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BY REV. DR. HUMPHREY

Pray for your minister, that he may be assisted in all his pastoral duties—in the chamber of sickness—by the dying bed—in the house of mourning—in his visits to the poor, and in ministering to all the spiritual wants of his flock.

PERSONAL DIFFERENCES

character of the man, and know that he will re-fuse to make "reparation." It is an old adage, that two wrongs cannot make one wrong right. His having sinned against you, is no sufficient reason why you should sin against your Saviour, by refusing obedience to his injunctions. Do your duty, and leave the result in the hand of God. He often corrects the most incorrigible. If the offender prove obstinate, his very obstinacy may lead him to reflect upon the impropriety of his conduct; and be the means of his conviction. If he fail to repair the injury he has done, God will not fail to make you amends. Whether he repents or not, you will be rewarded with the smiles of an approving God, and the possession of what will be

"That in the mouth of two or three witnesses, every word may be established."
Note; the Saviour here establishes, as
rule necessary for the administration of
justice, under the new or christian dispo-

4th. It will be difficult for one, whose heart has not been properly subdued by divine grace, to submit to this rule; but to one full of the Spirit of Christ submission will prove easy. Such will ever realize the truth of the Saviour's declaration: "For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." Matt. 11: 30. Hence we feel a disposition to refuse obedience to this, or any other rule of Christ's kingdom, we have sufficient reason to conclude

THE NOVEL READER.

DEMEANOR IN CHURCH.

In order to these good effects and influences, it is desirable first that all churches should be so constructed as to minister quiet. No jarring or rattling doors and seats should be suffered by the builder, or those who have the house in charge. And these requisites to quietness being secured, the worshippers should each remember the injunction, "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God." All should strive to be punctual in attendance, endeavoring rather to be earlier than the hour, than to suffer themselves by delay, to disturb the devotion of others. It is a great assistance to devotion when one can reach the pew, and settle himself in solemn quiet before the time for service—that he may "commune with his own heart and be still." Too many times this world too often stretches upon Sabbath. The bustle of preparation for going to church, even in the best

DISCORDANCE BETWEEN HEAVENLY AND EARTHLY EMPLOYMENTS.

FATHER CHURCH. This Canadian prebids fair to rival Father Mathew in philanthropic labors. In eight months he has preached 500 sermons to 100,000 different neighborhood, and administered the pledge to 200,000 persons. We have such noble liberals. Sublime in their vision of life.

BAPTIST COLLEGE IN MISSOURI.

A Baptist College has been organized in Missouri, under decidedly favorable auspices. By a vote of its friends, assembled in Convention at Brownville, it is located at Liberty in Clay county, and is to be called the "WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE," in commemoration of the moral worth and exalted character of the venerable Dr. Jewell, a deacon of the Baptist church, at Columbia, of that State. Dr. Jewell has long been afflicted with an incurable disease; but with great exertion he was enabled to attend the meeting of the Convention; and when it was announced that the College was henceforth to bear his name, with great emotion he expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him by his brethren and said: "He had long since resolved to divide the earthly inheritance. God had given him, betwixt the domination with which for many years he had been connected, and his only heir, (a grandson.) The time had now arrived when he could do it in accordance with a long settled determination, and he now cheerfully tendered in valuable lands, at a low rate, the hard earnings of a most laborious profession, ten thousand dollars to the permanent interests of the College."

In looking over the detail of facts connected with this College, we have been particularly struck with one circumstance—the zeal manifested by some irreligious gentlemen in getting it up. One especially, Col. A. W. Doniphan, distinguished for his deeds of valor in the Mexican war, after having gratuitously devoted much time previous to the convention in obtaining subscriptions for the endowment of the College, publicly pledged himself, with a few others, before the meeting to raise \$25,000 for the erection of suitable buildings. The present endowment fund including this sum and the gift of Dr. Jewell, is \$85,000.

SUCCESSFUL MINISTER.

Rev. James McDonald, in a letter to the *South-western Baptist Chronicle*, says of the Baptists in East Florida: "The Waldenses were not much out of similitude with us. They were happy in the valleys of Piedmont; so are we, on the poor sea-board of Florida. They had but few ministers; we have but one preacher. They were persecuted; and we have had persecution, though we have not resisted unto blood."

Of his own ministry, he says: "God has enabled me to preach his Gospel twenty years, and to baptize 1,600 persons."

ANABAPTISM.

The *Christian Chronicle* gives the following answer to an inquiry touching the necessity of re-baptism in the case of a Campbellite convert:

"Christian baptism is the immersion of a believer in the name of the triune God. Faith in the recipient, a recognition of the Trinity, and immersion, are essential to the completeness of the rite. But the validity of the ordinance is in no respect impaired by the unworthiness of the administrator. Else what would be the position of the multitudes baptized by religious teachers who have become apostates? If a genuine Christian convert has united by gospel baptism with any denomination of evangelical Christians, we should cordially welcome him into a Baptist church, without a repetition of the ordinance. If his doctrinal views on essential points, had been erroneous, or he had been a stranger to vital piety at the time of his baptism, we should pronounce the rite invalid, and require him to be baptized before receiving the hand of fellowship."

PAINFUL REFLECTION.

The St. Louis Union, of the 14th ult., thus introduces to the knowledge of a sympathizing public the painful effects of the cholera in that city:

"It was yesterday stated from the pulpit of one of our most eminent divines, and whose incessant labors for the last ten weeks among the sick had given the fullest opportunity of judging with accuracy, that at least eight thousand of our citizens have been carried off since the cholera prevailed among us as an epidemic. To add to this fearful and heart rending account, the same divine stated that at least one half of this number were parents and in a vast many instances, both parents were taken from a family, leaving from three to five helpless offspring to be thrown upon the cold charity of this world. What a table of suffering and woe does the above simple statement contain!"

REV. BAPTIST NOEL.

We noticed last week that the Rev. Baptist W. Noel had connected himself with the Baptist church, by submitting to immersion. The following detailed account of the occasion, we copy from the *Watchman & Reflector*:

"Mr. Noel last Sabbath week preached a sermon on believer's baptism, at the Rev. J. H. Evans's chapel, John Street, London, and on the following Thursday was himself publicly baptized in the same place. The chapel was densely crowded long before the service commenced. In addition to the devotional exercises, the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Evans's co-pastor, read the latter part of the 8th chapter of Acts, and delivered an appropriate address. Mr. Noel then pointed out the reasons why a person who is unbaptized should be baptized, even after he had made a profession of Jesus Christ in other ways, and stated the grounds which had led him to obey what he believed to be Christ's command. He said that after he had fully weighed every considerable argument that had ever been adduced in favor of infant baptism, he had come distinctly to these two conclusions, which appeared to him at least to be certain: 'first, that baptism as ordained by Christ, is an immersion in water, a being buried in water; and, secondly, that immersion is meant to be a profession of faith in Christ.' Mr. Noel observed if these two conclusions were correct—and he believed

they would completely prevail with the Christian world eventually—then it followed that a person, who like himself had only been sprinkled in infancy, is unbaptized; because such a person had neither been immersed, nor had he made a baptismal profession of faith; and these two things constituted Christian baptism. So that if these conclusions were correct, they he, and others who had only been sprinkled in infancy, were in neither sense baptized.

Among the reasons which had led him to embrace believer's baptism were these;—that there is no instance in the New Testament of any person unbaptized, after the institution of baptism by our Lord, coming to our Lord's table; and therefore, if we continue to attend the Lord's table without being baptized, knowing that Pedobaptism is not the baptism appointed by Christ, we act contrary to all the precedents of the New Testament—that Christ has required a baptismal profession of faith—and that our blessed Lord has set us an example in this matter. In referring to those Baptist churches who are of strict communion sentiments, and who believe in common with almost all other churches of Christ, that they must not receive to the Lord's Supper those who are in their view unbaptized, Mr. Noel said he believed this to be an error, but since it is shared by them in common with the great majority of Christians, he thought it was to be regarded only as an opinion, and not to be condemned as a fault, and he therefore felt Christian affection for all such churches. He added that among the multitude of those, who, as ministers of Christ, have seen it right to renounce the doctrine of infant baptism as an abuse of the church, which has no sanction in Scripture, there are very few, if any, who have not felt it their duty to be baptized. At the conclusion of this excellent address, Mr. Noel read a paper, consecrating himself afresh in the most solemn manner to the service of God, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, desiring to seek holiness and heaven, to live for eternity, to look to God, to be directed in all things by his word, to be conformed to the example of Christ, and to aim at being perfect, as our Father in heaven is perfect. After which Mr. Noel and thirteen others were baptized by Mr. Shepherd.

The Rev. Mr. Evans, in whose chapel Mr. Noel was baptized, your readers may perhaps remember has been mentioned by me in a former letter as a seceder from the National church. That event took place about thirty years since, and he also like Mr. Noel, shortly after adopted Baptist sentiments. He then became the pastor of his present large, united and peaceful church composed of Baptists and Pedobaptists. It is probable that this catholicity, in which Mr. Noel fully sympathizes, led him to select that church for his own baptism.

I learn from good authority, that Mr. Noel is about to resume his stated ministry, in a chapel which has been used for Episcopal worship, and which is situated not far from the scene of his former labors."

The above is from an English correspondent under date of August 19th, and we dare say that the most of our readers will feel on its perusal exactly as we did—that it strongly reminds them of the individual in the Gospel, who on having his eyes partially opened, "saw trees as men walking." It was indeed, a signal achievement of truth, that against all the odds of interest, of prejudice and early education, Mr. Noel was led to adopt believer's baptism, as he has done; but that with his deep and unaffected piety, his extensive learning and his habits of independent thinking, he should have stopped in *medio re*—in the middle of his reform, is to us a matter of profound astonishment. By what methods of reasoning he arrived at the conclusion that strict communion was an error, after the premises he had laid down, we acknowledge ourselves unable to divine. "Baptism as ordained by Jesus Christ, is immersion in water;" "Immersion is meant as a profession of faith in Christ;" "those who have only been sprinkled in infancy are unbaptized;" "there is no instance in the New Testament of an unbaptized person coming to the Lord's table;" those who attend at the Lord's table being unbaptized act contrary to all the precedents of the New Testament; and yet, "strict communion," which excludes all unbaptized persons, "is an error!" Verily, our Pedobaptist friends themselves will wonder at the deductions of Mr. N. But it only illustrates a maxim with which every body is familiar, that we can learn only one thing at a time; and as Mr. Noel has begun to learn the way of the Lord, it is hoped that he will continue to do so, until he has understood it perfectly. (Ed. A. B. Adv.)

Communications.

REVIEW OF LORD'S EXPOSITION OF THE APOCALYPSE.

CHAP. XX.—SATAN BOUND A THOUSAND YEARS.—Mr. Lord thinks the angels of heaven are to descend, after the resurrection of the martyrs, apostles, prophets, &c., and when the Redeemer shall have made his second advent, and literally bind the devil with a great chain in some vast cavern of this earth for the period of 360,000 years. But his logic is not conclusive. Why may not that angel symbolize the Christian teachers?—the binding of Satan, the power and influence of gospel truth restraining his power to deceive men and lead them astray! We grant that Satan as the great fallen Spirit, is no where in the Scriptures represented in symbol, but angels do sometimes symbolize men. And that great chain, I can not think a spirit could be held bound by a chain of brass or iron. That must be symbolical, as also the abyss.

4-Gs. Mr. L. thinks, foretells the resurrection, literally, of all saints of all ages, and their appointment to stations of dignity and glory in Christ's millennial kingdom; and this constitutes the first resurrection, and the first judgment, after which—perhaps but a short time—the living

righteous are to be transformed and be made partakers of the millennial glory, through a long lapse of ages—360,000 years—when Satan is to be loosed for a short time to seduce and deceive the nations again, and thus show that whenever he is permitted to approach intelligent beings capable of sinning there is danger of his succeeding to some extent in evicting them to rebellion; and that thus the wisdom and beneficence of God will be exhibited and vindicated. And when he is cast into the lake of fire, his own place and everlasting abode, the wicked are to be publicly and formally arraigned and condemned to eternal punishment with him whom they would serve in spite of love and mercy, threatenings and promises.

The scene, he thinks, is to be at a distance from the earth's orbit, as it fled away, (in its annual circuit) and no place was found for it; else every eye could not see the Judge, as is in other places declared.

But if the judgment of the righteous is not to be simultaneous, what shall we do with the parable of the sheep and goats in the 25th chap. of Matthew? It will not apply to the destruction of Jerusalem, and the righteous and wicked are to be separated, on his right hand and on his left. And the dead, small and great stand before the throne? How is it indicated that they are the wicked dead only? May not the righteous—as they are to rise first—stand face to face with the wicked, in the great day, after having enjoyed the privileges and glories of the millennium for a long period?

CHAP. XXI. The new heaven and new earth, Mr. L. regards as symbolizing the new order of rulers and subjects of the millennial dispensation. The disappearance of the sea, that the nations are no more to be agitated by storms of war, political nor ecclesiastical.

The New JERUSALEM represents the raised and glorified saints, the bride, the Lamb's wife. The gates denote the access which the nations are to have to the glorified saints, as the unconverted world are still to be objects of grace, with extraordinary privileges, observing the glory of God wonderfully displayed, and probably being instructed and counselled by the resurrected saints. Whether as one becomes a convert he is transfigured as the living saints at the beginning of the millennium, our author does not say; but they are all to become converts and walk in the light of the Lord. "The river of the water of life," is a symbol of the renewing and sanctifying influences by which the nations are to be imbued with spiritual life. "The leaves of the tree of life, which are for the healing of the nations, symbolize the means of their restoration from morality and the fruit of that tree, the pledge of their transfiguration to glory.

CHAP. XXII. Final commands and warnings. "And the Spirit and the bride say, come. And let him who heareth say, come. And let him who thirsts come; let whosoever will take the water of life freely." This beautiful verse, the author thinks, refers to the millennial age, to the invitations reiterated by the raised and transfigured saints, to all who come into the world.

"The terrific threat to those who add to the prophecy or take from it indicates that men will be under violent temptation to reject or misrepresent it."

We have now come to the conclusion of this bold and interesting work. In many instances his expositions are novel and original, made upon principles in part new, but probably correct. If 91 out of 415 symbols are explained in the Bible in concordance with certain deducible rules, why is it not consistent and safe to apply the same rules in the interpretation of all the other symbolic Scriptures? Each interpreter, however, is left to his own judgment in the inferences to be made, and an entire agreement is not still to be expected, even if the rules of our author, as he has deduced them, were to be universally received.

H. L.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

SELF-ESTEEM.—Opinion of ourselves is like the casting of a shadow, which is always longest when the sun is at the greatest distance. By degrees the sun approaches, the shadow shortens, and under the direct meridian light it becomes none at all. It is so with our opinions of ourselves; while the good influences of God are at the greatest distance from us, it is then that we conceive the best opinion of ourselves. As God approaches, the conceit lessens, till we receive the fuller measure of his grace, and then we become nothing in our own conceit, and God appears to be all in all.

THE GUILT OF UNBELIEF.—We have seldom seen the guilt of unbelief more powerfully stated, than it is by Erskine, who maintains that the great sin of it in relation to the gospel, consists in this: it rejects God's own "exemplification" of those great abstract principles of justice and mercy, which, when considered abstract principles, all men profess to approve and applaud.

SPIRIT OF CONTROVERSY.—For more than 20 years my dear Master has delivered me from a spirit of controversy, and I trust will deliver me to the end. Let others dispute about salvation; I will leave them and seek to enjoy it. And I do—glory be to my God; I am getting in my harvest while they are only sowing the seed. I am living upon my Jesus, and he is becoming my all.—W. Romano.—Blackfriars, Oct. 26, 1773.

NURSERY REQUISITES.—Our Sunday Schools profess to be nurseries for the Church, and such they ought to be; but in order that such they may become, it is absolutely necessary that the teachers

may acquire more and more, in relation to their classes, the pastoral character,—aptitude to teach,—continual superintendence, wisdom to win souls.

RELIGION IN CALIFORNIA.—Religious services were held at five different places in the town of San Francisco, California, on the first Sabbath in July, viz:—by the Chaplain of the town, the Rev. Mr. Hunt; by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Presbyterian; by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Baptist; by the Rev. Mr. Fitch, Episcopalian, and by the Roman Catholic Missionary. Besides, Mr. Hunt held a service, as usual, with some forty or fifty Hawaiians now in the place. Two Sabbath Schools were also held, one in connection with Mr. Wheeler's society, the other jointly by Mr. Hunt's and Mr. William's people.

KOSSUTH IN THE SYNAGOGUE.—Some time ago Kossuth presented himself in the Synagogue of Crosswarden, to thank the Jews for their devotion to the national cause. He asked pardon of the people of Israel for the persecutions of the past times, and concluded his address by a solemn promise that, in future, the Jews should enjoy the same rights as the other inhabitants of Hungary.—Jewish Chronicle.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—The English Wesleyan Methodists are in sad commotion. Our English papers are filled with the controversy, which threatens a schism of the body. The foundation of the whole is the absolute despotism of the readers of the connexion, who arraigned and finally expelled several of the most worthy ministers, on the presumption that they had written and caused to be published certain articles reflecting on their administration. Meetings in various places had been held by the people to denounce these high-handed measures.—Presbyterian.

AN APPROPRIATE MONUMENT.—The admirers of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers are contributing to the erection of a memorial to him at Anstruther, in Fife, the place of his birth. The memorial is to consist of a handsome Free Church, with a lofty tower.

WITTENBURGH COLLEGE.—This is a German institution, located in Springfield, western Ohio, and is under a most decided Christian influence. The great design of its founders was the education of pious young men for the ministry of the Lutheran Churches of the West. The present number of students in all the departments is 158, of whom 18 are in the theological department.

SECULAR INTELLIGENCE.

WEAR OF THE NIAGARA FALLS.—The Quarterly Review says: The 710, tons of water which each minute pour over the precipice of Niagara, are estimated to carry away a load of the cliff every year. Taking this average, and adopting the clear geological proof that the fall once existed at Queenstown, four miles below, we must suppose a period of twenty thousand years occupied in the recession of the cataract to its actual site—while in the Delta of the Mississippi, nearly 14,000 square miles in extent, an estimate founded on its present rate of increase, and on a calculation of the amount of earthy matter brought down the stream has justified Mr. Lyell in alleging that sixty-seven thousand years must have elapsed since the formation of this great deposit began.

HINTS TO HUSBANDS.—The editor of the Philadelphia City Item indulges in the following very correct reflections. They are short, and yet are worthy of mature consideration. He says:

"Show us the man who is always praising his wife and children, and we will show you a domestic Philosopher of the right sort. Commend us to the man whose face brightens, and whose step quickens as he hears of home. He is truly happy and his cheerful household.—The tavern and the club have no attraction for him."

VALUE OF IMMIGRATION.—It is estimated that the value of immigrant labor added to the wealth of this country since 1820, exceeds one hundred millions of dollars! It was publicly stated in Boston the other day, that Massachusetts had received over seven millions of it!

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS.—It is estimated that the silver teaspoons in the United States exceed in value \$36,000,000 the tablespoons \$27,000,000; and the silver forks, \$4,400,000.

Abuses of the Franking Privilege are frequently reported. A Cincinnati paper says, that a western senator sent to one post office, during the last session of Congress, books and pamphlets weighing 196 pounds! They were franked as public documents.

LIGHTHOUSES.—There are 44 lighthouse stations, exhibiting 65 lights, and eight floating lights, in England. In the United States there are 270 lighthouse sta-

tions, exhibiting 294 lights, and 32 floating lights. The expense of this department in England is larger than the United States.

STEAMBOATS.—Between the first of January and the middle of March, 53 steamers were lost or seriously injured on the western rivers. By these accidents fifteen persons were killed, and seven badly wounded.

COMFORTS OF A PRISON.—The Rev. James Shore has been lately liberated from the prison in which he was incarcerated by his diocesan bishop for the crime of preaching the gospel. On his visiting London, he was invited by friends of religious liberty to a public breakfast. In a speech that he made on that occasion he concluded in these words:

"The prison, if you go with a good conscience and a good cause, is not the worst place in the world. I can truly say that I left it with far greater reluctance than I entered it. (Hear, hear.) I realized there more than I had ever done, the gracious presence of my God, sustaining and comforting me. It has also brought me to feel, that with regard to the Lord's people he will mercifully give them grace equal unto their day. (Loud cheers.)"

FEMALE GAMBLING.—A Saratoga correspondent of the *Newark Advertiser* says,—"Gambling is among the predominant vices of the sex; and the frivolous women who appear to have lost the proper equilibrium and harmony of the female character in foreign associations, are thought to be as delirious as the wildest of them. A number of these trivial women—giddy creatures, who habitually mistake the excitement of the nerves for pleasure, and only escape ennui in voluptuousness, and call it fashion—were upon the race course the other day betting with great apparent interest, and I am told lost considerable sums of money."

SPLENDID BUILDING.—The State Capitol of Tennessee, at Nashville, it is said, will be one of the grandest edifices of the kind in the Union, exceeding in its dimensions the Girard College at Philadelphia. It is two hundred and forty feet deep by one hundred and thirty-five feet front, and will be supported by twenty eight columns, each forty feet in height. The height of the building will be eighty feet. The "Banner" says that the whole building is to be constructed of stone and iron, inside as well as outside. Unlike any other building in the United States, the interior is to be of dressed stone.

COLORS IN ARCHITECTURE.—A writer in the *N. Y. Literary World* undertakes to show that color is an essential feature of architecture, and brings high authority to his support. He says Egypt covered every square inch of the vast surface of her temple interiors with pure and vivid colors, Greece gilded the delineate mouldings of her temples colored, her columns, and polychromatized in the most extensive manner.

It is stated by a gentleman from the eastern shore of Maryland, that both sides of the Chester are lined with dead fish from the largest size. The same phenomenon was observed during the existence of Cholera in 1832.

CANADA.—The annexation of Canada to the United States is becoming a popular question among the Canadians, and the "annexation party" is said to be daily increasing in Montreal. The "stars and stripes" were floating to the breeze throughout the day, without molestation on the 4th inst.

HUNGARY.—The first news of the prostration of the Hungarian cause is confirmed; but there is much that needs explanation. Latest intelligence represents Georgy as having acted in a manner calculated to excite suspicion against his patriotism. It is said that Dembinskie was offered \$2,000,000 to betray Hungary, and spurned the bribe. Kossuth is reported to have sailed from Adrianople for England; and to have in his possession the crown of Hungary and other State jewels.

WHAT THE STEAM ENGINE DOES.—It propels, it rows, it sculls, it screws, it wrings, it tows, it elevates, it lowers, it lifts it pumps, it drains, it irrigates, it draws, it carries, it brings, it scatters, it collects it splits, it breaks, it confines, it opens, it shuts, it digs, it shovels, it excavates, it blows, it threshes, it separates, it winnows, it washes, it grinds, it crushes, it shifts, it bolts, it mixes, it kneads, it moulds, it stamps, it punches, it beats, it presses, it picks, it hews, it cuts, it shaves, it saws, it planes, it turns, it bores, it mortices, it drills, it heads, it blows, it forges, it rolls, it hammers, it rasps, it files, it polishes, it rivets, it sweeps, it brushes, it scutches, it cards, it spins, it winds, it twists, it throws, it weaves, it shears, it combs, it prints.

A QUEEN PROPENSITY.—It was announced a few days ago, that a young man, son of the Rev. J. N. Sprague, had seized

a lady in the streets of Brooklyn, threw her down and stole the shoe from her foot, which was afterwards found in the pocket of his coat. The father of the young man has published a letter in which he says, that from early boyhood this son has evinced a strange propensity for getting possession of the shoes of the female part of the family. This propensity was not steady, but periodical. As early as thirteen or fourteen years of age it was developed, the fact being notorious, not to the family only, but to the domestics. Sometime one shoe would disappear, sometimes the pair, and they were discovered in the son's pocket, in his trunk, in his bed, his room, and slyly concealed in various other places. This is the strangest kind of a monomania.

LONGEVITY.—M. de Linguet, a Frenchman, who died lately at the age of 110; had been married ten times, espoused his last helpmate at 99, and had a son at 101.

AN ECONOMICAL PUDDING.—Take a large coffee cup of Tapioca or Sago, soak it in a quart of cold water, add a cup of sugar, a little salt and cinnamon or nutmeg and lemon peel, and pour this on seven apples nicely peeled and cored, and placed in a pudding dish: bake this and you will have not only a very cheap, but a very delicious pudding.

DARING IMPIETY.—DEATH.—The Western papers some days since announced the Death of Dan. Marble, the celebrated comedian. It now appears that he had engaged to play in Louisville, "A cure for the Cholera," making a jest of that terrible disease by which God is now scourging the nations. The next news was, "Dan, is in collapse!" Thus died he as the fool dieth—his mockeries turned into an appalling reality.—Southern Presbyterian.

TROUBLES BREWING IN FRANCE.—The Paris police has prohibited altogether the sale of Journals in the streets. About twelve hundred families are thus thrown out of support. The true object is to prevent the workmen from buying Journals. There is cause for fear that the Government will precipitate another revolution here. The fermentation has commenced among the workmen, who were entirely quiet on the 13th. If it does break out again it will be serious. This measure of suppression of the sale of newspapers, has caused a great excitement. The workmen say, we had nothing to do with M. Ledru Rollin's instruction; why does Government punish us for it?

EGGS IN MAINE.—It is believed, says the *Hallowell Gazette*, that more than 3,000,000 dozen eggs have been sent from Maine to Boston this season, and have been sold for something like \$3,000,000. This sounds like a large story, but the fact is engaged in the trade will sustain it. There are, also, more than forty men who are busily engaged in the same business.

MASSACHUSETTS INDIANS.—Massachusetts contains remnants of ten tribes Indians; The Chadequidde, Christian town, Fall River or Troy, Gay Head, Mashpee, Herring Pond, Grafton or Eschamisco, Dudley, Punkabog and Y-mouth. The Natick tribe is practically extinct. The whole number of Indians is 184. Of these, however, six or eight are pure-blooded Indians, the rest are mixed blood, principally Indian and African. They own 16 acres of land, but are deprived of the franchise.

MORTUARY.

DIED.—On the 5th inst. in Talladega Co. Miss ELIZABETH V. MALLORY, of a congested chest.

On the — inst. in Noxubee County WILLIAM, aged ten years, son of Wm. H. Esq. of Sumter Co., Ala., of a congested chest. William was a child of unusual promise. Amiable and affectionate, gentle and docile, evinced talents far beyond his years, and looked among his friends the liveliest anticipation of future distinction. But his Heavenly Father has transferred him to a higher sphere, far removed from the sins and sorrows of the frailties and casualties of earth. The righteous will would we humbly submit.

Hyemial.

MARRIED.—In Brandon, Me., on the 4th of August, Mr. W. C. ESTES, to Miss H. A. WILLINGHAM.

In Kemper Co., Mo., on the —th of July, BROWNING to Miss M. ANTONIA EDWARDS. In Lowndes Co., Ala., on the — inst. — STONE to Miss EMILY MOON.

JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Niche for the Poets.

THOUGHTS OF HEAVEN.

No sickness there,
No weary waiting of the frame away,
No fearful shrinking from the midnight air—
No dread of summer's bright and fervid ray.

No hidden grief,
No wild and chaotic vision of despair!
No vain petition for a swift relief—
No tearful eyes, no broken hearts are there.

Care has no home,
Within the realm of ceaseless prayer and song;
Its billows break away and melt in foam,
Far from the mansion of the spirit throng!

The storm's black wing
Is never seen above celestial skies!
Its wailings blend not with the voice of spring,
As some too tender floweret fades and dies!

No night distills
Its chilling dew upon the tender frame;
No moon is needed there! The light which fills
The land of glory, from its Maker came!

No parted friends
O'er mournful recollections have to weep!
No bed of death enduring love attends,
To watch the coming of a pulseless sleep!

No blasted flower
Or withered bud celestial gardens know!
No scorching blast or fierce descending shower
Scatters destruction like a ruthless foe!

No battle world
Startles the sacred host with fear and dread!
The song of peace creation's morning heard
Is sung wherever angel minstrels tread!

Let us depart!
I home like this await the weary soul!
Look up! the stricken one! thy wounded heart
Shall bleed no more at sorrow's stern control.

With faith our guide,
White robes and innocent to lead the way,
Why fear to plunge in Jordan's rolling tide,
And find the ocean of eternal day?

Doubts' Department.

I HAVE LOST IT.

"I have lost it," said Charles, as he came into the house, with a very sad countenance.

"What have you lost?" asked his father.

"My knife—that beautiful knife that Uncle Philip gave me. I have looked every where for it, and I can't find it; and I shall never see it again."

"Did you see it under the barn?" said his father.

"Under the barn! Is it likely that my knife is under the barn?"

"No, I don't think it is, but as you said you had looked everywhere for it, you must, of course, have looked under the barn."

"I didn't mean everywhere."

"I knew you didn't; but you said so. Boys should always say what they mean. Have you looked in your pockets?"

"No sir, but I have felt in them."

"I knew a boy once who made a great outcry about losing his pencil, and when he was made to unload, his pockets he found it."

Charles well knew who that boy was; and proceeded to imitate his example.—He had a foolish habit, which some contract, of stuffing his pockets with a great variety of useless or unnecessary things. He began to unload one pocket. He first took out some birkbark, then a leathern string, then a ball of twine, then a piece of India rubber, then a crooked stick, then a small gimlet, then a quantity of tow, then two or three knife handles without blades, then a fish line, then some parched corn and peanuts mingled together. It was pretty plain that it was not there; so he proceeded to unload another pocket; which was filled with a similar variety of articles. In the course of this process he came upon the lost knife.

"I've found it," he cried out and proceeded to refill his pockets.

"Stop," said his father; "go to the corn-house, and get a corn basket."

Charles went for the basket, wondering what his father wanted with it, but asked no questions. He was accustomed to obey his father without questioning, and gainingsays. He brought the basket and set it down.

"There, now unload all your pockets into the basket, if it will hold their contents."

"I guess it will pretty nearly," said Charles, proceeding to deposit one thing after another in the basket, till his pockets were empty.

"There, said his father, 'don't you feel lighter now?'"

"I think I do, some."

"Well, keep lighter, then, and do not make yourself a walking curiosity shop. You have a basket to keep your things in."

"I'm glad I haven't lost my knife."

"I am afraid you have lost something more valuable."

"When, sir?"

"This morning."

"Try if you can't find it out yourself."

Charles could think of nothing he had lost that morning. He concluded his father must mean time, and yet he had been quite busy all the morning.

"I will tell you some things which happened that morning, and perhaps you will understand that was the loss to which Mr. Neal alluded. Two boys were passing on their way to the village, and fell into some dispute which ended in their coming to blows just in front of Mr. Neal's house. He saw them and called to them to desist unless they both wished to test the strength of their arms. They stopped; one of them went on, and the other sat down on a large stone by the wayside, and wept. Mr. Neal went out to him, and asked him if he was hurt, and he said he was not."

"Is he hurt?" said Charles, as his father came in.

"He says not."

"What is he crying for, then, if he isn't hurt?"

"Perhaps he feels bad because he gave way to his passion so far as to come to blows with his companion. Perhaps you had better go and talk with him about it."

"I don't like to talk with boys who fight. Mr. Neal was called away at that moment, and said no more to his son about the matter till evening. He then had it in his thoughts, when he said, 'I am afraid you have lost something far more valuable.' What was it? It was an opportunity to do good. To lose a valuable knife is a misfortune, but to lose an opportunity of doing good is a far greater one.—If Charles had gone and talked kindly to the boy, he might have exerted a strong influence for good over his mind. Charles should have been willing to talk with a boy who fought, provided there was an opportunity of doing him good. Whatever you may lose, never lose an opportunity of doing good.—Dr. Alden.

REMEMBER, now thy creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them;

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY desires a situation as a teacher in a Female Seminary. Sufficient testimonials can be had, both as to character and qualifications. Apply to the Postmaster at Foster's, Tuscaloosa county, Ala.

August 29, 1849. 28-4t

JOHN A. BATTELLE, JOHN F. WOODHULL.

BATTELLE & WOODHULL,

(At the old stand of Foster & Battelle)

NO. 32, COMMERCE STREET,

MOBILE, ALA.

THE above house will open on the first of November next, with an entire stock of FAMILY GROCERIES; and they earnestly solicit the patronage of their friends.

EXCH. WATKINS, of Pleasant Hill, Dallas County, and Wm. E. HARRIS, of Greensboro, Green County, will be in the above house, and will be thankful for the patronage of their friends.

Mobile, June 1, 1849.

LEWIS COLBY, Publisher.

122 Nassau street, New York.

June 1, 1849. 15-4t

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 by any similar establishment in the Southern country.—His table will be liberally supplied—his servants polite and attentive, and every attention 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.

UPSON, Proprietor.

Marion, Ala., May 10, 1849. 14-

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,
MISS MARIA A. POLLOCK,
MISS JANE L. TUNING,
MISS LUCY E. SMITH,
MISS—SALISBURY,
MISS—ORMSBY.

GOVERNESSES,
MRS. JULIA A. ORMSBY,

STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT,
MR. AND MRS. W. K. WHITE.

MATRON AND NURSE.

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. HORSBROOK 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 and LADY, 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, 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 will be payable, one-half in advance, for each term of five months; the balance at the end of the term.

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

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

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

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 Aeolian Piano.

This estimate, of course, does not cover Instruction 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 & French.

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

JOHN LOCKHART, E. D. KING, Pres.

Secy. of Board of Trustees.

Aug. 7, 1849.

THE NEXT SESSION

OF THE

GREENSBORO FEMALE INSTITUTE

WILL COMMENCE

on the first of September, 1849.

The exercises will be from 9 to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., subject to such modifications as may be necessary for the accommodation of pupils from a distance.

THIS School is now in successful operation under the charge of Rev. C. F. STURGIS as Principal—a competent and experienced teacher and a gentleman of great moral worth.—To aid in the management of the school, requisite Female teachers have also been employed.

The Trustees are determined to establish and maintain a school of high order, to which parents and guardians may safely entrust their daughters and wards. The discipline, while mild, will be strict, and the utmost attention will be given to the manners of the pupils as well as to their moral and intellectual culture.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS—Spelling, Reading and Elements of Arithmetic. \$12

FIRST CLASS—The same, with Geography, Grammar, and Elements of Natural Philosophy. 14

ADVANCED DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS—History of the United States, Analysis of the English Language, Natural Philosophy, Elements of Moral Science, Elements of Astronomy. 18

FIRST CLASS—Botany, Uranography, Roman History, Antiquities, Mythology and Algebra. 18

JUNIOR CLASS—Chemistry, Algebra, Universal History, Ancient Geography, Physiology, Logic, Geometry, cosmography, Geology, and Mineralogy.

SENIOR CLASS—Geometry, Trigonometry, Rhetoric, Intellectual Philosophy, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity. 20

FUEL. 1

Orthography, Composition and the Holy Scriptures, by all who are capable, which will be continued through the whole course.

It is believed that the course of instruction contemplated is as complete as that of any institution for the Education Young Ladies in the South.

Through this course it is the design of the Principal and his Assistants to conduct their pupils, not in that superficial manner which often results in nothing more than the cultivation of memory. It is their purpose rather, to train the higher powers of judgment and reasoning, and to form in their pupils the habit of connected and accurate thinking, by leading their minds to the knowledge of the principles of Science.

Certificates of Scholarship will be conferred on those who pursue the regular course, though any young lady may take a partial course who may desire to do so.

The following are extra and at the option of the Parent:

Musical per Session. \$25
French, Spanish, Italian or Latin Language, 15
Drawing, Painting, Mezzotint, 15
Transferring of Prints, Wax and Shell Work, per Lesson, 1
Embroidery, 1

In addition to Instruction in the Department of Drawing and Painting in the ordinary mode, we have lately made arrangements for teaching in those styles taught in few lessons, with success by Mr. Honfey.

CABINET AND LIBRARY.

We are engaged in making collections for a Cabinet in Geology and Mineralogy, to which we solicit contributions from the friends of Science. We also propose the establishment of a Library, for the benefit more especially of the young ladies of the advanced department; the advantages of which can be enjoyed at an expense of one dollar per session.

From an experience of twelve years in the work of instruction, the Principal feels confident, that the development, and rightly to direct, the Moral Feelings and affections, is no small part of the teacher's duty. It will therefore be the studious and unceasing endeavor of himself and assistants, to cultivate the kindly emotions of the hearts, and lead their pupils to the proper discharge of all their social and relative duties, by instilling high moral principles, and by securing their confidence and affection.

GASTON DRAKE,
CALVIN NORRIS,
WILEY J. CROOM,
S. W. CHADWICK,
DANIEL EDDINS,
JOHN P. KERR,
J. M. WITHERSPOON,

For the information of such as may not be acquainted with Mr. Sturgis, the following testimony is submitted:

ALABAMA FEMALE ATHENAEUM.

The subscribers as a committee of advisement, in relation to the Athenaeum, in Tuscaloosa, (under the charge of the Rev. C. F. STURGIS) deem it a duty to express their satisfaction in the results of the first session. A portion of us, from observing the improvement of our daughters, and the residue from other means of information, are well convinced of the capacity, and tact of the Instructors; and are gratified with what they have seen of their methods both of instruction and discipline.

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

B. MAXLEY, J. F. ORMAND,
BEN. WHITFIELD, B. F. PORTER,
JAS. GIBB, H. W. COLLIER.

March 30, 1849. 6-12m.

MARION HOTEL

AND

STAGE OFFICE.

AFTER returning our sincere thanks to our friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage 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 promise—that so long as we keep it, the Table and the general accommodations, shall not be inferior to those of any Hotel in Marion.

To FAMILIES we would say, that we have several 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 House, 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 Hotel, is a large Stable and Carriage House, managed by an experienced Ostler, who is provided with every thing necessary to the proper care of horses placed in his charge.

Our CHARGES, as heretofore, shall be moderate. J. F. & W. COCKE, Proprietors.

Marion, July 5, 1849.

U. N. B. Temperance House.

26-4t

JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THE OFFICE.

A FEW COPIES LEFT.

OF "THE GOOD MINISTER OF JESUS 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 STUART, D. D.

Price, 1-2 cts. each, or 25 cents for the three, which may be remitted by mail at the half-ounce rate of postage.

L. COLBY, & Co.,
122 Nassau st., New York.
May, 19, 1849. 4 ts.

HISTORY OF THE BAPTISTS.

THIS GREAT WORK by the REV. DAVID BENEDICT, 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 country for this work, which could not be supplied in its bound form, the publisher 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 royal octavo of nearly 1000 pages, and contains, besides a splendid colored 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 Prison.

\$3 remitted by mail, procures a single copy.
\$5 " " " " " two copies.
\$10 " " " " " five
\$20 " " " " " twelve

Ministers of the Gospel and others desiring to make known the great facts connected with our Denomination's History, are respectfully requested to obtain a list of subscribers among their friends and send on their orders immediately.

Post Masters may very conveniently aid in the circulation of this valuable work.

LEWIS COLBY, Publisher.
122 Nassau Street, N. Y.
May 11, 1849. 12-6t.

TUNING AND REPAIRING PIANOS.

Mr. W. LINSEL.

HAVING permanently located in Marion, respectfully informs the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that he is prepared to

Tune and Repair Pianos, as a regular business. He hopes by a prompt and faithful fulfillment of his engagements, to merit the patronage of the public.

He refers, by permission to Prof. M. P. Jewett, Principal of the Judson Female Institute, and also invites attention to the following recommendation from Prof. D. W. CHASE, Principal of the Musical Department in the same institution.

"Having been well acquainted with Mr. Linsell for a considerable length of time, and seen the execution of work which he has been engaged to do, from time to time, in the Judson and elsewhere, I take great pleasure in recommending him as very competent in the business of repairing and tuning Pianos, as well as a careful, thorough and faithful workman. I have no doubt he will give entire satisfaction to all who may engage him."

D. W. CHASE.
Marion, Oct. 20, 1848. 35-11.

P. S. Applications by mail or otherwise, will be promptly answered.

J. R. GOREE,

Commission Merchant.

MOBILE.

April 1, 1849.

SHELBY SPRINGS

WILL be opened for the reception of company on the 1st of June, under the same auspices as the last two seasons.

The attention of those who are seeking a gay, but quiet, well-ordered and healthy abode during the sultry summer months, is invited to this delightful location. It combines the various attractions of natural beauty of site, extent and comfort of accommodations, variety of medicinal waters, and pleasant society, beyond any other resort in Alabama.

The Billiard room, Bowling saloon, Bar, and Confectionary part of the establishment, will be in charge of a person skilled in his business. In addition, a fashionable mantua maker and Tailor, and a fancy dry goods store will minister to the wants and convenience of visitors.

A Band of music will be in attendance.
A four passenger coach will run regularly during the season from Selma to the Springs, leaving Selma every Thursday morning, and oftener if necessary.

Board at the low rates of last season. Drafts on Mobile taken for bills over fifty dollars.

A. W. SPAIGHT,
Trustee for M. M. George.
May 18, 1849. 13-2m.

I. W. GARROTT,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

MARION, PERRY CO., ALA.

WILL punctually attend to all business confided to his care in the Courts of this and the adjoining counties, the U. S. Court at Tuscaloosa, and the Supreme Court.

Marion, May 11, 1849. 12-4t.

GEORGE COSTER, & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

&c.

[Sign of the Good Samaritan.]

No. 67 Dauphin Street,

MOBILE.

Landreth's GARDEN SEEDS constantly on hand.

GEORGE COSTER, & Co.,

Geo. Coster, & Co., respectfully invite the attention of Planters to their establishment, having for many years resided among them, they believe they know the necessities of families, and that their experience will enable them to supply the Planter with such medicines, and only such, as he may need, in a judicious manner, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction where the genuineness of the articles is an object of the consumer.

MOBILE, Jan. 3, 1849.

"Get the Best."

"All young persons should have a standard dictionary at their elbows. And what you are about, get the best; that Dictionary is

NOAH WEBSTER'S.

The great work, unabridged. If you are too poor, save the amount from off your coat, to put it into your head.—Phoen. Journal.

Dr. Webster's great work is the best Dictionary of the English language.—London Morning Chronicle.

"This volume must find its way into all our public and good private libraries, for it provides the English student with a mass of the most valuable information, which he would in vain seek for elsewhere.—London Literary Gazette.

Containing three times the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgement of the work.