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

A. W. CHAMBLISS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

JOHN G. MARKHAM, Publisher,

VOLUME I.

MARION, (PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA,) OCTOBER 24, 1849.

NUMBER 36

Mlinisters Department.

of the age.

From the Watchman and Reflector. THE MINISTRY. The kind of men needed to meet the wants

1. Industrious Men. This is an age of uncommon activity. In the pursuit and accomplishment of almost every object. mental and physical powers are taxed to their utmost capacity. Labor is the price of success. Facilities are afforded for the dispatch of business, and every man is expected to do more than formerly. If ministers would succeed, they must work at this accelerated pace. They are pre-eminently "laborers," "fellow-workers with Christ, and, as he was always, and with all his soul, engaged in his work, so must they be. As "He went about doing

good," so must they do.

Ministers need never be idle for want of work, while there are so many waste places to be cultivated, so much ignorance to be instructed, so much vice to be reformed, so many rebels to be reconciled, and so many half sanctified Christians to be perfected. If there are too many laborers in any particular field, let some of them, as business men do, seek another and a wider sphere for their efforts, enter new and uncultivated places, and determine, by industry, and perseverance, with the blessing of God, to turn "the wilderness into a fruitful field." "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." Young men leave their father's house, and go to new countries, clear the forest, or plough the prairie, and make a home for themselves. Let our young ministers do the same, and feel that the like enterprise, the like confidence, the like determination to labor, and, for a time, to endure hardship, will be crowned with success. Ministers must be inventive, energetic constant and indefatigable, as are the men of this world, would they succeed. They must be more so, because their work is of that peculiar successfully done. Let no one, who think of the ministry, calculate upon a life of ease; if he does, he had better turn to some other profession. A minister must work hard and work all the time, for should he for any length of time relax his efforts, the cause of God will decline, and the world will take the lead. Ministers, to keep up with the times, mu-t be inqus- place for you. And if I go and prepare

2. HEALTHY MEN. As the duties des ceive you to myself." and good health to perform them. 'The is that to thee ?" spirit, stirred with holy and benevolent ye have seen Him go up into heaven." ly body. Such instances are, frequent; and He shall send Jesus, who before was and is to reappear upon every dwelling virtuous. All the assaults of his malice can they be deviated ! We will examine preached unto you."

this in some in or number.

al, eyer " ready to do good and to communicate." The gospel which they preach is a system of benevolence. It is a glorious exhibition of God's benevolence. It is to be commended by a spirit of benevolence, and to be extended by acts of beumphs of the gespel, and such is an age clouds and every eye shall see Him." nevolence. This is the age for the triof benevolence. Ministers, to do the work of this age, must be benevolent men. But most of them are poor, and how can they be liberal? They must possess and causes of God, so that others may see the quiry, viz: aboundings of their liberality from the depth of their poverty. But their benevolence is to be manifested chiefly in their dresses, by argument, by entreaty, they

study closely, visit frequently, keep an eye take in expounding those portions of the that of meckness and kindness.

npon the Sabbath school, conduct the word of God, which speak of the coming prayer meetings, preside at church meet- of Christ, is truly astonishing. At one each church should as much have set ways been present. How then is it pos- ly affect their reputation. contributions, as it has for commemorating church has always had and still has?

Detrinal.

From the Christian Observer.

THE SECOND ADVENT OF CHRIST.

On the subject of the second advent of Christ, the Bible teaches us, (1) that our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ will per- return so. . He was seen to go up. He class of persons who have very little sonally return to this earth again; and (2) that His return will be pro-millennial.

The two points of inquiry then are, 1, How; 2. When will the Saviour return ? There are some who deny that Jesus character, that it cannot otherwise be will ever return to the earth again. But the Scriptures are so plain on this point. that it seems strange how any one can the Mount of Olives." (Zech. xiv. 4.) He blessing." "For so it is the will of God, deny it. Still, it may be well to advert to a few of those passages of Scripture, which speak of the mere fact of His return so that all doubt may be removed

from the mind of any one on this subject. a place for you, I will come again and re-

and arduous, they need strong constitution ten) if I will that he tarry till I come, what

soul works. If this be weak, feeble or stand ye gazing up into heaven? This are sed, the purposes of the soul will be same Jesus who is taken up from you into ly product. It was the same cloud which homely proverb that "he who spitteth retarded. How painful to see a noble heaven, shall so come in like manner, as overshadowed the disciples on the mount against the wind, spitteth in his own

3. BENEVOLENT MEN. Generous, liber- you by the word of the Lord, that we who giory of the Lord. remain unto the coming of the Lord, shall not prevent (go before) them who are same manner in which he ascended into trial of your patience, but that will be a Heb. ix. 28. "And unto them that look

without sin unto salvation."

Rev. i. 7. "Behold He cometh with Rev. xxi. 20, "Surely. I come quickly."

These passages of Scripture are amply sufficient to prove the facts, that Jesus has gone up from earth to heaven; and according to what they have, give to the now prepared to enter upon the first in-

To this inquiry we reply, that He can efforts to make their people benevolent, not return spiritually. The return spokby personal conversation, by public ad- en of here is not a spiritual return of Christ; nor can it be an increased amount taken away 1800 years ago from us. must secure contributions to aid in ear- of spirirual influence on the hearts of the rying forward the kingdom of Christ. No people. This must be obvious to every minister should be satisfied with his peo- thinking mind. When we speak of reple unless they contribute regularly to turning any thing, we evidently convey benevolent objects; he should feel that the idea that the thing to be returned had he has done, but little for them or by them previously been taken away, or removed. until this is done. No disciple is to live for That only can be returned which has been sent alone, but is to be engaged in efforts turn of Jesus to this world, we declare the conversion of the world. The that He is now absent from it. But He many the stream of passion see through them too. No wolf can carry him I would be the stream of passion see through them too. tor the conversion of the world. The that He is now absent from it. But He nedeemer: now many waves, raised with one day make an interregent universe parrassed in business. On Saturday eve- labors of the day are done, with nothing to the conversion of the world. The that He is now absent from it. But He nedeemer: now many waves, raised in business. On Saturday eve- labors of the day are done, with nothing to the conversion of the world. The that He is now absent from it. But He nedeemer: now many waves, raised in business. On Saturday eve- labors of the day are done, with nothing to the independent of passion is not absent from it. But He is now absent from pastor must see to this, must inculcate is not absent from us in a spiritual sense. In house the says, "It in human hearts, has it stilled! how mathematical ho feel that he is laboring in vain, if he does is expedient for you that I go away, for if the sight of it I ff any one virtue is univernot succeed. He will succeed if he has I go not away, the Comforter will not large views if he will succeed if he has I go not away, the Comforter will not sally expected of a disciple of the Lord it as he is not as he would like to have men be sally expected of a disciple of the Lord it. large views, if he is himself a large-harted. Come unto you: but if I depart, I will succeed in the sally expected of a disciple of the Lord it as he is, not as he would like to have men be worse than lost. I was then teaching liberal-minded now.

In any one virtue to the sally expected of a disciple of the Lord it as he is, not as he would like to have men be worse than lost. I was then teaching liberal-minded now.

It masses current, just as think of him. Why, then spend my time a liberal-minded now. liberal-minded man. He will not make will send Him unto you." John xvi. 7. Is meekness, It passes current, just as in garnishing the outside of my character. It will send Him unto you." John xvi. 7. Is meekness, It passes current, just as in garnishing the outside of my character. It will send Him unto you." John xvi. 7. Is meekness, It passes current, just as in garnishing the outside of my character. the poverty of the church an excuse for "That He may abide with you for ever." Is meekness, it passes current, January and love, very properly as a in garnishing the outside of my character, humility and love, very properly as a while my character itself is neglected?

That He may abide with you for ever." Indeed the noble twin- while my character itself is neglected? not giving, though it may influence the John xiv. 16. And again, He adds, "Lo! Such was the sentiment of the while my character itself is neglected? day, but as I advanced, truth took posses- great apostle; "I am ready to be offered."

God sees through all pretences. And he come of the next to die. Such was the sentiment of the maximum while my character itself is neglected? day, but as I advanced, truth took posses- great apostle; "I am ready to be offered." not giving, though it may influence the John xiv. 16. And again, He adds, "Lo! Christian, will blow them away at the last day like distinct and her will feel that there is I am with you alway, even unto the end but two buds of one stalk—love. Love, will blow them away at the last day like distinct and her with the sentiment of every Christian, will blow them away at the last day like distinct and her will be a sentiment of every Christian, will blow them away at the last day like distinct and her will be a sentiment of every Christian, will blow them away at the last day like distinct and her will be a sentiment of every Christian, will blow them away at the last day like distinct and her will be a sentiment of every Christian, will blow them away at the last day like distinct and her will be a sentiment of every Christian, will be a amount given. He will feel that there is I am with you alway, even unto the end sisters of numbers and of the world." Matt. xxviii. 20. The but two buds of one stalk—love. Love, will blow them away at the last day like distrust, and hope of fear. I was led al- who from this side of Jordan, doth view but two buds of one stalk—love. The but two buds of one stalk—love. The but two buds of one stalk—love apostle is long suffering and chaff before the whirlwind. Every thing no way in which he can so well promote of the world." Matt. xxviii. 20. The but two dust of one stank—are distrust, and nope of fear. I was led al- who from this side of Jordan, doth view most insensibly to leave my affairs with the Canaan that he loves, "with unberthe temporal presperity of his people as to spirit of Christ, or His spiritual presence, kind, consequently it is also humble and false and hollow will be carried into eter. ane temporal prosperity of his people as to spirit of Christ, or His spiritual presence, says the aposto, is also humble and false and hollow wift be carried into etermy covenant God. And invariably I clouded eyes."

get them in the habit of giving; for if a has never been removed from the earth, kind, consequently it is also humble and polition. Nothing but the naked of the habit of giving; for if a has never been removed from the earth, kind, consequently it is also humble and polition. Nothing but the naked of the habit of giving; for if a has never been removed from the earth, kind, consequently it is also humble and polition. get them in the habit of giving; for if a has never been removed from the earth, kind, consequently it is also had not look for the spiritual meck. Meckness has been preached and hence we do not look for the spiritual meck. Meckness has been preached under the word of the reality will remain. O what a wreck of the reality will remain. O what a wreck of the reality will remain. them the ability to give. We must have presence of Christ to be restored to the often, not only through the word of the reality will remain, O. what a wreck of men of large benevolence to meet the church or to the world. We have the Lord and his apostles, but much more human pomp and parade and vain show! 4. METHODICAL MEN-men of system cally the dispensation of the spirit. It is not a mildness, a sweatness, and conde-

ings, meet in councils, assist in ordica- time they tell us the death of a person is tions, attend conventions, advocate the the coming of Christ. If this be so, then named-accuser. He is the father of lies cause of benevolence and reform, devise Christ is constantly coming back to this plans to promote them, and see that these world, and yet he is not here. Again, which those who are calumniated seek to plans are executed. They will have to they tell us that when Jerusalem was put down the false and injurious reports. visit the sick, bury the dead, comfort the destroyed, then Christ came. If so, then Some render railing for railing. They mourning, go after wanderers, direct in He cannot come to judge the world; for are foolish enough to vie with their dequirers, administer ordinances, "be in the Apostle assures us these are but two tractors in taunts, and revilings. It is a stant in season and out of season" in advents of Christ. The first is past; and miserable resort. If you are very much preaching the word. In many places the second is to be without sin (a sin of excited by evil reports, and descend to rethey are selected to take the oversight of fering) for the salvation of his people, taliation, you at once raise the suspicion schools and see to the interests of general Whenever the Evangelists, or the Apos- that there is some truth in what your eneducation. To do all this work well, the tles speak of the second coming of Christ, emies say of you. Conscious innocence minister must have a time to read, time to they invariably refer to one and the same does not stoop to recrimination. study, to visit, &c. Method will general- event. And with this coming they always ly facilitate his labor; it will enable him connect the triumph of the church, and respecting the evil that is said of them .to do more work and do it better than he the reward of the saints. Both of these They assume an independence which is

for his people, as well as for himself, se- ing of Christ is yet future. But, we may preciation of one's self. They who care

This same Jesus, who is taken up from spectators, to prove his character. you into heaven, shall so come, in like | Some are at great pains to contradict heaven. Language cannot be more ex- hands full of business. The more notice ascended into heaven bodily, and he will ously will they defame you. They are a en. (Matt. xxiv. 30.) He ascended from ed with respect. the Mount of Olives. (Matt. xxviii. 16; Is there not a far better way than any Acts i. 12.) And he will return there, for of these? "Not, rendering evil for evil, or "His feet shall stand in that day upon railing for railing; but contrariwise ascended to heaven in human nature. He that with well doing you may put to siwill return so. The same Jesus shall so lenge the ignorance of foolish men."-Him go into heaven. When he ascended, standers. Let your life contradict their John xiv. 2, 3. "I go to prepare a but His disciples and the angels. And defend your character. There is somewhen he returns, it is probable, that none thing noble, dignified, lovely in the sivolving on ministers are both numerous John xx. 22. " Jesus saith to him. (Pe- caught up to meet Him in the air. After dering. There is something Christ-like, inis, every eve shall see Him. He went when they who are reviled revile not body is the machine through which the Acts 1, 11. "Ye men of Gallilee why Him on His return. As to the nature of persecute them, and say all manner of designs, held back or tied down by a sick- Acts iii. 20. "Repent ye therefore ed in the wilderness, and in the temple, against the character of the innocent and

> heaven. It cannot, therefore, be a Spir- profitable exercise. Your name may for itual or a Providential return, but a literal a brief season, be under the cloud; but

ble glories of His human nature, There are other passages of Scripture Move quietly and steadily onward in an which prove that the Saviour will return upright way, and fear not the evil which to this earth again in His bodily presence, is aimed at you. Who is he that will but we leave them for the present. What harm you, if ye be followers of that which has been said is a sufficient answer to our is good?" No one. There may be those first point of enquiry, viz: " How will the who will try to injure you. They may Saviour return to earth ! He will return be the more inimical towards you for the 1st. How will Jesus return to this stances connected with His return, which "Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust were not connected with His departure. also in him, and he shall bring it to pass: But the literal bodily presence of the Sa- and he shall bring forth thy righteousness church and the world, as it has been noon day."-N. Y. Evan.

WILLIAM RAMSEY.

Religious Miscellann.

MEEKNESS OF THE REDEEMER.

"How holy stands before every Christispirit with us now; for this is emphati- still by his actions and passion. Is there How insignificant will the great ones of and order. If ministers perform the true, we all have need to experience more scension in his whole being, so that even ward "pomp and circumstance" in which work assigned them, and do it well, they of His sacred influences, but the Spirit if he had not said it we should directly their greatness lay is left behind, and they time for everything, and do every thing at the time. There never was a period when so much week a period when so much we were a period when so much week a period when so much week a p when so much was demanded of ministrated on the great journey and the world, and fair, how well would it be for them and fair, how well would it be for them and fair, how well would be for them and society too. Ohio Ohs.

LIVE THEM DOWN.

Calumnies are as old as our race. Satan began them in Paradise. He is well and of liars. There are different ways in

Some affect a supercilious indifference can do it without method. He must also, events are future, and of course the com- not wholly consistent with a modest apcure system. The efficiency of the church reply in this case, as in the former, the not what is said respecting themselves are es is lost for want of it. The minister providential dealings of Christ, or His not likely to live above merited reproach. should see that the church has se ttimes providential government of this world has The truly virtuous and good are far from for its acts, and that these times be kept; never been taken from it. This has al- being indifferent to what may injurious-

days, on which to make its benevolent sible to restore to us that which the Some presecute their defamers. They go into a civil court, to establish their inthe death of Christ, and we need men The only way, then, in which Christ nocence. Perhaps this is sometimes necwho will teach the churches this, and can return to earth is personally. He is essary; but, I think it a measure of doubturge it until every church brings forth now absent in body. And it is His bodi- ful expediency. It probably seldom ocfruit in its season, so shall the means be ly presence that is to be restored. This curs that a slander suit improves any perfurnished for successfully carrying on the is plainly taught in the Scriptures. "Ye son's character. The motives of prosegreat work of giving the gospel to the men of Galilee," said the angels to the cution are usually supposed to be redisciples, as they stood steadfastly looking vengeful. A truly worthy person will towards heaven where Jesus ascended, not be easily persuaded to go before "why stand ye gazing up to heaven? judges, jurors, lawyers, and a crowd of

> manner, as ye have seen Him go into all false rumors. Such often have their plicit than this. It tells us that Jesus you take of slanderers, the more industriwill return visibly. "Every eye shall see character, and are right glad of an op-Him." He ascenced in a cloud. (Acts i. portunity to attract some notice, by at-9.) He will come in the clouds of heav- tacking those whose names are associat-

come, in like manner, as ye have seen Nothing else will so effectually, silence it is probable that He was seen by none falsehoods, and you will have no need to but his saints and the angels will see lence of conscious innocence, when the Him, at first. For the saints are to be tongue of detraction is carping and slanup in a cloud. This cloud will envelope again; and when they bless those who this cloud we can only say, it is no earths evil against them falsely. There is a 1 Thes. iv. 15. "For this we say unto (Isaiah iv. 5.) It is the pavilion of the by him. Let him have his own way, and your innocence and his infamy will both The return of Christ must be in the be made apparent; It may cost some for Him, shall He appear the second time return of His bodily presence, in the visi- it will shortly appear brighter than before. Possess your soul in patience .--

> GOD SEES THROUGH ALL PRETENCES. by a few, and by them not steadily.

than try to be what I ought?

Would men take a hundredth part of

WHERE YOUR TREASURE IS, THERE

WILL YOUR HEART BE ALSO. The truth of this declaration is not more certain than its awful import. The treasure of most men is wealth. With what toil do they dig for it during the long years in which they bury their hearts' best affections and energies in the cares of worldly pursuits, And when they have secured it, with what suicidal folly do they incarcerate their souls in those treasuries where they have hidden their wealth from the avaricious gaze of envious nighbors. Thus, in order both to get and to keep their wealth, men BURY THEIR HEARTS in the damp, dark, and godless vaults of this accursed earth, and delude themselves by calling these follies of grown-up men business.

How completely their hearts are buried s not perceived by many outil their "riches take to themselves wings and fly away." or "thieves break through and steal" them. Then, in despair, they say, 'Ye have taken away my gods, and what have I more?" or they "curse God, and die." Had they employed them for God and he promotion of His cause, they would have been happy in their use, and have found them again in heaven.

The fable tells us, that a miser having scraped together a considerable sum of money by denying himself the common conveniences of life, was much embarrassed where to lodge it most securely. After many perplexing debates, with himself he at length fixed upon a corner in a retired field, where he deposited his treasure, and with it his heart, in a hole dug with great emotion said "I am a lost sinfor that purpose. His mind was now for as moment at ease; but he had not proceeded many paces on his way home when all his anxiety returned, and he could not forbear going back to see that every thing was safe. This he repeated again and again, till he was at length observed by a laborer who was mending a hedge in an adjacent meadow. The fellow, concluding that something extraordinary must be the occasion of these frequent visits, marked the spot; and coming in the night in order to examine it, he discovered the

prize, and bore it off unmolested. Early the next morning, the miser again renewed his visit; when, finding his treasure gone, he broke out into the most bitter exclamations. A traveller. who happened to be passing by at the same time, was moved by his complaints to inquire the cause of them. "Alas," replied the miser, "I have sustained the most cruel and irreparable loss. Some villian has robbed me of a sum of money, which I buried under this stone no longer than yesterday." "Buried !" returned the traveller with surprise; "a very extraordinary method, truly, of disposing of your riches. Why did you not rather keep them in your house, that they might be ready for your daily occasions?"

"Daily occasions!" resumed the miser, with an air of much indignation; "do you imagine I so little know the value of money as to suffer it to be run away with by occasions? On the contrary. I had be nearest the Kingdom; appearances prudently resolved not to touch a single are often the reverse of the real state of

"If that was your wise resolution," an- the goodness of God though you may swered the traveller, "I see no sort of meet abuse; "sow thy seed in the mornreasons for your being thus afflicted: it is ing and withhold not thy hand at evening. but to put this stone in the place of your for thou knowest not which shall prosper treasure, and it will answer all your purs this or that."- Watchman and Reflector. poses full as well."

Abundance was never my lot, But out of the trifle that's given, That no curse may light on my cot, I'll distribute the bounty of heaven. The fool and the slave gather wealth, But if I add naught to my store, Yet while I keep conscience in health, I've a mine that will never grow poor.

THE BOOK FOR BUSINESS MEN. viour will be as really restored to the as the light, and thy judgement as the been called in the prime of his business, nothing else to do but to die. and for months to watch and wait for a al state. He said, "I have no rapture, no death! Work done with men; peace How simple is this proposition, and yet ecstacy, but all is peace-settled, abiding made with God. Nothing to do but die how amazing !-admitted by all, believed peage." Then, in illustration of the man- No reparations for the future ; nothing to God sees through all pretences. Then of the interruption of his worldly plans, on his arms on the battle-field, when the why should I use pretences? Why be and of leaving a dependent wife and in- conflict is over and the victory is won. ambitious to appear what I am not, rather fant child, he related the following inci- with nothing to do but obey the summon

wretchedness and ruin would be avoided, do it in; no heart or strength with which if this plain truth were only believed: to do it, and no knowledge of how it. "The Bible is the book for business," Ye should be done. Their time all gone, who are burdened with mighty enterpris-es, look not for relief from your anxieties gun. Compelled to die, and yet not ready.

"SOW THY SEED IN THE MORNING."

One Sabbath morning during the winter of '31, a student, who was teaching in Otsego County, New York, and supplying a small church, on his way to the house of God, called upon one of the members of the church, whose husband was unconverted. During his stay, he entered into" conversation with the man, who was a hardened sinner, filled with hatred toward the gospel, its Author, and all its servants. Having no reason to offer against Christianity, he aimed to tuen everything into ridicule. From ridicule, he proceeded to the most wanten abuse of Christianity, Christian ministers, and finally of our young friend. But, in all this, he failed to excite his resentment .-With a heavy heart this youth left that man of Belial, proceeded on his way to the church musing as he went, and concluding that that man, was a hopeless case. Weeks passed, when, on Saturday afternoon, he was surprised to see the judividnal in a meeting appointed for hearing Christian experience. What has brought him there? Perhaps he had gone because some quite young persons were to relate their exercises, hoping to find material for ridicule. A prayer was raised to God, that a blessing might rest upon him.— The meeting dismissed, the Sabbath passed, with no new light, upon the conduct of Mr. W. On Tuesday evening following, a prayer meeting was held at a private house; Mr. W. was there, and, at the close of the service came forward, took the abused friend by the hand, and ner, what shall I do to be saved ?" Her was pointed to Jesus, and soon found mercy in the Lord. When he came before the church to relate his experience, the secret workings of his heart was revealed.

His effort, and his failure, to excite the anger of his friend, were the means of his awakening. His rage past, he began to reflect upon his conduct, and deeply to feel the compunctions of a guilty conscience. He was determined to drive away conviction. The following Sabbath he left his home, resolved to go into another neighborhood, and purchase a yoke of cattle. Every step appeared to sound so loudly that all around could hear. But he went, and brought home his cat-

tle. The next day he was so conscience smitten, that he dare not drive them .-He went to evening meetings, concealed himself in the darkest corner, left at home his pocket handkerchief, lest he might with it wipe the falling tear. But all these efforts at concealment were vain .-Sin lay a burden on his heart, till he confessed, forsook, and was forgiven. From. this we may learn.

1. To be faithful to all classes and conditions of men and in the exercise of fidelity always to have control of our own spirits. They have souls and must be kindly addressed and won to Christ or

2. That cases apparently hopeless, may the heart. Doubt not the power and

NOTHING TO DO BUT TO DIE

So said an aged servant of the Lord, recently deceased, when after a long life of labor and usefolness, he was suddenly taken ill, and saw that his hour had at length come. I had been spared long, I have tried to honor my Master; but 'tis' I sat beside a dying Christian. He had over now; my work is done, and I have

What a glorious, what a triumphant sudden death. I asked him of his spiritu- declaration, with which to welcome ner in which he was supported in view do but to die! The warrior reposing of his Captain that calls him into his pres-God sees through all pretences. And he "Last year I became considerably em- ence. The servant resting when the

provided to meet my responsibilities." objects of life accomplished, none of its
As I listened to this simple statement, purposes gained; none of its great work I could not but say to myself, how much done. Every thing to do, and no time to

How many come to their last hour in Alabama Baptist Advocate. all the bitterness of that sorrow that finds no expression in language, because the time given them, in which to do the work requisite to a peaceful death-hed, has been wasted "in vain pursuits of things as vain," and now must die without being ready.

How many a professor has mourned out the last hour of life that should have been spent in joyful praise, because of duties undone, and privileges misspent Not so with him who has nothing else to do but to do.

"" How sweet the hour of closing day, When all is peaceful and serene, And when the sun with cloudless ray, Sheds mellow lustre o'er the scene : Such is the Christian's parting hour;

So peacefully he sinks to rest; When faith, endued from heaven with power; Sustains and cheers his languid breast."

Reader, if you were now called away from life, -as soon you must be, -would you have any thing else to do but to die? You may be a professing Christian; are you ready? Is your work done? Would you lie calmly, peacefully down to die? If there would be one unperformed work to embitter the reflections of a dving hour, see to it now, before the days come, and the hours draw nigh.

You may be impenitent and unforgiven. O, can you venture your awful destiny, without a hope in God? Be obliged to die with so much else to do, as to make certain that it cannot be done. Can you; will you dare a doom like this? You may avoid it by beginning now. Then can you calmly hear the summons of your Judge, with nothing else to do, but to die.

" O for the death of those Who slumber in the Lord! O, be like theirs, my last repose. Like theirs my last reward !"

AFFECTED HUMILITY.

True and genuine humility does not lie in a person's affecting the meanest habits, or yet a singularity of dress, however mean, that he may not seem to be proud. I speak not this, however, to cloak the proud gaudiness of any. Excess in costly attire, following vain, great sin and shame of our times, O, how many are there that in this way glory in their shame! Were the "daughters of Zion," reproved and threatened for this sin by the prophet Isaiah. chap iii, ever more guilty than multitudes among us at this day? But yet I must tell you, that a proud heart may be under vile raiment too. "I trample on Plato's pride," said Diogenese. "But it is with pride of another kind," said Plato. Thus some may be proud of their affected plainnessproud of their seeming free from pride, of their looking like humble, mortified men. And some there are, whose pride lies not so much in gaudy dress and fine clothes, which one would think that none but children and fools would be taken with, as in a high conceit of themselves-their knowledge, light, and perfection.—Bar-

American states that a few Sundays since, the Rev. Mr. Mellen, while officiating at the Unitarian Church in North Chelmsford, refused to administer wine at the sacrament-stating that he was not in the habit of doing it, and did not approve of the practice. One of the deacons forreasons for the use of it from the desk. A DISGRACE TO DIE RICH.—A fine idea

was advanced the other day by Mr. Jay, of Bath. (England.) He was speaking to professed Christians, and reminded them that they were stewards, and said it was disgrace for Christians to die very rich; wished ministers when they preached funeral sermons for men who died so ingloriously would say how much money they left that the world might see with how much sincerity they had been singing for years.

"Allthat I am and all I have, Shall be forever thine, Whate'er my duty bids me give, My cheerful hands resign.'

Mission at Amoy, Caina .- A letter from Mr. Doty, at Amoy, dated April 17th, 1849, gives an encouraging account of the attendance of Chinese females, as well as males, on his preaching. The number of pupils in the day school, at that station, was about forty, and the attendance very regular. One family, consisting of an aged mother and two sons, had long given good evidence of oracles; and of the superior regard with which their sincere attachment to the gospel, others beheld human traditions. But they no and after a year and a half of trial, had recently been admitted to the privi- line; nor the man who dared to expunge a line leges of the Christian Church.

DREAMS.-Lively dreams are a sign of the excitement of nervous action. Soft dreams are a sign of slight irritation of the brain; often in nervous fever announcing the reproach of a favorable crisis. Frightful dreams are a sign of a determination of blood to the head. Dreams of blood and red objects are signs of inflammatory conditions. Dreams about rain and water are ensigns of diseased mucous membranes, and dropsy Dreams of distorted forms are frequently a sign of abdominal obstructions, and disorder of the liver. Dreams in which the patient sees a part especially suffering, indicate disease of that part .-Dreams about death often precede apoplexy, which is connected with determination of blood to the head, The nightmare, with great sensitiveness, is a sign of determination of blood to the chest. - Winslow.

TRACTS IN CALIFOZNIA .- The American Tract Society have sent more than a million pages of Tracts to California .- S. B. of the Old Testament, and nearly four hundred of Miss. Jour.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1849.

TERMS.

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

All Ministers of the Gospel, Agents of benev olent societies, and Post Masters, generally, ar requested to act as our Agents.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

The Books of the Southern Baptist Publication Society may be found at Calvin High's Drug Store of this place. Call and buy.

WANTED.

Minutes and Reports of Associations and other religious bodies are wanted by the subscriber. Address; "Board of Domestic Missions, S. B. C., Marion, Ala." R. HOLMAN.

GENUINENESS OF THE SCRIPTURES. In a literal sense, the term "Scripture" is applicable to any written document whatever : ne vertheless, by the consent of universal usage, it is now applied to the sacred writings of the Old and New Testament alone. We offer the following, as presumptive evidence that these sacred writings have not been corrupted or altered

in the smallest important sense.

1. Their present fidelity. No possible mo tive could exist to attempt a mutillation of the sacred Scriptures, unless to render their descriptions less offensive, or their sentiments more congenial to the tastes and feelings of carnal men. In this event, the objectionable features, and those most liable to alteration, had been such portions as stained their pride, censured their faults, condemned their vices and curbed their passions. These had been regarded the divine rregularities, which required the refining and polishing hand of the copyist. But nothing of this is apparent. No such marks of expurgastrange, light, immodest fashions, is a tion and correction are to be found upon their face. With a frankness, plaimess, and candor which forbid such a conjecture, they still represent human character to the life-they still denounce human tollies-they still, in pictures the most abject and humiliating, prostrate the haughtiest spirit in the dust!

2. There is no proof whatever that the Scriptures have at any time suffered an alteration in any appreciable degree. The world has never been destitute of facilities for detecting an event so important as had been a mutillation of the sacred volume ; nor yet without motives sufficient for recording it, if, indeed, it had taken place. At a very early period after their publication, and in accordance with special regulations which they enforced, both the Old and New Testament were extensively and intimately understood among Jews and Christians respectively. Transcripts, paraphrases, harmonies, and WINE AT THE SACRAMENT .- The Lowell commentaries upon the one and the other were multiplied and increased. In public and in private, they were taught and revered by all classes, from the greatest to the smallest, as the most sacred and divine communications to man .-Tribes, parties, sects, and communities, arose and flourished under both the former and the bade him to use water, or to assign his latter dispensation, of whose personal and denominational interests, the uncorrupted Scriptures were esteemed the only impregnable defence. They were the guardian of the rights and privileges of magistrates and subjects, of priests and people; and by a mutual jealousy every man watched his brother. Eprhraim enalways a suspicious thing to see stewards vied Judah, and Judah guarded Ephraim. The grow very wealthy. He said it was a Christian dared not add a line, and the Jew dared not expunge one. The Orthodox stood ready to record so nefarious an act in the heretic; and the heretic was equally prepared to thrust it home upon the orthodox. The multitude looked askance upon the few; and the few, in like manner, narrowly surveyed the conduct of the multitude. Where then was the possibility that any one man, or any body of men, should make the slightest alteration in their sacred contents without detection? Who dared to risk it? History, however, records not an instance of such an attempt! Prophets and apostles, the Son of God and the Christian Church, from time immemorial, inveighed against a universal defection in man. They point us to their multitudinous crimes of every grade and of every description. They tell us of the false glosses which some gave to the divine where mention the man who dared to insert a from the sacred Scriptures. How shall we ac count for such universal silence with regard to

this blackest of crimes, if it ever existed? 3. If, on the one hand, we have no evidence that the Scriptures have been corrupted; the universal agreement of manuscripts, on the other, shows that they have not been. The art of printing is of comparatively modern date. Previous to the fifteenth century, the multiplication of books depended alone upon the tardy and laborious effort of the copyist and the transcriber. That under such circumstances, the copies of the Scriptures should have multiplied less rapidly. and been less accordant with each other than in our times, is what might have been naturally expected. Nevertheless, there was a zeal to disseminate the word of life, manifested among those who feared God, which demands the admiration of the world. The sacred volume underwent various translations, and still more frequen transcriptions in different countries, into different languages, and in different ages. Of those manuscripts, not less than eleven hundred copies

fully compared: and, what is passing astonishment, such is their uniform and striking agreement, that the most laborious collations, embracing, in some instances, not less than one hundred and fifty thousand different readings, afford scarcely an opportunity to correct our received text in a solitary unimportant passage. "All the omissions (occasioned by carelessness, accident or otherwise) put together, could not countenance the omission of one essential doctrine of the gospel, relating to either faith or morals; and all the additions, countenanced by the whole mass of manuscripts already collated, do not introduce a single point essential to faith or manners, beyond what may be found in our admitted Scriptures." "This general conformity of the manuscripts of the Old and New Testament, respectively, which are scattered through all the known world, and in so great a variety of languages, is truly wonderful: and demonstrates the veneration in which the Scriptures have been uniformly held, and the extraordinary care which was taken in transcribing them: and so far are the various readings contained in these manuscripts from being hostile to the uncorrupted preservation of the sacred oracles, that they afford us additional and most convincing proof, that they exist at present, in all essential points. precisely the same as when they left the hands of their authors." "I have written unto thee excellent things in counsel and knowledge, that I might make thee know the certainty of the words of truth."

REV. J. B. JETER, D. D.

Has reached St. Louis, Mo., and was publicly received as pastor of the Second Baptist Church of that city on Sabbath of the seventh inst. The services of the occasion, says the Western Watchman, were conducted on this wise:

"Dr. Jeter preached an exceedingly appropriate discourse from Col. i. 28-" Whom we preach, warning every man, and teaching in all wisdom, that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus." His theme was, the object. manner and end of apostolic ministrations. The house was well filled, and the congregation solemn, attentive, and many were deeply af-

At the close of the sermon, the Editor (who has officiated as a temporary pastor since January) read the letter of dismission of brother and sister Jeter from the first Baptist Church in Richmond, Va., to the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis, and on motion called the vote of the brethren, both male and female, who unanimously held up hands. The Editor gave the hand of fellowship, on behalf of the church, with a brief address to the pastor and the church on their reciprocal duties and responsibilities, and offered the closing prayer.

At night, Dr. Jeter preached from Luke, viii. 18- " Take heed, therefore, how ye hear." The house (the largest Protestant edifice in St. Louis; was densely seated, and the congregation deeply

The Tennessee Baptist announces that the Rev. C. B. Davis, for several years a Methodist minister, resident of Cannon Co., of that State, has recently joined the Baptist church at Woodbury, and is doing effectual service.

This is getting right: and we hope he will employ the fine talents he is said to possess in teaching others "the way of the Lord more per-

BAPTIST HISTORY.

By a resolution of the late General Association of the Baptists of Missouri, the Rev. J. M. Peck was requested to prepare for publication a History of the Baptists of that State. That is a good idea: and if brother Peck does the work, it will be well done. By the way,

Cannot a suitable person be selected by our State Convention to perform a similar task for the Baptists of Alabama? There is, perhaps, no State in the Union, of the same age, that can furnish richer materials for such a work than can our own; and the fidelity and zeal of the denomination in planting the gospel in this fertile land, well deserve that a permanent record shou'd be made of their rise and progress, their trials and conquests, in doing so. We have, too, men in all respects competent to fulfill the office, and preserve from oblivion innumerable facts of thrilling interest, which the next generation can never report. We throw out the suggestion for our brethren to think of until their meeting in November, and then we have a name to purpose, f it is desired.

REVIVALS. A meeting of eight days was held at Carter's Hill, Montgomery Co., embracing the 4th Sabbath in July, by the Revs. A. T. M. Handy and Richard Graham, in which 14 persons were

At Panther Creek, also, embracing the 4th Sabbath in August there was held a meeting of days, in which 20 were baptized-5 of whom were Methodists. The laborers were brethren Handy, Graham and Nix, an anti-missionary brother. On the last day of the meeting brother Nix administered the ordinance to two of his own

At Rehoboth, Montgomery Co., Bro. Handy hold a third meeting, assisted by brethren H. Talbird of Montgomery and-Ware, a Presbyterian minister. Baptized 22.

A meeting of 9 days has just closed at the Hopewell Church of this Co., in which 10 put on Christ by baptism. The laborers in this meeting were Revs. J. S. Ford of this vicinity and B. Hodges of Mississippi. Brethren Curtis and Holman also assisted a part of the time.

POLITE HINT .- "I do not wish to say anything against the individual in ques I would merely remark, in the language the New, have already been collected and care- than fiction,"

A NEW HYMN BOOK.

At the late session of the Tuscaloosa Baptist Association, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Inasmuch as we have suffered considerable inconvenience from the want of a suitable collection of Hymns adapted to the wants of our country churches; and for remedy of which,

Resolved, that the Rev. B. Manly, Sen., be requested to put forth, as soon as practicable, such a work as he may deem suitable to remedy this inconvenience."

Will it be done? We wish not to offend by needless disparagements of other man's labors in this department; but if a new Hymn book is desired, there is no man in the South better prepared to furnish it than Dr. Manly. He has, in a high degree, every qualification-mental and moral-necessary to such a task. Sound in the faith, complete and finished in education, pure and chaste in imagination, warm, spiritual and sincere in heart, he cannot fail to supply any desideratum of this kind. Will he do it? His numerous friends would hail such a production from his hand with special delight.

TUSCALOOSA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. The Seventeenth Annual Session of this body was held with the Mount Moriah Church, Bibb Co., Sept. 15-18th, 1849. Rev. W. S. Meek, Moderator; and M. D. J. Slade, Clerk. Their Minutes are unusually interesting. The Association embraces 34 churches; 15 ordained and 3 licensed preachers; and 2360 communicants baptized the past year 227. The financial report of the body is the least promising item on record-showing but \$239,05 received during the year for all purposes, of which \$105,80 was contributed by a single church—the Tuscaloosa.

ALABAMA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The last annual session of this body closed on the 15th inst. It was held with the Mount Lebanon church, Dallas Co. Rev. David Lee, Moderator; and Rev. A. T. M. Handy, Clerk.

teresting bodies of Baptists in Alabama. heart of the State-lying up and down the Alanama river-and includes in its constituency a rers the ensuing year.

We have had the honor of being a member of this body almost ever since our first settlement in

The number of blacks within its borders is very considerable: and we know of no body of chris- ulation of Missouri and Illinois. tians in the Southern States more fully awake to their wants, or more keenly sensitive to their own are several thousand natives of Holland, many duty in relation to those wants. Every pastor in the Association, if we are correctly informed. devotes a portion of his Sabbaths to their reli- classes. gious instruction; and the churches would have no use for a pastor who did not do so. We rethis, there are many of the lay-members of the gifts and education suitable for missionarie vants. We have been an eye witness of these things more than once, and know that we speak advisedly: and yet their zeal in this department of religious effort would go further. Already the question of a special mission to the blacks is contemplated. Money for that object was forwarded to the Association just closed and it will doubtless be adopted as a part of their Lutherans; while not one in twenty believe the settled policy, just so soon as prudence will jus. Gospel in an evangelical sense

Among the interesting topics of discussion which claimed the attention of the body during its session, that of the education of the rising ministry, and that of the general dissemination of a resolutions :religious literature, deserve to be particularly mentoined. On the former, an elaborate and well written document was presented by the Rev. Henry Talbird, of Montgomery, which was ordered to be printed with the Minutes; and on the tion," said a very polite gentleman, "but latter, several addresses were delivered, which were followed by the contribution of one hundred of the poet, that to him truth is "stranger dollars-one halt of which was to constitute their Moderator, Rev. D. Lee a Life Director of the appointed by this body.

Southern Baptist Publication Society, and the other half of which was to furnish their missionary with denominational books for gratuitious distribution. It well illustrates the character of this body to remark, that this sum was raised among the members alone, and that year. The other churches in Bengal proper an it was done in less than fifteen minutes from the announcement of the proposition. But we have extended this notice too far and must close.

The Association numbers 33 churches; and slightly above 3000 communicants, of whom a large number are blacks Baptized the past churches being 1899. The Maulmain Mission vear about 300. Its leading ministers are Revs. D. Lee, H. Talbird, A. T. M. Handy, I. Lyon, J. G. Collins, R. Carson, P. H. Lundy, D. R. 3,346 rupees. With these means it has sun W. McIver, A. Vanhoose, D. P. J. Murphy,-Bishop, J. D. Moodie, and T. Armstrong.

GERMAN MISSIONARY ORGANIZATION

The last No. of the Western Watchman, (St. Louis, Mo.) contains the proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the General Association of the United Baptists of Missouri, from which we extract the following interesting report of the Committee on a German Missionary Organization:

"Your Committee have had under consideration the communications from the Missouri Association and the Second Church of St. Louis, proposing a special missionary organization for the German immigrants in our country, and re-

Large numbers of this class of people have already come amongst us; and, from sources of information entitled to credit, still greater numbers are contemplating a removal to this wide and fertile Central Valley of the United States.

The circumstances of the Germans are somewhat peculiar, and the mode of missionary operations should vary from our ordinary domestic missions to suit these circumstances. The itinerant missionary and colporteur systems should be combined. Each missionary should are under deep and lasting obligations for his be provided with German Bibles, religious books In several respects this is one of the most in- and tracts, and his labor should also be directed It to get German children into English Sabbathembraces a large territory immediately in the schools. Hence a separate organization is deemed necessary.

The providence of God indicates that the time number of our most intelligent, spirited and influ- has passed away when any single pissionary ential churches and ministers. It has, indeed, society can work economically and efficiently suffered greatly within a few years by emigra- throughout the vast territory of the United tion : nevertheless, it is perhaps still equal to, States. Some things can be done well and if not in advance of any other of our Associa- wisely within the boundaries of a State, or even tions in labors for the cause of Christ. Its a district association : but in other cases a more hands are ready to every good work, and its zeal extensive sphere of operation is necessary. and energy in supplying the destitute with the This applies particularly to the Germans in this word of life is marked and decided. In addition Central Valley. A society, to work economicalto the liberal contributions of its members to all ly and efficiently with them, should extend from objects of benevolence abroad, it has had three some radiating point, as far as commerce and missionaries employed a part or the whole of personal intercourse extend. St. Louis is such their time, the year past, within its own bounds. a radiating point, and recent events there and in These were all paid off at the Association, at the that State adjacent to Missouri indicate the will rate of 600 dollars each per annum; and yet of Heaven in this matter. There are several there was a surplus of several hundred dollars States lying on the Mississippi river and its triremaining in the treasury, for the supply of labo- butaries, the commerce and intercourse of which, directly and indirectly, converge to St. Louis. Nor was any portion of this fund detracted In this field there are already immense numbers from the regular support of the pastors of the of Germans, and they have correspondence and churches. It is probable, that in no Association personal intercourse, and knowledge of the numof the State are the pastors of the churches so ber and circumstances of their people, to an exgenerally or so liberally supported as in this. tent far beyond the knowledge of the American

In the State of Missouri and Illinois alone, the State, and are familiar with nearly every the German immigrants and their children one of its churches; and we are not aware that amount now to about 200,000. About 24,000 there is one among them that does not contribute live in the city and suburbs of St. Louis. Indimore or less adequately to the support of its own ana has, at least, 100,000: Ohio a much larger pastor. This is esteemed a first duty: and if it number. In Cincinnatti they are estimated at is not realized as fully as might be, still it is not 40,000. Large numbers are in Louisville, and perhaps wholly neglected in any case. In this in the counties of Kentucky contiguous to the respect, the churches of the Alabama are a Ohio river. Many thousands are located in worthy example to many of those of her sister New Orleans, while they are spreading through Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. Up the Mis-The zeal of this body in behalf of the colored sissippi-river, they bear about the same proporpopulation is one of its most pleasing peculiarities. tion to the native American population in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, as they do to the pop-

In this State, Iowa, Wiscensin and Michigan of whom speak and read the German language and the same missionary can operate with bot

In St. Louis are the materials for an efficient Baptist church, and four gifted brethren (two member a few years since, that one of the church- Germans and two Hollanders) have been lies of this body made it a matter of record on her censed to preach the Gospel. A church has Church Book, to invite no pastor who would not been organized in Springfield, Ill., and materials conscientiously employ a part of his time in spe- for a third have been gathered at Georgetown, in cial labors with the colored population: and it is that State. There are now German Baptists in by no means a rare occurrence that a minister, Fayette, Boonville and St. Joseph, and probably in merely travelling through the churches of the in other places, in Missouri. The Committee Association, is invited to preach to the negroes know of at least eight brethren in this state and at the private houses of the members with whom Illinois, whom God has raised up and sen we may chance spend the night. In addition to amongst us, and who have the piety, self-denial churches who observe regular and stated exer- These facts show the time has come for enlarged cises for the religious cultivation of their ser- and efficient measures for the religious instruction of the Germans.

They are, in general, an industrious, well-educated, civil, orderly people; but, in the proper evangelical sense, are an irreligious people. Of the whole German population, about one third are Roman Catholics; many are entirely sceptical of religious truths; a majority are nominally

They have claims direct, and paramount to any other people, on American Christians, to give them the means of religious instruction. Your Committee recommend the following

1. Resolved, That we regard it highly expedient that a missionary organization be formed in this Central Valley for the Germans.

2. Resolved, That we approve of the suggestion of a Convention to be held in St. Louis, at the time of the Annual Meeting of the American Indian Mission Association, the last week in October next, and that delegates for that purpose be

BAPTIST MISSIONS

"Beginning with Calcutta," says the English

Baptist Missionary Register, "it seems that is ten churches there are now in communion 630 members, of whom 65 were baptized during the nine. They contain in all 571 members, whom 58 were baptized last year. In other parts of India there are 796 members, of whom 82 have been baptized during the year; making 205 in all; the total number of members in & ary Society is supported by converts from heath. enism, and has expended during sixteen months ported four Sgua-Karen assistants ten monthe and one sixteen months; two Pwo-Karen assis. tants; one Taleng and one Burman assistant each ten months. One reader of Taleng Scrip. tures and tracts has recently been employed, and the following schools have been aided, viz: Karen Theological Seminary, Karen normal school, Sgan-Karen boarding school, Burmese boarding school, one Tamul and four Burmese day schools. In the Bahamas the number members is 2612, of whom 150 were added las year. eIn Trinidad twenty-two have been ban. tized; the total number of members being 117. In Hayti seven have been baptized. In Africa the additions have amounted to ten, and the total number of members is about 110.

BENTON, LOWNDES Co., ALA, 7 Oct. 10, 1849.

Dear Brother Chambliss :- I have the plea sure to inform you that a protracted meeting has just closed here, which was continued during nine days. Brother P. Collins, Bro. James Smith ; Protestant Methodist minister and Bro. Ellis af. forded us their valuable assistance during a par of the meeting. For four days Bro. Richard Graham and myself occupied the sacred stand indeed, to Bro. Graham, the church and mysel valuable aid and assistance during the whole of the meeting. On the first Sabbath the house was crowded to excess, and when the invitation was given in the evening for mourners to come forward, six presented themselves. After the first Sabbath the attendance gradually diminished. so that on Friday it was very small; but there was manifested throughout the whole time a deep and solemn attention-particularly on the part of mourners, who did not require to be urged to come forward. Whenever an invitation was offered, few or more accepted it.

On Tuesday 2 converts were received into the church by experience and were baptized on the following day. On Thursday one was received. On Friday 3 and on the second Saturday of the meeting one more, making in all 7 converts. The latter 5 were baptized on the second Sabbath. I had the unspeakable pleasure of leading all these converts, one of whom was only eleven years of age, a son of one of our deacons, into the liquid grave, from whence I trust they have all arisen to newness of life. Two of the converts had been pupils in our Sabbath School, and thus the Lord gives evidence that seed thus sown shall bring forth fruit

to everlasting life. At the suggestion of Bro. Graham during the latter half of the meeting, previous to the regular morning service, inquiry meetings were held to ascertain the spiritual condition of mourners or of any others who might wish to censult the church respecting the salvation of their souls; and we think much benefit was derived therefrom, as thus their cases became intimately known to the brethren generally, and advice could be offered to each according to his condition.

On the last day of the meeting the attendancewas large :- there were left some mourners who had not obtained the pardon of their sins,

The church generally was edified and we trust built up in her most holy faith and we hope that this meeting will have tended to revive this church, which had been in a cold state during the past year, not having received one member by baptism during that time. In the evening the communion was partaken of by a very large body of communicants, and atterwards a meeting was held for the benefit of the colored people: and a most melting time it was, for when an invitation was offered to mourners, they came forward in a crowd, weeping we trust penitential tears. A more affecting scene I have never witnessed. To the Lord be all the praise.

> Yours in Christian affection. VI. LYON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DESTITUTION.

At the Tuscaloosa Baptist Association for 1848, there was raised a special Committee on Destitution, one part of whose instructions was " to prepare a digested view of the state of Missionary operations, in which we are now diately interested, also of the various objects of benevolence in which our brethren of this State are engaged," to be presented at the Association of 1849. This latter session of that body was recently held with the Mount Moriah Church Bibb Co. and we copy from their minutes the highly interesting report as follows :-

A GLANCE AT THE WORLD. More than three fifths of the race of man are idolators, though we are near the termination of the sixtieth century of his history, and of the mineteenth century of the Christian era. Nearly sixty generations of men, numbering forty thousand millions, have lived and died since Jesus Christ "brought life and immortally to light through the Gospel." There are now (say) one thousand millions on the earth, of whom 630, 000,000 are Idolators, 100,000,000 Mohamme, dans, 6,000,000 Jews, and 264,000,000 Nominal Christians. 'A few millions more than one fourth have nominally recognized Jesus Christ as the Saviour of mankind. Of these 130,000, 000 are members of the Romish Church 56,000,000 Greek, 8,000,000 Armenian, 7,000 000 are nominally Protestants,

Christianity-one sixth of nomi- pects of success. -one tenth of nominal Christians, both Europe and America. of nearly six thousand years.

It is now nearly hait a century since the commencement of the modern missionary effort, native Africans. The following table exhibits the brief results of among the heathen: 2,000 missionaries, 7,500 assistants, 4,000 chuides, 250,000 converts, 3,000 missionary schools, 250,000 children and 600,000.000.

But such a table will give no adequate idea of what has been accomplished. If the slightest sturbance of the least particle of matter is felt throughout the confines of the material universe, and the influence of a single thought is perpetuated forever throughout the universe of mind, who shall undertake to limit the influence of a single impulse of good! If no one can estimate be influence which a single regenerated soul can exert on the corrupt mass of humanity, what said of the influence which two hundred and fifty thousand can exert scattered among the I willions? If one Bible, left to its leavening influence, would work out in time the evangelization of the world, what shall be said of the power which thirty-two stillions are every where exerting at this moment:

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION AT MARION. A fund was raised some years ago, for the support of those who might be approved by the churches for the preaching of the Gospel, and who might be in circumstances to receive the benefit of such instruction. This was reported in November, 1848, to amount to \$20,003 00. The interest of this fund only is to be used: principal having been given as a permanent endowment for that object. Bro. T. F. Curtis, own country; especially the newly settled and lately Paster of the Baptist church at Tuscalonsa, is the Professor now occupying this Theological chair.

The number of pupils under his instruction, whose minds are directed to the ministry is six. The number neight be greater, but for the and clothing while pursuing their studies. The been baptized. managers in charge of this matter, under exthe known and certain means of payment. But there are several interesting cases known, anxiously awaiting such means.

our churches.

In connexion with this Theological Foundation. Our brethren at Marion and its vicinity, of the State, have established an Institution for general education, called the Howard College. This is reported to have a literary fund of \$20,-000 2 buildings and apparatus worth \$45,600. It is under the care of Projessor Sherman, and a Faculty of Instruction. A large part of the time of the Theological Professor is taken up with giving instruction to the literary classes of body of people. Howard College. - Number of pupils, of all kinds. 145, during the year, ending July, 1849. The Trustees are appointed, periodically, by the Ala. Bap. State Convention. Four of the Students, who came to pursue classical studies have devoted themselves to the work of the Ministry.

The Judson Female Institute, established some have made public profession of religion, at various periods of the history of the Institution in christians. and about fifty have joined the Baptist Church in Marion, while they were pupils there.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY. This body is located in Charleston, S. C.; and has for its distinct object the publication and distribution at very low rates (in some cases gratuitously) of such books, tracts, &c., as may seem calculated to promote the spiritual enlightin care of Ed. J. Walker, Agent, Charleston, be found at this Depository an assortment of religious books, suitable for Ministers, Students in Theology, private Christians, Teachers and classes. Receipts for the year \$67,922. scholars in Sabbath Schools.

It is to be regretted that no establishment for the sale of Bapt. books exists in Alabama, at which our brethren and friends may obtain supplies of what they wish. Some efforts made by this committee during the year past, to secure this object, failed of success. The amount received into the Treasury for the year ending May, 1849 is \$3,848 02. The balance in the Treasury at Indians"-Elliott-having studied their lanthat date was \$477 66.

CONVENTION, LOCATED IN RICHMOND, VA.

CHINA. This vast country contains more than half the Heathen population of the globe. assistants; and Shanghai, where there are six missionaries, male and female, and two assist-

ame, to whom the Bible is a sealed book. Of own language, in various chapels and rooms en- Revolution came on ; and, from the part which measured over 8 feet. ore than 46,000,000 are professors, gaged for the purpose, with encouraging pros- the poor Indian was stimulated to take in various

Ot these, not more than pied by other denominations of Christians, from came to be regarded as an object of detestation

one fortieth of the entire population—are the Armon.—The missions of the Southern Hence, till a comparatively recent period, but evangelical followers of Christ. Therefore we Board in this portion of the world are confined little was done by Christians in this country have reason to believe that at this very hour, to the south-western coast; a region nearly 400 toward evangelizing this people. We have done hirty-nine fortieths of mankind possess unre- miles long, and varying from 30 to 100 miles much, indeed, to destroy their fathers; this, penerate hearts! In this condition do we find in breath; within the jurisdiction of the Ameria surely, does not extinguish the claims of their world, having passed through the revolutions can colonies who have emigrated thither. It children, perishing without the Gospel, to our lonists, and between eighty or ninety thousand | welfare- | " What thou doest, do quickly,"-is

what has been accomplished in these fifty years | central points of influence in that region—seven | arm can save them from extinction. American Missionaries, and six native assistants. When Europeans first came to this count

rica, along the vast region watered by the Niger to number more than 30 millions. For the last dults belonging to them, 200 dialects into which and its tributaries. Murray, the Geagrapher, 200 years, especially, they have been decreasing he Bible is translated, 32,000,000 of Bibles remarks, "this is one of the most fruitful councattered over the earth in languages spoken by tries on the globe; and is well cultivated and directly out of their intercourse with the whites. densely peopled."

missionary field, with all the vigor which their exclusive of the tribes residing in the newly aclimited means will allow. Africa, in general, quired territories in California, Oregon, and tion of the Heathen world; according to the lasbor bestowed on it.

The total amount of money received by this board for the year ending April, 1849, was \$31,791 06; and the amount expended at their arious stations in the same time, was \$26,110, leaving a balance in the Treasury, April, 1849, of \$5,681 06

The number of Foreign Missionary laborers now under the care of the American Board (Congregational or Independent) is about 570: and under the care of the Northern Baptist Union about 270; requiring, for carrying out their plans, annual contributions for the churches of

BARTIST CONVENTION, LOCATED AT MARION,

more destitute portions.

In the course of the year ending April, 1849. they employed 57 missionaries and a jents; some the whole of their time, others only a part. They have supplied 170 stations with the regular minsix hundred (683) and istry of the word : want of means to pay their expenses of board eighty-three converts are reported as having

Salbath Schools, under the influence of Scholars 127. press instruction of the Convention will contract these missionaries, 27 are reported; with 137 no debt for the support of beneficiaries beyond teachers, 1,302 pupils, and 2,280 volumes of

Four new meeting houses have been built, This is an object well worthy, owall accounts, been constituted. Two Associations have been of the serious consideration and the liberality of organized, and one State convention; principally through the instrumentality of these laborers.

aided by friends of the cause in some other parts further aid from the Board. This, indeed, is suit which is always looked to.

Some of the places assisted have acquired

The colored population of these United States by this board. The these, there are not less than Baptist churches. our responsibility extends in respect of this large there are nearly forty millions of copies.

and general supervision of the Alabama Bapust and other causes, the population of our country ciety was organized in the year 1816: Since tion, exerting a wide and wholesome influence. is a good congregation for one minister. The lafton 6,844,821 copies of Bibles and Testa-The Principal is the Rev. M. P. Jewett; who aggregate of the population of the United States ments. During the year previous, it had circu-1849, 145. A large number of young ladies with a pure gospel and a free government, is may say, comparatively, almost all) are in

> the whole was expended, save \$150 80 left in Bible Society for the year ending May, 1849, by the common people in many parts of the Treasury at that time.

in their own sphere, has employed, within a sim- the American and Foreign Bible Society; which ilar period, 460 missionaries, at more than 1,200 consists chiefly of Baptists and their friends stations, in 25 States. Additions to the churches Auxiliary to this a branch society has been estabening and the religious interests of men. Of by examination and certificate have been 3,500; lished by our brethren in Alabama, which holds sixty new churches organized, and more than its annual meetings at the time and place of the 100 church edifices erected. There have been meeting of the Alabama Baptist State Conven 700 Sabbath schools established under the in- tion. The object is simply to aid in the printin fluence of these laborers; with 5,000 teachers, 30,000 pupils, and 500 Bible and Catechetical

INDIAN MISSIONS.

This subject has been regarded worthy of arnest attention from the earliest settlement of this country. As early as 1636, the Plymouth Colony of Massachusetts enacted laws to send preachers to the Indians; and with the consent of their chiefs, to establish courts of justice among them. In 1646, the famous "Apostle to the guage five years, began his lators. His second FOREIGN MISSION BOARD OF SOUTHERN BAPTIST sermon was attended with visible effect and blessing. Thomas Mayhew, Roger Williams, Jonathan Edwards and others, labored assiduously and with tears, night and day, for their welfare. As early as 1675, there were 24 reguare eight missionaries, male and female, and four lar congregations, and fourteen settlements, of furnished by the Professor, that we of the what might be termed civilized Indians.

In 1741, the devoted Brainerd commence

-one twenty-fifth of the popula- In China, several mission stations are occu- against the white settlers of the country, he contains a population of five or six thousand co- christian sympathy, and our efforts for their The Southern Board have eight stations, or rican Indians are a doomed people. No h

> A new field has been opened in Central Af- the Aborigines in North America were belie at a fearful rate; chiefly from causes growing Now, they are believed to number, in the whole The climate appears to be salubrious, free (exclusive of South America) about eight or ten rom that fatality to Europeans and Americans, millions. The number of Indian tribes whose which is justly so much dreaded on the coast. existence and claim are recognized by the Gen-The board are preparing to enter on this new eral Government of the United States is 65; offers the hope of reward as liberally as any por- New Mexico. The number of those especially under the protection of the United States is probably about 213/210; of whom the far greater part are removed to locations west of the Mississippi, intended as permanent abodes for them.

> > For the Indians beyond the Rocky Mountains, and in the newly acquired country, it is desired to secure an appropriate location : permanent, and secure from the invasion of the whites ; hefore the whole country shall be so far occupied by our migratory population as to interpose any

Various christian denominations are engaged with more or less of activity and energy to send the Gospel to the Indians. That organization with which we are more particularly connected is the Indian Mission Association, located at Louisville, Kentucky; and established about

The stations occupied by this body are chiefly among the Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Putawatomies, Weas, and Miamies. Of these, the Choctaws and Cherokees are more advanced in civilization; having printing presses, schools, churches, published laws, and courts of justice. Number of stations 6, preaching places 20, Missionaries 23, Churches 14, Baptisms (within a year previous to October, 1848) 117, Communicants at the time just named 883, Schools 4.

Total amount of funds received by this body a vear previous to their last annual repended \$9,927 61; having a balance in the fourteen churches have Treasury of \$1,267 03. This body has a share in the expenditure of the government appropriafrom for the benefit of the Indians. Brothe Henry F. Buckner, who was ordained to the work of the ministry in one of the churches of the Tuskaloosa Association, is a missionary among the Creek Indians, under the care of the Indian Missionary Association.

CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE. In 1804, the British and Foreign Bible So ee uniions 3 730,000 of whom are members lieved that there were but about four millions of copies of the Holy Scriptures in existence. Now, 1804, the Bible had been published in only 48 Beside the more destitute portions elsewhere, or 49 languages; in 1848, it existed in 138 Texas, New Mexico, Calaiornia, and Oregon languages or dialects. In 1804, it was accesopen their vast regions to invite the activity and sible in languages spoken by about two bundred millions of human beings; in 1847, it existed This custom prevailed till modern times The Board are not able to meet half the de- in tongues spoken by six hundred millions. mands made upon them; and many portions of During the last year, the British and Foreign the country most needing the Gospel, are now Bible Societies, alone, issued 1,419,283 copies years previous to the Howard, is under the care, too low sunk even to ask it. By immigration of the word of God. The American Bible So-State Convention; and is in successful opera- increases at the rate of 550 every day; which that period, up to May, 1849, it has put in circuis assisted by a competent body of instructors. must now amount to nearly, or quite, 22 mil- lated 546,723 copies. The far greater part of The number of pupils for the year ending July, lions. To supply the destitute of our country the copies of the word of God in existence (we deemed to be the peculiar duty of American English language; which is spoken only by about fifty-five millions of the human family, out The receipts into the Treasury, for the year of the one thousand millions composing the race. ending April, 1849, were \$14,042 70; of which The receipts into the Treasury of the American amounted to \$251,870 16,

The Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, About 1836, measures were taken to form

Miscellany.

IN THOSE DAYS THERE WERE GIANTS Professor Silliman, in one of his lectures, mentions the discovery of an enormous animal of the lizard tribe, measur ing eighty feet in length, from which he infers that all animals have degenerated in size—and this supposition is fortified by a reference to the history of Giants in the older time. It appears from the list present day are mere "Tom Thums" when compared with the huge individud his labors; which were principally among the als of intiquity. Here is the list :

than fifteen feet long! The giant Ferragus, slain by Orlando, nephew to Charlemagne, was eighteen

feet high. the tomb of the Giant Isoret, who was most surprising magnificence. Pliny as not, so he that getteth riches, and not by twenty feet high!

In 1599, near Rouen, they found a skeleton whose skull held a bushel of corn and whose body must have been eighteen

Platerus saw at Lucerne, the human ones of a subject nineteen feet long!

The giant Buart was twenty-two and a half feet high: his bones were found in 1705, near the banks of the river Mod-

In 1613, near a castle in Dauphine, tomo was found therev feet long twelve wide and eight high, on which he words "Kentolochus Rex." eton was found entire, twenty-five and a half feet long, ten feet across the shoulders, and five feet deep from the breast bone to the back.

Near Mazarine, in Sicily, in 1516, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high! His head was the size of a hogs-

bund the skeleton of a giant thirty

LOCUSTS IN PERSIA

In a letter dated May 30th, 1849, Dr. Wright gives an affecting account of the terrible ravages which the locusts have made in some sections of Persia, for three successive years, by which a large part of the crops have been cut off, and the people reduced to great suffering. With refrence to this sad calamity the Christian people of the village of Geog Tapa appointed a day of fasting and prayer, and live or six hundred of them retired to a neighboring mountain, and spent most of the day in religious exercises. Dr Wright says that one poor man, being called on to pray, began in this strain; "O God, thou, knowest that neither I nor my family have eaten bread for twelve days !-Have mercy, O God, have mercy! The religious condition of the Nestorians continues interesting.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF BEDS.

In the first ages of mankind, it was the universal practice to sleep upon the skins of beasts. This was the custom among the Greeks and Romans, and also among the Celtie nations and ancient Britons .among the common people in some parts of Germany. These skins, some of which were worn in the day, were spread at night on the floors of their apartments.-In process of time, the skins were changed for loose rushes and heather, and af terwards for straw. Pliny, says that the beds of the Roman gentry were generally filled with feathers, and those of inns with soft down of reeds, what we vulgarly call "cat-tails." Straw was used, even in the royal chambers of England, so late as the close of the 13th century. Beds, filled with chaff, heath, or straw, are used Great Britain and Ireland, and also in France and Italy, at this day. Beds were for a long time laid upon the ground, till at length the custom of raising them on feet and pedestals, which anciently prevailed in the East, and was introduced girl, what answer can you give to this into Italy, was adopted in Britain. The question ancient Romans had various kinds of Who was it that watched over you beds for repose; as their lectus cubicular- when you were a helpless baby? Who and distribution of the word of God. At their beds for repose; as their cecus cuolcular when you were a helpless baby! Who meeting in November, 1848, the Treasurer reported \$915 69 received in the course of the year preceding—of which about half have been they ate (for they always ate expended; leaving in the Treasury a balance lying, or in a recumbent posture,) there being usually three persons to one bed, comforted you when you were ill ! Who whereof the middle place was accounted was it that wept when the fever made the most honorable as well as the middle your skin feel hot, and your pulse beat bed. These beds were unknown before quick and hard? Who hung over your the second Punic war; the Romans, till little bed when you were fretful, and put then, sat down to eat on plain wooden the cooling drink to your parched lips? benches, in imitation of the heroes of Ho- Who sang the pretty hymn to please you mer; or as Yarro expresses it, after the as you lay, or knelt down by the side of manner of the Lacedaemonians and Cre- the bed in prayer? Who was glad when tans. An innovation in this practice is you began to get well? and who carried ascribed to Scipo Africanus, who brought you into the fresh air to help your recov- Ostler, who is provided with ext y thing necessariom Carthage some of those little beds ery? Who taught you how to pray, and obtain the propes care of his see clased in his

The giant exhibited in Rouen in 1835 of delicacy, differed little from the woods works, and prays for you every day you on benches: but when the custom of live? Is it not your mother-your own Gorapius saw a girl who was ten feet bathing prevailed, the practice of resting dear mother. Now, then, let me ask you, themselves more commodiously by lying Are you kind to your mather? The body of Grestus was eleven and a long than by sitting down, was adopted. As for the ladies it did not seem at first dren show whether they are kind or not. The giant Galbara, brought from Arp- consistent with their modesty to adopt bia to Rome, under Claudius Casar, was the mode of lying ; accordingly they kept her? When she speaks are you ready to to the old custom all the time of the com-Funnman, who lived in the time of Eu- monwealth; but, from the first Ceasars, what she wishes you to do ? Do you love gene II., measured eleven and a half they are on their beds. As to the youth to make her heart feel glad? or, like mawho did not yet put on the toga virilis, ny rude boys and girls, say, "Oh, it is on The Chevalier Scorg, in his voyage to they were long kept to the ancient disci- ly my mother; I do not mind her!" the Peak Teneriffe, found in one of the pline. When they were admitted to the caverns of that mountain the skull of table, they only sat on the edge of the -A Liverpool paper says, that when Mr. a Guance, which had eighty teeth, and it beds of their nearest relations. Never, Nicholson, who was Mr. Hudson's the was supposed that his body was not less says Seutonius, did the young Caesars, English defaulter) brother-in-law, went Caius and Lucius, eat at the table of Aux out and committed the melancholy set gustus; but they were set "in imo loco," which terminated his life, he left on his or as Tacitus expresses it, ad lecti fulora." desk a note containing the following pas-From the greatest simplicity, the Romans sage, Jeremiah xvii. 11 ;- "As the part In 1614, near St. Germain, was found by degrees carried their dining beds to nigde sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them sures us, it was no new thing to see them light, shall leave them in the midst of his crowded with plates of silver, adorned days, and at his end shall be a fool," with the softest mats and the richest dounterpanes, Sampridus, speaking of Heliogabalus, says that he had beds of solid silver; and Pompey, on his third triumph, introduced beds of gold. They had also their lectus incubratorious, on which they studied; and a lectus fenebris, or emortuatis, on which the dead were carried to the pile. In modern days beds are articles of great luxury and expense : and the sum required in former times to. furnish a decent house, will now scarce-The skel- ly suffice to procure a bed.

> FORGIVINESS OF INJURIES. Matt. xvii. 21-22-31-35.

"How oft shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him !-till seven times!" must be written on every Christian's heart-"I say not unto thee, until seven Near Palermo in Sicily, 1548, was times, but, until seventy times seven." "If now discussing the question of salvage,

He must be sooner wearied with offending than you with pardoning-31-35. Thus it appears that a charitable, mercy towards us, are closely connected together; and that "he shall have judgmercy." Not that our forgiviness of an offender can merit or procure God's parlon; we cannot come before him as il we expected or claimed forgiviness, because we have forgotten our enemies. In the parable, the Lord began by showing compassion on his debtor, and loosed him and forgave him the whole-and then, when he had forgiven him, he expected. to see a forgiving spirit in return. "The exercise of this duty is in many

cases, hard to flesh and blood. The spirit which practises it, can only be produced by the Gospel of Christ Jesus; which has this excellence among other pre is of Him from whom it came, that it creates the quality which it prescribes. Its doctrines establish its precepts. The belief of what the Scriptures affirm, that we are all sinners against God, to whom pardon is freely offered through the mercy of Christ, must inspire us, if we be sincere. with a corresponding feeling or mercy towards others. The Christian is "kind," tender-hearted and forgiving even as God for Christ's sake has forgiven him."

This, then, is the secret for increasing such a spirit in your hearts-meditate on your own need of mercy think of the ten thousand talents which you owe, and you will forget the hundred pence which may be due to you. One who truly feels the weight of his own sins, finds it impossible to think severely or feel resentfully towards his neighbor. He must pardon others, where there is somuch in himself to be pardoned. And if he has tasted in his own bosom, the peace and comfort of his Redeemer's love, he must forgive when he has been so much forgiven .- Archbish.

ARE YOU KIND TO YOUR 'MOTHER Come my little boy, and you my little

called "Punicani," or "Archai," which gently helped you to learn to read? Who were of wood, very low, stuffed only with has borne with your faults, and been kind hay, or straw, and covered with the skins and patient in your childish ways ! Who of sheep or goats. These beds, in respect loves you still, and who contrives, and

There are many ways in which chil-Do you always obey her and try to please attend to her voice? or do you neglect

A TEXT WITH A SERIOUS COMMENTARY.

GRAPES AT ALL SEASONS -- Mr. J. F. AL len, of Salem, Mass, is said to be the greatest producer of grapes by artificial heat in the U.S., having nine graperies. Some of his hot-houses are over 100 feet in length, and ripe grapes of the choicest varieties are hanging on the vines every month in the year. His produce this year will be about 5,000 lbs., and his arrange ments promise to double the vield for market of courses Peach trees and apricots are cultivated in the same way.

THE FRENCH DIFFICULTY. The war ex citement has died away, and the French minister has made some effort to explain, and thus jestore good feeling; but the President, having communicated the facts to the French Government, very property refuses, under the circumstance, to prevent any diplomatic intercourse with the dismissed functionary. The Dalies are day, and seven times a day turn again to Commander, though subsequently withthee saying, I repent, thou shalt forgive drawn, caused much of the difficulty,-Precedents enough are shown, however, to settle the question in favor of the right of a national ship to demand and receive lorgiving spirit in ourselves, and God's salvage. Even the French Government. which now complains, through M. Poussin, of such a demand as an insult to their pent without mercy, who has shown no flag, has itself received it and thus recognized a precedent from which it cannot

The St. Louis Reveille states that Mr. Hughes of that city has invented a plan for carrying railroad trains across river gorges, up acclivities, &c. without the ordinary assistants, as bridges, inclined planes, tunnels and stationary engines, By Mr. Hughes method, a train of any weight can be taken over a mountain where the rise per mile is not more than fifteen hundred feet.

RECEIPT LIST.

Receipts for the Alabama Baptist Advocate. Amounts -81 20 ohn H Pinkston C H Cleveland Rev. J. G Collins 3 00 Wm Moncrief 3.00 Green Reeves 3 00 J.W W Cook 3 00 A.J. McLemore 1 5.00 H M Caffey 2.50 T ! Robinson 8 00 Rev A Vanhoos 5 00 2 50 John Peagler Mrs E S Trayler 2 00 Willis Numelee 8 00 W D Morgan 3 00 2 50

A Desirable Residence.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the premis two miles west of Marion. There are 120 acres of land, 50 of which are heavy timbered Woodland. There is a commudious Dwelling House, good Kitchen, Out-Houses, &c. Possession given 1st January next.

Yerms made to suit the purchasers M. P. JEWETT: October 17, 1849.

WANTED. YOUNG LADY desires a situation as a feachnials can be had, both as to character and quali gations. Apply to the Postmaster at Foster's Tuscalopsa county, Ala. August 29, 1849. 28-16

MARION HOTEL

STAGE OFFICE.

A FTER returning our sincere thanks to our Afriends and the public, for the very liberal pater of our house. One thing, we will promise that so long as we keep it, the Table and the general accomodations, 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 contrally the Court House, and the business part of the own, yet sufficiently retired to be in a great measure free from the noise and confusion incident

Attached to the Marion Hotel, is a large Stable and Carriage House, managed by an experienced

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

W.r.N. B. Temperance House.

Niche for the Poets.

LIFE-DEATH-AND HEAVEN. How sweet is Life! To all 'tis sweet, But chiefly in our early days, Ere passion's stormy wave we meet, And Time's perplexing ways; When clear the eye, the footstep light, The heart unscath'd by sorrow's blight, With nothing sad in by gone years To pore upon; when all in sight Brings joy, and every future thing appears So beautiful and bright.

O what a solemn thing is death ! E'en to grev-hair'd age, when sick of life How terrible to yield our breath, And, though it weary be, to end the strife Each object loved to leave behind, Implunge the soul, uncertain, blind, Into a deep abyss, untried, And have it sometimes faintly brought to mind That such a one lived; and died! Then to oblivion deep be evermore consigu'd.

What wots it? Nothing to the blest! A name on earth will not be miss'd By him to whom is giv'n A place in Heav'n. No fond regrets shall then be known For pleasures gone; The vanities of time shall seem But like a dream.

Then shall begin our proper being !

The cloudless day; Sin done away; When thinking, knowing, tasting, seeming, Nought but spotless purity Throughout eternity; In holiness forever growing, Nearer to God still onwards going. . Our ransom'd souls, from trouble freed, Shall find their life indeed Amidst the hosts above-A life of purest joy, of ecstacy, and love.

Douth's Department.

Free Church Mag.

THE MYSTERY OF MESMERISM AND SOM-NAMBULISM EXPLAINED.

who, having witnessed the recent experiments of Monseiur Lafontaine, in the Athenœum of that town, determined, if possible, to bring the system to the test of physiological and anatomical princis ples. The gentleman, having satisfied his own mind that he could produce the phe. nomena without personal contact, and even induce sleep when in a different room from the person to be thrown into a state of somnolency, announced a public lecture on the subject, which he delivered at the Manchester Athenaum, on Saturday last, before seven hundred persons. Mr. Braid first placed on a table a com-

mon black wine bottle, in the mouth of which was a cork having a plated top. The individual on whom the experiment was to be performed was seated on a chair, and directed to gaze intently at the similar establishment in the Southern country,cork without winking or averting the His table will be liberally supplied-his servants eyes. The cork was about two feet from | polite and attentive, and every attetion will be givthe person operated upon, whose head was inclined backwards, forming with the object an angel of forty-five degrees. In State as a superior manager of horses, with whom this position he remained for about five the horses of his guests will be kept. minutes, when profound sleep was pro-

The second experiment was completed in the same time. In the third case, a bandage was placed round the head, for the purpose of retaining in an immovable position, a common battle cork, a little above the roof of the nose, as the object to be gazed at, and in about four minutes a complete state of somnolency ensued. In this case was proved by inability of the patient to open the eyelid, although consciousness was in no respect suspended, as he was able to reply distinctly to any question. The fourth experiment fully solicit the patronage of their friends. failed, either through the noise that prevailed, or owing to the person not fixing his gazing continually on the object.

The fifth was successful, and although the party made a desperate effort to open his eyes, so much as to agitate his whole frame, they remained as though hermetically sealed; when Mr. Braid took from his pocket a woolen ruler, and drew the end of it gently over the upper eyelids of both eyes, when the spell was broken, and the sense of sight restored with perfect case. These experiments fully demonstrated that the phenomena was perfectly independent of animal magnetism, as in no one instance was there the least approach to personal contact or any manipulation.

Having thus convinced the audience that sleep could be produced without pressure of the thumbs or waving of the. taine, Mr. Braid proceeded to explain the follows: rationale of his discovery.

The artificial mode of producing sleep is to fatigue the rectus and levator muscle of the eve, which is effected by a continously strained and intent gaze at an object viewed under an acute angle. Under such circumstances, the irritability of those muscles becomes exhausted as well as irritability of the optic nerve, giddiness causes a mist to rise up before the eve, and sleep ensues. Congestion is induced in the eves, and earried from them to the optic and muscular nerves of the eye, and owing to their proximity to the origin of the nerves of respiration and circulation, at feet them through sympathy, and enfeeble the action of the heart and lungs. The heart thus acting feebly, is unabled to propel tremities, and hence their coldness.

The blood consequently is accumulated in the region of the heart, and it is thus stimulated; and in order to remove the inordinate load, it is compelled to increase the frequency of its contractions, in order gratulation, that the Trustees have been able to to compensate for the feebleness of its become congested in consequence, and

larity in the circulation of that important organ, the brain, follow. The inability counts for on the principle of temporary paralysis of the levator muscles, owing to excessive and long-continued exertion at the commencement of the operation .-Liverpool Chronicle.

A SAGACIOUS HORSE.

A farmer whose sayings and doings have often quoted, though I dare not give his name, had some year ago, an old horse. known by the name of "Yellow Ned," being past work, was turned out to enjoy the remainder of his useful life, in the best pastures, as his master very justly thought some reward was due for his long and faithful services. He was a pet with all the children of the household, and so decile, that the most timid child use to trot about on his back without saddle or bridle. Among other odd fancies, he was extravagantly fond of apples; and besides shaking the small trees, he would adopt various expediments to obtain them.

Among others, the following was of pupil frequent occurrence; The children often plucked apples for him, as they rode through the orchard, which no doubt first put the thought into his head; but whether so or not, the fact is the same. He would come to the horse block, and whinny; if noticed he would put his head over the fence, and express great impatience. The children loved to indulge their old favorite, so one, or sometimes two of them would climb upon his back, when he would pace of to the nearest apple tree whose fruit he could not reach, and wait while they gathered for him as many as he chose to eat. Once, when two were on his back, they attempted to cheat Animal Magnetism has, for some years, him, by eating fruit, and filling the boy's amused and bewildered the lovers of the pockets, and the little girl's apron. He marvellous. Ridiculed as a mere illu- waited at first, as if to know what it sion or delusion, it has nevertheless per- meant; then walked quietly to a stream cipal-a competent and experienced teacher and plexed the scientific; its effects are too that run through the corner of the field, palpable to be denied, but any rational stopped in the deepest place, to drink solution of the cause or causes in which as usual, and then gently lay down they have originated, has hitherto cluded with his little burthen in the waterdetection. The honor of unveiling this The children shouted with laughter, and and guardians may safely entrust their daughters mystery was reserved for Mr. James gave him their ill-gotten treasure; and Braid, an eminent surgeon in Manchester, never tried to cheat "Yellow Ned" again.

> THE LAODICEAN TEMPER .- The Laodicean temper, (says Dr. Doddridge.) is an indolence in religion, often joined with arrogance and spiritual pride, too, as if great attainments were made, when it is almost matter of doubt whether the very eesentials be remaining.

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 general-

The building is a four story brick-new, and has been handsomely furnished, which will enable him to offer accomodations, unsurpassed by any en to the comfort of his guests,

The STABLES, have been leased to Mr. JOHN MULLIKIN, favorably known throughout the

TPRICES in accordance with the times.

L. UPSON, Propriesor, Marion Ala, May 10, 1849.

JOHN A. BATTELLE. JOHN F. WOODHULL.

BATTELLE & WOODHULL,

Wholesale Grocers.

(At the old stand of Foster & Battelle)

NO. 32. COMMERCE STREET MOBILE ALA.

Jas. C. Norwood, of Dallas County, and Wm. R. Hardaway, of Greensboro', Greene County, will be in the above House, and respect-

Kirwan's Letter on Baptism TO DR. COTE OF THE GRANDE LIGNE MISSION, AND DR. COTE'S REPLY. An 18mo pamphlet, 50 pages, just published. Price, in stiff covers, 121 cents single, 86 a hundred. Price in paper, 10 cents. "

LEWIS COLBY, Publisher. 122 Nassau street, New York. June 1, 1849.

JUDSON Female Institute,

MARION, Ala.

[Number of Pupils the last Session, 145.]

The Faculty of Instruction and Government or the next Session, commencing on WEDNESDAY, hands, as employed by Monsieur Lafon. the THIRD day of OCTOBER, will be constituted as

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

GOVERNESS. MRS. JULIA A. ORMSBY, STEWARD'S DEPATRMENT. MR. and MRS. W. K. WHITE.

MATRON AND NURSE

The Eleventh Annual Examination of the Jud son, 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 the blood with sufficient force to the ex. experience, and perhaps with superior ability in ev-

While it is a matter of deep and universal regret among the Pupils and Patrons of the Institute, that WM. HORNEUCKLE Esq. has been compelled by the protracted ill health of Mrs H., to resign the office of Steward, it is a cause for consecure the services of W.K. WHITE and LADY. efforts. The brain head and face, now in this Department. Mr. and Mrs. W. formerly resided in Sumter District, South Carolina, and have been in Alabama about three years. From a varied phenomena resulting from irregu- personal acquaintance, as well as from the testi-

mony 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 to raise the upper eyelid, Mr. Braid ac- 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, - - 100 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 inust be paid from the time of entrance to the close of the term-no deduction, except at the discre-

tion of the Principal. Each young Lady must furnish her own towels. If feather beds are required. they will be supplied at

No young Lady will be permitted to receive her Diploma until all her bills are settled. N. B .- The entire expenses of a young Lady, pursuing English studies only, (Instrumental Music not in-

cluded,) 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

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 apostle of religious liberty in this country, and a

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

TCatalogues can be had of the Principal, containing Course of Study, items of Tuition, Text Books, &c. E. D. KING, Pres. JOHN LOCKHART,

of Board of Trustees, SECY.

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 Prina 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 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,

FIRST CLASS-The same, with Geography, Grammar, and Elements of Natural Philosophy. 1 ADVANCED DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS-History of the United States, Analysis of the English Language, Natural Philosophy, Elements of Moral Science, Elements of Astronomy, & - - -FIRST CLASS-Botany, Uranography, Roman

History, Antiquities, Mithology and Algebra, JUNIOR CLASS-Chemistry, Algebra, Universal History, Ancient Geography, Physialogy, Logic, Geometry commenced, Geology, and Mineralogy, - - - -

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

To Daily exercises in Penmanship, Arithmetics 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 Prinipal and his Assistants to conduct their pupils, not n that superficial manner which often results in nothing more than the cultivation of memory. It 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 de-

The following are extra and at the option of the

Parent:

Music per Session. French, Sparish, Italian or Latin Language, 15 Drawing, Painting, Mezzotinto, Transferring of Prints, Wax and Shell Work. er Lesson, Embroidery.

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. Honfleur.

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 ses-

From an experience of twelve years in the work of instruction, the Principal feels convinced that to develop, and rightfully 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 affec-

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

J. M. WITHERSPOON. For the information of such as may not be ac quainted with Mr. Sturgis, the following testimony is subjoined:

ALABAMA FEMALE ATHENÆUM. The subscribers as a committee of advisement, n relation to the Athenæum, in Tuscaloosa, (under the charge of the Rev. C.F. Sturgis,) deem it a duty they owe to the Principal, and to the community to express their satisfaction in the results of the first session. A portion of us, from observing the improvement of our daughters, and the residue from other means of information, are well convinced of the capacity, 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. MANLY, J. J. ORMAND, BENJ. WHITFIELD. B.F. PORTER, JAS. GUILD, H, W. COLLIER. March 30, 1849. 6-12m

A FEW COPIES LEFT. "THE GOOD MINISTER OF JESUS OCHRIST" and "GOD'S PRESENCE IN HIS

SANCTUARY,"

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

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

HISTORY OF THE BAPTISTS. THIS GREAT WORK by the Rev. David Ben

EDICT, FIVE EDITIONS of which have been called for in a few months, ought to be in every Baptist family in the United States. In consequence of repeated applications from distant parts of the county for this work, which

could not be supplied in its bound form, the 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 steel engraving of

the Author, another of Roger Williams, the great fine wood engraving of a scene in a German Pri-\$3 remitted by mail, procures a single copy.

two copies. " twelve " Ministers of the Gospel and others desiring to make known the great facts connected with our Denominational History, are respectfully requested to obtain a list of subscribers among their friends and send on their orders immediately. 13 Post Masters may very conveniently aid

the circulation of this valuable work.

LEWIS COLBY, Publisher. 122 Nassau Street, N. Y May 11, 1849.

TUNING AND REPAIRING PIANOS. MR. W. LINSEL,

ITAVING permanently located in Marion, re II spectfully 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 fulfilment of his engagements, to merit the patronage of the public.

He refers, by permission, to Prof. M. P. Jew-ETT, 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 In-

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

J. R. GOREE, Commission Merchant

MOBILE. April 1. 1848.

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 healthly 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 ads their purpose rather, to train the higher powers dition, a fashionable mantau 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 neces-

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.

I. W. GARROTT, Attorney & Counsellor at Law. MARION, PERRY CO., ALA.

TILL punctually attend to all business confi ded 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-ly.

> GEORGE COSTER, & CO., DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, [Sign of the Good Samaritan.]

No. 67 Dauphin Street, MOBILE.

IT Landreth's GARDEN SEEDS constantly on E. S BACHELOR.

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.

your head.'-Phren. Journal.

at their elbows. And while you are about it, get the best; that Dictionary is NOAH WEBSTER'S.

The great work, unabridged. If you are too poor, save the amount from off your back, to put it into

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

Containing three times the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgement of this work. Mass., and for sale by all Booksellers.

G. H. Fry. J. L. Bliss. FRY, BLISS & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 12 and 14 Commerce-street, Mobile, FFER to their friends and customers of Perry county, a large supply of carefully selected Choice Family Groceries. And to their many friends throughout Alabama

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONS, in Asia, Africa, Europe and North America, from from their earliest commencement to the present time. Prepared under the direction of the American Baptist Missionary Union. By Wm. Gammell, A. M. Professor in Brown University. With seven Maps. 12mo . . cloth Price 75 cts. SACRED RHETORIC; or Composition and

Delivery of Sermons, By H. J. Ripley, Professor in Newton Theological Institution. To which are added Wares Hints on Extemporaneous Preaching. 12mo, . , cloth Price 75 cts IJA valuable work for all Ministers and Stu-

THE EARTH AND MAN; Lectures on Com-

parative Physical Geography, in its relation to the History of Mankind. By Arnold Guyot, Professor of Physical Geography and History. Neuchatel. Translated from the French, by Prof. C, C. Felton, with illustrations. 12mo . . cloth Pr \$1,25 * * This work is highly commended by Profossors George Ticknor Pierce, Agassiz and Felton;

Chas. Sumner and Geo S. Hilliard Esqrs; Rev. E. N. Kirk, and others. THE PRE-ADAMITE EARTH. CONTRIBU-TIONS TO THEOLEGICAL SCIENCE. By John Harris,

D. D. One volume, 12mo cloth. Pr 85 cts "It is a book for thinking men. It opens new trains of thought to the reader—puts him in a new position to survey the wonders of God's works; and compels Natural Science to bear her decided testimony in support of Divine Truth."-Philadelphia Christian Observer.

MAN PRIMEVAL; or THE CONSTITUTION AND Primitive condition of the Human Being. A contribution to Theological Science. With a finely engraved Portrart of the Author. 12 mo cloth-1,25. "His copious and beautiful illustrations of the suc-

cessive laws of the Divine Manifestation, have yielded us inexpressible delight."-London Eclectic Review. MEMOIR OF ROGER WILLIAMS, FOUNDER of the State of Rhode Island. By Wm. Gammell A. M. With a Portrait. 12mo, cloth Pr 75cts.

CHRISTIANITY DEMONSTRATED: IN four distinct and independent series of Proofs; with an explanation of the Types and Prophecies Having been well acquainted with Mr. concerning the Mesiah. By Rev. Henry Newcomb. PASCHAL'S THOUGHTS, THOUGHTS OF

BLAISE PASCHAL, translated from the French. new edition; with a sketch of his Life. 12 mo, Pr \$1,00 REPUBLICAN CHRISTIANITY; or TRUE Liberty, as exhibited in the Life, Precepts and Early Disciples of the Great Redeemer. By E. L.

Magoon, Author of "Proverbs for the People," &c.

P. \$ 1,25. "The great topics of the book, are, the Republican Character of Jesus Christ, the Republican Constitution of the Primitive Church, and the Republican Influence of Christian Doctrine. That portion of the work which treats of the Republican Character of the Primitive Church, has especially pleased us. Mr. M. has at his command, a rich store of learning, from which he skilfully draws abundant evidence for the support of

the position he assumes."-Boston Recorder. PROVERBS FOR THE PEOPLE; or, ILLUStrations of Practical Godliness, drawn from the Book of Wisdom. By E. L. Magoon, Second thousand. 12mo, cloth,

"There is not a richer mine of precious thoughts and striking aphorisms, than the Book of the Proverbs of Solomon With an easy and attractive style, Mr. Magoon possesses an extensive acquaintance with ancient ond modern literature, and interweaves his practical reflections with varied illustrations and quotations; rendering his work as entertaining as it is justructive. It a book for the people."-Christian Union, by Dr. Baird.

Hymns for Conference Meeting and Family Devotion. By BARON STOW, and S. F. SMITH. 12mo. Pr 37 ets. THE CHRISTIAN MELODIST: a new Collec-

THE SOCIAL PSALMIST: a new Selection of

tion of Hymns for Social and Religious Worship. By Rev. Joseph Banvard, With a choice selection of Music, adapted to the Hymns. 12mo. Both the above Collections of Hymns have

been highly recommended by Ministers and others who have examined them. GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,

59 Washington St. Boston.

J. A. WEMYSS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 11, Commerce Street,

MOBILE, ALA. July 25, 1849.

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

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

DOWLING'S CONFERENCE HYMNS. A NEW COLLECTION OF HYMNS, DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN

CONFERENCE AND PRAYER MEETINGS. AND FAMILY WORSHIP. BY JOHN DOWLING, D. D.

THE design of the present compilation is, in the first place, to add to the life and spirituality of the Conference and the Prayer meeting; and sec-

ondly, to be an acceptable pocket companion to the Christian, in the family or in the closet. From most of the Conference hymn books which er deliberate assemblies, with a variety of useful tables. the editor has examined, a large number of devotional pieces, cherished in the memory and the hearts of the fathers and mothers in our American Zion, have been excluded; probably because the poetry was not regarded as of a sufficiently high order of excellence. The opinion of the present editor is, that sacred songs, embodying scriptural sentiments and genuine religious experiencewhen not objectionable on the score of vulgarity or grammatical inaccuracy—should not be discarded because they fail to stand the test of a rigid poetical

'Dr. Webster's great work is the best Dictionary To mention a few of the favorite pieces omitted in some recent collections, many Christians will at once recognize the following, associated as some of them are with their sweetest seasons of holy re-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 this work.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAN, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by all Booksellers.

Sometimes the most valuable sigh, "Whither goest thou, pilgrim stranger,"—"The Lord into his garden comes," "Farewell, dear friends, I must be gone," "Amen, amen, my soul replies," "Come, my brethren, let us try," "Vain, detusive world, adieu," "O come, my loving neighbors will you go to glory with me," "Let thy kingdom, blessed Saviour," "There is a land of pleasure," "O tell me no more of this world's vain store," "Toligious enjoyment :- " Sweet land of rest, for thee I

below," "The Bower of Prayer,", "The Sainte" Sweet Home," and Newton's pious and exprsesive pieces—"The Beggar's Prayer," commencing, "Encouraged by thy word, of mercy to the poor"—"The up your heads, Immanuel's friends," "The Harvest Home," commencing, "This is the field, the world day, if you will hear his voice," "Beside the gospe pool," "The Good Old Way," commencing, "Liffs Dying Thief," commencing, "Sovereign grace hath power alone"-and, "The Lord will provide," com-mencing, "Though troubles assail and dangers

One great motive in the present work was torestore, for the use of the Editor's own congregation and such others as desire them, the above, and a number of similar devotional and familiar "Sacred Songs," omitted in some recent Conference hymn

Another principal object with the compiler was to promote that familiarity and ease which he thinks should ever pervade these meetings. If formality and stateliness is out of place any where, it is cer tainly so in the Conference room and in the Social circle. To aid in accomplishing this desirable result, he has embodied in the present collection a considerable number of volentery stanzas, adapted to the Conference and revival meeting, and intended to be sung in the intervals of prayer or exhorta-

tion, without the formality of annoucement. The first 108 hymns are arranged under the heading, "Hymns adapted to Revival Melodies," They are the text-hymns to various familiar tunes, most of which may be found in various well-known collections of revival tunes. The missionary and Baptismal hymns have been added, to avoid the necessity of using the larger hymn books at the

has endeavored to combine-with what success the reader must judge-a neat exterior, and convenient pocket size, with a fair and readable type, that shall not be distressing to the eye.
Copies for examination, furnished gratis to post-

Published by EDWARD H. FLETCHER. 141 Nassau St., N. Y.

TO BIBLE STUDENTS!

RIPLEY'S NOTES. HE FOUR GOSPELS; with Notes, chieffy explanatory; intended principally for Sabbath School Teachers and Bible Classes, and as an aid to family instruction. By HENRY J. RIPLEY, Prof. of Bib. Lit. and Interpretation in Newton Theol. Inst. Stereotyped Edition.

This work should be in the hands of every student of the Bible; especially every Sabbath school. and Bible class teacher. It is prepared with special reference to this class of persons, and contains a mass of just the kind of information wanted. It also contains a splendid colored Man.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The undersigned, having examined Professor Ripley's Notes on the Gospels, can recommend them with confidence to all who need help in the study of the sacred Scriptures. Most cordially, for the sake of truth and righteousness, do we wish for these Notes a wide circulation Baron Stow, Daniel Sharp, R. H. Neale, J. W. Parker, Robert Turnbuil, J. S. Bacon, D. D. President Columbian College, Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D., late Presis dent of Columnian College; Rev. R. E. Pattison, D. D., Prof. Newton Teol. Inst., Rev. Luther Crawford, late Sec. Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc.; Rev. E. T Welch, D. D., Paster of Pierpoint St. Church Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. J. A. Warne, Editor of the Comprehensive Commentary; Rev. J. S. Baker D. D., Penfield, Ga.; Rev. Thomas Hume, Portsmouth, Va., Rev. J. B. Taylor, Richmond, Va; Rev. Nathaniel Kendrick, D. D., late President, Hamilton Lit. and Theol. Inst.; Rev. N. W, Williams, Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D., late President of Waterville College, Biblical Repository: Christian Watchman; Christian Review; Zion's Advooate; Boston Recorder; Zion's Herald; Advocate of Peace, Baptist Register; Baptist Record; New

Hampshire State Convention, and others. The following sentiments, expressed by one of the above writers, is the substance of all the resttween the diffuse and the concise___and the crown ing excellence is, that he heips the reader where it weeds help; and where he does not, he less non go dane! On plain texts his notes are not obtraded; but on the obscure, they are sound and satisfactory. His style is plain and chaste-his spirit eminently Christian; or, in other words, it is modest, humble and devout. His topics for practical reflection are well chosen and happily expressed; and his notes on passages which have a reference to the sociect, of baptism, should commend the work to every

"Prof. Ripley has given us a specimen of the right kind of Commentary, the Notes are more strictly explanatory than those of Mr. Barnes; they occupy a similar space; the style, though less point ted and vivacious, exhibits more sobriety; the principles of interpretation are more cautiously applied; and the explanations, particularly on the subject of baptism, are more correct."-Prof. Knowls in Christian Review.

The Acts of the Apostles, with notes. Chiefly Explanatory. Designed for Teachers in Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, and as an Aid

to Family Instruction. By H. J. RIPLEY. IF Many highly Commendatory Notices of this work have been received by the Publishers. Sim-

ilar to those of the "Gospels." Published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN. 59 Washington street, Boston March 16, 1849.

· JAMES R. DAVIS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, HERNANDO, MISS., WILL practice in the Counties of Deseto, Marshal, Tippah, Pontotoc, Lafavette and Pono-

la, Miss., in the county of Shelby and City of Memphis, Tenn. Hernando, March 16, 1849. "BOOKS WHICH ARE BOOKS."

THE JUDSON OFFERING-BY REV. JOHN DOW-LING D. D.—The THIRTEENTH EDITION. This book is the Frame-Work of the History of the Burman Mission, interlaced and entwined with the blossoms and fragrance of some of the choicest effusions of Poetry.

Price \$0.75. THE PASTORS HAND BOOK-By REV. W. W. Events.—A neat cocket manual for the minsiter of

the Gospel, and almost indispensable to those who have learned its value. It comprises selections of Scripture, arranged for vario > occasions of official duty; Select Formulas for the Marriage Ceremony, etc., and Rules of Business for Chriches, Ecclesiastical, and oth-BIBLE MANUAL, comprising Selections of Scripture, arranged for various occasions of Private and Pub-

lic Worship, both special and ordinary, together with Scripture Expressions of Prayer, from Matthew Henry-With an Appendix, consisting of a copious classification of Scripture Texts, presenting a Systematic View of the Doctrines and Duties of Revelation, and the Scripture Treasury, 12mo.

Price \$1.50;

THE SCRIPTURE TEXT-BOOK AND TREA-SURY. Scripture Texts, arranged for the use of Min isters, Sunday School Teachers, and Families. In Two

Parts, with Maps and Engravings. 12mo.

This work is a reprint from the Tract Society for England and Ireland. The Text-Book is a complete arrangement and analysis of the doctrines and duties. taught in the Bibie, forming a comprehensive system of Theology, drawn from the Bible purely and in & sense in which it can be affirmed of no other system. sense in which it can be affirmed of no other system should be, and will be in time, a companion to every student of the Bible. The Treasury relates to History—Geography, Manuners, Customs, Arts, &c., and in fact is a complete Bible Dictionary. Price \$1.00.

LIWIS COLBY, Publishers.

122 Nassau street, New York

February 16, 1849.

Monthly Concert and on Baptismal occasions. A Conference hymn book, in the Editor's opinion, should be a book for the pocket, and the publisher.

paid applications. Unbound copies can be sent by