- peared in human form, he did not appear lence. The "poor are always with us." in the form of geatness and majesty, but The law of kindness is perpetually bind-ing on us-at every turn we owe a debt ple, and thereby made it a firm and ruling to humanity. How great the rewards in principle, that their welfare was the obe heaven, of "fulfilling" this law, and of ject of all government ; since the person cancelling every such debt .- N. O. Pres- who was the master of nature, chose to

FRUITS OF THE GOSPEL

In Eastern poetry, they tell of a wonwhich are summed up in that comprehensive word, "Joy in the Holy Ghost." --- Rev. James Hamilton.

CHRIST'S MONEY IN CHRIST'S NAME, FOR CHRIST'S CAUSE.

We commend the following extract from the letter of a pastor in the West, to those who are rich in this world's goods. Enclosed is one dollar of Christs money. given in Christ's name, and for Christ's cause. I am a poor missionary in the West, and sustained by a poor churchspeaking after the manner of the world -but who have, I trust, some faith in God. It is but little I have beyond the r al wants of my family, but I must be a small investment in the different by ches of God's great banking and enrice ing system for his church and the wo And while I have not much to give of -ver and gold,' such as I have, is cheerfily devoted to the tract cause. For the Les eight years I have rode over many prairies of Illinois, and seldom have I been without some of your tracts in my hat or pocket. I have scattered them as the seen the fruit."-Am. Mes.



our future subsistence ; connections are distinguishing practice.

See Psalm civ. 27-29.

will infer from this. If thou openest thy hand, should I shut mine against my poor

more greviously punished.

CHRIST'S SYMPATHY WITH COMMON PEOPLE.

You have (says Burke) the representaappear himself in a subordinate situation. These are the considerations which influence them, which animate them, and will

animate them against all oppression ; knowing that he, who is called first among them, and first among us all both of the flock that is fed and of those who feed it, made himself the servant of all-South, Presb,

Our help is in the name of the Lord. made heaven and earth.

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Alabama Baptist Advocate. WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1849. TERMS.

The terms of the Alabama Baptist Advocate will henceforth stand as follows: A single subscriber \$3,00, in advance. Any present subscriber forwarding an additional new name, and paying \$5,00, in advance, shall have two copies for one year. Any two new subscribers, paying \$5,00, in like manner, shall have two copies for one year.

All Ministers of the Gospel, Agents of benevelent societies, and Post Masters, generally, are equested to act as our Agents.

#### BEAR IT IN MIND

That we are not responsible for the opinions or statements of any of our correspondents. It is allowable in men to differ in their opinions; and already some things have been said through our precisely the same manner.

# MINUTES WANTED.

Clerks of Associations, or others to whom i may be convenient, especially in Alabama, will confer a favor on us by torwarding to our office a copy of the Minutes of their respective bodies.

#### QUERY.

Is it proper for a minister of the gospel, in his missionary toures, to receive and baptize a candidate in his individual capacity-simply giving lishing: because, First, they are less appropriate him a certificate of the fact ?

The above query has been presented to us by an esteemed brother in the ministry, now laboring as a missionary in a destitute portion of the up country. Among those with whom he is associated, he informs us, different views are entertained of the subject to which it relates : nevortheless, as our opinion is solicited, we shall proceed to give it as follows :

1. The question, as we understand it, does no contemplate an interference with any established usage of our churches, so far as that usage ex-

fficial espacity. The case of Philip baptizi the Eunuch along the highway, is precisely in point. But we need press this argument no further.

It is, however, worthy of remark in this place, that even in our churches, the ministry act alnost alone in the reception of persons for baptism. We shall not reflect upon our brethren when we say, that during the entire course of our takes. ministry, never did a solitary case occur among the hundreds whom we received and baptized. where one was rejected by us and received by the church, or rejected by the church and received by us: nor, indeed, was there but seldomly a question proposed in the examination of candidates save by ourself. And in this, perhaps we state the experience of most minis-

Since then, except upon the principle stated above, many could never receive baptism ; since our missionaries are sent forth to teach and to baptize ; since this view is harmonious with the usage of the apostles and early ministers ; since columns which we should not have expressed in in fact nearly the whole responsibility is de volved upon our ministers even in the bosom

> the churches, we infer it is proper for our mi sionaries to receive and baptize whenever wherever circumstances may justify it.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

Under this head our readers have been f vored with a feast for several weeks past, and we are happy to assure them of a similar gratification in the present issue. By the way, we have received several articles for this department which we shall be compelled to defer pub-

to our columns than they would be elsewhere and Secondly, they are too long. We hope it will be born in mind that short, varied, and racy articles are principally sought after, in a news paper. Few men will read an article more than a column

#### DEACON TODD.

A young and inexperienced minister was of day complaining of the ingratitude of men to wards benefactors, when the Deacon remarked: "My young brother, if you live long enoug you will find out that a man that will do good in this world must be like the moon-shine on, on whether thanks are rendered to him or not." I was struck with this remark, as quaint, yet true; for who of us ever thinks of being grateful to the moon? The more reflecting part may, indeed, be thankful to him who gives us the moon but not to the moon itself. So with ministers and other public benefactors-the larger part may consider it quite enough to have some small emotions of gratitude to God for the gift of such men; but any strong sense of gratitude to good men, were quite a work of supererroga-E. D. tion.

It is superlative folly to make light of ones own errors, sins, or follies.

AXIOMS

his own infirmity, or a maniac sported with his is insectire; they begin to think of laying up own insanity.

2. It is a mark of eminent wisdom to be able to detect and amend ones own errors or mis-

It were like the "govenor" in a steam engine; for the very error sets a system of influences in whe alone is able to grant it. operation which this corrects.

# MARCUS.

BAPTISM IN THE GREEK CHURCH. The Rev. Dr. Peters, of the Presbyterian church, has published a book entitled, "Sprink-Scriptures, and the Scripture warrant for Infant Baptism," in which, among other strange things, he stated that the Greek church sprinkle the work has been reviewed by the Rev. J. Torrey Smith, it is said, in an unanswerable manner. In his "Examination," Mr. Smith introduces a letter on the subject from Rev. H. T. Love, a missionary in Greece, and who of course ought to be somewhat familiar with the usages of the Greek Church. The letter is dated North Adams, Sept. 13th 1848, and is as follows :

" Rev. and Dear Brother,-You say that the Rev. Dr. Peters, of Williamstown, in his book entitled 'Sprinkling the only mode of Baptism made known in the Scriptures,' &c., makes the statement that the Greek Church sprinkle the candidate after they immerse him, and that, therefore, the practice of that Church cannot be claimed as the exclusive supporter of either mode.' You inquire for the correctness of this statement. In reply, I would say, that during my residence of something more than six years in Greece Proper and in the Ionian Islands, I was familiar with all the modes of worship of the Greek Church, and I never saw any sprinkling, either ecclesiastical or sec-

our Bible." Thus, as it has ever proved, "Man's estremity is God's opportunity." The kingdom of this world are shaken : men begin to long for That were as though a blind man ridiculed a kingdom which cannot be moved. Property treasures in heaven, where no revolution can

touch them. Their opinious are undermined and they are tossed about upon a sea of doubt they seek a safe harbor in the Bible. Creaturehelp fails them ; the cry arises for and to Him,

## THE WESTERN WATCHMAN.

Burnt out in the disasterous conflagration St. Louis, has arisen from its ashes, and comes forth as gay and cheerful as the morning of May -in an entirely new dress. Rev. J. M. Peck. ling the only mode of Baptism known in the too, has cast aside his pro tempore, and assumed the editorial responsibilities in full earnest and sine die. May our good brother have "better luck" in future, and may the Watchman in his subject after they have immersed him !" The capable and experienced hands be all that is expected of it.

# MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

Thanks to the Rev. J. S. Baker, Editor, for the three back Nos. of this able and interesting periodical. We should not like to dispense with the pleasure and profit which the perusal of its pages afford; and we trust he may be so abundantly sustained in the enterprise as to justify him in bestowing even more of his valuable

time and service upon its continuance. Every baptist in the South ought to patronize the Miscellany. The biographical sketches of great and good men, the doctrinal disquisitions, the racy and pungent appeals to the heart and conscience, and the full and valuable record of important lacts which it contains; make it a most desirable family periodical-to be filed away and bound. May it flourish and revive as the corn.

THE BAPTIST MESSENGER.

The first No. of this new bi-weekly paper, pubular, which in the Greek Church was called lished in Elizabeth City, No. Cu., is upon our baptism. I have witnessed the ceremony of table. It is edited by C. R. Hendrickson, and baptising their children, and never saw any makes a most capital debut. The matter is rich sprinkling, whatever on the occasion. I have and varied, and the execution highly creditable

for his interest in our cause, in his distant State FATHER MATHEW. The great Temperance Lecturer of Ireland, Entries are made, and money receipted in the arrived at New York City on Monday the 1st proper place. He has a private response inst., by the Ashburton. He was in good health Communications. and fine spirits, and from the citizens received a measure of attention which has perhaps been THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE. shown to no foreigner since the days of La Fayette. A procession of the Temperance So

Curiosity, and a certain love of the mysterions. as well as more commendable feelings, have al cieties marched in his train from Castle Gardes ways rendered the ways of Providence matter of -the place of his landing-to the City Hall, surprize and conjecture to mankind. These no. where he was introduced to the people from the where appear more inscrutable, than in the promisbalcony. The day after, he was received by the cuous distribution of good and evil in this world American Temperance Union, at Broadway We cannot repress a feeling of wonder and re-Tabernacle-Chancellor Walworth presiding, gret, when we see the good man weighed down where he was also addressed by the Rev. Dr. by calamities and the wicked prosperous and happy. This has sometimes been used as an In reply to one of the addresses, Father Maargument against the superintendance of a supreme Being. But it ought rather to be considered as strong evidence that there is a power at work, whose designs we are incapable of fathoming; and it surely is no slight argument in favor of a future state of retribution, that here, suffering innocence is so often trampled on by triumphant guilt.

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We should be careful of pronouncing judg. ment upon the dispensations of Heaven, both because we may be guilty of presumption towards the holy source whence. they emenate, and because, from our limited knowledge, we are incapable of properly distinguishing calamities from blessings. How often have we mourned over a misfortune, which subsequent events have brightened into a blessing! or received with joyful gratitude, what has afterwards caused us inexpressible pain ! We cannot judge correctly of an event, unless we can trace all its bearings and relations; and that which we condemn as unjust or unmerciful, may be a necessary link in the great chain of events; which God in his infinite goodness and wisdom has thought fit to connect.

It has been often said, and the frequency of the reflection proves how naturally it suggests itself every thoughtful mind, that could we look into the hearts of men, we should probably be surprised to see how different are the lights and shadows there, from what we had imagined. Cculd we unmask the heart of the presperous wicked the current of whose life glides smoothly and gayly, its bosom sparkling in sunshine, its banks tragraut with flowers-we might perhaps find that a remorsetul or a seared conscience. had embittered the waters, which seemed to us so sweet. Or, could we view the hidden feelings of the suffering follower of virtue, we might learn, that the consciousness of rectitude, like the fire-fly in the darkness of night, can light, if it cannot warm the gloom; and that a trusting reliance on the goodness of God, can spread, even over a broken spirit, that peace which the world can neither give, nor take away. There is a proneness in many people to attrioute the misfortunes of others, to indementsand thus the sympathy and charity, so ofien, and so emphatically enjoined in the Scriptures, are withheld at the very time they are most needed. A moment's reflection shows the injustice, as well as the unkindness of this practice ; for those misfortunes, like the sunshine and the rain from. heaven, descend alike on the just, and on the unjust, and as often follow a praiseworthy, as a, blameable action. There is one source of comfort to the wretched in this life, which the fortunate and the happy know not of. The wanderer through life's troubled and dreary way, weary and broken-hearted, looks forward to the promised "rest," with a thrill of happiness, which the brightest moment of the prosperous cannot command. And, indeed, if we consider it rightly, we shall see that it would rather degrade than elevate virtue, were she always rewarded with temporal felicity. would take from her brow its brightest geinself-denial; and though it might increase the number of her train would rob them of their glory. Methinks there cannot be a nobler sight than that of a good man struggling with adversity, and still maintaining his integrity! Men, busy with the cares of this life, may pass unbeeding by, but superior spirits look down from Heaven, and mark and approve-nor is it impious to think that the eye of Omnipotence itself, deigns to watch with peculiar lavor, this noblest and best of His works. Sumter Co.

thew observed among other things : "He was sorry that so many of his fellow countrymen, who were living in misery at home were not here to-day. There were millions of tetotallers in Ireland, pining in want, who would soon be happy in this land of freedom and plenty.

Cox.-" It was a great occasion."

He never had much difficulty in persuading them to take the pledge, and he was glad to find that when they came over they were so successful. He trusted that when he went home or wrote home, thousands would be induced by his representations to come to America, where they would be sure to reap the reward of their labor, and eat the bread earned by the sweat o their brow.

# NORMAL FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. Lewis G. Bell, of Fairfield, Iowa, ba crected, at his own expense, a large . and com modious edifice, designed for a Female School of a high order, the main object of which will be to educate young ladies for teachers in that new and rapidly populating State. The Insti tution was opened on the first Monday in this month. To render the benefits of education at this Seminary available to as many as possible, and thereby add to its usefulnes board, including light and fire in sleeping rooms together wit washing, will be put at \$35 per sesson of 2 weeks. The tuition fees will be moderate.

FATAL I CIDENT.

tends. Wherever it is practicable to do so, it were certainly preferable that the candidate for baptism should appear before the church, relate his experience of grace, and receive from the body with whom he expects to become identified a suitable token of christian fellowship. Nay, to depart from this course, we should regard im-

2. Nor does the question contemplate an in discriminate baptism of all who may apply ful that ordinance. We should consider it decidedly irregular and improper to baptize any, except upon a clear, satisfactory and unequivocal assurance of faith in Christ: and in this we intend something more than a negative belief of the gospel. One may not disbelieve that Jesus Christ is the Son of God; and yet he may be equally destitute of that saving acquaintance with him which is denominated faith, and which alone can entitle him to a participation in the ordinances of the gospel.

3. Nor yet, again, does our querist intend the the baptism of such as are undetermined on the subject of their future church relations. Should an individual apply to us for baptism, saving that he had not decided whether he would unite with this, or that, or some other denomination of christians, we should decline to baptize him : both because it were inharmonious with the customs of our churches, and because especially, we should regard such indecision an evidence of the unfitness of the candidate for the ordinance. To us, it would demonstrate, either a measure of ignorance or a measure of self-will and obstinacy. better suited to the state of a learner than to that of a church member

4. The question then is resolved into this: Supposing a missionary should find a suitable candidate in a portion of the country, where it were inconvenient to meet with a church of his own taith and order, would it be proper for him in that case to proceed and baptize the person and give him a certificate of the fact ? We answer, yes. un'e itatingly: necaus.

1. Otherwise many persons could never be baptized. It is a truth that cannot be denied, that there are destitute portions of the country, has ever been planted; and where if churches are ever built up, it must be done by the baptism of the persons who inhabit those destitute fields. converts to the faith ; nor yet transport those may receive baptism. If they are ever gathered sufficient number is found to organize a church. 2. For this object our missionaries are commissioned and sent out. The commission is eign missionaries were to act upon the principle of baptizing none until they had first related their experience to the church? Why, in that event, we might call them he meatonce; because they would never baptize the first soul. It, however, the principel is recognized in their case-the principle of a minister's baptizing in the absence of the church -then there is no difficulty in admitting it in the case of our Domestic missionaries, 3. This view is clearly sustained by the usage of the apostles and early ministry. When they went from country to country and from town to town, what did they find ? Did they in every place find churches already organized to lend their sanction and their influence to the gathering in of souls ? By no means. As men building in a forest, the first piece of timber had to be prepared : nor were all the timbers prepared at once. It was a gradual process. Many persons-individually and separately-were bap- hymns, and the catechism of the legally estabtized before they could organize a church. In lisbed church, had formed a new church indethe reception of these they acted alone, in their pendent of the State.

PROCLAIM IT FROM THE HOUSE TOP. One of the most praiseworthy deeds that has fallen under our observation the present year, is that of the late Presbyterian General Assembly, (Old School,) touching the case of the Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., of the Princeton Theological Seminary. It is known that some months since Dr. Miller, impelled by the infirmities of age, tendered to the Board of Trustees his resignation of the professorship of "Ecclesiastical History and Church Government," which he had filled from the origin of the institution. The Board, if we mistake not, took no decisive action upon the subject until the meeting of the Assembly in June last, when it was resolved that the venerable professor should, indeed, be released from the duties of his office; nevertheless, that he should continue to hold it in the character of "Emeritus Professor," and should be allowed his salary of \$2000 intact during his natural life: and the Board were instructed to raise an agency to collect that sum from the beneficence of the churches.

This, we repeat it, was a magnanimous and praiseworthy deed, just such an one as we cculo most heartily rejoice to see performed in our own denomination towards more than one faithful and devoted minister who has worn out a long and useful life in building up our common cause, and in promoting the interest of our churches. Why, indeed, can we not adopt some uniform where for many, many miles no baptist church | system for the support of our infirm and superannuated ministers? Surely if there is any merit in tidelity, in zeal, in self-denying and constant labors-it is deserving. If a son brought up in We cannot, however, expect to transport whole the lap of indulgence should cast off a gray churches to those places in order to receive such headed sire, when oppressed and bowed down with the weight of years, there would not, we communities to the churches in order that they dare say, be wanting a voice in the community to execrate the unnatural and ungrateful deed. into churches, it must be by baptizing one, and But does it require an eagle's eye to perceive that then an other, and an other, and thus on, until a somewhat the same relation exists, and certainly a similar debt of gratitude is due from the churches towards her superannuated and infirm ministers? If we turn our eyes to the Masonic "go and teach and baptize." What if our For- Loage, the Odd Fellow's Society, or the Sons of think, reader, was the subject of their conversa-Temperance, we shall find a regular system tion ? It was this :- That Eastern boy, but adopted for the support of such of their traterlately an ignorant and degraded heathen, was nity as may need it. Our Methodist brethren entreating the boys of Portland to give up the and our Presbyterian brethren have both arhabit of smoking cigars ! telling them that he rangements in operation for the support of their was temperate in all things, and wished them aged and helpless ministers: and why should not be so too. The boys looked exceedingly emit be so among our churches, who are not less barrassed to receive a rebuke from such a source, able, nor less enlightened, nor less public spiritand may it not be hoped that it was not admin. ed-whose ministers are not less needy and istered in vain. helpless? We do hope the day is not far distant when something of the sort will be done in all our borders. Brethren, consider it, and mature some plan for general adoption.

frequently examined the service of the Greek Church in reference to the ordinance of haptism as contained in their ecclesiastical books. There is no mention of sprinkling whatever there, is uniformly immersion. Dr. Peters would certainly have done well if he had given us his authority for this most remarkable statement."

#### MISSION IN AFRICA.

Bro. John Day, missionary of the S. B. Conention, writing us under date of " Bexley, West Africa, May 8th, 1849," says : " Our affairs in this mission are astonishingly prosperous. I seems that Heaven delights to bless the Southern Baptists-to foster the cause of christians. peculiarly circumstanced; and by his special favors, would say to the world, Southern Baptists are his children, not less than others. I have been here about twelve years, and I think I can say with truth, that the improvement of the Bassas has of late been more obvious and rapid than I ever saw it before the formation of the S. B. Convention : and why ? Because, our brethren have gone rightly to work."

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS. Is sustained principally by the New School Presbyterian, the Dutch Reformed, and Congregational Churches. From a statement recently made in the Independent it appears that the whole number of missionaries, assistants, and native helpers employed by the Society up to the period of making the last annual report with their wives, have been sent out, making 30 persons. They have 75 churches, and 3,600 nembers; 12 seminaries for the education of native preachers; 18 other boarding-schools; in

all, 12,000 pupils. This does not include the schools in the Sandwich Islands. There are A Brahmin for the purpose of showing the folly 11 printing establishments, with types to print books in 30 languages. The financial condi- ing Roman Catholicism instituted the following tion of the Board is encouraging, though not all that could be desired. At their last annual report, they were \$60,000 in debt. To the payment of this \$46.000 are pledged and collected up to this time. The receipts for nine at Gaya, can do the same for ours. Can the months amount to \$178,387. Add to this \$39,-000 on the debt above and the total receipts are \$217,000. To pay the old debt entirely, and butes to images. Who are the Romish monks maintain their present operations till the end of the current year, (September,) they need \$90,-000; or \$30,000 per month. All this, it is confidently expected, will have been accomplished by the time desired.

### A TOUCHING FACT.

Passing up street the other day, says the Zions'

THE HAND OF GOD IS IN IT.

preparing the way for the reception of the gospel.

The desire for the word of God is rapidly in-

creasing. During 1848, Dr. Pinkerton, Agent

of the Bible Society, distributed in Germany

5,505 copies-a number far greater than in any

An English paper observes that the general

to the enterprise of the Oid North State. Judging from the specimen before us we infer that Bro. Meredith of the Recorder, has in Bro. Hendrickson an able co-adjutor in the cause of religious effort; and we trust that perfectly joined together in one mind and one judgment, the Messenger and the Recorder may contribute to the rapid increase of knowledge, and to the building up of the waste places of Zion. God speed to the enterprise of our brother.

#### THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

FREE WILL BAPTIST BIBLICAL SCHOOL .--This institution is located at Whitestown, N. Y. The last annual catalogue reports, 34 students -Seniors, 10: Middle Class, 3; Juniors, 3; Preparatory, 7: Partial Course, 11. The Faculty of instruction consists of Moses M. Smart, A. M., Teacher of Greek and Hebrew, Mental and Moral Philosophy, History, Biblical Criticism, and Interpretation; and John J. Butler, Teach er of Christian Theology, Rhetoric, Logic, Homiletics, and Pastoral Duties.

COLUMBIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY .--- This is a Presbyterian institution located at Columbia. So. Ca. The first graduating class received their degrees in 1833, since which time it has turned out 124 ministers of the gospel-seven of whom have gone to the heathen. The present number of students is 24. This institution i supplied with an able Faculty-consisting of th Rev. George Howe, D. D., Professor of Bibli was 557, since which time 15 missionaries. cal Literature; the Rev. A. W. Leland, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology; the Rev. Charles Colcock Jones, D. D., Professor of Ec. clesiastical History and Church Polity.

WHICH IS THE WORST?

and absurdity of rejecting Hindooism and adoptcomparison between the two religions : "Has the Feriughi cheap pardons? So have we. Can the Romanist by the mass rescue his ancestors from purgatory ? We, by ceremonies priest change the bread and wine into flesh and blood? Our muntras can impart divine attri-

but the counterparts of our Sunyasees ? Do the Catholics count their beads ? So do we our moles ? Do they pray to mother Mary ? So do we to Gangamai. Do their priests eschew marriages ? So do our Gossalies. Have they nuns ? So have we our nach girls, dedicated to the temple. Do they boast their antiquity? Compare 1800 years, the period they claim as

The Nashville Christian Advocate says, on Tuesday morning the Louisville stage left the Nashville Inn at the usual hour. being crowded with passengers. The inside of the coach was principally occupied by ladies. As the coach descended the hill leading into the bridge, the level gave way, and the driver was thrown from his seat, and badly hurt. The horses took fright, and ran atfull speed through the billge, upse ting the coach about midway. Several gentlemen occupied outside sents, four of whom were injured.

Rev. Mr. Sherman, a Presbyterian clergyman, and Professor in Jackson College, Columbia, Tenn., was dreadfully bruised, and died i about three hours after the accident occurred. He was on his way to the eastern states, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Pleasant Smith, highly respectable merchant of this city, who had just set out for Philadelphia, was very seriously injured, and probably will die in a few hours. He was living when we penned this notice. Mr. W. Gholdstine, a merchant of Philadelphia, was badly injured, but will recover. Mr. A. Nichol, of this city, was slightly hurt. The ladies all escaped uninjured.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND .-- The Gen aral Assembly of the Free churches of Scotland held its anniversary in May at Edinburgh. The report on what is called the "Sustentation Fund," from which all the ministers draw their annual stipend, is of high interest. It appears that 694 ministers have been thus aided during the year. The total product of the Fund for the year, was \$435,575. A deputation from the Protestant church of France was present, and M. Frederic Monod made a very interesting address. The Assembly expressed its admiration of the conduct of its evangelical friends in France, and its sympathy with them in the sacrifices they had been called on to make.

## LETTERS RECEIVED.

Bro. Thomas Ringgo d has placed us under obligation for his aid, and he has our thanks. Will our dear brother please look us up a few new subscribers in his vicinity. "South Carolina money" and South Carolina names delight us much, and there are some in his region who ought to take the A. B. A.

Bro. B. Bramlitt will accept our thanks for his generous assistance. All is right, and he will find his receipt in another place. Hope of brother will do something to increase our list in the vicinity of Macon. We have some good friends there, and we want more of them. Bro. P. P. Halbert is assured of the gratification his letter afforded us. His money is acknowledged elsewhere. Shall be pleased to hear from him frequently, and hope he will send us a few new names fro.n Choctaw Agency. Bro. Lewis Pyles is informed of the receipt of his letter and money, for which our thanks are tendered. He will perceive that he is due nothing on the old concern, and that he has paid to the end of the present volume of the A. B. Adv. Hope our brother will send us a few additional subscribers.

ON REVIVALS.

WHY DO WE NEED REVIVALS OF RELIGION? We need revivals, in order to cause the suprenacy of religion to be felt in all the arrangenents and concerns of life.

It is too much the case, that in ordinary states of religious feeling, this is not experienced, even by Christians. They attend the house of God,

they partake of the Lord's Supper, they bend in prayer night and morning, and even find deep. and sincere pleasure while engaged in these holy exercises. But yet with all this, religion does not follow them into their daily business, it is not carried out in the government of their family ies, in their pecuniary transactions, in their boors of recreation. It is tacitly excluded from these, and just as the man of business when he closes his counting-room, goes home to the enjoyment of his fireside, and forgets his commercial schemes till the next day, so the Christian when he closes his Bible, forgets his religion, and neglects the moral training and discipline of his mind. He plunges into business or pleasure, as deeply as the rest of the world; he considers all things justifiable for him that they imagine right; he follows their course, their cuttoms and their common sins, and feel not that he is doing wrong, never in fact consulting conscience upon his every day course of action. If indeed, religion were simply like one branch, of business, this would be right enough. But it is not. Religion embraces the whole sum of our

moral obligations, it is intended to pervade on

every action. Indeed the word holiness means

wholeness. Holiness of character is wholeness

A FREE CHURCH IN SWEEDEN. The religious journals of Paris, state that a umber of peasants in Sweeden, after in vain remonstrating for four years, against the anti-evangelical changes introduced into the prayers, the

the age of their church, with four jugs of Hindoo-Advocate, we discovered a crowd of boys, from twelve to fifteen years of age, engaged in constan." versation, with one of the Asamese youths who CANADA SCHOOL FUND. had just arrived in our city. And what do you

A recent act of Parliament authorizes the setting apart of one million acres of the Public Lands, in Canada, the money arising from the sale whereof shall be invested and applied towards creating a find sufficient to produce a clear annual sum of \$500,000, at the rate of six per cent, per annum, to be permanently devoted to the support of common schools and the establishment of Township and Parish Libraries within the Province. But until such fund shall have been created, the present amount granted in aid of common schools, viz: £30.-000 per annum, shall continue to be applied for

feeling of instability and insecurity, which is at that purpose; after which this item of charge on present pervading the European Continent is the Consolidated Revenue shall cease. The act only awaits the Queen's signature.

#### PROFESSOR HAMILTON.

We regret to announce the death of Prof. previous year. His colporteurs report that the died of Cholera a few days since. He was We shall wait and see. people are saying, "Nothing is left us now but highly esteemed for his many virtues .- N. C. Ad. Rev. A. J. Battle will accept of many thanks of character. They were originally the same

Rev. K. Hawthorn has again made us debtor for help. Thanks to our brother for every new name. Hope he will send us many others. His letter will be attended to next week.

Bro. Robi. Oldham, P. M., at Mars, has special thanks for good service done us. The names are registered, money receipted, and papers sent. Hamilton, of the Nashville University. He Hope "there are a few more of the same sort."

to God, who is a whole Christian in every with whom at no moment any one thing nes so supreme in his mind, that he loses of the wholeness of his relations to God and

may be thought impossible thus to carry re. a into every day life. But on the contrary, have been men, and some of the most sucul in all branches of business, who have in life, and lived and died eminently honored respected, by the pursuit of these very prins; whose word was without equivoke, who ld give a just compensation to all for every g, in short whose business was the school in ich they learned to practice all the maxims morals of Jesus Christ ;-men who in their milies, strove each day how they might improve the wisdom and goodness of their arrangeents who to their servants gave that which was st and equal, and to all their due, honor to whom onor, custom to whom custom, loving their eighbors as themselves.

It is true that this can be accomplished praccally, only by daily struggles, by experience, by vatching, by discipline, by a constant life of pity. But the establishment of this principle, the naking great sudden sacrifices to begin it, is nore largely and generally effected by revivals, han by any other means. When a whole comnunity is melted down by the power of religious ruths and ideas, when it forms the daily subject f conversation between friends and neighbors, when men see those with whom they have dealt business, brought under the influence, of the ospel, then it is that the professor of religion is eminded of his delinquences and errors, and iscreditable example. It is then that the orldly man gives up questionable schemes of ggrandizement, and the wicked man abandons

is courses of wickedness. It is then that we ear of actors leaving the stage, of gambling tales being closed, and of bar-rooms shut up .-hus it is that a great principle is established. hat Christianity is shown not to be one thing and usiness another; but that it must penetrate into man's counting room, must follow him through he day :- that he who takes up his cross at all, nust take it up daily, and be prepared to sell all

hat he has and follow Christ, if ne

A holy man is one who in his whole course | ed Wormwood, like a great blazing torch, pro- every month, at one dollar per annum, in ad- two hundred dollars. The present price vance. To increase its circulation, the followjected upon a third of the rivers, and upon the the fountains, turning the waters into wormwood; ing proposal is made: - ANY INDIVIDUAL OB. i.e. making them bitter and poisonous so that men TAINING TWELVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS, AND FORdied from drinking .- This symbol taken from WARDING THE MONEY, WILL RECEIVE THE SITTE COPY GRATIS. Thus every minister in the physical world, our author thinks, must find

its counterpart in the civil; and makes the na. tions and tribes embraced in the Roman world charge, or a church may secure it for him. answer to the rivers and fountains; thus agreeing in general with all commentators that people are symbolized by waters. And the Scythian hordes under Attila shot like a meteor over the western skirts of the empire, and were absorbed among the German tribes and lost to the historic view, as the Gauls, Visigoths and Alans

rose into new distinction. This he makes the counterpart of the symbol.

The Fourth Trumpet. v. 12. "The third part of the sun was smitten, and the third part of the moon, and the third part of the stars &c." By the sun, moon, and stars which preside over the land and sea, and impart to them light and heat he denotes rulers who appoint laws to the people and exert a chief influence over them;

and understands as a counterpart to the smiting of the sun, moon, and stars, a violent extinction of political organizations of several orders; the third part expressing the proportion of their power and influence, which were to be overthrown to the whole; and he thinks the catastrophe referred to was the subversion of the western imperial government in 476; and the substitution of the new rule of the Heruli. The two thirds of the sun, moon and stars, that still shone were the corresponding governments of the eastern empire which retained their strength and splendor for nearly a thousand years afterwards.

The anget flying in mid-heaven. v. 13. This ingel, he supposes, symbolizes a class of men, who, after the fall of the western empire, predicted or rather apprehended a similar or worse ate to the eastern; and loudly expressed their fears, proclaiming the coming, and ultimately the overthrow, of anti-Christ. The writers and prators of that age, the 6th century, mingled their alarms with almost all they wrote or said. of which many examples are given.

CHAP. IX. 1-12. The Fifth Trumpet.

upwards. to peculiar domestic afflictions, broththe

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South may easily obtain his Journal free of As we have commenced the fourth volume and desire to ascertain at once the number it will be necessary to issue, our brethren generally are earnestly requested to make immediate effort, and let us hear the result. Money, with the names of subscribers, may be sent by mail.

H. K. ELLYSON.

Richmond, Va. All the pastors of the Baptist churches in the South are authorized agents of the Journal to secure subscribers and remit moneys.

## RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Doings in Rome .- A professor has been appointed to the chair of Italian Literature, who has been some time in England, abjured the errors of the Roman Catholic Faith, and avowed himself a Protestant. Another, professor Bicci, preaches at the Cathedral now in Lent, and is said to explain the Gospel in a Protestant sense.

JEWS IN AUSTRALIA. A Jewish congregation has just been constructed in Adelaide, about thirty in number. It is in contemplation to commence the synagogue without delay, and the articles necessary for, conducting the religious ceremonies have all arrived from Sydney. Those of the Jewish persuasion

in this colony are not only highly respectable as a body, but are now become numerous, and there is very little doubt, from their apparent zeal, that the projected synagogue will be worthy of that veneration in which they held their ancient laith .- Adeluide Times.

WAR AND THE GOSPEL. The Christian nations of Europe and America expend

extraction in the "free States," are n more liable to sickness or premature death of a Testament varies from a sixpence than the whites of their rank and condi-

tion in society ; but that the striking mor-RETIREMENT OF BROTHER DILLE. Owing tality so manifest among the free people of color, is in every community and secer Dille has deemed it best to retire from tion of the country invariably confined the Putawatomie station, and the serto the Mulattoes. vice of the Board, We regret thus early WOMEN IN THE ARMY FIGHTING. The to part with one who was so desirous to late German papers say that Hungarian labor for the good of the poor Indian, but

ladies are fighting with the same enthusiasm for freedom as their countrymen .---Among one hundred and forty Hungarian captives taken by General Simonish, and help us. there were nineteen Hungarian ladies,

with muskets in their hands, and dressed in military uniform. A countess of the highest rank has raised a regiment at her own expense, and her sister is the commander of this regiment.

PROTESTANT CHURCH AT JERUSALEM. On Sunday, January 21, the house of worship REVIVAL IN KALAMAZOO. MICH .--- An exerected by the members of the church of tensive revival has taken place in Kala-England, at Jerusalem, was consecrated mazoo, Michigan. As a result, more by Bishop Alexander. The Syrian bishthan 100 members have been added to the Baptist Methodist, Congregational, op and some priests, together with some Greek Catholic priests were present. and Presbyterian churches in that place.

DEATH IN THE BALLROOM. Mary Rice, DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES. Religious services were held on Monday morning, aged26, while dancing the Drum Polka in'a ballroomrecently in Dean-street, London, on board bark Ionia, at Commercial wharf, at the departure of Rev. G. W. teel into the arms of her partner, and al-Coan and wife, and Rev. E. Breath and most instantly expired ! wife, who-go out as Missionaries to Smy-

LAST OF THE BRITISH GENERALS .- General Sir George Nugent recently died in England, aged 92. He was in many of

the revolutionary battles in this country, MISSIONARY TO MINNESOTA TERRITORY. and was the last surviving officer who Rev. J. P. Parsons who has labored with fought against the Americans in the war success in Northern Illinois and Western Wisconsin, has been appointed by the of independence.

> A most remarkable case of longevity, in Cold, rigid New England, is that 'ol John Gilley, of Augusta. Me., who died

a few years since, at the venerable age Rev. Alexander Campbell, the leader of a sect very numerons in Kentucky and of 124. He married at the age of 80, a other Western States, known as Camp- girl of 18 years old, by whom he had ten bellites, has written a powerful letter in children, the youngest of whom at his death, was more than 100 years younger Jno. J. Goodson, than his father. He was of Irish origin, B. F. Beling, BOARD OF MISS. BAFT. CONVENTION The but a native borne citizen of Maine .---next meeting of the Board of the Mississippi, Baptist State Convention, will be Singing .-- The Germans are seldom held at Mt. Albon. Warren co., Miss., on afflicted with consumption; nor have Saturday before the fifth Sunday in Juknown, says Dr. Rush, but one instance instance of splitting blood among them .-This I telieve, is in part occasioned by PASTORAL SETTLEMENT. We are inform the strength their lungs acquire by exed that Rev. W. C. Crane has accepted : ercise in vocal music, which constitutes permanent call to the pastoral care of an essential part of their education,-the church in Yazzoo City, Miss. He The music master of our academy has has also undertaken the change of "Yafornished me with an observation still zoo Classical Hall." He will supermore in favor of this opinion. He invise the Vicksburg church until the apformed me that he had known several proaching fall. instances of persons who were strongly disposed to consumption, who were re stored to health by the exercise of their lungs in singing.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustee of Howard College will be held on Wednesday the 25th of July. It is very desirable that there should be a full attendance, as important business will engage their attention.

NOTICE.

WM. HORNBUCKLE, Sec'ry.

#### PROTRACTED MEETING.

There will be a protracted meeting held at Cahawba Valley Church, commencing on Satorday before the first Lord's day in October next. Ministering brethren are especially and earnestly requested to attend. Brethren come over . . N. HAGGARD.

## PROTRACTED MEETING.

There will be a protracted meeting, held with the Baptist church. at Fellowship, Perry county, 25 miles East of Marion, commencing Saturday before the 3d Sabbath in August next. Brethren generally, and Ministers especially are invited to attend." By order of the church.

J. SANSING, Pastor

#### June, 1849.

#### PROTRACTED MEETING.

There will be a Protracted meeting at H psi. bah Church, Perry county, 16 miles East of Marion, commencing Saturday before the 4.h Sabbath in August next. Brethren general. and Ministers especially, are invited to attend. J. SANSING, Pastor.

#### June, 1849.

# PROTRACTED MEETING.

A protracted meeting will be held at Concord Church in Dallas county, Ala., commencing on Friday before the 4th Lord's day in August next. Ministering brethren are cordially invited to attend. We need their aid very much. We also invite all our brethren and friends, who can find it convenient to do so, to be with us.

#### J. REEVES.

# RECEIPT LIST.

Receipts for the	Alabama	Beptist	Advocate.	
NAMES.	+1,5,-1		Am't. Vol.	Ne
W. B. Harralson,	A State		\$2 00 1	58
Thomas Ringgold,	1 2 2 1 4	12 (R)	3 00 1	58

# we trust that the event will be overralled for good. Ind. Advocate. APPOINTMENT OF MISSIONARIES, Rev. B. M. Sanders and wife, of Missouri, have

been appointed by the Board as Missionaries to the Putawatomie station, to supply the place made vacant by the retirement of brother Dllie. Brother Sanders is expected to enter at once upon the duties of the mission.-IB.

rna, under the patronage of the American

American Baptist Home Mission Society,

a missionary at St. Paul's in Minnesota

Board.

Territory.

There is, indeed, frequently a great falling off fier a season of this kind, and men in the heat of a revival, often begin what they do not sarry Still a powerful example has been set. through. the crust work of evil habits, harliened, smoothed and polished, has been broken up, and a high moral truth and principle established in many a heart; errors have been eradicated, and on the whole, society is greatly Christianized, so that at least the truly pions man can pursue his course of piety henceforth unchecked, and the inconsistency and vaccillation of iniquity makes it drop its eye when faced by manly piety.

The progress of evil, especially amongst mem bers of the Church is silent, slow and steatlhy. Men drop into careless, lazy, corrupt habits in regard to religion only by degrees. They sleep on the enchanted ground, and therefore do we need revivals of religion to disenchant them to wake them up, to make" religion to be felt supreme in all the courses of life. What ever does that, does proportionable good. Of that such a princible could be universally felt and acknowledged, that in business, in education in social intercourse; in everything, the suprem, acy of religion could be fully carried out. Til then God grant that revivals may never cease from our midst but like holy tides of gracious influence kept returning and returning and swelling & rising higher till the whole earth is tall of the glory of the Lord as the waters cover the deep.

#### REVIEW OF LORD'S EXPOSITION OF THE APOCALYPSE (Continued.)

CHAP. VIII. 6. 7 .- The First Trumpet.-Mr. Lord understands a violent storm with continued blazings of lightning and bloody hailas'the symbol; and the Roman Empire as the symbol of the earth. And then asks: 'W hat must be the characteristics of that which it denotes? Must it not be a mighty and destructive agent or combination of agents, descending upon the apocalyptic earth from without? "Finding nothing analagous in the religious world; and as there is no counterpart to the physical world but the intelligentcivil and religious-and as no combination of religionists, mentioned in history can answer as its counterpart, it must be civil commotion. Accordingly he supposes the Gothic hordes who such devastation with fire and sword brought. Roman Empire in the close of the into the fourth and beginning of the fifth century, as forming a most exact and conspicuous coincidence with all the characteristics of the symbol. The Goths, Sarmatians, Quadi, 000 Baptists, and not more than 150 copies of compend of divine truth is now in actual Alaus Jiuns, Vandals, and Marcomanni, plundered and devastated Scythia, Epirus, Dalmachurches in the State, and should there be an average of five subscribers to each church 2,500 tia, and Pannonias. Between Constantinople and the Alps, along the Danube and the Rhine, Roman blood flowed like rivers for more than twenty years. Humanity was outraged-matrons and consecrated, bishops and presbyters, age and infancy, were a like to those barbarians. CHAP. VIII. 8. 9 .- The Second Trumpet. -"This symbol is a volcanic mountain, thrown up from its ancient station at a vast distance by publishers notice. an explosion of the flaming elements at its base precipitated into the Mediterranean Sea." The sea symbolizes the people of the Roman Empire. and the burning mountain some mighty intelligent agent, or combination of agents, which he supposes to mean the Vandals and Genseric, who wasted and subdued a great part of France, Spain and Northern Africa, Sicily, Italy, Illyria, Peloponesia, &c. Mr. Lord discards all other interpretations of this symbol because he can see no analogy, which, the reader will remember, is the law by which our author explains all prophetic symbols.

The star, or meteor, indicates the leader of a host represented by the locusts. "As the locusts had life, they were, by the laws of symbolization, representatives of intelligent beings." . . . . "and by their shape is intimated a usurping, crafty, sensual, voracious and unpitying nature.". . This is also indicated by their vast numbers, and the great power they were to exercise as conquerors."-Those who have the seal of God on their foreheads are his true people; consequently those who have not the seal of God are postates and idelators.

"What warrior" host then," says the author, uniting in itself these familiar and terrible characteristics, appeared on the earth next after the fall of the western: empire and tortured through a long period an apostate church. An exact and conspicuous correspondence is presented by the Saracens. Mahomet and his small hand of associates fled from Mecca to Medina like a meteor that falls from the region where it is generated to the earth. He there received liberty to unfold and propagate his doctrines, and soon diffused them through Arabia; and they were a smoke from the abyss instead of an effulgence from the sun. He generated by his corrupt doctrines in his followers that locust disposition by which they were prompted to go forth from their native seat to other lands, gave them their scorpion power, enjoined it as their office to torture idula. tors and rendered them in that respect different from those who formed the train of the meteor. whose aim was to sustain as a teacher merely not like his scorpion hordes, to conquir other lands, torture apostates, and extend his sway as

a king. . . . Their crowns, their faces, their hair. their teeth, their breastplates, were symbolic of their dispositions, or the characteristics of their agency, rather than descriptive of their persons, and denoted traits by which the Saracens were most conspicuously marked, a daring pretence to right, cunning effeminateness, voracity, and insensibility to the miseries of their victims. They fulfilled their office as torturers on the eastern Roman Empire chiefly." H. L.

# WHO WILL DO IT?

The Boards of missions offer an inducemen to brethren to make efforts for a wide circulation of the Missionary Journal. Any one obtaining five new subscribers, and remitting the money to the Publisher, secures a copy for himself without charge. For each five new subscribers he secures a gratuitous copy. By this means he can obtain copies for the poor members of his church. WHO WILL DO IT? In Alabama there are 40,the Journal!! There are more than 500

every year in preparations for war, £200, 000,000. This amount when compared with "the most comprehensive form of Christian charity," stands thus ; For preparations for war, per day, £540,000; for preaching the Gospel of peace to the heathen, £1640 : or, to make the comparison more distinct, one pound sterling for

preparations for war between Christian nations, against one half-penny for evangelizing the Pagan world, and bringing myriads of benighted idolaters to bow to the sceptre of the Prince ! Or, million's for Mars, and miles for the Messiah.

A Washington letter in the N. Y. Jour nal of Commerce quotes the following prediction, the original of which, in Latin, is copied from a book in the library of the Augustinia Convent, at Rome, published in 1675.

"Before the middle of the XIX. century, seditions will be excited every where in Europe, Republics will arise, Kings will be put to death, together with the nobility and ecclesiastics, and the religious will desert their convents. Famine, pestilence and earthquake will spread desolation over many cities. Rome will lose her sceptre by the invasion of false philosophers-the Pope will be made a captive by his own people, and the Church of God will be placed under tribute, divested of its temporal possessions. In a short time there will be no Pope. A prince from the north will overrun Europe with a great army, destroy the republics, and exterminate all rebels. His sword, wielded by God, will vigorously defend the Church of Christ, uphold the orthodox faith, and subdue the Mahomedan power. A new pastor, the final one will come by a heavenly sign from the shore, in simplicity of heart and in the doctrine of Christ, and peace will be restored to the world."

THE CATECHISM TRAVELLING. The Puritan recorder states, that within a few years more than a million copies of the Westminister Shorter Catechism have been printed and sold in this country alone, and that beyond all doubt, a vastly greater number of this invaluable

ever before.

favor of emancipation in Kentucky.

SECULAR INTELLIGENCE. Foreign News .- The Steamship Hiber nia bas arrived, bringing later intelli gence frem Europe. The following is the most important,

Cotton, so far as we can gather from the accounts, has not risen in Europe .-Still, on receipt of the news, it has advanced 1-2 of a cent in New York.

An insurrection was commenced in Paris, by about twenty-five thousand men headed by E. Arago. It was put down, but more disturbances are looked for. E Arago, Lediu Rollin and others, have been arrested. The French army has commenced its attack on Kome has taken several important ports, but has fail ed as yet to enter the city. The Romans are manfully resisting.

The British government has repu diated all cognisance or sanction of the proceedings of the French in their treatment of the Romans.

Hostilities are carried on in the south between the Hungarians, and the Austrians, assisted by the Prussians.

The King of Prussia has left Berlin to command the Army of the Rhine, Baden, Wertemburg, and Baravia.

The cholera has broken out afresh in England, and is making frightful havoc in Paris. It is raging in Silesia, Vienna, and Pressburg, and at Alexandria, and Cairo. in Egypt.

find the following statesments in the Boss

ton Medical and Surgical Journal. They use for the instruction of the young, than JUNE 8, 1849. are given on high authority-may be contirmed by observation, and need no PRESEVTERIAN MISSION .- The Presbytecomment. The writer asserts ; 1st. That the long vity of the pure Africans is greater than that of the inhabitants of any portion of the globe, 2d. The Mulattoes, i. e. those born of parents one being African and the other Caucasian or white, are decidedly the shortest lived of any class of the human

BAPTIST CAMP MEETING.

A camp meeting will be held at Weogutka Camp Ground, Coosa Co., commencing Friday before the first Sabbath in September. An affectionate invitation to attend, is extended to all persons-especially ministers of the gospel.

A CARD.

W. M. L.

The publication of the ALABAMA BAPTIST has ing been discontinued, it becomes highly necessary that the indebtedness of the Office should be immediately settled up. Accounts have been sent to all those in arrears, and it is hoped and earnestly requested that each one will liquidate the amount of his dues without delay. . The money is greatly needed. Should an error be detected in any one's account, we shall take pleasure in rectifying it. Please forward by mail to the undersigned, to whom all letters relating to the late Alabama Baptist should be addressed.

#### J. J. BRADFORD. MARION, ALA., May 16, 1849.

# JUDSON EXAMINATION.

THE Annual Examination of the JUDSON FEMALE Institute will commence on Monday, the 30th day of July, and close on Thursday, the 2nd day of August.

There will be Concerts or Music on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights-on the last night, of Sacred Music, in connection with the Exercises of the GRADUATING CLASS and the Conferring of Diplomas.

The friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

M. P. JEWETT.

12 5 00-12 J. W. Rogers, 3 00 52 52 23 Rev. J. Haggard, 3 00 Alex. Varner. David Richardson 00 3 00 52 Lewis Pyles, P. P. Halbert. 3 00 52 5 00 Bofort Bramlitt, 20 3 00 2 Jacob Parker,

# E.F. KING HOUSE,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform visit-Lors that the above establishment is now open for the reception of company, where hc will be happy to see his friends and the travelling public general-

The building is a four story bri k-new, and has been handsomely furnished, which will enable him to offer accomodations, unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the Southern country.-His table will be liberally supplied-his servants polite and attentive, and every attetion will be given to the comfort of his guests.

The STABLES, have been leased to Mr. JOHN MULLIKIN, favorably known throughout the State as a superior manager of horses, with whom the horses of his guests will be kept.

IF PRICES in accordance with the times. L. UPSON, Proprietor,

Marion Ata, May 10, 1849.

#### MARION HOTEL の泉江田の AND STAGE OFFICE.

AFTER returning our sincere thanks to our tronage bestowed on us during the past year, we again invite them to give us a call. We have been so long engaged in the Marion Hotel, and have been favored with the patronage of so many of those who visit Marion, that we deem it unnecessary to say what will be the future character of our house. One thing we will promisethat so long as we keep it, the Table and the general ecomodations, shall not be inferior to those of any Hotel in Marion

To FAMILIES we would say, that we have sayeral rooms of a superior order, which shall always be at your service when requested.

The Marion Hotel is pleasantly and centrally situated, between our schools, convenient to them. the Court Honse, and the business part of the town, yet sufficiently retired to be in a great measure free from the noise and confusion incident to more public locations.

Attached to the Marion Hetel, is, a large Stable and Carriage House, managed by an experienced Ostler, who is provided with every thing necessary ry to the proper care of horses placed in h charge.

Our CHARGES, as heretofore, shall be moderate J. F. & W. COCKE, Proprietors Marion, July 5. 1849.

IT N. B. Temperance House.

WANTED.

20

A Situation as Principal of an Academy or lect Classical School by a Teacher, wh a native of the South and has been engaged in the business six or eight years. He has hud the advantages of a Literary Course at one of our best Northern Colleges, and can furnish ample testimonials as to character, and capacity. Any communication addressed to the Editor of the Alabama Baptist Advocate, Marion Alas will receive early attention.

copies could be secured: and cannot an agent rian. (Oid School.) says ; The contribube found in each church who will obtain five tions of the churches, to the Presbyterian subscribers? Who will do it? In large church-Board of Foreign Missions, have increases the population might be divided into districts, ed from \$62, 556 in 1841, to \$88,805 in and some member in each, act as agent. Who 1846. or more than 11 per ct. lu five will do it? Might not some of our sisters enyears. It is gratifying also to know that gage in it?-Who will do it?-Please read the this is a natural increase, no special a R. HOLMAN. THE FOURTH VOLUME gents having been employed. OF THE MISSIONARY JOURNAL HAS JUST COMMENCED, And now is the time for new subscribers to begin. and for old subscribers to remit \$1 by mail for the new volume.

The Southern Baptist Missionary Journal is devoted to the interests of the Foreign and Domestic Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention. It is therefore worthy of the patronage of Southern Baptists. Will iney not sustain ut. forty pounds starling at present, or about i The Journal is published in pamphlet form, on The Third Trumpet. 10, 11 vs. A stor call- good type, with not less than twenty-four pages

race. 3d. That Mulattoes are no more liable PRICE OF A TESTAMENT. The Bible was to die under the age of 25, than the whites translated into English by Wickliffe, aor blacks but from 25 to 40, their deaths bout the year 1388. Before the invention are as 10 to 1 of either of the whites or of printing, transcripts were obtained blacks between those ages-from 40 to with much difficulty, and copies were so rare, that in 1429 the price of 55 to 60, 100 to 1. 4th. That the mortality of the free one of Wickliffe's Testaments was not less than four marks and forty pence, or people of color, in the United States, i two pounds sixteen shillings and eight more than 100 per cent greater than that pence, a sum equivalent to more than of the slaves.

stb. That those of unmixed African

HOWARD COLLEGE.

The annual examination of the students Howard College will commence on Monday the 23rd of July, and continue three days. On Wednesday night the Literary Societies will be addressed by J. W. TAYLOR, Esq., of

Eutaw. The exercises of the graduating class will be held on Thursday morning. The Preparatory Department will be examined on Friday the 20th.

S. S. SHERMAN, President. Marion, June 25th, 1849.

> REV. PLATT STOUT. State 15 States

Is the duly appointed agent of the Southern Baptist Publication Society for Alabama .-Those who may be disposed to aid in the objects of the society can do so through Bro. Stout whose praise is already extensive in their A. M. Pornostres churches (Car.) Mares (SD. ). (S.

A-100 - 10

DAGUERREOTYPE, ART IMPROVED. Perfect likeness taken from 4 to 10 seconds. BY W. BARNES. From Mobile,

MR. BARNES respectfully informs the citizone of Marion and Vicinity, that he has furnish ed a room over Fiquet's store, where he will stay a few days for the purpose of giving those wish-ing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends an opportunity of obtaining them. He warrants satisfactory Likenesses of chil-dren or adults as he has the stest improvement

in the art?

In the art: He furnishes Morocco cases ; plain or gilt Rose-wood or Black-walnut Frames, Memories Leaf-lets, Fine gold Lockets, Breatpins, Bracelets Cc. of the finest quality, which he will furnish on rose sonable terms. Ladies and gentlemen are solicited to call and

examine specimens. N. B. We can operate equally as well in cloudy as in plousant weather, W. BARNE

Marton, July 11th 1849 tall and a start

# Niche for the Poets,

#### THE GAMBLER'S WIFE.

DARK is the night ! How dark ! No light ! No fire! Cold, on the hearth the last faint sparks , expire ; Shivering; she watches, by the cradle side, For him who pledged her love last year a bride !

"Hark! "Tis his footstep! No! 'Tis past-'tis gone !

Tick-tick ! "How wearily the time crawls on ! Why should he leave me thus? He once was kind.

And I believed 'twould last! How mad-how blind !

"Rest thet, my babe--rest on ! Tis hunger's cry Sleep, for there is no food ! The fount is dry ! Famine and cold their w earying work have done; My heart must break ! and thou-the clock strikes ene !

"Hush ' 'tis the dice-box ! Yes! he's there-he's there-

For this-for this he leaves me to despair ! Leaves love-leaves truth--his wife--his child ! For what ?

The wanton's smile, the villain, and the sot !

"Yet, I'll not curse him-no, 'tis all in vain : "Tis long to wait ; but sure he'll come age in ! And I could starve, and bless him ! but for you, My child-his child ! O fiend ! The clock strikes twe.

"Hark ! how the signboard creaks-the blast howls

Mean-moan! a dirge swells through the cloudy sky!

Hark !' tis his knock ! fuol He comes-he comes once more !

'Tis but the la trice flaps-our hope is o'er !

"Can he desert us thus ? He knows I stay Night after night, in loneliness, to pray For his return ; and yet he sees no tear ! No ; no ! It cannot be ! He will be here !

"Nestle more closely, dea: on", to my heart ! Thou'rt cold ! Thou'rt freeizug ! But we will not part!

Husband, I die ! Father-it is not he ! O God, protect my child! The clock strikes three.

They're gone-they're gone! The glimmering stark hath fi d

The wife and child are numbered with the dead On the cold hearth, outstretched in solemn rest, The babe lay frozen on its mother's breast ! The gambler came at last; but all was o'er: Dread silence reigned around ! The clock struck four.

# Douths' Department.

A WELCH MARRIAGE AND WEDDING. PRIESTLY INTEMPERANCE'

isfy myself whether such persecution was legal. The ecclesiastical courts decided

against me, and I had to pay ruinous fines, But the suit was carried up to a higher tribunal, and it was at length decided that the priest had no right to make christening a pre-requisite to marriage But my entire property is gone, and my wife and children have actually suffered this winter from nakedness and hunger." The marriage ceremony is performed in the chancel. The priest, in his surplice, stands within the railing, and the clerk close behind him, to say the "Amen," When the ceremony has proceeded some bridegroom lays it down on the book be-fore the minister, along with a handful of silver. The priest puts the lion's share in his own pocket, gives a piece to the clerk, and the remainder to the bride .---As soon as the parties and a few witnesses have recorded their names in the parish book, a rush is made by the men for the bride, and by the women for the bridegroom, in order to carry them out in their arms from the church. When laid down, they look like chickens in the rain .--Their cloths are disarranged, and sometimes sadly torn. Yet they must take it

all in good part, and present every one, who happened to have had a hold of them. with a piece of ribbon, which is worn in some conspicuous place for the rest of the day.

One bridegroom I knew, who, when he found himself at liberty, and 'outside of the church, exclaimed with heartfelt relief, "I'he worst is now over." If he was not quite of another mind before midnight, it was because he had no wedding. From the church the procession moves to the place appointed to hold the marriage feast. If the young people are much respected, or have influential connections, the gathering at the house will be immense. All the rooms in the house, and neighboring houses, too, if there are any within convenniet distance, are crowded. All sorts of people assemble-clergymen and grave deacons, as well as shameless profligates. Weeks have, been spent in preparing for this day. But how can seven Maps. 12mo . . cloth Price 75 cts. people, it will be asked, in ordinary cir-

#### BAKER, WILLIAMS & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 3, Commerce Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

ROBERT A. BAKER, Summerfield Dallas Co. PRICE WILLIAMS, Livingston, Sumter Co. LEVI W. LAWLER, Mardisville, Talladega Co. Nov. 10, 1848.

#### CUSSETA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 25th inst. To parents an opportunity is now afforded, of giving their daughters a thorough practical Education; one that will fit them for the varied duties of life. By an unweared devotion to the interests of his pube outnumbered by any similar institution in the country.

The system of instruction pursued, will, as far as practicable, be by means of lectures, in connection with suitable text books. The Holy Scriptures will be used in all the classes.

The ornamental branches, will be taught by persons skillful in a high degree, in respective departments. The musical department will possess universal advantages, being under the care of Mrs. J. E. Ladd, who has taught, with great success, for some years in Richmond, Va., and who is distinguished also for the beauty of her Musical Comp sitions, some of the most popular pieces in the country having eminated from her pen.

The pupils of this school will be subjected to a strict but kindly discipline, with reference to manners, morals and health, such as will conduce to make them accomplished Southern Ladies. The salubrity of the location its contiguity to the Rail Road, and the high tone of moral feeling in the neighborhood, give this school decided advanta-

Board can be had with the Principal, or in good tamilies in the place at \$8 per month, washing in-

cluded For farther particulars address the Principal. J. W. WILLIAMS, Cusseta Chambers County, Ala. Refer to Rev. A, W. Chambliss, Marion, Ala. W. B. Jones, Auburn; 20-4t July 4, 1849.

#### JUST PUBLISHED,

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONS, in Asia, Africa, Europe and North America, from from their earliest commencement to the present time. Prepared under the direction of the American Baptist Missionary Union. By Wm. Gammell, A. M. Professor in Brown University. With SACRED RHETORIC; or Composition and

AFEW COPIES LEFT OF "THE GOOD MINISTER OF LESUS CHRIST" and "GOD'S PRESENCE IN HIS SANCTUARY,"

BY WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D. These two are the only sermons by Dr. Williams now in print. Also the "PROSPERITY OF A CHURCH" by DANIEL SHARP, D. D. PRICE, 12 1-2 cents, each, or 25 cents for the three, which may be remitted by mail at the halfounce rate of postage.

11

L. COLBY, & Co., 122 Nassau st., New York. MAY. 19, 1848.

#### HISTORY OF THE BAPTISTS.

THIS GREAT WORK by the REV. DAVID BEN-EDICT, FIVE EDITIONS of which have been called for in a few months, ought to be in every Baptist family in the United States.

In consequence of repeated applications from distant parts of the county for this work, which could not be supplied in its bound form, the pub-lisher has concluded to issue an edition in neat paper binding. It can thus be forwarded by mail at an expense for postage of only about 50 cents to any part of the Union.

This work is a roval octave of nearly 1000 pages, and contains, besides a splendid steel engraving of the Author, another of Roger Williams, the great apostle of religious liberty in this country, and a fine wood engraving of a scene in a German Pri-

\$3 re	mitte	d by mai	l. procu	res a s	ingle c	opy.	1
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\$10	66	44	66	C	five	64	
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mencing, " Though troubles assail and dangers affright."

One great motive in the present work was to re-store, for the use of the Editor's own congregation and such others as desire them, the above, and a number of similar d votional and familiar "Sacred Songs," omitted in some recent Conference hymn books.

Another principal object with the compiler was to promote that *familiarity* and *ease* which he thinks should ever pervade these meetings. If formality and stateliness is out of place any where, it is certainly so in the Conference room and in the Social circle. To aid in accomplishing this desirable re-sult, he has embodied in the present collection a considerable number of volentery stanzas, adapted to the Conference and revival meeting, and intended to be sung in the intervals of prayer or exhortation, without the formality of annoucement.

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should be a book for the pocket, and the publisher has endeavored to combine-with what success the reader must judge-a neat exterior, and conveni-ent pocket size, with a fair and readable type, that

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

are very different things. There may be barley have been converted into ale, and a marriage without a wedding. The of flour into cake. Tipplers, under vawedding occasionally takes place some rious pretences, have been visiting the considerable time after the marriage, and houuse for some two or three weeks, in the same couple, if they belong to two order to taste of the good things. One distant neighborhoods, may have two great purpose of a wedding is to sell ale weddings. But these variations do not and cake. The men form inemselves into affect the manner and object of these companies, and invite the ladies to sit wedding fes ivities. I shall, therefore, with them. The ale flows like rivers all confine myself to the ordinary custom. the afternoon and evening. The cakes,

When a marriage has been determined, in form and size resembling crackers, fly and a day fixed upon, the parties employ a as thick as snow-flakes. These the woprofessional man, called ""Gwahoddwr," men put into their bags, and from the to go through all the region and invite number each one receives, they infer the people to the wedding. This impor- what the beaux think of their beauty tant personage marches forth with a stout and worth. The women do not drink, oak stick in his hand, and a bag slung on for it would be as much out of character his shoulders. When he is seen ap for them on that day, to look flushed and proaching, all the women and children to stagger, as it would be for the men to flock to the door. He removes his hat | walk straight. But how they can endure and makes a reverential bow. Then for hours the effluvia of the ale, and the leaning forward on his long staff, he de- dense clouds of tobacco smoke, without livers his message, or rather, half sings it, making them sick, is more than I can in rhyme. The song is a very exaggerated tell. The ale that is first drawn is exdescription of the good cheer they will ceedingly intoxicating. A person unacenjoy on the day appointed, if they will be customed to drinking is speedily overso kind as to honor the young people powered, But late in the evening, and with their presence. He looks as sober toward midnight, if the company is not as the grave, while his audience are in a broken up sooner, a person's skin will be roar of laughter. When he has done, he in far more danger than his brain. receives a quantity of meal for his song, There is an incalculable amount of sin 12mo, cloth and away he bastens to the next house, committed on the day, All hell is let to repeat the same ceremonies.

and the friends of the bridegroom and of Good and evil exchange places-drunkthe bride resort early to their respective enness becomes a virtue, and temperance abodes. Between eight and nine o'clock, a sin. Saint and sinners commit the the bridegroom's party, some on horse- same enormities-the one from a sense back and some on foot, go to the brde's of duty, and the other from a love for the case. The march is a route, the horses sin. The newly married people, with and men making the best of their way at their assistants, go from company to comthe top of their speed. Soon after they pany, and present them their heartfelt of Christian Doctrine. That portion of the work have all arrived, both parties. now unit- thanks for making themselves beastly ed, move in a regular procession to the for their benefit. parish church. Funeral and wedding processions must always go by the same road to the parish church, let it be ever so round about or so muddy; for should they, on any consideration, go by any other way, that way, it is said, will become Lr.ught up by two gentlemen with writirg thenceforth a public road.

In those days, marriages could be solemnized only in the Episcopal church.-Some zealous priests refused to officiate, ors, and the amount of the sums presentif the young people were heathens, i. e., ed. These sums are called "Pwythou." had never been regenerated by sprinkling They are not given, but loaned. without and received the sign on their foreheads. interest, to be paid back at their own Therefore, if the young people were utterly destitute of religious principle, or ject of this custom, as well as of the eat- sheep, could be coaxed or terrified. they were ing and drinking, is to give the young first led to the font, to be made the "childom of heaven," before they exchanged them much, and wages are so low, that cloth. their vows before the altar.

South Wales, the vicar, Rev. Mr. Row- commendable. But it was doing a vast lands, knowing that the lady, being the amount of evil, in order to accomplish daughter of a Baptist deacon, who lived little good . As they used to be celebratin the parish, had never been christened, ed, their effect was learfully demoraliz-refused to marry her unless she should ing. They exerted a most baleful influsubmit to the ordinance of the church .- eace on the churches. Ministers and Her father addressed the priest, and said | members could not become spectators of that the law did not require what he such Bacchanalian orgies without deinsisted upon. The rector hade him in- grading their profession; much less stantly hold his tongue, and mmediately | could they step out before the world and brought a suit against him for profaning kiss the right haud of his hellish majesty the holy place with his unconsecrated though for such a good end, without dolips. Though after many trials, judg- ing incalculable injury to the cause of ment was given against the priest, yet Christ. Yet evangelical churches acted not before the deacon, who was a very as though they thought that their minisich man, had been stripped of every ter was as much in the path of duty when cent. Nineteen years ago last January, be talked?thick, and their members when Landysil. He was there begging. The they labored in any other way to prom-tears flowed down over his manly face ote the public good.-Watchman and as he told his story. You might know Reflector. that he was not a beggar by profession. "When the lawsuit began." said be," 1 owned two extensive farms, and they were of Every Description fully stocked. I might have made my STEATLY INCOUNTED peace with the parson without costing me much. But I was determined to sat-

A marriage and a wedding in Wales erything they want. Vast quantities of

locse to enjoy a holiday. The laws of At length the important day arrives, God, by one consent, are suspended .--

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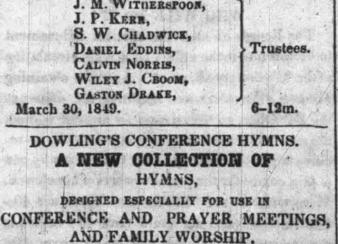
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