

ing business with those who are upon
vel with us, or where it is more to be
ed, towards those who are in our
ed. And do not these points open to
field of inquiry, how far we are con-
in them? There may not be what
actly speaking, can be called an act
which is scandalously bad; yet the
ness of our imaginations, the heat of
tempers, the stream of our affections,
all, or any of them, be wrong, and
be requiring at the peril of our salva-
stronger control, a better direction.
ley's Sermons.

Alabama Baptist Advocate.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1849.

TERMS.

Terms of the Alabama Baptist Advocate
forth stand as follows: A single sub-
\$3.00, in advance. Any present subscri-
warding an additional new name, and pay-
\$3.00, in advance, shall have two copies for
self. Any two new subscribers, paying
in like manner, shall have two copies for
self.

BEAR IT IN MIND

At we are not responsible for the opinions
ements of any of our correspondents.

A large amount of our Editorial matter
about the present week.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Receipts from the 27 June to date,

Little River Church, Ky. by J. M. Cheany,	\$13 00
South Union Church, Ky. by J. M. Cheany,	5 00
Collection in Charleston, by J. H. DeVotie,	10 50
Huntsville, Montgomery, and Fantharp Churches, Texas, by Rev. ———,	100 00
Morland Union Baptist Ass'n, Rev. Wm. Dopey, (on note)	50 00
Rev. J. C. Keeney, agent, Miss. " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
H. Talbert,	605 20
Jas. Wilborn on subscription,	5 00

FOR THE JOURNAL.

O. L. Shivers,	1 00
David Gordan,	1 00
James Gordan,	1 00
J. O. Miller,	1 00
Total,	4 00

WM. HORNBUCKLE, Treasurer.

JUDSON EXAMINATION.

another place, in to-day's paper, will be found
report of the Board of Visitors, appointed to
the annual examination of the Judson In-
stitute, in which our readers will take a special
interest. This institution has probably never
in a more flourishing condition than du-
ring the past scholastic year; and it is further
evident that no examination of its pupils has
afforded a higher degree of general satis-
faction than that which closed on Thursday eve-
ning. The printed Catalogue shows that
the year, there were 145 young ladies in
attendance upon its advantages, and the complete
thorough training indicated by them,
about the entire examination, evidenced a
commendable skill and industry on the
part of their accomplished teachers. As the re-
port of the Board of Visitors has, however, enter-
ed all the necessary details, it would be out
of place for us to do so here; and we dismiss the
subject with an insertion of the Programme of
the closing exercises—merely remarking that
desays of the young ladies were all good—
and of them superior.

PROGRAMME.

1. ANTHEM. I was glad when they said
me. SENIOR VOCAL CLASS.
2. ESSAY. MISSIONS—their claims on wo-
men. Miss PIERRE FULLER HOLMAN, Marion.
3. ESSAY. Dare to be singular. Miss
ELIZABETH HORNBUCKLE, Marion.
4. DUE. Joy flies the peaceful valley.
Miss POLLOCK, MORRISON, and Prof. CHASE.
5. ESSAY. The flight of the Pope. Miss
JOHN AUGUSTA JEWETT, Vermont.
6. ESSAY. Ideas more potent than sceptres.
Miss MARIA LOUISA KIRBY, Perry county.
7. ANTHEM. Praise the Lord, O Jerusa-
lem. SENIOR VOCAL CLASS.
8. ESSAY. Affection not peculiar to the
tongues. Miss EUGENIA LOCKHART, Marion.
9. SENTENCE. O how lovely is Zion,
my school.
10. A POEM. "The Scourge of God." By
Miss EMILY A. WHITTEN, Mississippi.
11. CHANT. From the recesses of a lowly
cave, First Division SENIOR VOCAL CLASS.
12. ESSAY. The Heart of Woman, her
strength and shield. Miss CHARLOTTE E.
WHITFIELD, Demopolis.
13. ANTHEM. All nations whom thou hast
made, THOU SCHOOL.
14. DIPLOMAS CONFERRED.
15. ESSAY. With VALEDICTORY AD-
DRESSES. Pervigil Genius—Miss NA-
DEIRA GORRE, Marion.

PARTING HYMN.

WRITTEN BY MISS E. A. WHITTEN.

How tenderly solemn this moment of sorrow,
And mournful the farewell breathed forth from
each heart.
Sad, sad are our thoughts, when we know ere to-
morrow
For many long years, or forever, we part.
Bedewing our pathway, our warm tears are
flowing,
While prayerfully breathing that last solemn
word;
Oh! here be it spoken from hearts warm and
glowing;
Here, here in the sanctified house of the Lord.

The future now brightly before us is beaming,
And fancy is twining bright garlands of flowers:
Of joys in the distance our young hearts are
dreaming,
And forming sweet visions for life's golden hours.
But oh! of the perils now lying before us,
How little we know of the dangerous way;
In life's varying hour, what'er hovers o'er us,
Kindly, O Father! protect us, we pray.

With Thee ever guiding us, fearless we'll enter,
On life's solemn duties, with soul undimmed;
Our hopes fixed in heaven—our Saviour the
center;
Boldly we'll venture, with Thee for our aid.
And O! when we ended this life's short pro-
portion,
And released from our fetters rise higher and
higher,
With joy we will sing of eternal salvation,
Uniting our voices, with heaven's glad choir.

PRAYER—DOXOLOGY—BENEDICTION.

DIVINE REFRESHING.

Our venerable brother, Rev. Francis Calla-
way, writing us from Chambers county, under
date of July 30th, mentions a gracious refreshing
from the presence of the Lord, at the Antioch
Church, with which his membership is connected.
The meeting continued twelve days, in which
he was assisted by brethren Hunter, Skipper,
Humphries, Morris and Russel, and the fruits of
which was fourteen baptisms. The meeting in-
creased in interest to the last, and many who
left, at the close, with evidently serious concerns
of mind in relation to their future state, it is de-
voutly hoped will yet be able to add their tes-
timony to the pardoning love of God.

MISSION AT SHANGHAI.

Intelligence has been received from the Rev.
J. L. Shuck, missionary at Shanghai, dated
April 9th, of a highly gratifying character. He
says: "In our work at present we are somewhat
encouraged. We have ten preaching services
per week in our mission, three of which are at
an out-station in the interior, where we have a
school of seventeen pupils. Our present chapel
here is within the walls, and we have commen-
ced a second (Gothic) also within the walls.
Congregations large and attentive,—several in-
quirers. We are printing several new works
(tracts) in Chinese. We have unmolested ac-
cess to this whole densely populated region round
about. Pray for us."

THE KARENS.

The Macedonian for July contains news from
the mission stations among the Karens of un-
usual interest. At a recent meeting of thirty-five
native preachers, they voted to look heretofore to
the native churches themselves for their support,
—doing it as a matter of Christian self-denial,
that the Board might spend the more on other
fields of labor. Mr. Abbott communicates this
intelligence. Mr. Binney gives interesting par-
ticulars of the progress of the work around Maul-
main, and Mr. Ingalls writes joyously from Ar-
acan.

MISSIONARIES.

DEATH OF MRS. OSGOOD. The Batavia Times
announces the death of Mrs. Sarah M. Osgood,
wife of Rev. S. M. Osgood, for ten years a mis-
sionary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions
in Burma. She died at Wyoming, Genesee Co.,
in the thirty-fifth year of her age.

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES. In the Zingari,
which arrived on Sunday from Sourabaya, came
passengers, Rev. Wm. Youngblood and wife, of
the Boreno Mission, and their two children;
Mrs. A. J. Caswell, from Siam, and three chil-
dren.

Rev. Ozro French, of the Ahmednuggur Mis-
sion, with his lady and two children, arrived in
New York last week, in the ship Montezuma
from Liverpool.—Mr. French went out in 1839,
and now returns after an absence of ten years for
the improvement of his health.

MISSIONARY TO AFRICA.—The Rev. Mr.
Mackey, of the Presbyterian Church, is about to
embark as a missionary to Africa. We un-
derstand that he is expected to sail in the Libe-
ria Packet from Baltimore, in the course of a
week or two.

EDUCATION OF COLORED MISSIONARIES. A
Mr. W. Cairnes, an elder in Newcastle
Church, Beaver county, Pa., recently gave One
Thousand Dollars, to educate colored men for
missionaries to Africa.—This is the true way to
accomplish good. Colored men are no doubt to
be honored as the principal agents under God,
in evangelizing Africa.

BAPTISMS.

The Christian Journal says four persons were
baptized by the Rev. Charles Tucker, pastor
of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, on Lord's
day last, one of whom had been a Protestant
Episcopal Minister. Two were baptized on the
Lord's day of last month.

Thirty-two have been baptized into the fel-
lowship of the Baptist church in Frattsburg, N.
Y., during the age seventy years. The youngest

was in her twelfth year, the oldest in his eighty-
second.

The Milton, N. C., Chronicle, states that
the Baptist church in that place, is enjoying a
revival. "Forty-two persons professed conver-
sion."

A correspondent of the New York Baptist
Register states, that since last March, 88 mem-
bers have been added to the Baptist church at
Jackson, Mississippi, by baptism—more than
doubling its membership.

The protracted meeting at Lebanon, Tenn.,
noticed on a former occasion, continued forty
days. The result was that 220 persons profes-
sed conversion; 132 of whom have been baptized;
and 14 other candidates have been received for
baptism. During the meeting about 80 Peda-
baptists joined the Baptist church.

ORDINATIONS.

Mr. Lucian P. Stowell, of the Clymer Baptist
Church, Chautauque Co., N. Y., was ordained
to the work of the ministry on the 10th ult.

Mr. Silas Hemingway, of the Owego Baptist
Church, N. Y., was ordained to the gospel min-
istry on the 18th ult.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

The July No. of the New York Chronicle re-
cords the organization of four new churches;
the dedication of three meeting houses; the ordi-
nation of nine ministers; the pastoral change of
twenty-three, and the death of six.

INCREASE AND DECREASE.

In an address before the American Education
Society, whose thirty-third anniversary was held
in Boston, May 28, past, the Rev. Mr. Palmer
called the attention of the churches to the fact,
that the number of persons entering the minis-
try annually is less than the number of
deaths; while at the same time the wants of im-
migrants and of the heathen world are constantly
increasing.

HUDSON RIVER ASSOCIATION.

Consists of sixty-five churches, numbering
thirteen thousand seven hundred and eleven mem-
bers. Four hundred and seventy-five were bap-
tized the past year.

PORTSMOUTH BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

We are indebted to the Religious Herald for
the following items in relation to this large and
influential body of Virginia Baptists. It
numbers 442 churches—membership in 39 of
which 8442. Including the churches from which
no returns were received at their last annual
meeting, the aggregate membership is probably
9000; thus classified according to the returns
received, which do not embrace all the churches
—whites 3029—colored 4992. Petersburg has
three colored churches, and Norfolk, two, mak-
ing five in the association—a larger number
than in any other association in the State.

The additions by baptism were 592. Cum-
berland Street, Norfolk, reported 84; Market
Street, Petersburg, 72; Mill Swamp 49, Ports-
mouth 46, and Tucker's Swamp 41. Increase
518.

During the associational year, four brethren
have been ordained to the work of the ministry.

From the report on Sabbath Schools, we
learn that from seventeen churches reports had
been received—the schools comprised 270 offi-
cers and teachers, and 1525 scholars. Convers-
ions 97.

GEORGIA BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Thanks to the friend whose kindness has placed
in our receipt of the "Minutes of the Twenty-
Eighth Anniversary" of this large, intelligent and
active body of Southern Baptists. It is quite an
important pamphlet of about 50 pages, and con-
tains a considerable amount of highly interesting
matter: but as we gave a somewhat full account
of this meeting at Athens, in our paper of June
15th, we will do no more at present, than submit the
following extract from the "Report on the State of
Religion," which applies with equal force to the
Churches of Alabama as to those of Georgia.

"It is not to be denied, that many things exist
among us, which are to be deplored. A deeper
tone of piety is desirable; a more constant and
uniform progress in spirituality is to be sought
for. It is not enough that members be added to
our churches; they can be the light of the world,
only by walking in the doctrines and command-
ments of the gospel. Our devotion, piety, intelli-
gence in christian things, and liberality in the
Lord's service are to be largely increased, before
we can be and do what we ought to be and do, as
stewards of the Lord.

In accomplishing this result, we take the liberty
of suggesting several things as important auxilia-
ries if not absolutely essential.

1. The ministry should be more exclusively
and entirely devoted to their ministerial labors.—
We deem it no breach of modesty or want of
humility to claim for our brethren a commendable
zeal in their great work of preaching the gospel.
By their self-denial and toil, they have penetra-
ted many a dark corner, and diffused the light of
the glorious salvation; by their self-sacrificing spirit
and unceasing labor, many a place in the wilderness
has been made to blossom as the rose and the parched
ground watered with the dew of heaven; Still,
candor, truth and a sense of many defects in
our religious communities demand the confession,
that we need a devotion more exclusive and a
consecration more entire. There is much more
work to be done; much more land to be possessed;
the soil occupied must be better cultivated; more
fruit must be produced. To do this, our ministers
should be more exclusively devoted to their work.

2. A second suggestion, intimately connected with
the preceding, regards the duty of the churches.
They should provide a better support for their
laborers. Religion and nature combine in urging
upon ministers as well as others, the duty of pro-
viding for their households. Our brethren, who
love to be cheered by revivals in which souls are
converted to God, and by witnessing the develop-
ment of Christian graces in professors
of religion, should remember that the minister
who goes on this warfare at his own charges
must be frequently interrupted and hindered
by the cries of his family which his heart

cannot refuse to hear, and which heaven will ap-
prove him in heeding.

ON REVIVALS.

WHY DO WE NEED REVIVALS OF RELIGION?

No. 1.

Revivals of religion are needed to promote
growth in grace. There is about most persons
a disproportionate growth, in which one feature
of the character increases more rapidly than the
rest, or in which one feature of Christian piety
and enterprise is quite overlooked and grows not
with the rest. How often do we see a noble
spirited Christian, of whose piety and conscien-
tiousness, we can have no doubt, who as far as
he knows, means and desires to do right, and
who has grown gradually in a twenty years
membership in the churches to be familiar and
excellent in one class of religious duties, but
who, at the same time has never had another
class of his religious faculties called into exercise.

He has been a very pattern perhaps of justice or
benevolence, but has never attempted to join in
the exercises of a prayer-meeting, and has ever
felt unable to converse with sinners. He has
neglected the cultivation of these duties, and thus
is he quite behind the full stature of his religious
character. He is in these respects no further
than he was on his first entrance into the church
and though in real piety he may be far before
many who talk loudly, yet in these particulars
he has failed to grow in grace.

Again another Christian is a bright example
of Christian enterprise in his worldly business.
Honesty, integrity, industry, and deep personal
piety, he exhibits in a high degree of perfection.
The Lord has also blessed him in his substance
so that where he once possessed hundreds, he now
re-owns thousands. In most points he has be-
come nobler and more admirable as a Christian
and a man. His powers have enlarged with his
substance, and he is like a fruitful field, that the
Lord has watered. But perhaps there are one
or two points, in which his character has re-
mained stationary in which he has failed to grow.

When he promised hundreds he gave liberally
in proportion to his substance. And how he
gives the same amount that he did then. In this
respect then, his character has failed to progress
with his substance and his Christianity in other
respects. It is not a want of liberality, or god-
liness of heart, for let any new circumstances
arise, and he will act conscientiously and rightly;
but he has neglected the training of this virtue,
his character in this point has remained station-
ary, has failed to grow. The duty and necessity
of increasing piety in respect of the contribu-
tion of his substance in proportion to his in-
creased means, has never fairly presented itself
to his mind.

Or perhaps a Christian of real piety, liberal
beyond measure, has grown cold and lived far
below the spirituality, of which he gave promise
on his first profession. Numberless other in-
stances are there of a disproportionate growth
in grace, a total failure of some parts of the
Christian character. What shall we do in these
right, and enable them to fulfill the Divine in-
junction to grow in grace? Nothing so effec-
tually as a revival of religion. Let the fountain
of the great deep be broken up, let tears flow
afresh, let those Christians be surrounded with
encouraging friends with objects of Christian
benevolence, with pious praying, earnest souls
and it will give a new turn to their piety, it will
revive their souls beyond measure, the moun-
tains will flow down at the presence of the Al-
mighty.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

A Convention is appointed to be held in the
City of Philadelphia on the 22nd inst., the object
of which is to advance the cause of popular edu-
cation, by strengthening and systematizing the
efforts of its friends throughout the country. To
the call for this meeting is appended the distin-
guished names of not less than fourteen State
superintendents or commissioners of public in-
struction.

COLLEGES—HONORARY DEGREES.

GRANVILLE COLLEGE, OHIO. The annual
Commencement of this institution occurred dur-
ing the second week of July, past. The de-
gree of A. B. was conferred upon seven gradu-
ates; that of L. L. D. was conferred on the Hon.
Thomas Corwin, of Lebanon, O.; that of D. D.
on the Rev. R. W. Cushman, of Washington, D.
C.; and the Honorary degree of A. M. on the
Rev. G. C. Sedwick, of Ohio, and Rev. S. S.
Lattimore, of Mississippi.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.

The Commencement of this College was held on the 19th
ult. It was attended by the President of the
United States, Colonel Bliss, the Postmaster
General, the Mayor of the City and several other
distinguished citizens. The honorary degree
of A. M. was conferred on the Rev. Elijah
Hutchinson, of Vermont; also, the honorary degree
of D. D. upon the Rev. J. B. Jeter.

HARVARD COLLEGE, MASS. held its annual
Commencement about the middle of July. The
graduating class numbering seventy-seven.
Forty received the degree of M. D., and forty-
two the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The de-
gree of A. B. was conferred on three young gen-
tlemen out of courses, and that of A. M. on three.

The Honorary A. M. was conferred on Messrs.
Francis Alger, J. I. Bowditch, and A. Guyot (of
Neuchâtel, Switzerland.)

The degree of "Doctor of Laws" was confer-
red upon the Hon. Judge Justice of Louisiana,
Hon. Richard Fletcher, Associate Justice of the
S. J. Court of Massachusetts, Hon. Horace
Mann of Newton, Member of Congress from
Massachusetts, and Hon. Theophilus Parsons of
Cambridge, Dane Professor of Law at the Law
School at Cambridge University.

The degree of "Doctor of Divinity" was con-
ferred upon Rev. G. W. Ennup of Baltimore;
Rev. Levi W. Leonard of Dublin, N. H., and
Rev. Charles Kirtledge True of Charleston, W.

PEACE CONGRESS.

During the last week of the present month, a
Peace Congress—a "World's Convention"—
looking to the amity and friendship of all nations
is to be held in Paris; and from the present indi-
cations, it is most likely to be a grand, if not an
effective demonstration. A number of the first
men of England, and of the European Continent
—such as Cobden, Bright, Hindly, Hume and
Ewart of the British Parliament; and Lamar-
tine and Bouvet of France—are making active
preparation for the occasion. More than fifty
distinguished gentlemen of the United States are
expected to attend;—among whom the names of
Prof. Sheppard, of Yale College; Rev. Dr. Allen,
formerly President of Bowdoin College; Rev.
Phillip Berry, an Episcopal clergyman of Mary-
land; Rev. J. W. Parker, a Baptist minister of
Cambridge, Mass., and Rev. Mr. Bidwell of
New York—are mentioned.

We cannot but augur good from such a de-
monstration. The character of the men engaged
in it from our own country, as well as from Eng-
land and the continent, gives much promise.
They are for the most part, men of the right
stamp, whose reputation for piety, wisdom and
forecass assures us that they will neither attempt
nor sanction anything unworthy the approval
and support of good men.

MEMORANDA RELIGIOSA.

Temptation. The best and most effectual
method of resisting temptation, is, with, "Thus
it is written."

Fidelity. Singular fidelity is sure to be fol-
lowed with singular blessings.—Jesus resisted the
temptations of the Devil, "and afterwards angels
came and ministered unto him."

Exceeding Righteousness. The Pharisees
prayed much, fasted oft, made frequent and large
sacrifices, were zealous, scrupulous and circum-
spect in all their outward deportment; and yet,
except our righteousness exceed the righteous-
ness of the Scribes and Pharisees, we cannot en-
ter into the Kingdom of Heaven.

Instruction. What things were written afore-
time—as the bereavement of Jacob, the faith of
Abraham, the patience of Job, the fidelity of the
Apostles and the end of the Lord, were written
for our instruction; that we through patience
and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope.

The Christian Graces are either fundamental
or ornamental. The former—faith and love—are
indispensable to the existence of christianity in
the soul, the latter hope, peace, long suf-
fering, gentleness, goodness, meekness and tem-
perance—are essential to the adorning of godli-
ness.

Unknown Things. There are three things
which we know not now, but which shall be re-
vealed hereafter; the day of judgement, what
we shall be, and the reason of the Di-
vine ways to man. That all the ways of God
are done in wisdom, that we shall have to ren-
der an account of the deeds done in the body; and
that all christians shall be like Christ, their Di-
vine head, we do know; but how, when, and in
what we do not yet understand.

Be not elated on the receipt of special bless-
ings; because these are commonly the precur-
sors of special trials. How greatly was Job
prospered in the world! and how greatly was he
afterwards afflicted! The Lord gave to Abra-
ham a son, and then employed that son as the
means of a deep and sore trial. The Son of
God was baptized, received glory and honor of
the most excellent glory, and then was led up of
the Spirit in the wilderness to be tempted of the
Devil.

Perfect Peace. He who stays his heart on
God, as an object of contemplation, of love and
admiration, of trust and confidence, of obedi-
ence and reverence, will be sure to find his
peace continuous, increasing and perfect.

Spiritual Religion. The author of religion
in the soul is a Spirit, its agent is a Spirit, its
work is on the Spirit, its fruits are to the Spirit;
in its nature it is, therefore, spiritual.

Our Life, is but a hand's breadth, and flies
swifter than a weaver's shuttle; therefore, we
should diligently apply our hearts unto wisdom.

Right Words. How forcible are right words!
even as goods and as usual fastened by the
master of assemblies: therefore every chris-
tian should utter such words or hold his peace.

A Friend, never so near, is not to be trusted
with that which, if it were made public, would
be seriously injurious to one's self; because the
best friend is deceitful as a brook.

Distinction. We should not, indeed, make
distinction and worldly glory, the object of our
life: nevertheless we should so live and so labor,
that we cannot die in the affections and thoughts
of our fellow men.

DESTITUTE OF THE BIBLE.—Yes, hun-
dreds of families are found destitute of the
Word of God in the city of New York—
near the Bible House! An agent who has
been exploring four wards in that city re-
ports that he had visited 4,235 families,
698 of which he found destitute of the
Word of God!

MRS. JUDSON.

The Philadelphia North American says, "Let-
ters from Mrs. Judson have been received by a
friend in this city, dated Maulmain, April 31st,
in which she says:—"I am decidedly better than
I was one month ago, and there is now every
prospect of entire recovery. What the inten-
tions of my heavenly Father may be towards me
I cannot know; but I do think I feel submissive
to his will. A long life seems very desirable in
a place like this, but the All-wise alone can tell
whose life to preserve, and whose to take away."

MINUTES WANTED.

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

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

The undersigned, having been requested to
act as a Board of Visitors of the Judson Female
Institute, have attended with interest the Exami-
nations and other closing exercises of the present
session; and take pleasure in testifying to the
general proficiency of the pupils in their various
studies. In so doing we desire to be understood
not as using the language of rash and indiscri-
minate commendation, but as seriously and sin-
cerely declaring the things that we have heard
and seen. Nor do we speak as those who have
merely looked on, but as having looked into the
exercises we have witnessed.

It has been not uncommon, and perhaps ordi-
narily not unjust, to suppose that in large schools
of this kind so disproportionate an attention is
paid to the more advanced classes, and to the
showy departments, as to involve neglect of the
smaller scholars, and superficial and defective
training in those humbler, yet more essential
branches, which lie at the very basis of all true
education. This does not appear to be the case
here. Spelling and reading and writing are
carried on throughout the whole course, to the
very day of graduation. The Juvenile classes
evinced a readiness and accuracy in recitation
peculiarly gratifying, because clearly not the re-
sult of dissingenuous concert between teacher and
pupils, but of patient drilling on the one part,
and persevering study on the other. As in-
stances worthy of special remark, we would
name their Examinations in Geography and
History. The ease and general correctness,
with which girls of seven to twelve years old
drew on the blackboard, maps of the several
States, would have surprised any one familiar
only with the old methods of instruction on the
subject. We dwell thus particularly on the pro-
ficiency of these classes, because it affords us
peculiar satisfaction, and gives proof that a sub-
stantial foundation is laid, on which the super-
structure of elegancies may be erected.

At the same time ample evidence was afforded
that the more advanced departments have not
been neglected. In Astronomy, not merely
were the definitions and the ordinary principles
of the theoretical part of the subject given with
clearness; but maps of the principal Stars in
the several constellations were drawn on the
black-board, with a readiness which showed that
the subject had passed from a dull topic, to which
a partial and occasional application was reluctant-
ly vouchsafed, into a matter of interest and a
source of pleasure. Problems in Arithmetic
and Algebra, and theorems in Geometry, select-
ed and assigned by the Board of Visitors were
performed in almost every instance without hesi-
tation or difficulty; and in no instance did
hesitation arise apparently from a want of ac-
quaintance with the subject. The possibility of
collusion or any private understanding as to the
parts which each might have, was entirely re-
moved by the arrangements adopted both in this
and other subjects; and we are fully satisfied
that the teachers are borne out in their asser-
tion, that no pupil knew before hand what part
of any subject would come to her. In some sub-
jects—(e.g. the Mathematics)—a young lady
was called upon by the teacher, and a problem or
theorem assigned by one of the Board of Visi-
tors; in other cases, when that course was more
convenient, the teacher announced the topic to
be discussed, and the names of the class, drawn
by lot and announced by one of the Board, decid-
ed who should take it. The pupils have been
instructed on the excellent plan of causing them
to analyse and exhaust a subject, telling all they
know about it, without the usual interlude of
question and answer.

Nor were the young ladies deficient in the
Metaphysical and Abstract Sciences which are
supposed to demand the severest application of
the intellect, and sometimes imagined to be too
deep for the minds of Ladies. The classes in
Intellectual Philosophy and the Evidences of
Christianity demonstrated by the clearness and
comprehensiveness of their information on those
subjects, that they, at least, are capable of grasp-
ing the great truths of mental and moral science
and of appreciating their most sublime ex-
ponents.

In original composition, considerable pains
have been bestowed, and rewarded by corres-
ponding success. Some extracts read from
"The Bouquet," a paper conducted during the
session by ladies of the Middle Class, were
written in a nervous and condensed style that
betrayed both depth and breadth of thought;
while others evinced a delicate and ingenious
handling of lighter subjects characterized by true
womanly grace. The Essays read on Thurs-
day night by the Graduating Class, were full of
thought as well as feeling, of point as well as
polish, and showed the results of years of prac-
tice in composition. None who sat near enough
to hear, failed to listen; and none

We hazard nothing in saying that we believe there is no school of the sort in the United States which can give evidence of greater success in this department.

We cannot further prolong this report by dwelling on other points which suggest themselves perhaps equally worthy of mention; but neither can we close without commending the music, which harmonized sweetly with the associations of the occasion. The superior advantages enjoyed by the pupils of the Judson Institute in this department are too well known to need publication by us.

In conclusion, the undersigned, some of whom have enjoyed a long acquaintance with Rev. Prof. Jewett, avail themselves with peculiar pleasure of the opportunity to re-affirm at this time their esteem for him. The lapse of years, and increase of acquaintance only adds to our confidence in him as an efficient and accomplished instructor of young ladies, a gentleman, and a Christian.

T. G. BLEWETT, Jr.
N. B. WHITFIELD,
G. G. GRIFFIN,
B. MANLY, Jr.
J. H. FOSTER,
C. WILLIAMS,
T. G. BLEWETT, Jr.
I. T. TICHENOR,
L. B. LANE,
A. W. CHAMBLISS,
R. HOLMAN,
C. BILLINGSLEY.

Communications.

REVIEW OF LORD'S EXPOSITION OF THE APOCALYPSE.

CHAP. IX. 13-21.—The Sixth Trumpet. If the reader will turn to these verses in the New Testament, he will find the symbol to be a voice from the horns of the golden altar, calling upon the angel, holding the trumpet to release the four angels who had been bound near the river Euphrates, with two myriads of myriads—two hundred millions—of cavalry, having fiery, hyacinthine, sulphurous breastplates, and horses with heads as of lions, breaking fire and smoke and sulphur, having tails like serpents, &c.

The Golden Altar, on which, in the Moslem economy, incense was offered, symbolizes the cross. The cry from that altar denoted that Christ's honor, as mediator, demanded vindication by an infliction of avenging judgments upon those who had set him aside, and substituted some other object of worship in his stead.

The Four Angels were leaders of four armies, which, with their successors, constituted the two myriads. The release of the angels denotes the removal of obstacles to their invasion of the apocalyptic earth—those idolatrous and unbelieving nations which had the gospel and had neglected or spurned it.

The Breasts of the horsemen, of the color of fire, hyacinth, and sulphur, denote their fierceness of disposition; and the peculiarly terrific appearance of the horses, represented as themselves the agents of destruction, would seem to indicate the character of the cavalry armies as destructive and irresistible.

The Nations whom they were to scourge are represented as grossly idolatrous; and those of them who escaped destruction did not reform. The nations of the Roman Empire at the time of the invasion of the Tartar tribes—the Seljukians and Moguls under Ghegis Khan; and the Ottomans and Moguls under Tamerlane—seem to meet all the characteristics in the symbol. Rome was harassed by these tribes from the eleventh to the fifteenth century. They tortured with a serpent venom, and spread pollution and crime wherever they went. The first horde, under Togrul Beg, about the middle of the eleventh century, released from restraint by his conquest of Western Persia and Media, by which he became temporal viceregent of the Moslem world. The second, the Moguls in the thirteenth century, extinguishing the dynasty of the former, subdued Syria, Armenia, Iconium and Anatolia, &c. The third, the Ottomans, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, released from restraint by the decay of the Mogul Khans, and the weakness and dissensions of the Greeks. The fourth, the Moguls under Tamerlane, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, released by the previous victories of the others as also by his own.

This interpretation partially agrees with those of Brightman, Cressner, Daubuz, Cunningham, Mede, Moore, Bishop Newton, Faber Keith, Elliot and Whiston; but is more satisfactory than any of them.

CHAP. X. 1-11. An angel is represented as descending from heaven, robed with a cloud, with a rainbow over his head, a face like the sun, and feet like pillars of fire—having in his hand a little book, his right foot upon the sea and his left on the land, crying with a loud voice &c. The latter clause of the 6th verse rendered in our common version "that there should be time no longer is very justly translated by Mr. Lord, as also by Bp. Newton, Lowman, Dunbury and others, "that the time shall not be yet;" thus removing the common error of supposing this symbol to be a sort of vague and mysterious account of scenes just preceding the general judgment.

By the splendor of this angel's form and aspect is denoted the conspicuity of the agents represented, and the effulgence of the light they are to impart; and his setting his right foot upon the sea and his left on the land may indicate that some of the characters or agents symbolized are to cross the ocean, visiting remote islands and nations, and therefore that their agency was to continue for a long time.

The seven thunders following the utterance of the message, denote the angry and violent controversies which would result from this message of new and strange doctrine; and their utterance the eagerness of the multitude addressed. The apostle was not permitted to record what the seven thunders uttered; but it might be received as inspired; and the solemn oath of the angel "that the time should not be yet" was designed to prevent the supposition that the predictions would immediately come to pass; and his ap-

peal to the Creator of all things for the truth of his asseveration denotes that the agents symbolized as producing this controversy were to found their teachings upon the word of God alone, both as the ground of their hope of salvation, and probably also, of their expectation of the Redeemer's reign on earth. The mystery of God is his permission of the supremacy of the beast and the false prophet over the true church during the twelve hundred days, or years, with the termination of which his dominion was to be taken away.

In the reception of the open book the apostle himself is a symbol: and is to the angel, what the agents represented by him are to those represented by the angel; and the open book denoted the teachings of those persons represented by the angel; and its sweetness in the mouth, the eagerness and pleasure with which they should receive and study these teachings, while its bitterness in the stomach represents the animosities and contests of which they were to be the occasion.

All the characteristics of this angel—"the rainbow angel"—most obviously meet in the Reformers of the sixteenth century and their followers, and in them alone; the thunder-voices in the controversies between them (especially Luther) and the Romanist, and among themselves; for strange errors, in that dark age; soon sprung up among the protestants or reformers.

[To be Continued.]

THOUGHTS ON THE LORD'S PRAYER.

NO. II.

My Dear Brother:—Having conversed a little about the character of "Our Father in Heaven," as it relates to his children in the world, let us now enquire, what is the dignity and honor which he confers upon his children? And

First, they have abundantly more honor conferred on them, than the princes of this world: For God looks upon them as honorable—"since thou wast precious in my eyes, thou hast been honorable." He honors them with intercourse with himself; He honors them with a new heart and the forgiveness of all their sins; He writes all their names in his own book—"the book of life," and he will not blot them out. "I will not blot his name out of the book of life." (What then becomes of their names, if as some suppose, they fall from grace? He prepares for them a crown in Heaven, and who shall wear it if they finally apostatize?)

God honors them when he calls them children. One might suppose that he would not condescend to call them such, who are but dust and sin. But he is not ashamed to own the connection, and that the Universe may see that he is not, he writes his name upon them. "I will write upon him the name of my God." "I will put my name upon him," as the son bears the name of the father. But further, he confers upon them titles of honor. He calls them the "salt," "the excellent of the earth;" He calls them his glory—"Israel my glory;" He calls them kings.

They carry a kingdom about them—the kingdom of this grace. They are kings to rule over their sins. They are like kings, for they have their ensigns of royalty and majesty. They have their crowns. In this life they are kings in disguise. They are not regarded as such here, therefore, they are often in poverty, and often suffer much from want. "Now we are the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be." They are honored with white robes, such as kings of this world never wore.

But they are honored still more; for they are heirs—"heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ." All are heirs, not only the eldest but the youngest. He that is born in the eleventh hour, is as rich as he that was born in the first; for he that wrought but one hour, and he who labored the entire day, received every man a penny. They inherit here God's love and favor. Others may have more of the gold, but they have more of the venison, but they have more of the blessing. They are heirs to another world—to heaven—to crowns and to harps. They are co-sharers with Christ in glory. Has he a place in the celestial mansions? So have they. "In my Father's house are many mansions; I go to prepare a place for you." He has his Father's love, and so have they—and as he sits upon a throne, so shall his children: "Sitting upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes," &c. What an honor is this!

Thus we see the honor and dignity of those who have God for their Father. What a comfort it is to God's children, who are here despised and loaded with calumnies and reproaches? We are made as the fifth of the world." But God will put honor upon his children at the last day, and crown them with immortal bliss. They shall be permitted to drink of that "river the streams whereof make glad the city of God," and ever employ their immortal powers in contemplating the unfolding mysteries and glories of their uncreated Father, and in adoring the heights and depths of redeeming love. They shall ever move in that ever circling host of angels, prophets and martyrs, drinking in the fulness of God's love, in Christ Jesus our Lord. O, this is too much for the flesh! But blessed be God, we shall drop the shackles of dust mortality, and put on the Spirit's strength, before we arrive there. The change in our powers shall be suited to the change in place. It will be as true in heaven as it is on earth—"as thy day is, so shall thy strength be."

But let us examine into the evidence that God is our Father. This is a matter of great importance to all; for all cannot say, "Our Father who art in heaven." The Jews boasted that God was their Father;—"We have one Father even God," said they, but Christ tells them, that they were of their father, the Devil.

What are the evidences, which justify us in hoping that God is our Father. Then, before we can even hope that God is our Father, we must have a filial disposition, which leads us to melt into tears for sin. A child weeps for the offense against his father. When Christ looked on Peter, he remembered his sin, and he "went out and wept bitterly," and it is reported of him that he never afterwards heard a cock crow without weeping. God takes away the heart of stone from his children, and gives them a heart of flesh, a tender heart, a heart that will create tears in the eyes. "I will take away the heart of stone and give them a heart of flesh, and they shall be my people," (or children) "and I will be their God," (or Father.) They do not weep over hell, but over sin. Godly sorrow is not produced by looking at punishment, but at sin, and especially sin as it is seen in the cross of Christ. Hence it is written, "They shall look upon him, whom they have pierced, and mourn, as one that mourneth for his first born."

But let us not mistake this weeping for repentance. This weeping is the effect of godly sorrow in the heart, produced by the Holy Spirit; and this godly sorrow produces a reformation of life, which is repentance. "For godly sorrow, worketh repentance unto life," &c. Sorrow is the cause, and repentance the effect produced by it.

I am as ever yours affectionately,

CRISPUS.

SECULAR INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—By the arrival of the Steamer Europa accounts from Europe to the 18th ultimo have been received.

Surrender of the Eternal City to the French. On the 30 of June the Constituent Assembly of Rome finding that further resistance to the French arms would be in vain, ceased hostilities, and virtually surrendered the Eternal City to the besiegers. On the 31st an official notification was made to the French Legislative Assembly, that in consequence of the arrangement entered into between Gen. Oudinot and the Roman Triumvirate, the gates of Parolo Portica and Pancratia had been thrown open to the French troops, who were adopting measures for the immediate occupation of Rome, which would take place with perfect quietness and order.

Constitution of the Republic.—Honoring the Brave.—The Assembly, in its last sitting, unanimously voted the Constitution of the Republic, and ordered it to be deposited in the Capitol as the expression of the unanimous wish of the Roman people. The Constitution is, by a vote of the Assembly, to be engraved in marble and placed in the Capitol. They also ordered funeral services to be celebrated in St. Stephen's for those who had fallen in defence of the Republic.

The Entrance of the French into Rome. The entrance of the French troops en masse into Rome, did not take place till 7 o'clock of the evening of the 3d.

A proclamation from the National Assembly announced the arrival of the French, and recommended abstinence from all vengeance, as useless and unworthy the dignity of Roman citizens.

Gen. Oudinot and his staff were so disguised as not to be recognised by the National Guard. As he passed the Corps de Garde, they did not rise and give him the salute due his rank.

The barricades had to be pulled down by the French soldiers themselves, in the absolute dearth of Roman laborers.

At dark the troops were consigned to their various quarters.

Escape of Garibaldi with 7,000 Troops.—The French in Pursuit.—Garibaldi succeeded in escaping from Rome with 10,000 men. He was loudly applauded as he passed through the city. He had gone in the direction of Serrima. It is probable he would fall in with some detached force of the Neapolitans or Spaniards, to whom he might give trouble. His intention, it is said, is to invade the kingdom of Naples.

The first division of the French expeditionary army set out in pursuit of him on the 4th.

The Government at Rome.—Present and Future.—The Corriere Mercantile, of Genoa, of the 7th, states that the government is composed of three individuals, one Roman and two Frenchmen, and has been established at Rome.

By the latest accounts the Roman Municipality had proclaimed that no convention had been made with the French.

The Pontifical arms had been put up. The tricolor remained.

The regular Roman troops will be stationed at Leon and Turanto. At present they are in the barracks at Rome.

In speaking of the arrangements for the settlement for the future of the Roman States, the Paris correspondent of the Times says: "I have reason to believe, though I have it from no official source, that the government are satisfied with the last accounts that have been received from Gaeta. If I may trust my authority, these accounts would show that the French Minister there has concluded an arrangement, not only with the Pope, but with the Austrian representatives, to the effect that His Holiness is

to return to Rome—that the French are to evacuate the city—leaving only a garrison of five hundred men, and that the Austrian representative has agreed, on the part of his government, that the Austrian troops shall evacuate Bologna and Ancona, leaving a comparatively small number in the forts. It is further said that it was in consequence of this arrangement that the army of the Alps was dissolved. Such is the substance of the account stated to have been received from Gaeta, and which, if correct, will no doubt soon be confirmed."

How to MAKE SLEEP Refreshing.—1. Take sufficient exercise in the open air during the day. 2. Eat light supper, always two or three hours before retiring. 3. Avoid tea and coffee, and all unnatural stimulants. 4. Retire early. All animals, except those that prowl all night, retire to rest soon after the sun goes down. The early hours of sleep are the most refreshing. 5. Eschew feather beds; sleep on hair or cotton mattresses, with a light covering of bedclothes. 6. Be sure and have your room well ventilated. It is well known that the Duke of Wellington, now a hale old man, is accustomed to sleep on a hard, narrow pallet; and we believe the couch of her majesty is also of the simplest possible construction. It is reported that the duke justifies the narrowness of his resting place on the plea, that when a man wishes to turn, it is then high time to turn out. We seldom hear the laborious peasant complain of restlessness. The indolent, pampered epicure, or the man who overtaxes his brain and denies himself bodily exercise, is liable to sleeplessness.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT CHESTER.—On Wednesday last, the workmen engaged in excavating for the sewers in the narrow street, south of Common hall street, known as "dirty lane," turned up a piece of pig lead, which on being partly freed from the lime attached to it, showed it to be of the time of the Caesars. The inscription, so far as can be traced, is very distinct. It is at present in the care of Mr. Baylis, the city surveyor. At the bottom, appears the inscription, in a very time worn condition, these letters of the Roman character, Caesar. It is supposed to be above 1,800 years old. Chester Chronicle, Eng.

FALL OF A CHURCH ROOF. On Wednesday 27th ultimo, about one o'clock, the roof over the nave of Hutton Bonville Church, near Northallerton, which had been in a precarious state for some time, fell in with a most tremendous crash, breaking the pews and seats to atoms. A number of workmen, who were employed in making a new roof, had dined that day in the church, and had only left the interior about half an hour previous to the roof falling in, otherwise the consequence might have been dreadful. A man and a boy was on the roof at the time it fell; the boy was much cut and bruised, but is likely to recover, and the man, on being got out from the ruins, was much hurt. From an inscription, which was formerly at the west end of the church, but now obliterated, it appeared that this venerable edifice was built by Sir John Conyers, the champion of Sockbourne, about the middle of the fourteenth century. Newcastle Courant Eng.

The potato blight, it is said now, is not so general in Ireland as was at first supposed. It prevails to a considerable extent in the south and west of England.

Ledro Rollin is residing at a hotel in Leicester square, London. He escaped from France in the disguise of a livery servant.

SICK ROOM BEDSTEAD.—Dr. Josiah Buckman, an estimable citizen of Woodstock, Vt., is exhibiting to the profession of Boston, a very ingeniously constructed bedstead, which far surpasses all that have been previously devised. By the turn of a winch, the patient may be placed in any desirable position, bathed, showered, or put into a vapor bath, without leaving the bed.—Boston Medical and Surgeon Journal.

SMOKING IN FOLK'S FACE. I knew by the smoke that so lately curled From his lips, that a leader I happened to meet, And I said, if a nuisance there be in the world, 'Twas smoking cigars in a frequent crowd. 'Twas night and the ladies were gliding around, And in many an eye shone the glittering tear: But the leader pulled on, and I heard not a sound Save the soft hushing cough, of each smoke emitten dear.—N. Y. Mirror.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY.—The Hungarians in New York have taken measures to induce our government to recognize the independence of Hungary.

A SINGULAR OUTRAGE. On Sunday night about eleven o'clock, an attempt was made to enter the dwellings of Mrs. Shepard, who resides at Jamies Plain. Mrs. Shepard is aged and blind and has no companion but her daughter. Miss Shepard was awakened by a noise at the window, and opening the door of her room,

was confronted by a man, whom she immediately seized, and with an energy almost miraculous, held him to the floor, at the same time calling aloud for help.—The mother, as soon as she could make sure of the right object, aimed several blows at the miscreant's head with a stick. After a few minutes contest, the fellow dashed through the window carrying the sash with him. Miss Shepard's neck yet bears the marks of the struggle. Her conduct was certainly heroic, and she retains the housebreaker's cap as a trophy of victory.

POWER OF IMAGINATION. The great question whether cholera is infectious has been made the subject of a singular experiment in St. Petersburg, by order of the Czar. Four murderers, sentenced to death, were put on a bed lately occupied by four cholera patients and yet the murderers did not take the disease. It was then announced to the murderers that they were about being placed on beds in which four persons died of malignant cholera, and that if they escaped the disease their lives would be spared. But instead of cholera beds, the murderers were put into beds which had not been occupied by diseased persons, and yet such was the effect of their fears, the four died within three days.

TUSKEGEE ASSOCIATION.

The Tuskegee Association will convene at Mount Olive Church, in Russell County, on Saturday before the third Sunday in September next. The following Brethren and Sisters open their houses for the accommodation of Members and Visitors from a distance.

On the South.—John Day, Martin H. Day, Martha Perry, J. P. W. Brown, L. T. Ubanks.

On the West.—Wm. W. Day, Sarah A. Quarles, Joseph Vann, James Vann, Susan Pope.

On the East.—Francis E. Boykin.

J. P. W. BROWN, Pastor of the Ch.

JOHN D. QUARLES, C. C.

Russell County, Ala., July 25th, 1849.

PROTRACTED MEETING.

There will be a protracted meeting held at the Concord Church, Perry Co., ten miles East of Marion, Saturday before the fifth Sabbath in September. Ministering brethren are especially invited to attend, and all others who may find it convenient to do so.

J. SANSING, Pastor.

August 6, 1849.

PROTRACTED MEETING.

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

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 Hepzibah Church, Perry county, 16 miles East of Marion, commencing Saturday before the 4th Sabbath in August next. Brethren generally 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.

BAPTIST CAMP MEETING.

A camp meeting will be held at Weogucka 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.

W. M. L.

A CARD.

The publication of the ALABAMA BAPTIST having been discontinued, it becomes highly necessary that the indelicacy 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.

Montgomery, Ala., May 16, 1849.

PROTRACTED MEETING.

There will be held a protracted meeting at Bethel Church, Green County, Ala., commencing on Saturday before the first Sabbath in September next. Ministering Brethren and the advocates of Zion are affectionately invited to attend.

B. HODGES, Pastor.

B. F. FERRELL, C. C.

DIED.—In Tuscaloosa Co., July 16th, 1849, after a painful illness of near thirteen months, Mrs. Lucy Toole, the consort of Dr. James Toole, aged 62 years, 8 months and 4 days. Mrs. Toole was a member of the Baptist Church at Grants Creek, and as a lady and a Christian was most tenderly esteemed by all who knew her. She suffered her long illness with unusual fortitude and resignation; and in her departing moments she gave to her surviving friends the most satisfactory and consoling assurances, that their loss would be her eternal gain. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

RECEIPT LIST.

Receipts for the Alabama Baptist Advocate.		
NAME.	AMT.	VOL. NO.
Hillary Talbert	\$0 00	2 24
Col. J. W. Echols,	\$0 00	2 25
P. H. Drake,	\$0 00	2 26
D. Wynne,	\$0 00	2 27
Mr. T. T. Reese,	\$0 00	2 28
H. L. Fielder,	\$0 00	2 29
W. A. Martin,	\$0 00	2 30
Mrs. Nancy Kirksey,	\$0 00	2 31
J. L. Raborn,	\$0 00	2 32
Elias Devore,	\$0 00	2 33
C. Cravley,	\$0 00	2 34
J. M. Kilgus,	\$0 00	2 35
Mrs. N. Stephens,	\$0 00	2 36
Rev. J. M. Warwick,	\$0 00	2 37
Rev. W. S. Lloyd,	\$0 00	2 38
Rev. John Britton,	\$0 00	2 39
O. E. Lacey,	\$0 00	2 40
E. M. Wimble,	\$0 00	2 41
Amos Jones,	\$0 00	2 42
Simon McEmore,	\$0 00	2 43
Mrs. Keziah Croon,	\$0 00	2 44
Pres. S. S. Sherman,	\$0 00	2 45
S. Sherman,	\$0 00	2 46
Rev. M. P. Jewett,	\$0 00	2 47
Rev. W. C. Myatt,	\$0 00	2 48

JUDSON Female Institute,

MARION, Ala.

(Number of Pupils the last Session, 145.)

The Faculty of Instruction and Government for the next Session, commencing on Wednesday, the third day of October, will be constituted as follows:

PROFESSOR M. P. JEWETT,
PROFESSOR D. W. CHASE,
MISS MARIA A. POLLOCK,
MISS JANE CUMMING,
MISS LUCY E. SMITH,
MISS ———— ORMSBY.

Governess,
MRS. JULIA A. ORMSBY.

Steward's Department,
MR. and MRS. W. K. WHITE.

MATRONS and Nurses

The Eleventh Annual Examination of the Judson, has just closed a year of great prosperity to the Institution. Though we have reluctantly parted with several Teachers engaged in the Institute with high reputation, for years past, yet we are able to announce their successors, who will enter on their duties, some of them with greater experience, and perhaps with superior ability in every Department.

While it is a matter of deep and universal regret among the Pupils and Patrons of the Institute, that Wm. HORSBUCK, Esq., has been compelled by the protracted ill health of Mrs. H., to resign the office of Steward, it is a cause for congratulation that the Trustees have been able to secure the services of W. K. WHITE, formerly in this Department. Mr. and Mrs. W. formerly resided in Sumter District, South Carolina, and have been in Alabama about three years. From a personal acquaintance, as well as from the testimony of all who have ever known them, the Trustees feel prepared to assure Parents and Guardians, that in the family of Mr. and Mrs. White, the young ladies will receive all the attention and kindness, will enjoy all the conveniences and comforts, which are necessary to secure to them a plentiful, peaceful and pleasant home.

Board, per month, including fuel, lights, washing, bed, bedding, &c. 11 50
Incidentals, (fuel and servant for school room, &c.) per term of five months. 1 00
Use of Library, per term of five months. 50
Board and tuition may be payable, one-half in advance, for each term of five months; the balance at the end of the term.

Tuition must be paid from the time of entrance to the close of the term—no deduction, except at the discretion of the Principal.

Each young Lady must furnish her own trunks. If feather beds are required, they will be supplied at a small charge.

No young Lady will be permitted to receive her Dismissal until all her bills are settled.

N. B.—The entire expenses of a young Lady, pursuing English studies only, (Instrumental Music not included,) will be \$145 a year, for Board and Tuition.

Two hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, will cover all charges for Board, Tuition, Books, and Stationery, for a young Lady pursuing the highest English branches, and Music on the common and on the Solon Piano.

This estimate, of course, does not cover Instruction Books in Music, nor sheet music, furnished. This last item depends entirely on the talent and proficiency of the pupil.

Two hundred dollars per year, will meet all the expenses of a young Lady, desiring to graduate with the honors of the Institute, and studying only English, with Latin or French.

Catalogues can be had of the Principal, containing Course of Study, items of Tuition, Text Books, &c.

JOHN LOCKHART, Secy.
Aug. 7, 1849.

E. F. KING HOUSE,

Marion, Ala.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform visitors that the above establishment is now open for the reception of company, where he will be happy to see his friends and the travelling public generally.

The building is a four story brick—new, and has been handsomely furnished, which will enable him to offer accommodations, unsurpassed in any similar establishment in the Southern country. His table will be liberally supplied with the most delicate and select viands, and every attention will be given to the comfort of his guests.

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

