ATABAMA

ADVOCATR

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:

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VOLUME I.]

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Ministers' Department.

A MODEL GOSPEL PREACHER. LEIGH RICHMOND .- In his preaching he was plain and familiar, so as to be understood by the most unlearned in his congregation: nor was he satisfied till he explained his idea in every possible variquainted with his design, to employ a needless number of words. It was once pleasantly said by one who heard him, "An excellent sermon, but with too many various readings." He used to refer his friends, who conversed with him on the subject of preaching, to the advice of his college tutor, "Don't use terms of science. The people have no abstract ideas; they, cannot understand comparisons and allu- en together the parts of that glorious syssions remote from all their habits. Take words of Saxon derivation, and not such as are derived from Latin and Greek. need to know the place which it fills. Talk of riches, not affluence; of trust, not | We have already contemplated the deconfidence. Present the same idea in a pravity of our race and the consequent

THE MINISTRY. The kind of ministers needed to meet the

derstand the subject well yourself, If

you be intelligent you will be intelligible."

wants of the present age. reform, and many are influenced by that based on the Word of God and facts.

are oppressive, and churches impure, sadors for Christ.'

every other is small and insignificant in whole? We do not pretend to be able comparison with theirs, make every thing | fully to solve this question, nor is it necessubservient to it-engage in it with all sary that we do; it is not to be supposed their powers of body, soul and spirit, feel | that we should have so full a view of the immeasurably honored by their profession, great plans of God as to see why God thus magnify their office, and be willing does in a thousand cases as he does. We to make sacrifices for the sake of contin- can, however, imagine to ourselves reauing to preach and labor always to preach sons for his acting as he does in saving well. If a man is engaged in doing that some, while he leaves others to choose which he loves, he is quite sure to do it their own way and perish. On the one well, to become master of it, but if on the | hand his benevolence will be manifested, contrary, he has no heart for his work- and Christ will have a glorious reward difficulties will discourage him; his work for the great work which he has accomdevotion to the work of the ministry is God.

hence essential to success.

ious to labor, being confident that their called us with a hely calling not accord- with a soliloquy, thus:-- "Now, Hugh and what is their prevailing tendency? erting only a negative religious influence. "labor shall not be in vain in the Lord :" | ing to our works, but according to his own | Latimer, bethink thee, thou art in the All these objects have become to them | Pastors mourn over the want of Christian men whose sole aim is to extend the em- purpose and grace, which was given us presence of thy earthly monarch; thy life uninteresting, and the round of duties co-operation. Neglected sanctuaries, pire of Christ, and knowing that this can- in Christ Jesus before the world began." is in his hands, and if thou dost not suit which they once pursued with such heart and prostrate family altars, and deserted not be done but by cultivating the waste | The election of God embraces a definite | thyself to his fancies, he will bring down and perseverence has become mere drudg- closets; and irreligious neighborhoods, places at home, and preaching the gospel number which will all be saved in heav- thy gray hairs with blood to the grave; ery. Perhaps the cause may be found in attest the defection of multitudes who abroad, are ready to go to the hardest or en. But it is not to be understood that but, Hugh Latimer, bethink thee thou art their reading possibly in their associa- bear the Christian name, from the path of farthest spot of earth, feeling no concern the purpose of God to save a certain num- in the presence of the King of kings and tions and amusements. for themselves, satisfied that God will ber is made without reference to means Lord of lords, who hath told thee, Fear ety and point of view. On this account take care of them in any place, and if by which their salvation is to be effect- not them that kill the body; and then can Devil's sieve which it has yet taken - Christ. he sometimes seemed, to persons unac- they are better adapted to larger or more ed; but that every thing necessary to do no more; but rather fear Him who working a wider-spread and more certain honorable places God will bring them prepare his elect for final salvation is can kill both body and soul, and cast thee ruin than perhaps any other. As a relish T. F. C.

Doctrinal.

From the N. Y. Recorder. ELECTION:

Election is one of the links which fasttem which constitutes the Gospel. .

In order to understand what it is, we varied form, and take care that you un- ruin which we have brought upon ourselves. We have also contemplated the atonement of Christ which originated in the love of God towards our rained race. This atonement, as has been shown, has laid the foundation for the salvation of lost men. But no one can be benefited by this atonement, unless he has embra-1. Confident Men. - This is an age of ced it by repentance for sin, and faith in transition commotion, revolution. Old Christ; but all who do so embrace it things are passing away, governments, will be saved. It is on this arrangement laws and religion are taking new forms. that the Gospel is offered to all. The of-Mind is loosed from its mooring and is fer of the Gospel is made in all sincerity adrift, looking where to cast anchor. It to every creature; if it is rejected, the is an age of speculation and of doubt. ruin which follows is to be attributed to Men doubt the inspiration and truth of those who reject it. Such is man's dethe Bible, the divinity and efficacy of the pravity, that instead of at once falling in gospel, the origin and utility of the church | with God's plan of mercy through Christ, and the necessity of a Christian ministry. as we should suppose all would do, all re-At the same time they propose with the ject these overtures for our salvation. utmost confidence their own schemes of These positions, as is believed, are all

very confidence. They boldly assert that | What next follows? Is God's mercy their plans of social and moral reform to fail of its design? Shall Christ lay will do more for the world than the Bible, down his life for our redemption in vain? the church or the ministry, and they are We answer. No: and here we find Elecbelieved to an alarming extent. It is seen tion, that link which connects God's grathat tyranny has been practised by gov- cious designs to save lost men, and the ernments, that corruptions have abounded glorious work of Christ, with the salvain the church; and it is a question wheth- tion of a great multitude which no man er the world would not be better without can number. While all are equally ineither-and these questions will continue volved in sin, and all with one consent to agitate the world while governments rejecting the Gospel provision, God purposes to make a part of these sinners What we need to steer the church of willing in the day of his power, and to God safely through these troubled seas, perfect them for his glorious kingdom is men of faith.-men who have confi- above, and to bring them safe to it, where dence in God, confidence in themselves; they are to live and reign with Christ for who, in the darkest days, are sure there is ever. Although this purpose grises at a sun, and that it will shine again; sure of circumstances, and, as as we view "that the Lord reigns;" men who, in the | things, must come after them, yet it is an worst storms, will walk the deck unmoved, eternal purpose. The beginning and the assuring the passengers that if they end are alike with God. Thus election "abide in the ship" all shall be safe; is that and that alone which secures the that the church is the ark of the Lord, salvation of any lost sinner. If they had and he will keep it from destruction; been left to themselves, they all would men who are certain that they are en perish. Election, then, instead of throwgaged in the work of the Lord and are ing any obstacle in the way of a sinner's confident of success; men who have made salvation, is the only thing that makes it themselves so thoroughly acquainted with certain that one will be saved. Election the duties of their calling and the char, and reprobation are by some considered acter of their message to man as to be as indissolubly connected, but to the confident in themselves, that is, to feel writer of this article no such connection that they know what they are doing - seems to exist. Many who believe and that they are workmen needing not to be many who disbelieve in election, suppose ashamed, and above all else, "are ambas- they cannot be separated. On this supposition. I do not see how we can avoid This feeling may consist with that of a the conclusion that God made a part of sense of entire dependence upon God. mankind to be saved, and the other part However skilful the instrument, yet it for ever miserable. This to me seems can accomplish nothing unless He give repugnant to the plain teachings of the the blessing. The ablest man has noth- Bible, and to all my ideas of the characing to boast of as of himself; still he can- ter and government of God. Nor is it not speak boldly except he know whereof necessary to consider reprobation as true he affirms. This is required of the men in any such sense as election is true. for this age that they speak confidently in | Election is a sovereign act of God, by order that the wavering may be confirmed, which an unspeakable good is bestowed and the unbelieving be convinced, if not on those utterly undeserving. As the reof their error, at least of this, that the sult of God's purpose of election, a great minister does not himself doubt the truth multitude of sinners will be saved. They of his own statements. The stability of of course must and will ascribe their salthe church depends very much upon the vation to the sovereign love and purpose faith and confidence of her ministers. of God; but those who are lost must and 2. Devoted Men. They must have an will ascribe their own endless ruin to enthusiastic love of their work-feel that themselves. It may be asked, Why did they are engaged in a great work—that God purpose to save a part, instead of the

brings them to bear upon the persons and honest enough to tell me the truth?" whom he has chosen. To this end he sends out his Word, religious books, and he raises up the living ministry and sends them forth to preach his Word, by which sinners on whom he has placed his love, are to be brought to the knowledge of the truth. As the ministers of Christ are not able to make the word which they preach effectual, the Holy Spirit prepares the heart to receive the word, by which it is changed and united to Christ. Nor is the soul, on being changed left to work its way through the world by its unassisted efforts, but is under the same means and influences by which it is brought to Christ.

Perhaps it will be said that this process of bringing sinners to God destroys all free agency. But although this objection is often urged, I do cot see its force If I find a man disinclined to do a certain action, and I argue and persuade him so that he changes his mind, he is not the less free than he would have been had he changed his mind without the influence I exerted upon him. The influence exerted on a man by the Bible, or the preaching of the Gospel, accompanied by the power of the Holy Spirit, would not des stroy or abate his free agency at all. His change may be and is perhaps the freest act of his life, and affords him the greatest pleasure. The circumstance that he is operated upon to act, does not take the

least from his liberty. It it should be objected that this doctrine takes away all motive to seek religion, we answer that we do not see on what the objection rests, if it have any thing on which to rest. According to the views which we have given of election, it takes no liberty from any one; every sinner can be saved, if he will come to Christ with a penitent heart and accept the mercy which is freely offered to him. The circumstance that God has purposed to save some by bringing them to embrace that mercy, does nothing to keep others from embracing that which is kindly offered. Every sinner, elected or not elected, has the strongest possible motive to seek the salvation of the Gos-

Before we dismiss the great doctrine of God's Word, let every converted man consider his deep obligation to it, as that which has made the change which he has experienced, and given him all his power to resist sin and all his hopes of heaven. How great are his obligations to devote himself wholly to the Lord. All Christians should study the Bible to find the great things of God which it makes known, and feel their power.

Finally, this doctrine affords encouragement to the ministers of Christ. If there were no purpose in God which secures the salvation of souls, the ministers of Christ might labor in vain; but as it is, they have assurances that their labors shall be crowned with success. "My word," the Lord says, shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." Let then every faithful servant of God be strengthened in his work, confident that it will not be in vain. The Lord will gather in his elect from the four winds of heaven, and his servants will find their crown of joy when they shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the redeemed of the Lord. Then Jesus the Saviour shall reign for ever.

Religious Miscellany.

ANECDOTE OF LATIMER.

It was related of Latimer, that when he will be very imperfect; he will not give plished when on earth; while on the once preached before the tyrant Henry to it that energy which is essential to other his glorious justice will be exhibit- the VIII., he took a plain, straightforward make it efficient. Hearers will neither ed in the punishment of those who would text, and in his sermon assailed those sins be convinced nor pleased. Enthusiastic not be saved in the way appointed of for which the monarch was notorious; and he was stung to the quick, for truth al-It may be asked why some were chos- ways finds a response in the worst man's 3. WILLING MEN.—That is, willing to en instead of others. To this question a conscience. He would not bend beneath the Church, who were once simple-hearted go wherever the Master sends them, and definite answer cannot be given, but this the authority of his God, and therefore

embraced in this purpose. This is clear- into hell forever?' Yea, I say, Hugh Lati- for "light literature" is contracted, the ly stated in Eph. i. 4, 5: "According as mer, fear him." He then went on, and love of God, and a real Christian sympahe hath chosen us in him (that is Christ) not only repeated what he had before ad- thy for the souls he has made; depart. before the foundation of the world, that vanced, but, if possible, enforced it with Alas! how few come out of this novel- laity in spreading the gospel. Yet it is we should be holy and without blame be- greater emphasis. What was the con- reading process without the loss of all a subject little discussed; partly, perhaps, fore him in love; having predestinated sequence? Henry sent for him and said, that is really excellent in character and because the ministry naturally lay great us unto the adoption of children by Jesus "how durst thou insult thy monarch so?" Christ to himself according to the good Latimer replied, "I thought it I were unpleasure of his will." The same senti- faithful to my God, it would be impossible ment is expressed in many other portions to be loyal to my king?' The king emof Scripture. As God uses means to save braced the good old bishop, exclaiming, his elect he purposes those means, and "And is there yet one man left who is bold

THE DEVIL'S SIEVE.

One of the most extraordinary facts revealed in the Gospel story is the fall of Once in it; and you begin to deteriorate of the wayside and the fireside, as well Peter from his steadfastness. And what makes it still more unaccountable, is the fact that he had been premonished by you fast, and shake you in his sieve, until Christ of what would soon take place.

seive, he soon sifts him of all virtue, and able fire."-Abridged from the Christian in the spiritual firmament; or, to use leaves him a mere mass of refuse. Faith, Advocate and Journal: enitence, prayer, church-going, reading the Scriptures, a tender conscience, the fear of God, horror of gross sins, love of the species, self-respect, character, influence, peace of mind, and hope for the future—all, all escape from the man in

What and where is the machinery employed in this fearful process?—what and where is the Devil's sieve?

Look at that shop on the corner, furnished with a counter, and a row of bottles filled with liquors-some transparent and others variously colored, possessing he fearful but common property of inebriation. Those splendid saloons in Broadway, and the taverns, houses of entertainment, and hotels which are everywhere seen, both in city and country possess the same internal arrangements, and keep the same intoxicating beverage on sale. What is the influence of this article upon those who buy and use it? Does it not expunge their souls as clean of every trace of conscience as though they had been made without any such thing After frequenting those places for a while what becomes of their character, love of home, industry, social attachments, and thrift in business? There comes a man now, who was once a wealthy and respectable citizen—yea, a member of the Church and a man of prayer. What has appened to him? He looks filthy, ragged, and downcast. His limbs tremble-his face is bloated-his eyes are inflamed-and he reels to and fro as he goes. What, you ask, has happened to him? Where has he been? He was decoyed by the rumseller: he first entered the elegant saloon, ornamented with mahogany furniture and painted windows; and he kept descending until he came to be a regular visitor at a miserable groggery in yonder cellar. In other words, he has been in the Devil's sieve!

There are various forms and localities of this terrible sieve. Licentiousness is a rock upon which multitudes have made shipwreck of all their hopes, both for this and the coming world. The locations where victims of both sexes are immolated, where they are sifted of their innocence and purity, are numerous, and by no means unfrequented. This great sieve is worked upon a large scale in our great cities, and thousands upon thousands are there deprived of every attribute of individual, social, and domestic excellence. and cast upon the world, "neither fit for the land, nor yet for the dung-hill." Let the youth who visit the great cities beware of gins which are secretly laid for their feet-let them avoid the Devil's

There is a prominent and elevated position of this sifting apparatus to which public attention is called, not only by signs and placards, but by nearly all the secular newspapers: we refer to the play-houses, embracing Theaters Operas, Circuses, &c. This part of the Devil's machinery is now characterized by great activity, and the most alarming progress. How many comparatively innocent young persons, and professors of religion of all ages, have here been "sifted as wheat," the light of eternity only will reveal.

There are several less gross and palpable, but not the less insidious and dangerous, modes in which the Devil gets the unwary under his power, which at least deserve to be hinted at.

and zealous Christians, engaged in all the

useful to mankind.

ties, games of chance, and the like, constitutes another class of mischievous agencies which the Devil employs for the ruin of the religious enjoyment and usefulness of young members of the Church. of Peter to the assembled thousands ; the But we must not enlarge. Let all beware of the snares of the Devil. He "desires to have you, that he may sift you as wheat." Beware of the Devil's sieve! -your virtue leaves you at a rapid rate; and the great Sifter will, if possible, hold nothing is left of you but "chaff"-and When the Devil gets any one into his then you will be "burned with unquench-

PRAYER IN THE BALL-ROOM.

In one of the interior counties of Pennvivania a young man whom, for the ake of distinction, we shall call Bwas convicted of sin and led to inquire anxiously the way to be saved. He was the son of one of the most respectable and wealthy inhabitants of that region of country, but his father was unhappily a bitter opposer of the religion of Christ. Perceiving the state of his son's mind, he determined to leave no means untried o divert his mind from the subject. He hurried him from business to pleasure, and from pleasure to business, with strong hopes that his serious impressions might be driven away, or, at least, that he might be prevented making any public professon of the change of his views. But all these efforts were vain. The Spirit of God had laid hold on his soul, and did not lesert him. He was brought to the dust n submission, and found peace in believ-

About this time a splendid ball was got up, with every possible attempt at display, and the youth of the village and surrounding country were all excitement for the festive hall. B --- was invited. He at once declined attending, but his father insisted that he should go. Here was a struggle for the young convert. On the one hand were the convictions of his own conscience, as well as the desires of his heart. On the other, the command of a father whom he was still bound to obey The struggle was long and anxious. A length it was decided-he determined to go. His father rejoiced at his decision. His friends congratulated him on having abandoned his new notions and become a

The evening at last arrived. The gay party were gathered in the spacious hall There was beauty, and wealth, and fash. ion. The world was there. Every heart seemed full of gladness, every voice was one of joy. B- appeared among the rest, with a brow that spoke the purpose of a determined soul. He was the first on the floor to lead off the dance. A cotillion was formed, and as the circle stood in the centre of the room, with every eye fixed on them, what was the astonishment of the company when B-raised his hands and said, "Let us pray." The assembly was awe-struck. Not a word was uttered. It was as silent as the grave, while B poured out his heart to God n behalf of his young companions, his parents, and the place in which they livchurches near the city of New York .-Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anec-

BURIED TALENT.

good, over the slumbering energies of mil- and each society in succession coming lions within the church. Where are our under the blessed influence of the rays of Observe a class of young members of pious lawyers, physicians, merchants, the Sun of Righteousness. machanics and farmers ? Here and there one becomes a marked and singular man system of benevolence is a striking fact. do whatever he commands them; willing we know: that it is not on account o sent for Latimer and said, "Your life is in benevolent movements of the Church, in by his devotion to the kingdom of Christ, There was not a Missionary Society in to go abroad or stay at home; to be set- any works of righteousness which they jeopardy if you do not recant all you said their appropriate sphere of action. They and we have a Harlan Page or a Thomas Christendom till Mathew Carey was led tled in the country or in the city; over a had done or ever will do. They were not to-day, when you preach next Sunday." were actively engaged in the Sabbathrich church or a poor one, a large or chosen on account of any goodness in The trimming courtiers were all anxious school, the distribution of tracts, sewing and effort to the work of salvation. But go as a Missionary to India. That huma small one, or where there is no church them, as this is affirmed in the word of to know the consequence of this, and the associations for the purpose of clothing the fact is as undeniable as it is lamentaat all, and feel determined by God's help God. Paul, in his second epistle to Tim- chapel was crowded. The venerable the naked, or raising funds for the mis- ble, that the mass of professed disciples, the distinguished churchman. William to gather one; men who are only anx othy, says: "Who hath saved us and man took his text, and after a pause began signify cause. But where are they now, of both sexes, are "at ease in Zion," ex- Wilberforce, in the House of Commons

Christian duty, or mark the consequences Novels are the most terrible form of the of burying talent professedly devoted to

We have a deep and growing convic-

tion that the question of greatest practicable interest to American churches in our day, has respect to the development and right employment of the talent of the stress on public preaching, and laymen find Unauthorized pleasures, dancing par- an easy excuse for indolence in the oft-repeated assertion, that preaching is to convert the world. Yes, the world will be converted by "preaching" - the preaching of Philip in the eunuch's chariot, as well as preaching of the ten thousand disciples dispersed by persecutions; as well as by the twelve or the seventy commissioned ambassadors of the cross; the preaching as the preaching in the great congregation. It is a parrow and unworthy view of the relations of the minister and the church, which places him as a planet among fixed stars, the only moving thing another and more apt illustration, which gives him the position of a leader in the great conflict with sin and error, with only a nominal and unreliable soldiery. Whereas the true theory, practically illustrated, would surround him with helpers, as really and earnestly, if not as constantly, engaged as himself in the battle of the Lord. There need be, and ought to be, no other limit to this co-operation, than that of numbers. There is appropriate work for every Christian; and one grand secret of ministerial usefulness consists in discovering the capacity of each disciple, and indicating the particus lar field for the wise and profitable employment of the talent of each. "All at t, and always at it," has been the humble motto of some bands of Christians, guided in their labors by their faithful pastors; and the blessings of the Spirit in souls converted and the kingdom of the Redeemer extended, in connection with their toils; is a living rebuke of those communions where few are "at it," and soldom " at it."

Perhaps John Wesley furnishes the most striking illustration of the facility and success with which private Christis ans may be trained for efficient service." "He encouraged the labors of the pious in every direction," says his biographer; in spreading the light through their respective neighborhoods; and by this means, under the divine blessing, he increased his own usefulness a thousand fold, and instead of operating individually; powerful as that individual operation was, he became the director of a vast system, which remained at work in his personal absence, and was continually pouring into the church of Christ its contributions of conquests from the world." Such results, substantially, might be expected to follow the development and active development of the buried talent in this fand, with the smiles of the great Head of the Church. Will not pastors give increased attention to this subject? And will not the hundreds of thousands who read the Messenger, and who are surrounded "with a great cloud of witnesses" on this subject, in narratives of earnest colporteurs, inquire whether the talent which God has given to be used for his glory is not buried beneath worldly schemes, or suffered to rust by long and criminal disuse ?- American

THE MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

It is a singular circumstance that this most important institution, designed to ed. With perfect composure he conclud- promote the conversion of the world, came ed his prayer, and all had left the room into existence during the stormy period silently, but one. A young lady whom he which shook so terribly the nations at the had led upon the floor as his partner, close of the last century. The angel of stood near him bathed in tears. They the everlasting gospel had folded his left the room together, and not long after- wings for near a thousand years previous; wards, she was led to the foot of the cross, but amid the gloom, darkness and temhaving been first awakened by her part-ner's prayer on the ball-room floor. They drooping wings were unfolded for a glowere soon married, and are still living, rious flight. It was in 1792, and during active devoted members of the body of the few years that followed, that the Christ. B- is an elder in one of the English Baptist Mission was formed, then the London Missionary Society arose then the Weslevan; then the Scotch and the Church Missionary Society. These noble institutions came like the successive peaks of the Alps or the Appenines, each I would weep, if weeping would do any touched with the beams of the rising sun:

The humble origin, too, of this vast

" I do not know a finer instance of the morally sublime, than that that poor cobbler Dr. Carey, working all day in a stall, should have conceived the magnificent converting the world. Milton planning Paradise Lost, was not a nobler spectacle than Carey planning the conversion of the heathen."

The present extent of this work is a grand feature in the history of the world, Our Missionaries are now in the isles of the Pacific; they are seen in the cinnamon groves of Ceylon and amid the plague-smitten atmosphere of Turkey. The gospel is preached to the Arab in his tent; to the Cossack in his forest; to the lews Hindoo; to the filthy Hottentot. And the progress of the work justifies the poet's beautiful language :-

" Arabia's desert ranger To Him shall bow the knee, And Ethiopian stranger His glory come and see, Ships, from the isles shall meet And pour the wealth of ocean In tribute at his feet, For he shall have dominion O'er river, sea and shore-Far as the Eagle's pinion Or dove's light wing can soar." Boston Traveller.

Alabama Baptist Advocate, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1849.

TERMIS.

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

All Ministers of the Gospel, Agents of benev. olent societies, and Post Masters, generally, are 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.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Brother J. A. Baker has our thanks for his money, and for his handsome commendation of our paper. We have not the disposal of the advertising columns, or we should attend to his request. That matter is entirely in the hands of our publisher. Nevertherless we wish much success to his school at Salem. His promise is grateful.

Rev. A. J. Battle is informed that his letter is in hand, and answered privately. We hope he may conclude on a removal to Alabama, and that he may find a good and pleasant location of great usefulness. Hope he may be success-

Rev. J. M. Scott will accept of our thanks for his money and other assistance. We are sorry to hear of his affliction, and rejoice at his recov. ery. Hope he may live long, and be useful. Will he have the kindness to obtain us a few more subscribers in his region.

Brother T. J. Watts was right in supposing that our readers will be gratified in hearing good news from his region. His query was an. awered some months ago, and the paper sent him. We will try and send another. His let. ter will be found in another place. Hope he will write frequently, and send us a few more

The Postmaster at Mashulaville has placed us under obligation for his kind attention. His money is in receipt, and hope he will send us a good deal more.

The Postmaster at De Kalb also has our thanks for timely service. We shall be pleased to hear from him frequently.

OF A large number of letters have been received, which owing to our frequent absences and other causes of late, have not been noticed publicly. Our correspondents shall hear from - us in future.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS. Receipts from the 8th August to the 29th day October, 1849, Rec'd of Rov. M. W. Chestman on sub-

scription to Rev. J. C. Keeney, Rec'd of Dennis Dykous, " " Mrs. Dykous, " Rev. W. P. Hill, agent S. C. 250 00 " " J. S. Reynoldson agent, Virginia.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

August 9, 1849. Rev. M. P. Jewett, Mrs. J. A. Barron, 1 00 E. A. Blunt, 1 00 S. S. Sherman, 1 00 1 00 J. F. Cocke, L. C. Tutt, Enoch Fagan, Luke Smith, Jesse Holifield, T. F. Curtis, D. Dykous, Rev. F. B. Loftin.

Rov. G. N. Morrell,

R. B. Longbothan,

\$15 00 WM, HORNBUCKLE, Tres.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS .- The Hon. Benjamin

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

It is with pleasure we lay before our readers the following communication in regard to Sabbath Schools. In regard to the chief subject, that an effort be made to have Sabbath School Conventions, if necessary entirely distinct from our Associations," though meeting at the same times and places with them, more will be said in a future number of our paper. We wish however to call the attention of our readers to the subject. This communication is, we have reason to believe, written by one of great practical experience in regard to Sabbath Schools:-one who has labored for some years past in this work with rare fidelity and success. He speaks of being unaccustomed to writing for the public. But we are sure that he could not perform a more acceptable and useful service to the Baptists of the State than to communicate the results of his own observation, and the experience of his friends in this department of labor, in a series of articles. Facts showing the usefulness of such labors would greatly encourage others to make the at tempt to do something. We heard a few months ago of a revival in which upwards of fifty professed religion, originating thus: The church was cold, and had been for many years. One brother at last opened a Sabbath School; in a few months many of the members of it became anxious, went up to be prayed for; but the church was so cold that at length the enquirers commenced praying for each other, and with each other, and for the church, as well as for themselves; all were melted down, and a revival took place, pronounced by one of the most discriminating christian ministers to be the best revival he had ever witnessed in the State.

There needs some one to collect statistics, to register, and publish facts on this subject, to call public attention to it, to point out the best means of collecting schools, organizing and prosecuting the work. Who will undertake it? Let each do what he can. We shall be glad to publish more on this subject.

In the meantime we make but two remarks. Let all our churches consider the important bearing of this subject on the rising generation. Those who have any thing to do with the instruction of youth are often surprised to find the astonishing ignorance of the children even of pious persons, on the subject of religion. And not only their ignorance but their early depravity is noticeable. How often are the children even of respectable parents brought up so that at eleven or twelve years of age they profane the name of God, without even being conscious of the fact, or the enormity of the sin. They grow up in the unrestrained indulgence of their tempers and passions to an extent that is really fearful. Religion early received alone can put a proper curl on the tongue and the temper. The older we grow, the more we see of the causes of the prosperity and decline of nations, the more convinced we are that nearly every thing that makes nation rise or fall is found in the germ, in the mode in which they educate their children.

But further let all our churches consider the important bearing of Sabbath Schools upon the members of the church themselves. They are not only the appropriate nurseries of the church, but they also give employment to its strongest men. In how many cases is the piety of christians stagnating for the want of exercises appropriate. Religion rusts and rots within us if not actively employed. The religious instruction of the young is the most natural and easy of all employment for a Christian mind. How do many-the most of the members of our churches spend their Sabbaths? We should be afraid to

Bro. Chambliss :- As a lover of the church, and all her kindred institutions, I would inquire if nothing can be done to arouse christians, especially Baptists, to a sense of the importance of Sabbath Schools.

In our villages and towns such institutions exist. But in the country there is perhaps not one for every twelfth church. I write not to censure, but as intimated above, to inquire if these things cannot be remedied ?--- If some sys. tematic plan cannot be adopted whereby not only all our churches, but adjacent destitute neighbors shall be supplied with Sabbath Schools and Bible

We have bundreds of active and pious laymen in our churches, (who are comparatively idle three Sabbaths out of four,' who will act as superintendents and teachers, if they can be duly impressed with the importance of this subject, Our Associations usually have such a multiplicity of business, and such a short time allotted for its transaction, that they are enabled to give only a passing notice to Sabbath Schools. I propose, therefore, that an effort be made to have Sabbath School Conventions, to meet at the times and places of our several Associations, and if neces. sary, let them be entirely distinct organizations from the Associations. Of the probable advantages of such conventions I will not now speak suffice it to say that if any thing is done, it must be by direct and general effort. Is the subject too insignificant to demand it?

COOSA RIVER ASSOCIATION.

We are indebted to the kind attentions of the Clerk, Bro. J. L. M. Curry, for the proceedings of the sixteenth annual session of this body, held with the Mount Zlon church, Talladega Co., Sept. 15-17th :- Rev. R. Pace, Moderator, It numbers 33 churches; 14 ordained ministers, and 2288 communicants-baptized during the year 241, and and received by letter 145.

The financial report shows \$361 received for Domestic Missionary purposes, of which \$50 was given by a single individual, brother Wm.

The Missionary of the Association during the year was the Rev. Jordan Williams, an active and laborious man. His report states that he

constituted one church, ordained one minister and one deacon, and, with the aid of brother Smith of the Tallasahatchie Asssociation a part of

We notice with pleasure that the Missionary mond are recommended to the patronage and support of the brethren; but we regret to perceive also that the Association forgot at the time to mention their own State paper. We are too the more astonished at this since, while comparatively few of the members of the churches composing the body take our paper, almost every one of the ministers are our patrons, and have expressed their gratification with our manage. ment of it. It must, therefore, have been an oversight, and we will take the occasion to recommend it ourselves, and hope our good brethren will indemnify us for the oversight, by each man getting us a few subscribers.

67 If brother Curry will send us his Minutes next year, we will furnish him a better Job.

LIBERTY ASSOCIATION, MISS.

The twelfth annual session of this body was held with the Oaky Valley Church, Lauderdale Co., Miss., on the 15-17th ult. It numbers about 1400 members, of whom 208 were bap. tized the past year. Contributions for Associational purposes \$75; and \$167 for the education of brother S. R. Freeman for the ministry.

The above information we received by a private letter from our Rev. brother Jacob Parker, whom by mistake we announced some weeks since as the Pastor of the Concord church, Choctaw Co., Ala., instead of the Rev. T. H.

MISSIONARIES TO THE INDIANS.

The Indian Advocate announces that the Rev. S. Wallace, and wife, of Dover, Ky., and H. H Tilford of Georgetown, Ky., have received an appointment from the Board as missionaries to the Creek Indians. Bro. Wallace is a graduate of Granville College, Ohio, and of Newton Theological Seminary, Mass., and brother Tilford a graduate of the Georgetown College, Ky.

WASHITA COUNTY, ARK., Oct. 13, 1849.

Bro. Chambliss :- Believing that your readers will feel much interested in hearing of the ate of religion in this far western wild, I have thought fit to give you a short sketch of what my own eyes have seen and my heart has felt during a protracted meeting held with the Pleasant Hill Church, in which I have a name and place. The meeting commenced under rather unfavorable circumstances, as respected Ministerial aid-having none but our own beloved Pastor, E. Haynes. The church convened on Friday night before the fifth Sabbath in Sept., and the brethren seemed to have their hearts engaged in the work. The meeting increased in interest and was protracted from day to day, for ten days, with an audience ranging in number from about sixty to one hundred persons each day, sometimes more and then less; and such ardent zeal and such carnest engagedness, by both saint and sinner, were never witnessed by even the oldest members of our churches. The result was that we had the pleasure of receiving into our fellowship thirty-three by experience, and seven by letter; making in all one more than our original number, it being only 39. We had the assistance of a Comberland Presbyterian Minister some two days and three nights of the time; and an Episcopal Methodist Minister on the last day and night. Our denomination needs Thing in this country but efficient and zealous their task, if we are permited to judge them by their fruit. The field is ripe and the harrest truly is great. Pray God, my brother, to send us more ministers of the right stamp.

> Yours truly, THOMAS J. WATTS.

O'T Tennessee Baptist please copy.

THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN THE NORTH

We perceive that a revived and increasing attention is being turned to this subject in the North. At Newton within the last year there has been an increase of more than a fourth in the number of students preparing for the ministry. This seems owing chiefly to the labors of Rev. T. F. Caldicot, the Secretary of the N. B. Education Society, who is agitating the subject in various ways, by the press and by public meetings. In New York the controversy in regard to the Madison University may be regarded as settled in a very happy manner as a recent Baptist Convention, called for the ex. press purpose at Albany. It consisted of about five hundred brethren, and the conclusion to which they came at last was without a single

The College Department is to be henceforth entirely separated from the Theological, and be removed to Rochester. The Theological Department (in which also literary instruction will be given to those unable to pursue a college course) will be retained at Hamilton. The following is the resolution which has settled the difficulty. The propriety of the measure seems to have been acquiesced in ultimately by all parties.

" Resolved, This Convention recommends, as the terms of an amicable adjustment of all our educational difficulties, that the friends of Hamilton surrender to Rochester the University charter, and the friends of Rochester abandon the project of a theological department, and that the denomination give their united support to both institutions-to the one for collegiate education, and to the other for theological, on the former basis of the literary and theological institution at Hamilton."

Let our own churches also awake more than ever to the subject of Ministerial education. Let them "look out among themselves" the proper

vote and consecrate their whole lives and powers to the service of the churches, young men, the younger the better, provided their hearts be the time, received 103 persons into the churches, right with God-youths even if truly and deeply pious, and encourage them at once to commence Journal and the Commission, published at Rich. a life of preparation. Theological education cannot make ministers, but it can and will render them more efficient.

DR. BABCOCK.

This highly esteemed minister has been elected to the Presidency of Shurtleff College, Illinois, Dr. Malcolm having declined. It is hardly supposed that he will accept, We also learn that he has been elected Secretary of the American Protestant Union. It is not yet known whether he will accept the appointment. Of his eminent ability and fitness for either of these offices there can be no doubt. Whether he will see fit, however, to leave his present post of labor in New Bedford we cannot say; but certain it is that no appointment could be better calculated to give confidence in the Protestant Union than that of one so extensively known, so universally beloved, so liberal and just in his views where different denominations are concerned, and so universally known as a peacemaker.

BAPTIST NOEL ON BAPTISM.

The London Baptist Magazine for September contains a review, with extracts of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel's Essay on Baptism. He seems to be quite original in his views of this controversy so long before the world. That is to say, the essay is not original in the conclusion to which it leads, but so free spoken, clear, and full of common sense in the manner in which it treats the subject. The author commences by

"During my ministry in the Establishment an indefinite fear of the conclusions at which I might arrive, led me to avoid the study of the question of Baptism; but I felt obliged to examine each passage of Scripture upon the subjest which came in my way, and the evidence thus obtained convinced me that repentance and faith ought to precede baptism. The reasons assigned by the Anglican catechism why an infant should be baptized without repentance and faith are very unsatisfactory. As soon, then, as I had settled my mind upon the union of the churches with the state, I turned my attention to

He proceeds to say that though he has examined all the chief authors on the Pedobaptist side of the question, he determined from the first not to read any argument in favor of Baptist views, that the result to which he should arrive might be, if different from his early faith, obtained from the word of God alone. He has adhered to this, and hence his views are not presented in any of the old forms, though often in a clear and

His "General considerations to show the unlawfulness of Infant Baptism" present some

" Infant baptism differs essentially from the baptism of believers. The believer is active in his reception of baptism, but the infant is passive; the believer asks for it as a privilege, the infant receives it without its consent; the one by it professes his faith, the other professes nothing. The baptism of the believer and the baptism of the infant are, therefore, two different baptisms, with different significations and different consequences; and both, therefore, to be lawful, must have a separate warrant from the Lord. Since they are quite different institutions, ministers of the gospel. We have some equal to the precept which enjoins the one rather by inference forbids the other. Since Christ has commanded a baptismal profession, no man may, without his authority, kinder that baptismal profession by substituting a parental act for the act of the person himself. Since baptismal/dedication in infancy sets aside, with reference to all such infants, baptismal profession in after life, the one must not be lightly substituted for the other, lest a human invention be found to subvert a divine ordinance. The commands of Christ to each penitent believer are plain : ' Repent, and be baptized;' . He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved.' But where is the authority for the baptismal dedication of the infant without profession? In vain do we look throughout the whole of the New Testament for a word in its favor."

This work will doubtless be speedily republished on this side the water. Our extracts are from the N. Y. Recorder. We also learn from the same paper that the Rev. B. Noel is about to take charge of the large church of the Rev. J H. Evans, who has long sought to retire from a charge which was becoming too much for his advanced age. He will preach therefore close to the place of his former labors in the the Es. tablished Church. Many of his old flock follow him; several are ready for baptism. Indeed. many in the highest circles of society are be ginning to ponder on the subject of baptism.

DEDICATION.

A new meeting house, 50 by 60 feet, erected by the Shiloh Baptist church, Camden county, N. C., was dedicated to the worship of God, on the 7th ult. The Baptist Messenger, to whom we are indebted for our information, says : For size and finish, both external and internal, this house surpasses any other that we have ever seen, not located in a town. We were not a little gratified to find our brethren at Shiloh displaying such good taste in the painting and furnishing of their building. It is painted a pure white, with green window blinds; the pulpit is neatly cushioned and tasseled, and also carpeted.

history of the church, from which we glean the following items: that this church was constituted in 1757, being the oldest Baptist church in North Carolina; that previous to 1803. when the History of the Old Kehukee Associa-

and six churches dismissed from her body: that | perfection of the mental character of man is a since that period she has sent out a large ad- concentration of all his powers on one point ditional number of ministers, and now, numbers which will thus be pushed further than any 400 members.

BIBLICAL HLUSTRATIONS. THE HARDENING OF PHAROAR'S HEART. Rom ix. 18. " Therefore bath he mercy on

whom he will have mercy and whom he will he

hardeneth." Ex. viii. 32. "And Pharoah hardened his tain. Perhaps it was to this standard that Hall heart this time also and would not let the people

Theoderet gives a beautiful-illustration of this to show that Pharoah hardened his own heart, i. e., that the sun is said to melt wax and to harden clay, although there is but one virtue in it-to make hot. So by the same goodness and patience of God two contrary effects are wrought. To some it is profitable, others it renders more guilty.

CHARACTER OF CORNELIUS.

Cornelius was a man of station, yet devout a soldier, yet one who feared God; a conqueror and yet a friend. He was a Gentile, yet sincerely pious. He must have had prejudices to overcome, yet he rose above them; Jewish errors to tolerate, yet he did not despise the truths of religion, on account of the faultiness of its pro-

And shall any one now say, my station in life is such, I cannot follow conscience. Of shall he let prejudice or ignorance hinder him from coming to Christ?

WHO WANTS A PASTOR?

If some one or two of our churches want a pastor, a man of age, experience, and ability, of established reputation, and of great past usefulness, and will communicate that fact to us, we will put them upon the track of obtaining such a one. Now is the time for Gainesville, Selma, or Wetumpka.

THE RAIL ROAD.

Although it is not the business of a religious paper to treat much of secular affairs, yet the true and enlightened Christian can never be indifferent to any of those great leatures that make the progress of the age, afford employment to thousands, raise the value of land, and open up a thousand sources of wealth and intellectual and moral improvement. A rail road passing exercises. There is a peculiar sensitiveness through a country does all this. There have been several meetings held lately in different neighboring towns on the subject of the Ten. nessee rail road. Two in Marion, at which Gen. E. D. King presided-in Selma, Greenboro, and other places. We have long been convinced from statistics of the fact, that when ever a line of rail road is proposed through a fertile tract of country, every man living within ten miles, can afford to take stock in the rail road to the full value of his landed property, assured that if it were never to yield him a cent dividend he would be the gainer, as the value of his pros porty in ten years would be more than doubled.

We should like to reseive some articles from an able pen, pointing out carefully the intellectual, moral, social, and bence the religious advantages which would accrue to the State from the proposed line of rail road.

Prof. Toumey, of the State University, distinguished as a geologist, and what is of as much importance, a gentleman of well known practical experience and judgment, has pointed out some of the pecuniary advantages of the proposedrail road, in a very able letter published in the last Selma Reporter. The following is an ex-

" Leaving out the iron ore of the Cahawba, let us hazard a single calculation of the value of an acre of coal land.

"I have pointed out elsewhere the thickness of the beds, and extent of the Cabawba coal field. The beds vary between 4 and 10 feet; let us take 6 feet as below the average, and 3 as the number of beds super-imposed upon each other, thy God with all thy heart, and mind, and which is also below the truth. One acre of strength, this is the first and great command land will then yield, after deducting one third for ment. waste, 18,600 tons of coal, which at one third of the price of coal in New Orleans, \$3, will amount to \$55,800.

"I venture the assertion that no other civilized country in the world presents an instance where an acre of such land, lying within a few miles of navigation, could be bought for \$1 25. A few miles of road above that point, leads directly into the very centre of the coal, iron, marble, and limestone region of the State."

FEARFUL VISITATION.

We see it stated in our exchanges that twentythree hundred members of the churches on the men naturally an indisposition to pray. State Sandwich Islands have fallen victims to disease, seasons, therefore, returning at regular periods within the last six months. This is a fearful visitation of Divine providence.

INTELLECTUAL DIFFERENCES OF THE SEXES.

On this subject, the source of so much discussion, though so little understood, a friend thus expresses his views :- That there is a great in- over us, let us not indulge in self comp tellectual difference in the sexes is plain beyond but go and weep before God, and pray Him all question. This does not necessarily imply to suffer us to have the form of godliness without inequality. One great difference is that the its power-a name to live while deadbeau ideal of the mind of man embraces excellence and superiority in some one point, that of because we do not teel the swellings of love as the woman symmetry and equal excellence in all, If a man can do any one thing thoroughly, he may be a first rate man, though there be twenty in the oldness of the letter. other things in which he is sadly below par. To the above notice, there is appended a short Not so woman. If she can do nineteen things perfectly, yet neglect the twentieth, she never can be a first rate woman. No excellency in her can atone for one deficiency. Indeed we never admire a woman who is peculiarly distinguished for any one thing. We look for a more Postrick has our thanks for public documents. travelled 3000 miles, preached 277 discourses, men-men of piety, men who are willing to de- tion was written, it had raised up nine ministers, rounded, even, highly polished excellence. The

point of excellence in woman. Au contrain the perfection of female character is to disa the energies, so as to present the charming ... bination of a thousand excellencies. If, index there be on the whole intellectual inequality it is certain that the beau ideal of female charge ter is rather, of the two, more difficult to mon referred, when he said, " one man among, thousand I have found, but one woman among thousand have I not found." The combination of excellence requisite to form a perfect work are so much more difficult to attain than these of a perfect man.

ONE WIFE.

The apostolic injunction, " A bishop must be the husband of one wife," is so interpreted by the Greek church in Russia, that the paris priests must be married men, and and are must permitted to marry a second time, nor may the marry a widow: Hence, a Russian priest che rishes his wife with great regard. In Green another branch of the same church, the Romis sentiment so far prevails, that the parish pries are usually unmarried; and even in Russia, de archbishops, bishops, and archimandries an never married.

HOW BEST TO CULTIVATE AND CHEL ISH LOVE TO GOD.

There must be some habits and actions fare able to the cultivation of coastant love to Godin our hearts, and some unfavorable.

1. This is true as to our bodily habits. We al know the effect of the body on the mind. I's man will live a gluttenous, and idle, and sensu life, all his higher affections and feelings will be, come blunted, and the peace and love of Gu will not dwell within his soul. But if the body's regulated, and all the senses trained that look will become a temple of the Holy Ghost a which God will dwell and walk.

There are certain states of health too and even certain hours of the day in which the pigs will find a greater instinctive longing after God than at others. Let him be careful and not neglect to take advantage of those seasons, and grieve not the Spirit. Among all nations there seems to be a tendency to set apart the early morning before entering on the cares and duties of life, and the setting of the sun for religious to religious emotions, which has been obsered to steal over us at about sunrise and sunse. which no wise man will altogether overlook But let each one watch for favorable seasons his own constitution, and form his habits to met them. After a full meal, few are well prepare for worship, but fasting is often of religious will

2. Our mental habits, properly formeland trained, will assist this process. To the win man the book of nature is a book of love-si physical, mental, and moral science will entire in him new love to God-he sees books in tell the running brooks-sermons in stones, at good in every thing.

3. But the heart is the great seat of this & vine principle. That it is which has to be trised and disciplined chiefly. "Keep thy hear with all diligence for out of it are the issues life." Not indeed that the love of God in the heart is but a moral education and nothing more

If, indeed any of us have not known what it is to have the love of God shed abroad in our hearts by his holy Spirit, we need something that no human cultivation can give; we need what no preaching, no habits can give. We need an impulse, a new life-the vital principle of all religion to be formed within us. In faction must be born again. We must seek of His who never refuses prayer for converting, tegnerating grace.

But suppose not this is enough. We must cultivate this love as a fixed, and abiding, and increasing principle. Thou shalt love the Lat,

We cannot forget then the power of habitthe value of religious habits. The power of habit is like the pressure of the atmosphere, # uniform and silent that we perceive it not, yet st powerful and all pervading, that none can even ually overcome it. Form habits of devotionall habits favorable to the love of God. Indulg none contrary to it. Never let a day pass with out prayer. Have stated and regular seasons

Dr. Dwight well remarks : " that what is don't at accidental occasions only, is ultimately as done at all. No business demands regularly and method more than prayer. There is in all are peculiarly necessary to preserve this duty its full vigor. He who prays at such season will always remember the duty. He who past at accidental seasons only, will first negles

then hate, and finally desist from the duty. And, further, if we detect a formal and let spirit in the discharge of these duties creep Let us never give up holy habits and effor

could desire, but earnestly pray that we me serve God in the newness of the spirit and so

STATE OF DESERET. The Mormons who have settled in the ralle of the Great Salt Lake of California, held a Convention on the 5th of March for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a Territorial or State Government. A committee was appointed to prepare the form of a government

of a Preamble and Constitution.

The Constitution, in its provisions, was simiar to the Constitutions of the States of this Union. The first Senate was to consist of seventeen members, and the House of thirty-five-white male citizens alone being eligible.

The Constitution was adopted on the 10th: it was ratified by the people the first Monday in May, and the first General Assembly met July 2d. It was announced that Bingham Young had been elected Governor, and Heber C. Kimball Lieutenant Governor. On the 3d, a resolution passed providing for a joint committee to memoriaiize Congress for a State or Territorial Gov. ernment, and on the 6th, Almon W. Babbit was chosen a Delegate or Representative to Congress. On the 9th, the Assembly adjourned, after having adopted a memorial to Congress, in which they recite the reasons which have led them to orm a State Government, and ask that the act may be ratified.

Four years ago, this Territory was without civilized inhabitants. It is twenty-five hundred miles from the seat of the Federal Government. and now contains enough settlers, chiefly More mons, to form a State. The name, Deseret, is interpreted by the Mormons to mean the "Honey Bee."

The territory appropriated comprehends large portion of California, and the probability is that a conflict will ensue respecting boundaries between this new State, and the one about to be formed at San Francisco.

FOREIGN NEWS-HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Our correspondents give the details of the foreign news brought by the Niagara, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th ult. It is of great importance. The difficulty between this country and France was entirely lost sight of in the impending danger of a war between Russia and Turkey, which would probably involve all Europe, precipitating a conflict, long apprehended, between the semi-barbarians of Eastern and Northern Europe, and the liberal civilization of Western.

Elated by his triumph over a nation, struggling for its constitutional rights against the usurpations of Austria, the Czar seems disposed to glut his sanguinary revenge at the expense of the law of nations and at the hazard of a universal war.

The demand was made in the most offensive terms; and Prince Radzivil, his creature, openly proclaimed that his master intended to have exery one of the refugees hanged the moment they fell into his hands. It is somewhat remarkable that the first resistance to this bloodyminded Despot should be offered by the follower of Mahomet. The Grand Council came to the unanimous conclusion that the demand ought not and should not be complied with; and the Grand Turk ratified their decision. The holy men maintained that it was against the injunctions of their Religion, and the Turkish nation are ready to a man to sustain the noble position taken by the Sultan, which should command the admiration and sympathy of the world.

All Reason, and Law, and Justice, and Mercy are on the side of the Sultan, and against the carnivorous Despot, who, if he could, would throttle the whole human family, to gratify his diabolical spirit of revenge.

We rejeice that at last France and England are crowded into a narrow place where the law of self-preservation compels them to unite and breast a Despotism which has long been threatening to overwhelm Europe.

WORTHY OF RECORD.

Elder Adams, Pastor of the 1st African church In this City, has just deposited with us \$20 00 to be handed to brother Roberts, for the African Mission, under the Southern Board, and \$10 for the use of the Gen. Association for Ky., to be handed to Elder Sears. Elder A. said to us, we take up no public collections for these objects, but we have a fund, and the church orders the amount to be appropriated to each object. Will not some of our wealthy churches feel rebulled when they read this notice !- Baptist

DEATH SCENES OF REMARKABLE

PERSONS. Mary, Scotland's frail beauty, meet the "gloomy king" with a degree of resolution not to be expected from her misfortunes, so numer. ous where they-deserted by every friend except her taithful little dog. Sir Thomas Moore remarked to the executioner, by whose hands he was to perish, that the scaffold was extremely "I pray you see me up safe," said he, and for my coming down let me shift for myself." Chaucer breathed his last while compoing a ballad. His last production is called "A ballad made by Geoffrey Chaucer, on his death bed, lying in great pain," "I could wish this tragic scene was over," said Quin, the actor; "but I hope to go through it with becoming dignity." Petrarch was found dead in his library, leaning on a book. Rousseau, when dying, ordered his attendants to remove him, and place him before the window, that he might look upon his garden and gladden his eyes with the sight of nature. How ardent an admirer he was of nature, is poetically told from Zimmerman's Solitude. Pope tells us he found Sir Godfrey Kneller (when he visited him a few days prior to his end) sitting up and forming plans for his own monument. His vanity was conspicuous in things that I hear from the pulpit and in converdeath! Warren has remarked that Chesterfield's good breeding only left him with death. "Give Drysdale a chair," said he to his valet, when that person was announced. Bayle when his hand when he was seized with the palsy which put an end to his existence. Bede died trained for usefulness .- A Reader.

and its report was made on the 8th, in the shape while in the act of dictating. Roscommon. when expiring, quoted from his own translations of Dies Iræ. Haller, feeling his pulse, said, "The artery ceases to beat," and immediately expired. When the priest whom Alfieri had been prevailed on to see, arrived, he requested him to call again to-morrow; "Death, I trust, will tarry four and twenty hours." Nelson's last words were, "Tell Collingwood to bring the fleet to anchor."-Religious Herald.

GEORGIA BAPTISTS.

By letters received from our esteemed brother Ball, who is laboring as an agent in Georgia, we are happy to learn that the churches of that State are taking a deeper interest in the cause of foreign missions. He everywhere enjoys a welcome reception, and hopes during the present financial year that \$5,000 will-be contributed to the Board. In the report on foreign missions, adopted by the Georgia Baptist Convention in 1848, the committee says :-

"It is a very melancholly fact in the history of our foreign missionary operations, that the contributions of Georgia to this enterprise have greatly diminished within the past few years. This will be made to appear by the following statement of facts derived from the Minutes of the Convention. In the year 1835, the contributions of Georgia amounted to \$1,640 55; in 1836, they amounted to \$9,207 45. The Minutes of 1837, 1839 and 1843, are not in our possession. In 1838, the contributions amounted to \$6.593 96; in 1840, they amounted to \$9,-462 66; in 1841, to \$3,915 99; in 1842, to \$2,968 41; in 1844, to \$2,098 58; in 1845, to \$1,307 23; in 1846, to \$917 96; in 1847, to \$1,494 31; in 1848, to \$1,146 79. And yet to this neglected object we have pledged, in the sight of God and man, ourselves, our fortunes and our

We shall be much surprised if Georgia does not soon equal her best contributions to this object. The Lord impart to our brethren of that State much of his holy influence !- Commission.

OLDEST BAPTIST CHURCHES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN TERRITORY.

The first Baptist church formed north-west of he Ohio river, was in 1790, by the late Rev. Stephen Gano, of Providence, Rhode Island, who made an exploring journey into Kentucky, and from thence to "Symmes' Purchase," to a settlement near the mouth of the Little Miami, about six miles above the present site of Cincinnati. Here were the late Judge Goforth, Gen. John Gano, jun., Benjamin and Elijah Stithes, Isaac Ferris and other Baptists. He baptized three persons, and formed a little church called Columbia. This became the mother church of the Miami Valley

The Second Baptist Church was formed at New Design, in what is now Monroe county, Ill., by Elder Dav. Badgley and Joseph Chance, eat. of 28 members, on the 28th of May, 1796. Elder Badgley baptized previously, 15 converts. This became the mother church in this region.

The Third Baptist Church was organized by Elder Isaac Edwards, on "Clark's Grant," near New Albany, Ia., Nov. 22, 1798, and called "Fourteen-mile Creek." Subsequently it took the name of "Silver Creek," became a prolific mother in that region, from whence originated the Silver Creek Association, which was annihilated by the principles of Alexander Campbell, about twenty years since.

Thus the three oldest churches in the northwest were formed within eight years' time, and in sections far apart .- Western Watchman.

MEN WANTED.

Our missionary stations need an immediate einforcement. At Shanghai we have, at present, four missionaries with their wives; at Canton we have bro. Whilden, and on the arrival of brethren Roberts and Goodale, who are now in this country, we shall have three. Two more missionaries, at least, are indispensable to the efficiency of each of these stations. One or more associates are also wanted for brother Bowen, in the pioneering mission to Central Africa. Where are they to be had ?

The Board has hitherto appealed in vain. The men are not forthcoming. What is to be done? Is it possible, that among the thousands of members that are found in our churches, and the multitude of ministers that have consecrated themselves to the work of the gospel, not one can be found who is anxious to labor for the Redeemer in China or Africa? What are our theological students thinking about? We earnestly entreat our beloved brethren to ponder this matter solemnly and prayerfully. If missionaries cannot be obtained, there must be something wrong-lamentably wrong-among us. May the Lord pour, out his Spirit upon us all, and teach its what he would have us to do.

WHY I TAKE A RELIGIOUS PAPER. 1. Because I love to hear about the kingdom

of Christ, its advancement and prospects. 2. Because I need to be often urged to duty, personal, social and public. It often warms my fronts of shops, and certain other resting down in 1765. The first edition of the dressed it not to his enemies but to his

heart and excites to prayer. 3. Because I should know how to pray intel ligently for the Church and the world.

4. Because I ought to know what the times require of me, how I should labor and how I

5. Because it helps me to understand many

6. Because I want my children to be intell gent, having enlarged and liberal views.

7. Because I would have my children, for dying, pointed to the place where his proof sheet their own good, their happiness, their salvation was deposited. Clarendon's pen dropped from to cultivate an interest in the kingdom of Christ 8. Because I desire my children should be

Miscellaueous.

THE TEMPERANCE OF THE BIBLE. Who hath wo? who hath sorrow? who bath contentions? who hath bab-

bling? who hath wounds without a cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine.

Look not upon wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty, and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags. And the Lord spake unto Aaron, saying, do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die, it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations.

He [the Nazarite] shall separate himself from the wine and strong drink, and shall drink no vinegar or wine, or vinegar of strong drink, neither shall he drink any liquor of grapes, nor eat moist grapes,

Now therefore beware. I pray thee, and drink not wine nor strong drink.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.

Wo unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night, till wine inflame them.

Wo unto them that are mighty to drink wine and men of strength to mingle strong

Strong drink shall be bitter to them that drink it.

shal! be trodden under foot.

judgement of any of the afflicted. Now the works of the flesh are mani-

fest, which are these, adultery, fornication, wrath, strife, murders, drunkenness, &c., &c., they that do these things shall not inherit the kingdom of God. But the fruit of the spirit is love, joy,

peace, temperance. But now I have written unto you not to keep company of any man that is called a brother, be a fornicator or covetous, or a drunkard, &c., with such a one, no not to

Be not deceived, neither fornicators, adulterous, nor covetous, nor extortioners, nor drunkards, &., shall inherit the kingdom of God.

Abstain from every appearance of evil. A Text to the Whiskey Sellers.

Wo unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle [or glass] to him, and maketh him drunken also. The cup of the Lord's right hand shall be shall be on thy glory.

Quere: -Is such a person a fit character for a Christian Church?

MORAL COURAGE.

The following remarks are from House's Sketches for the Young, a work just published, containing a vast fund of information, and abounding with moral reflections. The author is quite a young man. and his work ought to be in the hand of a text, which I wish all little girls to reevery young person in the land.

Never be afraid to do right, because somebody will laugh at you. Never do wrong because that somebody will appland you. Never be ashamed of an old hat, if it is well brushed, and the best you have; nor of an old coat, if to get an-

Dig potatoes, hoe corn. maul rails, carry mortar, do any thing that is useful, behind some tree, or creep into a hole, patched breeches and laugh at you.

and which you know to be correct. Well Armenian. Burmese, Singhaleese, Oriya, from God they would wither and conit, however. Try to keep your temper, New Zealand. The London Religious Beecher.

sity of their assertions.

Kindred to moral courage, cultivate presence of mind; in other words, acquire a readiness to turn to good the occasions for speaking and acting. Aim at self-command, and if caught in a predicament of any kind, make the best of it. will give an illustration.

"I am going to dine with Villars today," said a Gascon officer in the French army, to a comrade. Marshall Villars, who was passing by, in plain hearing, mildly replied, "On account of rank, and not on account of my merit, you should have said Mr. Villars." The Gascon, little thinking his general was so near, replied, unabashed, "Well-a-day, nobody says Mr. Cæsar, and I therefore, thought that it would be improper to say Mr. Vil-

THE LITTLE SCHOOL GIRLS.

san Gray, if I had been you, Ella," said the occupiers of this ball, which performs Alice Jones to her companion, as they its little round among the suns and syswalked along together from school one tems that astronomy has unfolded-we evening.

the same school, and had always been circumstance, that it would require the good friends until recently, when Susan operation of greater elements to destroy had done or said something at which El- us .- Chalmers. la took offence, and they had not spoken for several days.

Alice continued, "You know she has offended you, Ella, and ever since your quarrel, she has been talking to the other ful. The character of God is perfectly girls about you."

An expression of anger rested for a moment on Ella's countenance, as Alice made this last remark, but it passed away

as she replied: "I am sorry Susan has talked about Wo to the drunkards of Ephraim, they me, but indeed, I have not felt happy since I have been angry with Susan, yet It is not for Kings to drink wine; nor I was determined not to speak first, when for princes strong drink; lest they drink last night as I knelt down and was reand forget the law, and prevent the peating, "Our Father," just as I came to glowing love. But ask the lukewarm will be obsolete. There are now, among that part, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," something seemed to whisper," Do you do so, Ella? If not you ought not to say that. After I lay down in bed, I tried to think of every thing else, but Susan would come into my mind; and I thought all over our quarrel, and found I was to blame some too. I wished we were only friends again, and at last I resolved would go to Susan to-day and tell her how sorry I was that we got angry with each other. This morning when I awoke I did not feel quite so willing to speak to Susan, but then I remembered that mother did always tell me when I don't feel like doing right, I ought to kneel down and ask God to help me to do so. When I had done this, I was quite anxious for school time to arrive. Just as I came to the school door I met Susan and held out my hand to her, saying. "Let's be good friends, again, Susan." turned unto thee, and a shameful spewing | She appeared unwilling at first, but soon gave me her hand, and said she hoped

we would never quarrel again. "And now, Alice, don't you think acted just right to speak to Susan ?"

And who of my young friends will say that Ella did not do just right? Have any of you quarrelled with your schoolmates? If so, do as Ella did. It will be much better than to indulge in bitter feelings against them. I will give you member. It is, "Be kindly affectioned one to another."-Christian Observer.

JOHN BUNYAN..

The celebrated author of the Pilgrim's Progress was borne in 1628, at Elstow, a small village near Bedford, in England. other, you must go in debt for it to the His father was a tinker, and brought up the soul. his son to the same business. He was baptized in 1665, at the age of twenty- ings of God. God loves his people, whethseven years, and within a year was set | er they realize it or not, and seeks their rather than be indolent; and don't skulk apart by fasting and prayer to the ministerial office. On the 12th of November, loved friend from death at the hazard of for fear some simpleton will see your 1660, he was convicted of the offence of your life, and did you feel towards that not conforming to the rites and ceremo- friend pure and ardent love, could you Let people understand, and plainly, nies of the Church of England, and com- endure a lukewarm return? Such are that your body and your mind are your mitted, with sixty others, to the county the feelings of Christ. He has loved his own. If they cannot stoop to labora you jail. He remained in Bedford jail more people with a love stronger than death. can. If they have no brains, you have, or than 12 years, and was released in 1672. The heighth and depth, and length and at any rate, are trying to get the same. He learned to make tagged thread laces, breadth of his love no language can ut-You will, now and then, have persons and by this employment provided for his ter. And can he endure a feeble and come to the door or the window, to peep family. In the midst of all his trials, he lukewarm return? O no! No language at you, as you pass along. Let them wrote the Pilgrim's Progress. He died in can describe the emotion of Christ in such peep and be satisfied. You will as often a triumphant manner, August 31, 1688, a case. It is not a man who uses the have to pass the corpers of streets, the aged sixty years. The prison was pulled language of the text, but God, and he adplaces, and be stared at by a group of Pilgrim's Progress was published in 1768, church. Think what a being God is, and verdant youths and tattedemalions, con- In 1684 Bunyan published the second part then tell if you can, how much be feels, gregating there for the special purpose of of his Pilgrim's Progress. More that one and how much he means when he thus cracking jokes, and insulting decency. hundred thousand copies of the Pilgrim's addresses a church of his own. "So then, Pass on, hold up your head, and let the Progress were published during the au- because thou art lukewarm, and neither poor flies buzz; Their day will soon be thor's life. There were also translations cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my You will sometimes be called a blind Welsh, Gælic and frish. It has also been see and feel the import of this language. bigot, for defending a few principles translated into Spanish, Portuguese. Ital- he could not live. It is hard to bear such which you have thoroughly examined, ian, Danish, Latin, German, Esthonian; rebukes from an earthly friend. But to be called a bigot is hard; but to be Hindustanee, Bangalee. Tamil, Marathi, sume the spirit, like the rapid lightning called a blind bigot, one who cannot, and Canarese, Gujarratti, Malay, Arabic, of heaven, should the full import of his will not see, is still harder: Never mind Samoan, Tabitian, Sichuana, Malagasy, language enter the soul .- Dr. Edward

and may be you will live to prove the fal- | Tract Society has aided to print the Pilgrim's Progress in 23 languages. It has been translated into 31 languages. How wonderful is the Providence of God.

INSIGNIFICANCE OF EARTH!

The universe at large would suffer a little in its splendor and variety, by the destruction of our planet, as the magnificence of a forest would suffer by the fall of a single leaf. The leaf quivers on the branch which supports it. It lies at the mercy of the slightest accident. breath of wind tears it from the stem, and it lights on the stream of water which passes underneath. In a moment of time, the life which we know by the microscope it teems with, is extinguished; and an occurrence so insignificant in the eye of a man, and in the scale of his observation, carries in it to the myriads which people this leaf, an event as terrible and decisive as the destruction of a world, Now, "I would not have made up with Su- in the grand scale of the universe, we, may feel the same littleness and insecuri-Ella Roberts and Susan Gray went to ty. We differ from the leaf only in this

THE LUKEWARM CHRISTIAN.

1. Lukewarmness in a redeemed sinner is eminently unreasonable and ungratelovely, angels are never lukewarm. But the relation of a christian to God is more interesting than that of a holy angel. Ask a lost angel what he thinks of it, to whom no Saviour was ever offered. Ask a lost sinner, whose day of grace has forever closed, what he thinks of it. Ask the holy angels in heaven what they think of it. Among all these can you find one indifferent. All heaven resounds with songs of not far distant when the native tongue christian, over whose conversion God and all heaven once rejoiced, what he thinks of his own salvation, and of his Saviour, and of his cause, and hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth; he has but half a heart to give to God? What shall we say of such conduct? What can be so unreas sonable, so ungrateful? What can we ask to excite his feelings, if a view of his redemption and relations to God cannot Do not the claims of God appeal to every emotion of honor and right? How can he help feeling? "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider."

2. It is entirely needless. God has provided in his word and Spirit, and in vital union to Christ, all needed means of keeping alive holy love, and on every side there is enough to do for Christ. The Spirit is ever ready, and never leaves a christian willingly. He is grieved to depart. Christ does sincerely desire all of his people to give him holy and ardent love, and is ready to be to them wisdom. righteousness and sanctification, as wellas redemption, but they refuse:

3. It is eminently injurious. Nothing so paralizes the power of the church. It removes the convincing power of christian example-an argument which hone can resist. It renders hopeless the occurrence of revivals of religion; for how can God work with those whom he loaths? It weakens the holy. It discourages ministers. Open oppression, slander and persecution the people of God can sustain. But who can endure the paralizing influence of a lukewarm friend of God? It is a moral palsy, and utter paralysis of

4. It is an entire discord with the feel love. And ask now, had you saved a bemade into French Flemish. Dutch, mouth." O could a lukewarm christian

BIBLE ILLUSTRATION.-Friend, lend me three loaves, would be thought unreasonable by a Yankee; but sit down at an Arab table, and he will put before you to this day, three loaves, thin and small, as the proportion of one man. This is a custom that has come down to this day. Shepherds on Mount Tabor to this day convey the lambs in their arms; and how forcibly, to one that sees them, comes home the language of the word of God, "He shall carry the lambs in his bosom." So of various passages in the Old Testament. "How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity-as the dew of Hermon, the dew that descended upon Mount Zion," says the Psalmist. This is obscure when we consider that Mount Hermon is a great distance from Jerusalem. Yet one who visits that land will find, that when the wind blows from that direction, it brings from Mount Hermon to Jerusalem a most cooling and refreshing moisture in the air.

NEW TEMPERANCE LAW .-- The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a law requiring all persons who sell spirits to give bonds to the town authorities, with three sureties, in \$1,000, to pay all damages individuals or communities may suffer by reason of the traffic ; to support all paupers, widows, and orphans; and pay all expenses of civil and criminal prosecutions, which may grow out of the sale of such spirituous liquors. Married women can prosecute in behalf of themselves or children, and notes given for Liquor bills cannot be collected.

SPREAD OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. - One of the Baptist Mission to the Cherokees, in requesting a grant of books and tracts for Intelligent Cherokees, says, "Nearly if not quite one half of the Cherokees can speak the English language, and the number is so rapidly increasing, that in my opinion the time is this interesting tribe, about 50 schools, embracing upwards of 1,000 scholars, all of whom are instructed exclusively in the English language; and it is a very common thing to meet Cherokees, both old and young, who cannot speak their native tongue. It is one of my strongest desires to supply as far as possible this interesting portion of the tribe of Indians, to whose eternal well being I have devoted my life, with good religious books and

The reason why the ancients represented the goddess Fortune as being blindfold, was that she chose this expediment to avoid being offended with the sight of the fools she favored.

humental.

MARRIED .- On the 17th ult., by the Rev. J. G. Collins, Mr. JOHN KELLY to Miss MARY THOMAS, all of Dallas county.

On the morning of the 25th alt., by the Rev. J. C. Keeney, Mr. J. N. CANNON to Miss NAME cy J. R., daughter of Col. John Thompson, all of Oaktibbeha county, Miss.

RECEIPT LIST.

	For the Alabama Baptist.			
5	NAMES.	Amour	it. Vol	. No
t	JE Gullet	\$8 0	0 0	52
	Ennis Loftin	1 1	5 6	52
	James McPilking	T	0 6	52
•	Rev M Bishop		0 6	52
	J W W Cook	3 5	SOLD AND WAS A PROPERTY.	52
,	Thomas Barlow	5.5	100	52
	BF Hardy	7 6	And the second	52
!	Rev E J Underwood	4 0	0	63

Graduate of the English Department of Howard College desires a situation as Teach er, either in a public school, or private family For farther information apply to S. S. SHERMAN, Marion, Ala. Nov. 7, 1849,-38-6w.

A Desirable Residence.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the prem

two miles west of Marion. There are 120 acres land, 50 of which are heavy timbered Woodlan There is a commodious Dwelling House, good Kitchen, Out-Houses, &c. Possession given 1 January next. Terms made to suit the purchaser.

M. P. JEWETT. October 17, 1849.

E. F. KING HOUSE, Marion, Ala:

THE undersigned would respectfully inform vi a ors that the above establishment is now open the reception of company, where he will be ha to see his friends and the travelling public gener

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

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

LF Prices in accordance with the times. I. UPSON, Propries

Marion Ala, May 10, 1849. JOHN A. BATTELLE, JOHN F. WOODHE

BATTELLE & WOODHUL Wholesale Grocers.

(At the old stand of Foster & Batte NO. 32, COMMERCE STREET,

MOBILE A

Jas. C. Norwood, of Dallas County, a Wm. R. Hardaway, of Greensboro', G County, will be in the above House, and re fully solicit the patronage of their friends.

Niche for the Poets.

From the Massachusetts Spy. THE RETURN.

How, gushing from their secret springs, Glad tears unbidden come, When, from some far-off misty hill, We greet our native home. How, o'er the intervening space,

Imagination flies, While Recollection summons up A thousand memories.

It needs no lofty pillared doom, Adorned with works of art.

To make the endearing ties of home Fast binding to the heart. How heartfelt is the happiness,

How unalloyed the bliss, Once more a mother's hand to press, Once more receive her kiss. A foretaste dim, are joys like these, Of that fruition given,

In mansions bright, not made with hands, "Eternal in the heaven. Oh! Father, when the wearied soul Sighs after a release, In humble trust those realms to gain,

Where earth's rude jarring conflicts cease When even home shall lose its power The spirits wounds to heal,

- In such a dark and trying hour Wilt thou thyself reveal. Oh, grant us the assurance blest, Of brighter worlds to come-A mansion of eternal rest. In the Redeemer's kome.

Douth's Department.

WASHINGTON AND HIS MOTHER.

unceasing care will rise up before him was calm. who loved her, and follow him as a guardian angel, in all the varied scenes fane and intemperate man, who taught of life. Happy the man who was bless- him to swear as soon as he could speak. and wards. The discipline, while mild, will be ed with such a mother, and loved her- But he had a good mother who taught strict, and the utmost attention will be given to the stitution. happier he who having such, forgets not him the third commandment. This was

the present government, George Wash he thought he was going before that God ington repaired to Fredricksburg, to pay "who will not hold him guiltless who his humble duty to his mother, preparato- taketh his name in vain."-American ry to his departing for New York. An af- Messenger. fecting scene ensued. The son feelingly marked the ravages a torturing disease had made upon the aged frame of his mother, and thus addressed her:

"The people, madam, have been pleased, with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the chief magistracy of the United States; but before I can assume the functions of that office, I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business, which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new government, can be disposed of, shall hasten to Virginia, and"-here the matron interrupted him:

"You will see me no more. My great age and the disease which is fast approaching my vitals, warn me that I shall | necessary to say what will be the future characnot be long in this world. I trust to God | ter of our house. One thing we will promise I am somewhat prepared for a better. But go, George, fulfil the destiny which heaven appears to assign you; go, my son, and may Heaven and your mother's blessing be with you always."

The President was deeply affected. His head rested on the shoulder of his parent. The brow on which fame had wreathed town, yet sufficiently retired to be in a great meathe purest laurel virtue ever gave to sure free from the noise and confusion incident created man, relaxed from its lofty bearing. That look, which could have awed was bent in full tenderness on the timeworn features of this venerable matron.

The great man wept. A thousand

fond recollections crowded upon his mind, as memory, retracing scenes long past, carried him back to his paternal mansion, and the days of his youth, and there the centre of attraction was his mother, whose care, instruction, and discipline, had prepared him to reach the topmost height of laudable ambition; yet now were his Price in paper, 10 cents. " \$5 a hundred. glories forgotten, while he gazed upon her from whom, wasted by time and malady, he must soon part to meet no

The matron's prediction was true. The disease which had so long preyed upon her frame, completed its triumph, and she expired at the age of eighty-five, confiding in the promises of immortality to the humble believer.

FOR WHAT IS A MOTHER RESPONSIBLE?

She is responsible for the nursing and constitution and growth, their exercise follows: and proper sustenance in life. A child left to grow up deformed or meagre, is an object of maternal negligence. She is responsible for a child's habits, including cleanliness, order, conversation, eating, sleeping, and general propriety of behaviour. A child deficient or untaught in these particulars, will prove a living monument of parental disregard; because, generally speaking, a mother can, if she will, greatly control her children in these matters.

She is responsible for their deportment. She can make them modest or impertinent, ingenuous or deceitful, mean or manly, clownish or polite. The germ of all tute with high reputation, for years past, yet we are able to announce their successors, who will enter on their duties come of them. er can suppress or bring them forth.

She is responsible for the principles which her children entertain in early life. For her it is to say whether those who go forth from her fireside shall be imbued with sentiments of virtue, truth, honor, honesty, temperance, industry, benevo-lence, morality; or those of a contrary secure the services of W. K. WHITE and LADY, character-vice, fraud, drunkenness, covetousness. These will be found to be have been in Alabama about three years. From a

is devolved the daily, hourly task of weeding her little garden, of eradicating those odious productions, and planting the human heart with the lily, the rose and the amaranth, that fadeless flower, the emblem of truth.

responsible for the temper and disposition of her children. Constitutionally they may be violent, irritable, revengeful; but for the regulation and correction of these passions, a mother is responsible, and for the intellectual acquirements of her children; that is, she is bound to do what she can for this object. Schools, academies, and colleges, open their portals throughout the land; and every mother is under heavy responsibilities to know that her sons and daughters have all the

She is responsible for their religious education. The beginning of all wisdom is the fear of God; and this every mother is capable, to a greater or less degree, of infusing into the minds of her offspring.

benefits which these can afford, and

which their circumstances permit them to

I DON'T THINK THE WHOLE WORLD WORTH SWEARING FOR.

These were the words of a profane little boy, about 10 years of age, when suffering severely from sea-sickness, and, as he thought, very near death. As his berth was near mine, I could hear him piteously moaning and sobbing, "O, I shall die. I wish I could see my mother once more;" when he fell back exhaust-Who that has parted with his aged ed on his pillow. After lying still a little mother, and received her last blessing as | while, I heard him say, "I wouldn't swear; he was about to go forth into a land of I wouldn't swear for a dollar." After strangers to seek a home for himself, can another fit of vomiting, at which he was read the last interview between Wash- evidently very much alarmed, he exington and his mother, and suppress the claimed, "I would'nt swear for two dolrising tear that starts unbidden at the re- lars; no, nor for five dollars, neither, membrance of such a scene. Time may when he again fell back in his berth, dim the recollection of many of the inci- tired out. A third time, when forced to dents of youth, when we come in contact rouse, as his nausea increased, he exwith the world; but there is a magic in claimed, "I don't think the whole world the mother's voice; her well-remember- worth swearing for." After this he fell ed tone of admonition-her kindness and asleep, and did not awake until the sea management of the school requisite Female

This little boy was the son of a proher love, her kindness and instructions. the sin into which he had most fallen, and Immediately after the organization of this was the sin that troubled him when

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY desires a situation as a teacher in a Female Seminary. Sufficient testimonials can be had, both as to character and qualifications. Apply to the Postmaster at Foster's, Tuscaloosa county, Ala. August 29, 1849.

MARION HOTEL 1111 AND

STAGE OFFICE. A FTER returning our sincere thanks to our Afriends and the public, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on us during the past year, we again invite them to give us a call. We have been so long engaged in the Marion Hotel, and have been favored with the patronage of so many of those who visit Marion, that we deem it un-

To Families we would say, that we have sev eral rooms of a superior order, which shall always

accommodations, shall not be inferior to those of any

be at your service when requested. The Marion Hotel is pleasantly and centrally situated, between our schools, convenient to them, the Court House, and the business part of the to more public locations.

Attached to the Marion Hotel, is a large Stable and Carriage House, managed by an experienced a Roman senator in its Fabrician day, Ostler, who is provided with every thing necessary to the proper care of horses placed in his

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

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,

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 Governmen for the next Session, commencing on WEDNESDAY, rearing of her progeny, for their physical 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 DEPARTMENT. MR. and MRS. W. K. WHITE. MATRON AND NURSE

The Eleventh Annual Examinatoin of the Judson, has just closed a year of great prosperity to the Institution. Though we have reluctantly parted with several Teachers engaged in the Instienter on their duties, some of them with greater experience, and perhaps with superior ability in ev-

ery Department. While it is a matter of deep and universal regret among the Pupils and Patrons of the Institute, that WM. HORNBUCKLE Esq. has been compelled by the protracted ill health of Mrs H., to methods both of instruction and discipline. resign the office of Steward, it is a cause for conin this Department Mr. and Mrs. W. formerly resided in Sumter District, South Carolina, and of the most natural growth—but on her personal acquaintance, as well as from the testi-

mony of all who have ever known them, the Trustees feel prepared to assure Parents and Guar-dians, that in the family of Mr. and Mrs. White, the young ladies will receive all the attention and kindness, will enjoy all the conveniences and comforts which are necessary to secure to them a plentiful, peaceful and pleasant Home.

BOARD, per month, including fuel, lights, washing, She is to a very considerable extent bed, bedding, &c- - - 11 50, Incidentals, (fuel and servant for school room. &c., per term of five months, - -Use of Library, per term of five months, - - - 50

Board and Tuition will be payable, one-half in advance, for each term of five months; the balance at the end of the term, Tuition must be paid from the time of entrance to the

close of the term-no deduction, except at the discre tion of the Principal. Each young Lady must furnish her own towels. If feather beds are required, they will be supplied at a No young Lady will be permitted to receive her Di-

ploma until all her bills are settled. N. B.—The entire expenses of a young Lady, pursuing English studies only, (Instrumental Music not included,) will be \$145 a year, for Board and Tuition. Two hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, will cover all charges for Board, Tuition, Books and Stationery, for a young Lady pursuing the highest

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

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

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

E. D. KING, Pres. JOHN LOCKHART, of Board of Trustees, SECY. Aug. 7, 1849

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE

GREENSBORO' FEMALE INSTITUTE WILL COMMENCE

on the first of September, 1849. The exercises will be from 9 to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., subject to such modifications as may be necessary for the accommodation of pu-

pils from a distance. THIS School is now in successful operation under the charge of Rev. C. F. STURGIS as Principal-a competent and experienced teacher and a gentleman of great moral worth.- To aid in the

teachers have also been employed. The Trustees are determined to establish and maintain a school of high order, to which parents and guardians may safely entrust their daughters manners of the pupils as well as to their moral and

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS-Spelling, Reading and Ele-

ments of Arithmetic, - - -FIRST CLASS—The same, with Geography, Grammar, and Elements of Natural Philosophy.

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,

Daily exercises in Penmanship, Arithmetic 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 that so long as we keep it, the Table and the general | for the Education of Young Ladies in the South.

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

the principles of Science. Certificates of Scholarship will be conferred on those who pursue the regular course, though any young lady may take a partial course who may de-

The following are extra and at the option of the

Music per Session,

French, Sparish, Italian or Latin Language, 15 Brawing, Painting, Mezzotinto, Transferring of Prints, Wax and Shell Work. per Lesson,

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 heart, and lead their pupils to the proper discharge of all their social relative duties, by instilling high moral princi ples, and by securing their confidence and affec-

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

Trustees.

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

ALABAMA FEMALE ATHENÆUM.

The subscribers as a committee of advisement. in 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

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

B. MANLY, BENJ. WHITFIELD. JAS. GUILD. March 30, 1849.

J. J. ORMAND, B. F. PORTER, H, W. COLLIER. 6-12m. A FEW COPIES LEFT.

F "THE GOOD MINISTER OF JESUS CHRIST" and "GOD'S PRESENCE IN HIS SANCTUARY," BY WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

These two are the only sermons by Dr. Williams now in print. Also the "PROSPERITY OF A CHURCH" by DANIEL 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-L 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 apostle of religious liberty in this country, and a fine wood engraving of a scene in a German Pri-

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

IF 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. 17 Post Masters may very conveniently aid

the circulation of this valuable work. LEWIS COLBY, Publisher. 122 Nassau Street, N. Y.

TUNING AND REPAIRING PIANOS. Mr. W. LINSEL,

May 11, 1849.

TIAVING permanently located in Marion, re-I 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-

Having been well acquainted with Mr. 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 recom- new edition; with a sketch of his Life. 12 mo, mending him as very competent in the business | cloth, of repairing and tuning Pianos, as well as a careful, thorough and faithful workman. I have no doubt he will give entire satisfaction to al who may engage him. D. W. CHASE.

Marion, Oct. 20, 1848. 35.tt. P. S. Applications by mail or otherwise, will be promptly answered.

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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 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. IB addition, 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. GEORGE COSTER, & CO.,

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English student with a mass of the most valuable

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July 25, 1849.

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

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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 secondly, to be an acceptable pocket companion to the Christian, in the family or in the closet. From most of the Conference hymn books which

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

To mention a few of the favorite pieces omitted a some recent collections, many Christians will at once recognize the following, associated as some of them are with their sweetest seasons of holy reof them are with their sweetest seasons of holy religious enjoyment:—"Sweet land of rest, for thee I 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, delusive world, adieu," "O come, my loving neighbors will yon go to glory with me," "Let thy kingdom, bleseed Saviour," "There is a land of pleasure," "O tell me no more of this world's vain store," "To-

below," "The Bower of Prayer,", "The Saints Sweet Home," and Newton's pious and expressing pieces—"The Beggars Prayer," commencing, "En couraged by thy word, of mercy to the poor"—"The up your heads, Immanuel's friends," "The Harves Home," commencing, "This is the field, the world day, if you will hear his voice," "Beside the gospe pool," "The Good Old Way," commencing, "Lie pool," "The Good Old Way," commencing, "The Good Old Way, Dying Thief," commencing, "Sovereign grace had power alone"—and, "The Lord will provide," com mencing, "Though troubles assail and danger

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

Another principal object with the compiler was to promote that familiarity and ease which he thinks should ever pervade these meetings. If formalin 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 sult, he has embedied in the present collection considerable number of volentery stanzas, adapte to the Conference and revival meeting, and intend ed to be sung in the intervals of prayer or exhert tion, without the formality of annoucement. The first 108 hymns are arranged under the

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

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 Stov, Daniel Sharp, R. H. Neale, J. W. Parker, Robert Turnbull, J. S. Bacon, D. D. President Columbia College, Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D., late President of Columbian 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., Pastor of Pierpoint St. Chnrch, 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. W. liams, Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D., late President of Waterville College, Biblical Repository: Chris tian Watchman; Christian Review; Zion's Adve-

of Peace, Baptist Register; Baptist Record; New Hampshire State Convention, aud others. The following sentiments, expressed by one of the above writers, is the substance of all the rest-"Prof. Ripley's Notes preserve a just medium be-tween the diffuse and the concise—and the crown ing excellence is, that he helps the reader where he needs help; and where he does not, he lets him go alone! 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, bumble and devout. His topics for practical reflection are well chosen and happily expressed; and his notes on passages which have a reference to the subject of baptism, should commend the work to every

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"Prof. Ripley has given us a specimen of the right kind of Commentary, the Notes are more strictly explanatory than those of Mr. Baines; they occupy a similar space; the style, though less pointed 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.

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By H. J. RIPLEY. Many highly Commendatory Notices of this work have been received by the Publishers. Similar to those of the "Gospels,"

Published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN. 59 Washington street, Boston. March 16, 1849.

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