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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INUMBER 26.

Mlinister's Department.

Relation of the Ministry to Politics. The lesson which we draw from the history of Church and State is, that relicivil magistrates, are both necessary for the preservation of order, and the promotion of the temporal welfare of a nation, but that they should operate separately and independently. The preacher and the constable, the pastor and the policeman, are all the ministers of God for good to the people, but their duties are distinct, and cannot be advantageously united in the same person. If we may be allowed so to speak, they represent those two attributes in the Divine character-justice and mercy-which the feeble reason of man has found it so difficult to harmonize. and much more difficult to unite in one human being without the one destroying

If then the minister possess the simple

rights of a citizen, he is subject to all the responsibilities and duties of a citizen. But it is argued that he has special duties in respect to the politics of his time. I use the word politics in its largest American sense,-for we have an American Dictionary of the English language; not to signify mere party politics, but the practical ordering of public affairs in their bearings on the rights and temporal welfare of the people. Opinions and practices on this point are somewhat divided. Some ministers have left the pastoral office and the chair of Theology, to engage in the clamor and strife of politics. Others seem to be standing, like the angel in the Apocalyptic vision, with one foot on the tossing sea of politics, yet keeping an uncertain foothold on the land with the other, as if doubtful on which element to poise themselves. Some argue that the minister's office is to do all sorts of good, in all sorts of ways, by means of moral influence, by the use of his voice and his pen. They insist that it is his business to teach the people their duties on all subjects, especially such as have an intimate bearing on the public

We all believe that civil government is for the good of the people, that it derives its authority from their consent,-unders standing, of course, that God requires all men to have some sort of government, and that all citizens have equal rights in forming and directing their government. The minister then cannot be justly deprived of the universal right to vote in civil affairs, nor can he be absolved from the duty to exercise that right, in all ordinary cases. He has the natural right, too, like every other man, to give free utterance to his opinions on political as well well as other subjects, but the manner of its exercise must be determined by other obligations and duties, Would the most carnest advocates of free speech on the part of ministers of the gospel, in political matters, speak out their own opinions so freely if in danger of forfeiting life, or even property, by so doing? But is not the minister bound to esteem his influence, which is his Lord's capital, more dear to him than property, or even life? This question does not depend on what the minister has a natural or constitutional right to do, but what is his duty, as a minister of Christ. It is true that neirecord any precept or precedent enjoinhad no occasion for it, as no republican governments were then in existence, nor precepts. The grand principle of the

authorities. For there is no authority ut from God; those actually existing are ment of God; and they who resist will hagistrates are not the terror of wellof conscience also. For the same reason, pay taxes; for while attending to this businees they are God's servants.'

e his meaning:-

Such is the Christian rule of obedience to the civil power, which ministers are commanded, in the Epistle to Titus. to inculcate on the people. Obedience was all that the readers of Paul and the hearers of Titus could render to civil governgion and civil law, ministers of Christ and ment. Had he been writing to a church of American citizens, who, in addition to the universal duty of obedience to civil government, enjoyed the elective franchise, the logical counterpart of these instructions would have been after this

> vote as a sacred trust from God, to be exercised according to His will. For he has appointed it to promote righteous government among men. So that whoever neglects it, despises the arrangement of God and will suffer evil consequences. Wouldest thou enjoy quietness and lib. erty? Let thy voice and thy vote be for just laws and good men; for civil government is ordained to protect the good and restrain the wicked. Thesefore sus. tain it faithfully by your vote, not only for your own good, but also for conscience' sake. For the same cause pay taxes and duties; for they who attend to these matters are God's servants and yours, waiting continually on the public service.'

If the apostle would give these direc-

tions to American Christians, he would say to their ministers: 'Put the people in mind to uphold good government, to vote for good men, to be ready to every good work to speak evil of no man,-not even if he belongs to the other party, or is the candidate of the other party,-to be no brawlers, but gentle, showing meekness to all men,' Titus iii. 1, 2. Perhaps the venerable apostle might be thought rather too personal towards some politicians in our modern churches-possibly towards some ministers-for using such plain language. But that he would deiver a single address, or write one epistle, to hold up, or to show up the Whig party or the Democratic party, the Free Soil party or the Liberty party, or their candidates, is very doubtful. Still less, if possible, is the probability that he would oin the Abolition Society, or the Free Mission Society, or the Irish Repealers,-though before his conversion he would have been the very man to persecute them all. The probability is, that he would employ himself in delivering addresses and writing articles to set forth Jesus Christ and him crucified, as really the most patriotic work he could engage in. He would not content himself with discoursing eloquently about the dignity, and the sublimity, and the glory of his doctrine, but he would unfold the doctrine itself, in all its bearings on the character, and interests, and destiny of man, and the purposes of God; and urge it on the immediate and earnest attention of his hearers and his readers, even with tears. Such speeches as these he would deliver to men of all parties, as the surest means of making them all good citizens, by converting them to Christ.-Christian

Religious Miscellany.

Shaker Bible.

We had a glimpse a day or two since of a Shaker Bible, a book not often alther Christ nor his apostles have left on lowed to be seen by the "worlds people." It is entitled, "A Holy Sacred and Divine ing on ministers or private Christians the Roll, from the Lord God of Heaven to the tions. She must not spare, but lengthen, duty of voting in civil affairs. But they Inhabitants of the earth, revealed in the Society at Lebanon County, Columbia, all directions: diffuse her influence in all State of New York, United States of Ahave we, as republicans, any need of such merica." This edition was published seven years since, at the Shaker establish-New Testament in respect to our civil ment at Canterbery, New Hampshire, make the desolate cities to be inhabited. duties is this: Be faithful to every obliga-tion belonging to a subject of the govern-ment under which you live. This is the law and the prophets. This would re- however, that some printer had a hand far and as fast as possible, but strength, an impossibility? Shall you be charged quire us to vote for good men for office, in it, from its neatness and accuracy, un- en the stakes as you proceed, otherwise but not to talk or preach on politics. No less it was printed by inspiration. It preman can be certain that it is his own duty to be a revelation, and the testimony of to the ground. harangue his neighbors on political eleven mighty angels is given who atduestions, much less can know that it is tended the writing of the roll. One of churches at home are essential to the suffering man is thought near death, he the duty of his minister to do so. In the angels is named Console-teae-Jah-Paul's most extensive and finished dis- mon-shue, and another Pre-line-finan-vas- doctrine, pure practice, ardent piety, en- unwilling, to Ganges. There, stretched on course, written to the capital city of the ten-va-ren-va-ne. According to the an- larged views and generous action, are el- the muddy bank, often without a mat to world, he brings within the compass of gelic injuction, the book must be printed ements of spiritual strength, and must be lie on, exposed to the piercing rays of (Presbyterian) Mission Cherokee nation; ix short verses all he had to say about and bound by the Shakers themselves, to cultivated among ourselves if we would the sun by day, and the chilling damps and is the daughter of a Cherokee father the duties of the Christian citizen, and he grounds on which they rest. We take by profane hands. The printing was churches at home if we would see them by profane hands. The printing was churches at home if we would see them by profane hands. the liberty to give what we understand to done at Canterbury, but it was found so multiply elsewhere. And they must be creature writhing in agony, and offer to distingish her from an accomplished white Let every one be obedient to the civil der at the establishment. It is bound in ges from Scripture, altered, amended, enfing punishment upon themselves. For larged, or curtailed, with original addioing, but of evil-doing. Wouldest thou necessary to suit the peculiar notions of useful church, and consequently, a prosave the praise of it: for he is God's ser- curious volume—even more remarkable, ant to thee for well-doing. But if thou though of less pretended antiquity, than missionary work. Study it and its influ- of a sacred plant are thrust into his who came forward and united with the evil, he afraid, for he bears not the the Mormon Bible. A copy is ordered to ence. It will be seen to be a foundation mouth, The mud is spread over his church in prayer for their souls' salvasword in vain; for he is God's servant, an be sent to every king or potentate in which must be laid for the support of the breast and forehead; then it is poured tion. To God be all the glory. An Ocdecutioner, for punishing the evil-doer. Christendom—and one sent to the Gov rising superstructure of Christ's kingdom down his throat he implores his friends to tober I baptised into the fellowship of the Therefore it is necessary to be obedient, ernment of Canada some time since, was among men-firm holding ground for the leave him alone; he begs them not to Second church, one white man, two only because of the punishment, but returned or refused.—Lowell Courier.

that seek me early shall find me.

Destitution of Indiana.

From T. R. Cressy, Indianapolis, June 4th. In Indiana there are 91 counties; and in 47 of the county seats, more than one half, there is no Baptist church. In three of them there are Anti-mission Baptist churches. In 41 we have missionary churches; but in only 27, less than onethird, have we meeting-houses; and in only 16, less than one-fifth, is the Gospel statedly preached every Sabbath. What is still more humiliating, although we have 661 churches, 27,000 communicants. · Let every soul consider the right to and are at least the second religious denomination for numbers and influence in Indiana, there are eight counties, namely: -Benton, Starke, Pulaski, Tipton, Hamilton, Jasper, Grant and Hancock, many of which are large and contain a flourishing population, probably of more than 10,000 inhabitants, in which there is not, to my knowledge, a solitary Baptist church. In all this wide field there is not except incidentally, a sermon preached by a Baptist from year to year.

Upon that great thoroughfare, the National Road, from the Ohio to the Illinois line, a distance of 150 miles across the State, there are more than 25 flourishing towns and villages, and in only six of these-all of which are west of Indian way. apolis, the Capitol-are there Baptist churches, and three only are missionary

Upon the Illinois, or our western State line from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river, a distance of 250 miles, there are 10 counties, and only one of the county seats has a Baptist Church in it. Upon the Ohio, on our eastern State line, a distance of 175 miles, there are 12 counties in Indiana from Michigan to the Ohio river, but in only four of the county seats are there churches of our views.

The White Water Valley is in the South-east part of the State, contiguous to Cincinnati, Ohio, and is one of the loveliest and most highly cultivated portions of Indiana. The land is generally owned by residents, and every farmer is as independent as a prince. Some twenty-five years since Elder Minor Thomas, a missionary, began to preach in this valley, aided by others of a similar consecrated character. Their success was great .-Baptist sentiments here took a deep root. But certain ultraists came in and caused the people to err exceedingly. The Anti-mission and ati-means sentiments now hold an extensive sway. And so far as God. Baptist views are concerned, and they are very prevalent, here are eight counties holding the false doctrines. But the truth begins to prevail. There are some in most of these churches who have correct views. We greatly need at least two able missionaries in this valley at this time .-One to be located at Cambridge City in Wayne County, upon the National Road, and the other in Rushville, Connorsville, or Brookville, all within a day and a half's ride of Cincinnati. At one of these places a wealthy brother told me a few months since, that if I would find them a good missionary Baptist preacher, he would board him and his wife for his share of the support.

From the "Home Mission Record." Strong Stakes and Long Cords.

The great effort of Christians is to extend Christianity. The church is called upon to enlarge the place of her tent and stretch forth the curtains of her habitaher cords; send forth her preachers in quarters; gather disciples in all nations, her sons shall inherit the Gentiles and they will break and the curtains will fall day !- Watchman & Reflector.

The purity, strengh and stability of

Let individual Christins think of this till the wretched man,-stifled, suffoca-(for the work of the church is their work;) let them look upon the spiritual necessities of the church and the moral desolations of the world, and ask themselves if every consideration, Christian philanthropy, love and duty, do not impel them, to attempt the improvement of both.

"Climbeth up Some Other Way."

The Scriptures reveal to us but one way that leads to heaven, and, notwithstanding it is so distinctly announced, and so clearly defined, "that he may run that readeth it," still, multitudes are disposed to climb up some other way.

Our Saviour exhorted his hearers, "Enter ye in at the straight gate, for wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that go skin of the other side of the back, and in thereat. Because straight is the gate, and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." The way to heaven, then, is entirely the elevated in some other way, and the reverse of any other-as opposite, indeed, as light is to darkness; for, while one terminates in eternal blessedness, the other leads down to darkness and woe.

The reasons, however, are obvious,

He chooses to retain the pride of his self-abasing way. The heart is yielded up to God, and the individual sits at the Saviour's feet, and there learns lessons of heavenly wisdom. His mind is meek and docile; he receives the kingdom of God as a little child. In the way to heaven, "haughtiness of men is humbled, and the the pride, obstinacy and rebellion of his

He cherishes the spirit of unbelief. The way to heaven is one of faith-trust and mer, to enable him to "overcome the or perhaps lose their lives. world," and to "press toward the mark | Such are some of the horrid rites and for the prize of the high calling of God in ceremonies of the Hindoo religion in hon-Christ Jesus." But he who "climbeth or of only one of their numerous gods.-up some other way." cherishes the spirit How ignorant and degraded must be such of determined unbelief toward the gospel, minds-how destitute of all virtuous prinand thus despises and rejects the Son of ciples! Surely, they need the gospel of

He looks with complacency upon his own righteousness. He who is in the way to heaven, renounces all personal merit. He has nothing which he can call his own but his own sins; and those will ruin him forever, unless "covered" by the righteons of another. Not one of all the thousand and millions who are struggling approbation upon a solitary act by which he hopes to be acquitted in the sight of God. The language of the ransomed on earth and in heaven, is, "The Lord our Indians. righteousness." But he who "climbeth up some other way," builds his hope of heaven upon some works of his own, which he deems meritorious-and fodly, though fallaciously, expects to purchase the forfeited favor of the Almighty. Fatal delusion. "By the deeds of the law no flesh shall be justified in his sight."

He loves sin. The way to heaven is against "the world, the flesh and the devil." It is against all sin. It is called, by way of eminence : "The way of holis it, but the redeemed shall walk there." forever, "climbeth up some other way;

Reader, are you climbing up to heaven some other way ! Will you venture upon with being a thief and a robber at the last

How the Heathen Die,-When a poor work of safe enlargement abroad. Sound is hurried off by his friends, willing or okee nation.) far necessary to deviate from the divine made strong-available for the promo- do something for him, the bystanders will woman. command, as to go to Concord to have the tion of God's purposes of mercy towards scornfully answer, "He was brought here volumes bound, there being no hook-bin- our fallen world, by imbuing them with to die; he cannot live now." Here, by the spirit of co-operation with Christ in the side of the stream, is a dying boy .extend its influence very far abroad. Such him in a plaintive tone, "Tis blessed to Creek nation. tions and amendments, as they are deem- a church will be a benevolent church, an die by the Ganga, my son ;-to die by Ganga is blessed, my son." Look a little ments of sister McIntosh, will equally ap-This strengthening of churches is home to the middle, in the waters. The leaves mentioned meetings there were many in filling his mouth with mud and water, never received at Louisville,

ted, murdered,—breathes his last.—Miss. Repos. for Youth.

Horrid Superstition.

Mr. Ward, for many years a missiona-

ry in India thus describes the ceremony of swinging by hooks :- "A post of thirty or forty feet high, with horrizontal arms at the top of ten or twelve feet in length, is erected. The man who is to swing prostrates himself on the ground, and a person with dusty fingers, makes a mark where the hooks are to be put. Another person immediately gives him a smart slap on the back, and pinches up the skin hard with his thumb and fingers; while another thrusts the hook through, taking about an inch of the skin; the other hook is then in like manner put through the the man gets up on his feet. As he is rising, some water is thrown in his face.-He then mounts on a man's back, or is strings which are attached to hooks in his back, are tied to the rope which is fastened at the end of the horrizontal arms of the machine, while the rope that is fixed to the other end of the arm is held why the sinner "climboth up some other by several men, who drawing it down, raise up the end on which the man'swings, and then run round with great rapidity, heart. The way to heaven is an humble, causing the man who is swinging to describe a circle of twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter, Some swing only a few minutes; others continue swinging for hours. In some places a piece of cloth is wrapped round the body underneath the hooks, lest the flesh should tear, and the wretch fail and be dashed to pieces; but Lord alone is exalted." But he who the whole weight of the body neverthes "climbeth up some other way," retains less rests on the hooks. Some of those persons take the wooden pipe, and smoke while swinging, as though insensible of the pain. Others take up fruit in their hands, and either eat it, or throw it confidence in Christ. The soul is united among the crowd. On some occasions to Christ by faith, and by faith lives upon the victims have hooks run through their him and grows up into Him who "filleth thighs as well as backs. In this manner all in all." During the course of the five women swung at one time! It is not Christian pilgrim on earth, he needs the uncommon for the fiesh to tear, and the constant exercise of faith in the Redee | persons to fall, and thus break their limbs,

Christ. - Commission.

Missionary Department.

Creeks.

LETTER FROM REV. H. F. BUCKNER, Dated June 8 1850.

Three weeks have elapsed since the up the narrow way to heaven, looks with date of my last report. From that time until now, we have had many things to encourage us in our efforts to promote the

On Sunday following the date of my last report, we visited Choseka village, little boy, who has had a severe turn of and preached two days and nights; which resulted in the restoration of several backsliders, and also in the baptism (by brother Jacob) of two. who were the only Creek members belonging to the Presbyterian church at the Koweta Mission.

On the following Saturday and Sunday ing. On Saturday one was excluded, two restored, and seven received by exness; and the unclean shall not pass over perience as candidates for baptism. On Sunday we had the largest congregation He who loves sin, habitually indulges it, that I have ever seen in any country at and continue the effort progressively, till unwilling to renounce it, and put it away an ordinary church meeting. After preaching, this large congregation, with but instead of reaching heaven he will the exception of one man, repaired with us to the water, about one mile distant, and I baptized those who, on the preceding day, had declared their faith in

> Among the baptized on that occasion were sisters Jane McIntosh, (consort of Elder D. N. McIntosh) and Delilah Drew, (consort of my friend Wm. Drew, at whose house I once preached in the Cher-Sister McIntosh received the advantas

ges of a liberal education at the Dwight

Sister Drew has been a member of the Presbyterian church at the Dwight Mission for several years, and came fifty appointed by God. So that whoever resists the authority, resists the appointThe book appears to contain some passaThe bo ployed. A strong church at home may they are doing for him, except singing to step-daughter of the present king of the

> All that can be said of the accomplishfurther. There is a dying man, seated up ply to sister Drew. At each of the above

Brother Perryman informs me that he baptized one on last Sunday at Big

LETTER FROM REV. S. WALLACE, Addressed to the Editors of the Baptist Banner. Dated North Fork, June 2/th 1850.

Six Baptisms—Forty Mourners—Sending Forth Laborers—Preaching Arrangements—Fourteen added to Elk Creek Church—Location of the Manual Labor School-Health &c.

No field of labor has ever appered more interesting to us than this, Our meetings have a growing interest-the last was the most encouraging we have had since we came into the nation. Eight were received for baptism, six of whom were baptized; others came forward for examination to whom we gave instruction and encouragement, but requested them

to seek for more light and evidence. After baptism I preached a sermon directed particularly to the young people, at the close of which about forty came forward to the mourner's seats for prayer, much feeling was manifested in the congregation, and it seemed that God was there in truth. Our prayer meetings have a like encourageing appearance.

We have several members whose pies ty and talents have obtained the confidence and esteem of the church, and these we send out two and two to hold meetings in the towns and villages, where there are members, on the Lord's day. They report every four weeks at the church meeting when they receive a new appointment. They are very useful in keeping the members in order, and in reports ing to the church the wants of individuals and of neighborhoods and towns.

I preach three Sabbaths out of four at the North Fork church and its bounds .-The fourth I preach at the crossing of Elk Creek. We have a few members there and a growing life church, under the care of Brother Brister, a little further down the creek, I have been trying to unite them, but have been much embarrassed in my labors for the want of an in-

Fourteen have been added there since the first of April, and there appears to be a good degree of zeal and piety in the

We have agreed with the nation and government agent to locate the Manual labor school, about six miles west of North Fork town, at a place we think the most suitable and healthy between the rivers, We have been waiting patiently an answer from the Board before we proceed further with our business. We are nearly fifty miles from a post office, which makes both letters and papers difficult to get. Our last Banner was dated the first of May. We are not certain that half the letters we write ever reach our friends. Some we have learned were long detained before they were mailed .-These are some of the inconveniences we have to labor under here. It appears almost impossible to harry business where interest of Christ's kingdom among the two or three persons are connected with

> We all enjoy good health except our the hooping-cough, and though nearly well of that, has strong symptoms of the chills and fevers.

Mrs, Wallace has closed he school, and will not resume it again till the first of September. This climate appears very favorable to her health; at least, this far we attended the Muskoke church meet her health is better than it was before she

LETTER FROM J. PERRYMAN, NATIVE PREACH-

Dated Big Spring Town, May 16th 1850.
Call for more Help—Native Preachers—Five Baptisms at Big Spring— Fifteen Added by to the 2d Baptist Church.

I write again to urge the Board to send some help in this region. I have so many places to preach at, that I cannot fill them as I wish. I was the first to preach in the Creek language in the nation, which was in 1830; and I am now an old man, and my lungs are affected. "But woe is me, if I preach not the Gospel!" for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."

If the Board can, I wish they would employ a white brother; if, not, then I hope they will employ a native preacher; and perhaps the native preachers can do the most good, because they can preach in the native tongue, while have to ride or walk five or six miles to night meetings, in the cold winter nights. Our people are not now able to support our poor native preachers, but I hope they

will be able to do this soon. Since my last letter, five have been bap. tized at Big Spring, and since January, I have baptized fourteen Creeks and one black into the 2d Baptist church,

Choctaws.

LETTER FROM S. WORCSTER, MAPIVE PREACHER,

Dated Boggy Depot, April 29th 1850. Afflictions—Interesting meetings—Call for Aid. After my last letter to you in November

I travelled about in my awn neighborstake of our tent, which we are to make kill him; he does not wish to die. But blacks, and two Creeks December 25th hood, until one week before the 25th of strong while lengthening our cords and they drown his cries with their shouts of I baptized five Creeks at the Muskoke December, when I was afflicted with I love them that love me; and those stretching forth the curtains of our habi- "Hurri bol!" and persevere church. My reports of the above were sore eyes, which continued for nearly two months. As soon as I was able to read

me, and more attended my talk this year vine titles, divine attributes, divine works and erally ignorant and superstitious, destitute of Christian manners and feeling; in love with their wicked ways, so that it will require a great deal of work to effect any good among them.

white brethren to visit us.

THE BAPTIST.

MAIRIOH, ALA.

WEDNESDAY,AUGSUT 28, 1850.

current," both of the Mobile and New Orleans by "he made himself equal with God." (John Southern Institutions. markets, which will commence with the open- v. 18.) Nor is it less certain, than, that while ing of those markets for the season.

ence, already considerable, is becoming more 30, ib. xiv: 9.) Granting, therefore, what the He shys: and more extensive, and we hope they will con- adversaries of this doctrine allow, " that he was dense their thoughts or allow us the privilege of a good man," nay, that "he was the best of men," and we must continue to preserve the same vari- sion with any other supposition, than that of his ly, especially proper names.

one of the most interesting doctrines of the serip- evitably results, either Christ was not so much tures, and will be read with great satisfaction. as a good man, (which all admit he was) or else We hope brother Stiteler will give us many he was more-he was also a divine psrson. more such.

her staple goods. The article to which our brother refers in our columns found its way thicker mitted by accident.

from which 11 or 12 persons were baptized,

pear next week.

from brother Crane, we learn that he has re- Gentiles were made obedient to the faith. signed his pastoral charge of the Baptist church | They every where preached that men should at Yazoo City, Miss., and also his charge of the believe on Christ Jesus the Lord; and they Yazoo Classical Hall, to take effect at the expi- every where acknowleded him the almighty ration of the present year, with a view to a set- source of their "signs and wonders, and divers tlement at Hernando, of that State.

cent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the was harmony and fitness. It was proper that he Mississippi College, brother Crane was elected should receive the honor, whose mighty power President, but declined to accept. This is very had effected such deeds of passing grandeur .substantial evidence of the high estimation in But what was the character of his own miniswhich his talents and learning are held in Mis. istry? Did he, in like manner, direct our faith

why ministers are not better supported in their he challenged the faith of all upon the ground work, is a sort of vague impression that whatever of his self-effected wonders. "If I do not the is given to that object is a charity. Hence, the works of my Father, said he, then believe me ministry themselves so lightly insist upon it; and not; but if I do, though ye believe not me, behence, the people are so secret in performing it. Here the works, that ye may know and believe Neither they on the one hand, nor the preachers that the Father is in me, and I in him." "Beon the other, are bold in asking or, giving lieve me, that I am in the lather, and

charity to give the laborer his hire? to pay him 11.) His works were his own; and therefore that which law and justice Jemand as an equiv. he was the object for which they were wrought; alent for his time, his labor ? Surely not. But, his works were above the power of impotent if the preacher, year after year, bestows labor on humanity; and therefore showed him to be the a church which says she is too poor to reward true God. him for his time, his talents, and his exertions, does not that church place herself in the attitude advent into the world, was to effect a mediation of a mendicant, and does not that preacher be. in behalt of sinful men, by offering, in his own

ordained to the gospel' ministry at the Calciwba The accomplishment of this design, necessarily Valley church on Saturday before the first Sab. supposes him to have been a divine person. For bath of this month, (August) by Rews. J. E. whether we consider the requisite satisfaction to Sumners and Noah Haggard.

ment of the University of Michigan was recent- or whether we consider, (what is the fact,) that ly held at Aun Arbor. A contest arose on the subject of Secret Societies which was suffered tions, in which the dignity of one person becomes to disturb the exercises-the Faculty having the ground upon which another is released, it refused to give diplomas to ten of the graduating must apear obvious that it could have been renclass who persisted in their relations to such dered by no mere creature. On the former sup-Societies, and the entire class resolving to ac. position, this was impossible; because no mere cept no honors if these were excluded. After two hours delay the Faculty concluded not to because, no one creature can possess pre-eminexclude the offending members, and the whole ent dignity. In the estimation of the law, all class received their honors. Prof. Tenbrocck creatures are alike-subjects and hondsmen .presided, and made the baccalaureate address Eleven graduates received the Bachelor's de- ed us from the curse of the law, was himself gree; five the Master's degree in course. No above the law, but, for the purpose of our rehonorary degrees were conferred.

before the governmental authorities of Great himself the form of a servant, and become obe-Britain, asking that the Post-offices of the King. dient unto the death of the cross, was originally dom might be entirely closed on Sabbath day. in the ban of God, and thought it not robbery to It met the full approval of the Queen and the be equil with God. (Gal. iv. 4, 5, Phil. ii.

The Divinity of Christ.

There is no doctrine of the Scriptures to which we attach a greater importance than to the Divinity of Jesus Christ; so also there is no doctrine The people are generally glad to hear more fully established. In the Scriptures diof which were absolutely incredible on any oth- our columns-both because we regard the ques-

COMMUNICATIONS. - We have several commutatione, to remove the universal impression on this must remind our brethren, that our correspond- hath seen me, hath seen the Father." (John x : dividing their articles. We have thus far suc- and an infallible witness to the truth," how is it corded in giving satisfaction, by giving variety, possible to reconcile his conduct on this occaety. Again we beg our friends to write distinct- real divinity? He that by his own words creates a false impression, and knowingly permits Exegests .- We commend the exegesis of it to remain, is, to all intenes and purposes, guilty brutes, or to be laid up as gold. I consider they Rem. 8: 4 found in to-day's paper. It involves of falsehood. And hence one of two things in-

2. His Miracles. The History of Jesus Christ is a history of miracles. From the first VERREAS .- Thanks to our brother for the in- day of his public ministry to that of his ascenformation furnished us relative to the healthiness sion to the upper sanctuary-"there to appear in of manufacturing operatives. We hope the time the presence of God for us' -- comparatively litis not far distant when the South will feel it to the else appears in his life than one unbroken be, as it really is, her interest to devote much of chain of the most extraordinary and wonderful her attention to the manufacturing of at least all works-opening the eyes of the blind; unstopping the cars of the deaf; cleansing the leprous; healing the sick; casting out devils and raising from the Mobile Tribanc-the credit being of the dead. In no scene of personal ageny or distress was he ever wanting a heart to pity or a hand to relieve. Whether in the bonds of an BAPTISMS .- A protracted meeting closed at accused going up to the hall of judgement he Bellville, Conccub county, on the 16th inst. | could heal the wounds of a Malchus; or wether he hung an execrated victim amid the tortures Another closed at North Port, Tuscaloosa coun- of the cross, he could pardon and console a dyty, on the 18th inst., from which 17 were bap- ing thirf. Not is this all. His miracles were peculiarly his own. In two respects, at least, they OT The communication of brother Van Hoose were not less distinguished from those of his acame to hand too late for this issue, but will appostles, than were these latter from the incantations and necromancies of the Egyptian Magi. The apostles were neither the object nor the REV. W. CAREY CRANE. - By a private letter origin of that miraculous power, "by which the miricies; (Acts iii, 12-16, ib. xv; 12, ib. xix; By the way, we have also learned that at a re- 11. Rom. i. 5, ib. xv: 18, 19.) In this there to another, by whom his miracles were wrought! No verily. He was the end of his own gospel-Is THAT NOT A CHARITY, -Perhaps one reason as he was alterwards that of his apostles; and Father in me; or elsa believe me for But is this the true state of the case? Is it a the very work's sake. (John x: 37, 38, ib. xiv.

3. His Mediation. The great design of Christ's stow a charity upon her? Is not that a charity? person, a satisfaction to the divine justice, in consideration of which God might be just and the ORDINATION .- Brother John G. Haggard was justifier of every one that believeth in Jesus .proceed upon the principle of commercial transactions, in which only an excess of merit is ap-University of Michigan .- The commences plied to the extinguishment of human liabilities; it proceeded upon the principle of moral transaccreature can possess excess of merit; and upon the latter supposition, it was equally impossible Hence, it was with peculiar propriety that the the apostle intimates, that he who hath redeemlaw." And hence, also, he emphatically de-SABBATH MAILS. - A bill was recently laid clares, that he who condescended to take upon 6-8.)

Slavery.

In another place, a communication will be found under this head from the pen of our Rev. brother A. G. McCraw, dissenting from certain views expressed a few weeks since by "A Baptist." We deeply regret that any thing like a than ever before, although they are gen- divine worship are appropriated to Him: all controversy on this subject should spring up in

er supposition than that of his real divinity, tion itselfundebatable, and because in the present That he was a divine person, however, results instance we are obliged to think the true from a different mode of argument, as follows: position of "A Baptist" has been misapprehend-If it can be done, it would give me a 1. His Sonship. In more than an hundred ed. We have been intimately acquainted with great deal of pleasure, for one or two instances, Jesus Christ is stated in the Scrip. that brother for a number of years, and we know tures to be the Son of God, and in very many that no man lives among us further from any of them he was so stated by himself. In this taints of abolitionism than he; albeit, like many character all men are required to believe on him: other native Southerners, slaveholders, especialand he is emphatically declared to be "anti- ly of the Virginia school, he deeply sympathichrist," who denies the relation of the Father zes with the colonization scheme-a scheme and the Son. (1 John ii: 22.) It is abundantly ev. that looks only to the settlement of the free ident, that both Jews and Christians understood blacks of the country on the coast of Liberia. 07 We are not responsible for the opinions this relation to import his real divinity. Hence with all others that may be manumitted from or statements of any of our correspondents, of the latter carefully distinguished his divine Son- time to time. The author of the article referred ship from his humanity; (Rom, i : 3, 4) and to, (A Baptist) is a Southerner by birth and ed-PRICES CURRENT.—We are making arrange- hence the former charged him with blasphemy ucation, a slaveholder in practice, and a firm, ments to furnish our readers with the "prices on account of this appellation-saying, there uncompromising advocate of Southern rights and of truth; and we, therefore, infer that neither he

After this is said in his defence, however, it is Jesus himself was not ignorant, that all parties so not to be denied, that the form of expression emconstrued this phrase, he never pretended, at any ployed by him was unfortunate, well calculated to lead to erroneous impressions; and but for nications on hand which will appear as early as subject. So far from this, he unequivocally assers the excitement and bustle of the week in which for the time being at least, the right to controll sents the excitement and bustle of the week in which the state of our columns will allow. And here, we ted, "I and my Father are one;" and he that his article appeared—(during our examinations) on the one part, and the duty of implicit obedience text teaches, in harmony with other parts of the -it could not have passed without correction.

> " i am no believer in perpetual slavery, but I do contend that, as slavery now exists among us, we ought not to sever the relation until we prepare the way to establish an independent nation, tearing God and working righteousness the foundation of which, I consider already laid in Liberia and along the African coast,

these slaves are not among us, to be worn out as than to serve us and our children. We can train them for the service of their own people and to form fit materials in government, but more especially should christians train them up for the ervice of God at home, and when fit to be sent back, to enlighten their father land, then the Lord will have use for them. Here are the their own servants, and still have their labor."

From such language it might be easily and gold and other possessions; (2.) that slaveholders and wretchedness. are inconsiderate of the moral and intellectual i But we did not take up our pen to discuss the us and our children," "I cut no believer in it is with us alone, as free and independent between the property of the master in his slaves, our possessions. and his property in other things? Or are Southern masters, generally, regardless of the life, the comfort, or the improvement of their slaves !-

and in the dispensation of the gospel by Jesus appose that many of the saints of the apostolic tyrant-man. age were slaveholders in like-manner. This practice was reprehended neither in the Old or the New Testament; and it may therefore be safe. infered, that there is no greater evil-moral evil-in the ownership of slaves than in the ownership of lands, houses or money,

The truth is, the divine law recognizes the slave as " the money" of his possessor : (Ex. 21: 21) that is to say, it gives the master a right of property in his slave, to use him, to lead him, to beprecepts of both the Old and New Testaments, allowing these relations, and regulating the duties of each, "Both thy bondinen and bondmaids which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen, bondmen and bondmaids. Moreover, of the chil- years since.

dren of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, and they shall be your possession. And ye shall take them for an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession, they shall be your bondmen forever."-(Lev. 25, 45-46); "Masters give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven." "Exhort servants to be obedient to their own masters, and to please them well in all things-not answering again; not purloining, but showing all good fidelity; that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour." (Col. 4: 1, Eph. 6: 9, Tit. 2: 9-14, Eph. 6: 5, 6, Col. 3 : 22-25. 1 Pet. 2: 18.)

Abolitionists and anti-slavery men generally have pretended to suppose there is a necessary inconsistency between the absolute right of the master to controll the time and labor of his slaves and that attention to their moral and intellectual cultivation which is due them as accountable and immortal beings. But such evidently is not the view entertained of this subject by our brother, "A Baptist," or inculcated in the Scriptures nor they pertain to that school. In fact, the same difficulty might be said to exist in the relations of parents and children, of apprentices and their employers-between hired servants and ing to the spirit," This rendering of the word those whom they serve. In all of these cases, on the other, are as absolute as in that of the Scriptures, that this work is done in or for the master and his slave; and yet observation and person. Macknight himself, says, that "the facts are abundant to show that the servant can righteousness of the law to be fulfilled by us. render to his master all one idelity, and the through the condemnation of sin in the flesh. master may at the same time give to his servant and through our not walking according to the that which is just and equal as a moral and reli. Hesh but according to the spirit, is not perfect gious being, destined to an eternal existence, obedience to any law whatever, for that is not My doctrine is, that presented in the history of slavery in this count degree of faith and holiness as believers may attry, that of itself were sufficient to refute an as. tain through the influence of the spirit." sumption so unfounded. The christian master I think the right force would be given to the a class of abjects-for they are found in every righteousness of the law might be fulfilled for nation, in every community-whose advantages us, &c." This represents Christ as accomare superior to those of the slave population gen. plishing something for man which he could not works that christian masters may perform among land. England, and the Eingdoms of Eur. se that our brother regarded slaves, not as property lition of our slaves, while the serfs of their us by the imputation of Christ's righteousness.

brutes ; (3.) that there is an abstract and essen- disposition for that service at present; and we recognized in the Scriptures in terms of disappro- have nothing to dread from the civil authority. val ? Do the Scriptures make any distinction | That power which protects our lives can protect

A Fragment.

We have no idea that "A Baptist" really holds appears to dart athwart the jewelled heavens ?- view of the passage likewise accords with the any such sentiments, and that his expressions on Canst thou make you yielding waters retain the whole tenor of the Scriptures upon this point. this subject were penced without due considera- furrow, made by the receding wave ? Canst thou, This passage, in the view we have given of by a word, still the quiverings of the aspen ? Or it, it will be readily seen, expresses both

Mobile, August 13th, 1850.

Ministers in that State :

ing and enjoyment; and so also the slave is the only commend the people to God as their hope, behalf. property of his master, to be used for his benefit, for a deep gloom settles on the prospect. The in any manner consistent with his nature as a ra- youth in our churches do not seem likely to beslave, and the highest degree of piety in the abode of solitude and silence. Does the church master, as is evident in the case of Abraham, pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth labor-

> GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, Ky .-- Commence. ment June 24 .- Five graduates, 3 A. M., and the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Edward Kingsford, of Richmond, Va., au

Exegesis of Romans 8: 4.

BY REV. J. B. STITELER. "That the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled us, who walk not after the flesh but after the spirit.'

The doctrine of the believer's justification, alone through the imputed righteousness of Christ, is one of the most comforting doctrines "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto thy name be in the word of God. How shall a man be just before God, is one of the most important questions ever investigated by the christian. That this cannot be accomplished through obedience to the law by us, is clearly taught in the Holy Scriptures. "They that are in the flesh cannot please God." How then shall we be justified? We answer, Christ was "delivered for our offences and was raised again for our justification." In this plan we see the great wisdom, as well as the transcendant mercy of God, "For what the law could not do in that, it was weak through the flesh, God sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh: that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit,"

Macknight, in his excellent work on the Epistles, thus translates this text: "That the righteousness of the law may be fulfilled by us, who walk not according to the flesh, but accordsy (in) does not seem to be warranted as it repre-Had we no other evidence of this than what is attainable in the present life; but, it is such a

of the South may challenge the world to produce | text by translating ss. for; thus, "That the erally, or better appreciated by them. The la. do for himself, i. e., the satisfaction of the law borlig classes of the free States, the poor of Irc. for the believer, by the imputation of Christ's lighteourness. Beza gives this explication of have neither their advantages, nor enjoy their the passage by translating it, ut jus illud legiscomforts; and it is but empty and useless chaffer. 'That that right of the law -viz, its right to pernaturally inferred, as it really was by some, (1.) ing for Northern fanatics to talk to us of the abo. fect obedience from men 'might be faifilled in at all, or as property in a different sense from own facsides are left in such conditions of want. This agrees with the teachings of God's word, which declares every one to be cursed who does not meet every requirement of the law, and, that condition of their slaves, and treat them as question of slavery. We have neither space nor by the deeds of the law no flesh living can be justified. But what man cannot do for bimself, tial evil in slavery, wherefore christian masters gret that Southern men should ever suffer Christ has done for him. Now to translate the should be continually looking to its abolishment, themselves led into such discussions by those, proposition so, by for, instead of in, is by no If this be not the legitimate import of his words, who have just as much right to interfere with their meens uncommon in the New Testament, and we see not the appropriateness of such phrases money as with their slaves. The question is un. does no violence to the language of the Apostle as that -"slaves are not among us to be worn out debatable. As a question of morals, it is be. in this text. See Matt. 6: 7. "They think to be as brutes, or laid up as gold;" "they are ours un- tween us and God-whose word does not con- heard, εν τη πολυλογια αυτών," for their much til a betier use can be made of them than to serve demn it-and as a question of political economy, speaking." Gal. 1: 24, εδοξαζον εν εμει τον Θεον, "they glorified God for me," i.e. in ray behalf, on perpetual slavery," &c. But is any part of this States. Faithfully discharging our duty to our my account. Eph. 4: 1, I a prisoner of Kugia, eralogy, Evidences of Christianity, and all other true ? Is there any abstact evil in slavery, con- | slaver, we have nothing to fear on their account "for the Lord," i. e. on account of, or in behalf of sidered in its true light, of servitude and govern- at the tribunal of the great I AM; and failing Christ. Also in verse 32, Even as God, sv ment? Is the relation of master and slave re- back on our reserved rights, as a free people, we Koisto, "for Christ's" sake, hath forgiven you. See also Phil. 1; 26, 1 Pet. 4; 14.

Allow this translation of the preposition ev to be correct in this verse, and there is no passage in the word of God that more clearly asserts the obedience of the Lord Jesus Christ to be the Canst thou detain you glittering star, as it surety for the salvation of the believer. This

Slavery has existed in every age of the world, caust thou check the droppings of the summer the design and result of Christ's sacrifice. The nor do we know that it will cease to exist till shower, as it gently falls tapping mildly on the rightcousness (ômaiopa) of the law means that time shall end. Its history dates back near the topmost boughs of the stately trees? If then which is due the law, or what the law demands. period of the deluge, and there a runs forward caust, then mayest thou hope to check the on- The verb signifies to acquit, to declare one paralell with society to the present day. It was ward course of mind, and held thought in bond. blameless, to acknowledge and declare one recognized in the formation of the Jewish pulity, age to thy will! The boy may be caged, and to be what he ought to be. (vide Greenfield fetters may be bound around the supple limbs and other Lexicons). The noun as used in the Christ and his aposiles. Abraham, the father until the iron shall rust in the festering flesh; text is very properly translated righteousness, or of the faithful, and the friend of God, was a but thought, the beautiful, the godlike, the immor- what the law demands. Now we may be righslaveholder-he had 200 slaves born in his house tall essence, will, by an immutable law of our he- teous, either by a perfect obedience of the law, apable of bearing arms -- and there is reason to ling, ever remain unshackled, by man's fellow, or being freed from it by the obedience of an-*H.* other. The former cannot be the meaning, since it is repugnant to the plain teaching of God's word, that salvation is not of works, lest DESTITUTION OF MINISTERS .- A correspon- we should boast, but of grace. The latter then dent to the New York Baptist Register, from is the true meaning of the text, because this ig-Michigan, presents the following sad picture of terpretation alone suit the context, and because in the Scriptures the pardon of sin is declared to "I had heard it said by a brother that the be the direct object of the work of Christ: and churches in Michigan were dying out for the hence this text, expressing this object, must mean Dr. Parkman, by Professor Webster filled the want of pasters, but I was not prepared to meet we are justified by the righteousness of the law community with horror. A chain of circum the appalling dearth which in fact exists. When being fulfilled for us, and not that we are sanctistantial evidence proved his guilt, and he was queath him, or to dispose of him by sale to anoth. I reached the State the fields were parched, and fied as some express it. The demands of the condemned to death. In his prison, petitioning er, in the same manner as other property. the hopes of the husbandman exceedingly low, law are fulfilled by the sacrifice of Christ and the governor for a milder punishment, he con-This right, indeed, is modified by the nature of it was a fit emblem of the state of the churches. the punishment of sin in him, so that he was fesses the crime, declaring it was not murder the possession, but by nothing else; and this is In a rich district there were six churches destiequally the case of his right in lands, horses, tute of pastors, and these churches are contiguished sinned, for the believer, that we uncontrolled momentary passion. He says, &c., as in his slave. As to the right itself, it is ous to each other, namely: Farmington, Bloom- might be made righteous, or regarded as righte. am irritable and passionate; a quickhanded and absolute and perfect; but as the nature of a field, Commerce, Walled Lake, Novi, and Kenhorse differs from that of land, so the use of the sington. Are there none to break to these the text and other portions of the New Testa- sin of my life. I was art only child, much in former may differ from that of the latter; and as churches the bread of life? Who will comfort ment. It represents Christ as the surety of his dulged, and have never acquired the control over the nature of a slave differs from that of a the aged and instruct the youth? Who will people. What the law could not do in that it my passions which I ought to have acquired horse, so his use will be different from the use of guide the flock? My heart was affected when was weak, God sent his own Son to accomplish. early; and the consequence is all this!" a horse. The horse is the property of its mas. I looked on this destitution, and these inquiries The law demands a perfect obedience; that we ter to be used for his benefit, in any manner con- spontaneously presented themselves. I stood in could not render, but Christ has done it for us. sistent with its nature as a being capable of suffer. the pulpit where my father once stood, but could Thus the law is fulfilled in us, for us or in our It is not to be inferred from this, however,

tional accountable being, having an immortal come preachers of the gospel. The theological continue in sin, that grace may abound? God away or massacred; and there was also reason soul. Nor is there any inconguity between the halls present a disheartening scene. There forbid. How shall we, that are dead to sin, live to believe that the French missionaries at Yeq. exercise of such right between such use of the is reason to fear that some of them will be the any longer therein? "It is by obedience to the gin had shared a similar fate. The Mary, cutlaw of God, that we manifest our love to Christ ter, had been attacked by the natives at Balade, and our interest in his atoning blood. If we demption, condescended to be "made under the and Job, and Philemon; and as is evident in the ers, or has she forgotten her Lord's cammand? love him we shall keep his commandments. Besides, the consideration that Christ by his own voluntary obedience to the law and his death upon the cross, hath become "our righteous. Effoo. ness," should lead us to glorify him in our body that are round about thee—of them shall ye buy thor of a defence of American Slavery some and spirits which are his. The only return of Dutch and 36 American newspapers in Wiscont gratitude we can make, it is to love Christ and sin.

serve him with devoted lives. But while we obey the commandments of our Saviour, never let us suppose for one moment, that we have done anything towards our own salvation. Let us, in the discharge of all our christian duties commence the song we shall sing in heavenall the Glory."

Fulton Male and Female Academy.

The next Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September next under the charge and direction of Rev. P. E. Col. LINS, A. M. as Principal, a competent and ex. perienced teacher, and a gentleman of great moral and intellectual worth. The Trustees are prepared to say to the public, generally, who may wish to patronize this Institution, that they can do so with full confidence in the skill and abilit of Mr. Collins as a teacher. For further infor mation as to the qualities and qualifications of Mr. Collins, we give the following references.

REV. BASIL MANLY, D. D., President Uni. versity of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; S. S. SHERMAN, A. M. President Howard College, Marion; Rev. M. P. JOWETT, A. M., Principle Judson Institute do.; REV. S. R. WRIGHT, President Central Masonic Institute, Selma; REV. A. H. MITCH. ELL, D. D., President Centenary Institute. Summerfield; REV. J. R. MALONE, A. M., Prin. pal Orville Institute, Orrville.

Many others might be given, but the Trustees deem these sufficient.

Mr. Collins will be assisted by Mrs. Collins a lady every way qualified to take charge of the Female Department.

The Music and Ornamental Departments will continue under the charge and management of MISS. EMMA A. CARPENTER, who has established a reputation as a music teacher, both vocal and instrumental, equal to any lady in the State, possessing, in an eminent degree, the power of imparting, with ease and facility, whatever she proposes to teach.

The Trustees would take this occasion to say to those who may wish to educate their children or wards, that Fulton Academy, under the direction of its present teachers, offers as many advantages for an academic education as any similar institution in South Alabama, its location be ing in a pleasant and healthy section of the country, nine miles West of Cahawba, and five mile from White's Landing.

The following are the Rates of Tuition adopted by the Board of Trustees.

PREPARATORY CLASS.-Reading, Writing. First Lessons in Geography, First Lessons in History and Mental Arithmetic, per Session o five months, \$10 00.

SECOND CLASS.-English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History, continued, First Lessons in Astronomy per Session of five months,

THIRD CLASS .- Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Universal History, Rhetoric, Logic, Ancient Geography, Astronomy, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Surveying, Geology, Min er branches necessary in an English of ucation \$15 00.

Greek, Latin, and French, each, 85 00. Weekly exercises in Composition and Declamation will be required.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT .- Music on Piano, per Session, \$20 00, on Guitar, \$20 00. ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT .- Drawing and Pencilling, per session, \$8 00, Crayon, \$5 00, Painting in Indian Ink, \$8 00; Wax-work per lesson, \$1 00.

The extraordinary low rate of tuition adopted by the Board of Trustees-the course of instruction together with the healthy location of the institution, it is believed, will be inducement sufficient to all who are desirous to educate their children and wards to patronize Fulton Acade-

Board can be had in private families, in the village, upon very reasonable terms. BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

COL. WM. H. RICHARDSON, President, Rgv. JOHN ASKEW, Vice President, JOHN HATCHER, Treasurer, WM. H. Norris, Secretary, REV. JOHN STEADMAN, DR. JOHN D. ADAMS, WM. H. OLDS, THOMPSON M. JACKSON, WM. N. WIL-LIAMS, WM. P. TRAYLOR, JACOB VANDERSLICK DR. THOMAS W. GILL, JOHN G. JOHNSON, JAMES W. CRAIG.

Fulton, August 15th, 1850.

A SPOILED CHILD.—The tragic murder of

MASSACRES BY CANNIBALS .- We gather from the Hobart Town Herald, that the natives have massacred various parties of seamen touching at the Sandal Wood Islands. A fishing establish that the law has no claims upon us. "Shall we ment near New Caledonia, had been driven "They cooked the bodies of the captain and crew ashore, and ate them, after which they burnt the vessel to the water's edge." A boat crew from the Rover's Bride had also been murdered at

There are now 2 Norwegian, 2 German, 1

A NARATIVE FOR CHILDREN.

that their books are not made like your books, with black printed letters. There is no ink used forms of the letters and stops, are left raised upbe printed, or stamped, on one side, consequent. | ance with God's pleasure. ly their books are very bulky, and not easily carried: and very expensive. For instance the bible printed for the blind, costs over twenty dolas rapidly as a seeing person.

his knowledge. But there was another way by which he gained instruction which all blind peowhat do you think that was? I do not suppose those precepts were duly regarded by allyou could possibly guess .- "How his mother looked." A shade of sadness would cloud his beautiful features, at any recurrence to this painful topic; and when alone with her, he would gently pass his delicate palm and tapering fingers over each feature of her beloved face, and sighing, weep that the heedlessness of childhood had forever prevented him from knowing how she looked; she who was his mother, and his are blessed with good eye-sight and can see your kind parents every day, be very sure that you not only treasure up every look and feature of your good mothers; but, pray be careful to act so dutifully that if, removed by distance, or separated by death, from her, your best earthly friend, you may carry about in your heart a daguerreotype likeness ofher, as a pleased, approving, and gratified parent. And whilst you are enjoying the privileges afforded by two bright eyes, never forget to sympathize with those, who, by the providence of God, are destined to pass their lives in perpetual night.

Mobile, Aug. 14th, 1850.

UNITED IN DEATH .- At Louisville, on the 24th ult., a Mrs. Jacques was seized with cholera. A physician was called, who sent her husshe could not possibly live. There upon he calm- | the population." ly took out his watch, and handing it to his brother, said,-"My wife is going to die, and I seemed in perfect health at the time; but

150 miles of it, yield to pecuniary pressure. Union, quite the contrary may be considered

Dear Bro. Chambliss: I am an observer of passing events, and frequently I observe with considerable anxiety, and would often like to speak, if I but knew when, and what to say.

The gloomy cloud that overshadows our political horrizon, and the subject from which the dark shadows have proceeded, is calling forth a more free expression of opinion, through the Southern press, than at any former time during my recollection.

As I cannot subscribe to some sentiments expressed, on account of prevailing doubts of their correctness, I would much prefer that all who express opinions on so delicate a subject, would

I notice an article in the South Western Bapwent, and staid where he staid. He had re- tist of the 7th inst., signed "A Baptist." Of ceived a highly-finished education, which she course, any Baptist who has ever written for had superintended; and at the date of my ace that paper is subjected to the charge of its auquaintance with him, had but a short time be- thorship. I, for one, wish my friends to know fore followed him from her beautiful southern that the sentiments expressed are not endorsed by

The writer says, "I am no believer in perpetin one of the many noble Institutions for the ual slavery," but contends that the relations be-Blind, with which our country abounds. He tween master and slave should not be severed was professor of languages, music, and mathe- "until we prepare the way to establish an indematics. Now my dear young friend, how do pendent nation," the foundation of which, he you suppose he learned so much as to become considers "already laid in Liberia, and along so great a scholar, and so fine a teacher with- the African coast." I beg leave to express out any eye-sight to assist him? I will tell you, doubts as to the propriety of giving utterance to He learnt by the sense of touch. This sense is such opinions, even should they be entertained, said to be always extremely acute in those per, at least during the present distracted state of our who cannot see; and if you have ever felt the country. And I really doubt whether "A Baptist" hands of a blind persons, you must have perceived is inspired with any special forecast that would their velvet-like softness; this is necessary to them; authorize him to intimate that the time is apfor if the sensibility of the tips of their fingers proaching when the relationship, between masis allowed to become blunted by hard work, or ter and slave, shall be dissolved. Shortly after exposure, it is a great hindrance to them in ac- Ham was cursed, and assured that he should be quiring knowledge from books. Now, in order a "servant of servants unto his brethren," that to understand this the better, I will explain to you, curse began its literal fulfilment, and from that early period to the present, have his descendants been in servitude, and I do not know but they at all in making them; but the paper is pressed | may continue in bondage until time shall end .over type made in a peculiar manner, and the I have never found any prophetic promise in God's Book which indicates their release, during time, on it. Thus, you see, that each leaf can only from the curse pronounced by Noah, in accord-The writer further intimates that the laws of

the slave States should be remodeled for their emelioration, and proper training given to make lars, and is contained in eight such large vol. them fit materials in forming governments, when umes, that one of them would be quite a load for the time comes for their return to their Father a little boy or girl to carry. Their manner of land. All this, and much more that he says, reading is very astonishing to one who sees them | looks to me like meddling with things, that a for the first time. They acquire such perfect Baptist might as well let alone. Should Southknowledge of the words, by constant practice, ern Baptists commence petitioning the legislathat they will pass their fingers across the lines ture to alter their laws in reference to that Instiwith almost incredible celerity, and read almost tution, and as he seems to suggest, receive contributions from the free States to aid in prepar-Now this is the way that this young man, of ling our colored population "for the exercise of whom I was telling you, had acquired nearly all the rights of freemen in the government set up for them especially, in their father land," I will almost venture a prediction, at least I will go so ple have not; that was, his dear mother used to far as to guess, that such an upturning of matread to him a great deal. I dare say, you will ters has not been seen in the South for centuries exclaim, what a good mother he had?" Well, past. I hope no Baptist will feel himsel assailyou are right; he had a good mother; and he ed personally, while I venture these plain, but returned all her goodness and tender dayotion to kind and candid suggestions. I profess to love him, with the utmost filial respect and affection. Baptists and the Baptist cause, and would not in- 11 O Whitelaw, 25 But the most interesting part is yet to be told.— flict a needless wound, on any, or either. I am Rev A J Spivy, 12 50 My own collections.

Levil his fourth, year has had two as bright, and an advocate, for the moral improvement of our Benj F Herndon, 15 Wm H Poindexter, 4 25 Until his fourth year he had two as bright, and an advocate for the moral improvement of our beautiful eyes as ever sparkled in a little boy's colored population, and devote a portion of my Ag't the followhead. But alas! some sad malady, which attack. feeble energies to that cause, and expect to coned him, caused him ever after to be deprived of tinue so to do. I only dissent from interference seeing the light. He has often told me that he with our State laws, and this needless speculawell remembered the bright bird's, the rich grass | tion, about what God intends to do, in reference that carpets the earth, the blue of the heavens, to the abolition of slavery. The Holy Scripthe dazzling sun-shine, the giddy butterfly, and tures contains plainer essays on the duty of Christhe busy bee: in short everything appeared in tian masters to their slaves, than can be produdelibly stamped upon his mind-but one. Now | ced by the pen of any man. I would to God

> Yours truly A. G. McCRAW.

Ocmulgee, August 14, 1850.

Cotton Manufacturing.

Mr. Editor :- As this branch of industry has ecome an important one at the South, having at least a hundred Cotton Factories located in J W Whitaker, this and several others of the neighboring earthly all. Now you, my dear young friends who | States; information upon any branch of the subject may be useful.

In a recent number of your paper a statement appears, that Lowell, one of the principal manufacturing towns in the United States is one of the sickliest places in the Union, and after the statistics are given you state, "this is the result of mill life." Without enquiring of the source of this information, which, I do not doubt you regarded as a trust-worthy one, I propose to examine the correctness of it, believing you aim at

truth above any other condsideration. The number of deaths in Lowell, from 1840 to 1844 inclusive, averaged 46 per year, and this with an average population during that time of 23,000. This shows the deaths to have been one in 57. In Providence, R. I., during the same time the deaths were one in 41, in Salem, Mass., one in 54, in Worcester, Mass., one in 52. The testimony of an eminent physician is, band for medicine. On his return, he inquired to use his own language, "the manufacturing of the doctor how his wife was, and was told population of Lowell is the healthiest portion of

The population in 1840 was 20,792, the present number is 32,620, an increase in ten years cannot live without her; I shall die too." He of nearly 12,000. Is it not singular, that if it was as unhealthy as represented, so large an all the symptoms of cholera made their appear- accession of population should have taken place? ance immediately, and he died in three hours. The American Almanac for last year gives the information that the deaths in Massachusetts, were, for the year ending April, 1847, one in 54, Franklin College, Indiana, a Baptist institu- Lowell then appears more healthy than the State tion, is represented in great pecuniary embar- generally. The average length of human life rassment. As the Baptists of that great State in that State has been found to be a little over widely demand an educated ministry, and as 513 years. I am imformed by a well read medthey possess their share of this world's goods, ical friend, that when there are but two pr. cent of we can hardly believe that they will let this in- deaths, a place is regarded as quite healthy. - well recommended. stitution, which has not a Baptist College within | So instead of being the "sickliest place in the

the truth of Lowell. The true interest of our own State would certainly be promoted by those advocating so profitable a pursuit as cotton manufacturing, that it is not a sickly occupation I have endeavored to show. We can make the goods cheaper than at the North, being saved the numerous expenses attending the transportation of the raw material, and we have the benefit of their experience, and of all the late improvements in machinery.

Yours truly, VERITAS.

LOUISVILLE, WINSTON Co. MISS.) August 15th, 1850.

Brother Chambliss :

I herein send you for publication in the South Western Baptist, the names of those who have contributed, through me, as Agent to the Bourd of Domestic Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention-with a request for the Tennessee Baptist to copy, as upwards of four hundred dollars have been collected from brethren of that State. And oblige yours, &c.

WILLIAM M. FARRAR, Agent.		
B. D. M. S. B.	50	
Mrs T G Blewet, \$5 00 Mrs J E Thornton.		10
Rich'd Beazley, 500 Miss N.N. Mann,	200	
Dan'l T Coleman, 5 00 Mrs Tiresa E Ivy,	10	50
Sam'l Holloway, 2 00 JA Ivy,		00
John N Mullen, 6 25 Col. at Memphis	-	00
L Keese, 11 00) church, Ala.	4	78
	20	
Mrs D G Godden, 25 00 Rev W H Head,	-	00
Rev J J S Miles, 5 00 John M Lowery,	10	
Rev J J S Miles, 5 00 John M Lowery, Rev Alanson Goss, 5 00 Reuben Hodges,		00
	20	
Wm C Ellis, 5 00 John M Morgan,		30
Rich'd Cordill, 100 00) H L Baily,		00
James Joice, 2 50 A E Harden,		50
Rev S Thigpen, 2 00 J J McPherson.		00
WH Sparke 5 00 WA Acock.		00
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Win Thomas, 5 00 W O McKinney,		25
Wm Stigler, 5 00 Peyton H White.	30	00
Mrs S II Billingley, 5 00/ James Evans,	50	00
S B Wintten, 1 00 W Hudson,		00
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Hampton Williams, 5 00 David Richardson.		
C S Atterberry, 5 00 J H Jarman,		00
James A Moore, 2 00 Wm T Dowd,		00
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N Barnett, 25 00 W H Marnar,		00
Est. M E Johnson, 20 00 Charles Byram,	1000	DO
E L Carpenter, 2 50 L N Halbert,	10	
T K Thompson, 12 50 Benj F Simms, Neely Drake, 7 65 Robert Pulliam,	5	
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J M Cunningham, 5 00, Vincent May,	10	
J A Dillard, 5 00 Robert Pulliam,		
R S Harnsberger, 13 75 Mrs S E Pulliam,	5	
R S Harnsberger, 13 75 Mrs S E Pulliam, D A Outlaw, 25 00 M T Stewart,	5	
John Magee, 10 90 C C Shannon,	25	
Joseph J Magee, 5 00; B Faulkner,		50
Thomas C Magee, 5 00 Loyd Hameock.		50
Mrs S T Spucar, 5 00 Shas H Wood,	2	
Wm M Factar, 10 00 Mrs Amy Wood,	1	
Man'h McWilliams,5 00, Moses Wood,		50
A Brother, 1 90 J.C. Allen.	2	
Wm Wiggins, 15 00 Joshua Pitts, Mrs Sarah March, 2 50 B R Webb,	1	
Mrs Sarah March, 2 50, B R Webb,	W	5
Russel Rigby, 5 00 Elliah Smyth,	- 1	
A D Knowco, De Edmond McGeher	10. 3	,
A J Acker, 50) Mrs M S Horring,	Ĵ	
Clark Carter, 30 00 Shelton White	ð	
John G West, 5 00 Joseph B Tardy.	10)
John Anderson, 1 00 J B Ayres,	1	5
John H.d., 12 504		
Collections in Tennessee.		
John Cole, 25 Wm M Herndon,		5
M. Et Thurs on Minch D. J	1	
Joseph Stokeley, 10 John L Foote,		5
Rev DA Whitlaw, 20 Rev J W Pender,		
A S Cole, 5 John B Smith,		5
Mrs M Witelaw, 20 Wen B Worrell,	7.7	5

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	S S Jones,	10		J H Burt,	25
	W P Dabney,	10	3	Mrs P Burt,	12
f	R E Doggett,	5	1	C G Butler,	12
	Wm A Boon,	15	3	Wm H Carothers,	12
	John Jones,	2	-5	E W Smith,	10
ij	Mrs N H Burns,		50	Rev James Veasey,	10
	Benj Bledsoe,	5		A H Pegues,	
	Est. Thos Crutcher,	11	55	J W Miller,	.1
	L W Wilson,	5	1	John Taylor,	9
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		10		Rev O Echels,	10
		20		EN Potts,	10
				Wm Potts,	5
		10		Tuomas Riddle,	1
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	Names omitted, T	eni	iess	e Residents:	11
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B H Grider,

Ely Rayner, 15

£1,795 58 Making a Total of

PURGATORIAL MASSES .- The Dublin Gazette informs us that Anne Bayley has bequeathed to undry Roman Catholic institutions and priests sums amounting in all to £2,775, amongst which are no less than ten sums of £20 each for ten different priests "for masses to be offered up by them respectively for the repose of the soul of said testatrix." This lady was resolved to have her £200 worth of masses said as speedily as possible, in order that she might the sooner escape the flames of purgatory. At 2s. 6d. a mass, each priest will have to offer "the body, blood, soul and divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ" 160 times, in order that the requisite number may be made up. Each priest will of course have to work three or four months, so as to deliver the good, charitable lady out of her horrible place of punishment as soon as possible; for, of course, she would not have left the money if she had any hope of getting straight into heaven. Notwithstanding all their charity and good works, the priests must still keep purgatory burning even for those devoted pious souls who can fill their pockets with their hundreds and thou-

MARRIED-On the 6th, by Rev. Joseph Mitchell, Mr. E. L. CATER to Miss FRANCES S. GREEN, all of Coneceuh county, Ala.

Teacher Wanted.

GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the usual English branches and the Languages, can hear of a good situation by applying to the undersigned Commissioners, at Forkland, Greene County. Ala. None need apply unless he can come

ROBERT FLEMING, Commissioners.
JAS. H. CALDWELL, August 25, 1850,

Mortuary.

DIED-Of congestive fever in Marion, on Friday morning the 16th inst, W. K. WHITE, in the 43 year of his age, leaving his bereaved companion and seven children to realize their unspenkable loss.

He resided in Clarendon, Sumter District, South Carolina, up to December, 1846, at which time he removed to Alabama. Brother White made a profession of his faith in the Redeemer and became a member of the Baptist church in November, 1831. About a year since he united with the church in this place. His deportment here as a citizen and professor of religions has been that of a christian gentleman, securing the warm esteem of the community at large.

He was not unprepared for this solemn change. While in perfect health he had attended to the concerns of his soul. He said he was ready when the message came, that his reliance was entirely on his Saviour, and that he was willing to depart, assured that his salvation was secure.

A few days before this attack he remarked that his health had never been better. In this sudden and solemn visitation of Providence, the living should be led to give heed to the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, "Therefore be ye also Latin and Greek; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."

DIED-At her residence in Union Parish, La., on the 24th of July, at 7 o'clock, P. M., of a chronic disease of the liver, Mrs. MARY P. EVERETT, consort of the Rev. George Everett, in her thirty-eighth year. Sister Everett was the Legal Profession, will find it to their advanborn in Bertie county, North Carolina, and was married to Mr I. S. Jordan, on the 27th of August, 1835, Her former husband, Mr. Jordan, died in Dallas county, Ala., on the 23d of April, 1844, and she again married to the Rev. George History of England; Marshall's Life of Washing-

During her short stay in North Louisiana, she formed many acquaintances, and all who knew her loved her, for her true worth; for she was all that her husband could have wished as a wife, first Monday in August, 1851. have asked as a christian and a neighbor.

She made a profession of her taith in Christ and united with the Methodist Episcopal church by immersion, in the year 1844. She died as she had lived, an unshaken believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. She has left our brother who was most devotedly attached to her to mourn his irreparable loss in this world; but he mourns not as those that have no hope, for he hears a voice from heaven saying, "Write blessed are Spirit, from henceforth, for they cease from their labors and their works do follow them." She has the best of mothers. They weep and cry Mother! O my Mother! but alas, that mother not. She is freed from all anxiety and pain. She sleeps her last sleep, she has done her last Mrs S Humphrey, 7 50 labor. She had many friends that feel her death has caused an acking void that will not soon be filled. I have no doubt, as some of the friends of brother and sister Everett read this obituary, the falling tear will tell their deep felt sympathy for brother E., and those dear orphan children.

As it is expected, by the friends of the deceased, that the writer of this notice will deliver a funeral discourse in memory of the dead, at the Spring Hill Baptist church, Louisiana, at eleven o'clock, A. M., on the fourth Sabbath in September next, Brother Everett earnestly requests that his dear brother McCraw, will de-35 liver another at the same time, in the Ockmul-00 gee Baptist church, Alabama, on the same 00 subject, from John 5th chapter and 28th and part of the 29th verses : "Marvel not at this, for the 00 hour is coming in which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice and shall come forth they on that have done good unto the resurrection of 00 life." &c.

ELIAS GEORGE. The Biblical Recorder will please copy.

Special Notices.

Anniversaries - Conventions.

The Arkansas Baptist State Convention will meet in 1850 at Mt. Bethel church, Clark county, Saturday before the 1st Sabbath in October.

The Alabama Baptist State Convention will meet in 1850, at Marion, Perry county, Saturday before the 1st Sabbath in November.

The Mississippi Baptist State Convention will meet in 1850, at Jackson, the Capitol of the State, Thursday before the 2nd Sabbath in No-

Protracted Meetings.

Protracted meetings will be held at the following places, which ministering brethren are affectionately invited to attend.

ing on Saturday before the second Lord's day in September next. At Friendship, Greene county, near Forkland, ommencing on Saturday before the second Sab-

At Liberty church, Dallas county, commenc-

bath in September. At Bethel, near Erie, commencing on Saturs

day before the fourth Sabbath in September.

At Beulah church, in Brownsville, Hinds county Miss. commencing on Friday before the fifth Sabbath in September.

At Fellowship church, Marengo county, near Demopolis, commencing Saturday before the 1st Sabbath in September.

At Concord church, Dallas county, near Athens, commencing on Saturday before the 4th Sabbath in August.

At Pilgrims Rest, Perry county, commencing Saturday before the 1st Sabbath in September. At Mount Zion church, Bibb county, commencing Saturday before the 3d Sabbath in

TURNBULL ACADEMY.

Terms---per Session of Five Months, Spelling, Reading and Writing,
Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, 12 50
All other Academical Studies, (except Latin Latin and Greek, Waz Work and Shell Work, per lesson, Music on Piano, Use of Instrument for practice,

Board, per Month, IFOrnamental Needle Work will be taught to young ladies, in the higher department without

Practical studies, as Arithmetic, Penmanship,

Surveying, Book Keeping, will receive particular Exercises is declamation by the male depart-

ment once a week, and in singing by the young Compositions-especially Letter-writing-will

be attended to by advanced scholars in both de-

The standing of each pupil in scholarship and deportment will be kept throughout the year, and sent to parents and guardians.
Text Books—Webster's Spelling Book; Oney's

Geography; Parker's Geo. Questions; Bullon's Eng. Grammar, Mrs. Lincoln's Botany; Combe Physiology; Draper's Chemistry; Draper's Natural Philosophy; Whately's or Mills, Logic; Biair's Rhetoric; Kames' Elements of Crincism; Tytler's Gen. History; Uphams' Mental Philosophy; Wayland's Moral Science; Burritt's Geog. of the Heavens; Olmsted's Astronomy; Wayland's Political Economy; Comstock's Mineralogy; Comstock's Geology; McClintock and Crooks' First Book in on's Jacob's Greek Reader; Davies' Algebra; Hack-ley's Algebra; Davies' Legendre's Geometry; Anthon's Cæsar; Anthon's Virgil; Anthon's Cicero; Anthon's Horace; Anthon's Xonophon; Anthon's Homer; Anthon's Tacitus; Eschenburgs' Manual of Classical Literature; Davies Surveying; Davies Analytical Geometry; Davies' Calculus; Davies' Descriptive Geometry; Liebeg's Agricultural Che-

Young gentlemen, who may design to engage is tage to spend a year or two at the Turnbull Academy. Text Books .- Robertson's 'Charles Fifth,' Sullivan's Lectures; Blackstone and Kent's Commentaries; Story and Rawle on the Constitution of the U. S.; Chitty's Law of Nations; Brown's Cisvil Law; The Federalist; Select portions of Hume's ton; Beck's Medical Jurisprudence; Stephen on Everett, on the 13th of February, 1849. This pleating; Phillipps on Evidence; Corayn on Continuous was a happy one, but short.

Occasional Lectures on subjects studied in the

The first session will commence on the first Monday in January-the second session on the

all that her children could have desired as a mounce to the public, that they have secured the works, 3 vols.; Edwards' (Younger) Works, 2 services of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY R. RUGELEY, who will take charge of the same on the first Monday in January, 1851. Assistant Teachers will be procured according to the wants of the School. BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Turnbull, Monroe Co. Ala. Aug. 21, 1850. IF Turnbull Academy is situated 6 miles North of the stage road from Montgomery to Stockton.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE INSTITUTE. GREENSBORA' ALA.

THE next session of this Institution will com-I mence on the First or September, 1850 .-The exercises will be from 9 to 12 M., and from 2 the dead that die in the Lord, yea saith the to 5 P. M., subject to such modifications as may be necessary for the accommodation of papils from

This School is still under the charge of Rev. C. also left many children, some of her own and some of brother Everette, all equally deprived of worth. To ad in the management of the school

the requisite Female teachers will be employed. The Trustees are determined to establish and maintain a school of high order, to which parents who but a short time since was so attentive to and guardians may safely entrust their daughters their every want, when they called, now heeds and wards. The discipline while mild, will be strict, and the utmost attention will be given to the manners of the pupils as well as to their moral and

Course of Instruction.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS-Spelling, Reading and Elements of Arithmeti FIRST CLASS-The same, with Geography and Elements of Natural Philosophy,

ADVANCED DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS--History of the U. 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, Physiology, Logic, Geometry commenced, Geology, and Mineralogy,

Serior Class—Geometry, Trigonometry, Rhetoric, Intellectual Philosophy, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, : : : : : 1 00

OF Daily exercises in Penmanship, Arithmetic Orthography, Composition and the Holy Scriptures, by all who are capable, which will be con inued through the whole course.

It is believed that the course of instruction conemplated is as thorough as that of any institution for the education of young ladies in the South --Phrough this course it is the design of the Princi oal, and his Assistants, to conduct their pupils, not in that superficial manner which often results nothing more than the cultivation of memory. It is their purpose rather, to train the higher pow ers of judgment and reasoning; and to form in their pupils the habit of connected and accurate think ing, by leading their minds to the knowledge of the principles of Science

Certificates of Scholarship will be conferred upon such young ladies as pursue the "Regular Course," though any young lady may pursue a partial course who may prefer to do so. The following are not embraced in the Regular

Course of Instruction, but can be pursued by those who desire it: Music, per Session,

French, Spanish, Italian or Latin Languages, per Session, 15 00 Drawing, Painting and Mezzotinto, per Ses. 15 00 Transferring of Prints, per Lesson Wax, Shell, and other Ornamental Work,

In addition to instruction in the department of Drawing and Painting in the ordinary mode, we have lately made arrangements for teaching, in

Embroidering,

s taught in few lessons, with such success by Mr. Honfleur.

CABINET AND LIBRARY. We are engaged in making collections for a Ca-

net in Geology and Mineralogy-to which we MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION. From an experience of twelve years in the work of instruction, the Principal feels convinced that to develope, 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 and relative duties, by instilling high moral principles, and by securing their confidence and

GASTON DRAKE, CALVIN NORRIS, WILEY J. CROOM, S. W. SHADWICK, Trustees. DANIEL EDDINS, J. M. WITHERSPOON.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

LOCATED at Independence, Washington County, in one of the most beautiful and healthy portions of Texas, will commence its Fall Session for 1850, on the 15th of July, and close it on the 13th of December following, The Spring Session for 1851, will commence on the 13 of January, and expire on the 13th of June following

following. Faculty : REV. HENRY I. GRAVES, PRESIDENT, A. M., MR, WARREN COWLES, MR. DANIEL WITT, Professors. Mr. Henry Stribeling, Tutor, Mr. Au-gustus Buttlar, Professor of French and German Lan-

guages, and Painting. Mrs. Louisa Buttlar, Teacher of Music and Embroidery. TERMS PER SESSION. Elementary English Branches, English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, Ancient Languages, Natural and Mathematical

Sciences, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. 15 00 French Lauguage, German Lauguage, Music on Piano Forte, with use of Instrument, Music on Guitar, 10 00 Embroidery,

Fee in Collegiate Department,
Boarding, including Fuel. Washing, Lights and
Lodging, per month, 7 to \$8. Tuition payable in advance. No deduction, except in cases of protracted

HOSEA GARRETT, President Board of Trustees Aug. 14, 1850.

Baptist Book Depository.

THE following Books, are constantly kept on hand at the Depository of the Southern Bapist Publication Society, Charleston, S. C. Bendict's History of the Baptists; Gammell's History of American Baptist Missions; Howell's Way of Salvation; Howell on Communion; Howell Deaconship; Baptist Manual; Carson on Baytism; Hinton's History of Baptism; Jewett on tism; Hinton's History of Baptism; Need on Baptism; Judson on Baptism; Noel on Baptism; Pengilly on Baptism, with Booth's Vindication; Fuller (Richard, D. D.) on Baptism; Baptism; in Jordan; Scripture Law of Baptism; Baptisms of the New Testament; Baptismal Questions; Bunanches yan's Works, complete in one volume; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, in close type 18mo, and in lose type 8vo.; Bunyan's Holy War, Bunyan's Grace Abounding: Booth's Pedobaptism Examined, 2 vols.; Brantly's Sermons; Baxter's call to the Unconverted; Baxter's Saint's Rest; Aids to Dition; Aids to Early Religion; Advice to a Young Christian; Arvino's Cyclopedia of Morai and Regious Anecdote; Advancement of Religion; A tolic and Primitive Church; Alleine's Alama; Al most A Christian; Active Christian; Christ our Law; Christ our Example; Christ on the Cross; Canden's Concordance; Chalmers' Select Works, 4 wols Chalmers Works in separate vols.; Church Main-ber's Guide; Church Manual; Comprehensive Commentary, 6 vols.; Christian's Daily Chaimers', Posthumous Works, 8 vols.; D'A nes Reformation; Dick's Works,3 vols.; Dod fidge's Rise and Progress; Dowling's Room a Encyclopedia Religious Knowledge; Flavel's Flam of Life; Flavel's Method of Grace; Far (Andrew) Works, 3 vols; Foster's Essays; Foster's Popular Ignorance, &c. Foster's Decision of Charles acter, &c.; Georgia Pulpit; Golden Pselm; Guide to Young Disciples; Hall's works, 4 vols.; Harris Great Teacher, Harris' Great Commission; Harris Miscellanies; Pre-Adamite Earth; Harris' Mamm Harris' Zebulon; Heaven upon Earth; Horne's Introduction, 2 vols; Hodge's Way of Life; Haif-Scriptural History; Kingdom of Christ; Kitto's E., lical Cyclopedia; Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises, 2 vols.; Josephus; Mrs. A. H. Judson's Morning; Mrs. B. B. Judson's Memoirs; Malcom's E. le Dictisuary; Missionary Enterprise; Milton. Prose Works, 2 vols.; Neander's Life of Chris Power of Illustration; Phil. Plan of Salvation; Pri deaux's Connexian, 2 vols.; Ripley's Notes on the Gospel; Ripley's Notes on Acts; Robinson's Calmet; Solitude Sweetened; Mrs. Shuck's Life; Scott's Bible; Text Pook; Taylor's (Jeremy) Sermons; Winslow on Atonement; Winslow on Declension;

Winslow on Christian Doctrine. GEORGE PARKS & CO., Agents S. B. P. S., 41 Broad St

July 31, 18 0. THOS. ANDERSON. | WM. BURKS. | GEO. P. KELLY ANDERSON, BURKS & Co. Factors and Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA. repared to grant the usual facilities to A Planters who are disposed to give us their ess, and respectfully solicit patronage. Mobile, March, 5, 18 0.

Notice.

HE subscribers having succeeded Messrs CASE & WILSON in the disposition of gen eral Merchandize, offer, upon the most liberal terms, a choice selection of

DRY GOODS, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery. Boots Shoos Saddlery and Hollow-Ware,

All of which are direct from Importing Houses and Domestic Manufactories. The public are invited o call and examine our goods and avail themelves of the benefits of our prices.

LF Particular attention given to the Cash trade.

CATLIN & BRO. Marion, May 22, 18 0.

Mantau-Making.

MRS. S.A. HUFFORD takes this method to tender her thanks to her numerous friend r their liberal patronage in times part; and agaoffer her services to a generous public in the ar MANTAU-MAKING. She has taken room at Mr. A. Berry's, where she can always be found and where she invites the ladies to call and inspec r new style of dresses. MARION, April 3, 18 0.

SOUTHERN HARMONY. UNRIVALLED SALES!

OVER 80,000 copies of the SCUTHERN HAR MONY having been sold in a few years is \$100. sufficient proof of the intrinsic value and great mente of the work; and that it only has to be examined to be pproved. These unrivalled sales has enabled the Al THOR to greatly enlarge the work by adding a great many choice Tunes, for CHURCH USE, together with

THE SOUTHERN HARMONY, New Edition contains over THREE HUNDRED PAGES of the best main a ever published for the CHURCH, and Social Sing Societies selected from the best Authors in the verial

a number of excellent new pieces of Music never sa-

Also, a great many original pieces

It is printed on excellent white paper and unusually well bound. The Author feels sure that these improvements will be duly appreciated by a generous and an lightened public. The New Edition of this strategy of the kind new section. one of the cheapest and largest of the kind new extent

IF For sale in all the large Cities in the tinher States, and Booksellers and Country Merchants or a erally throughout all of the Middle, Southern, Western

States, and by the Author and Merchan's in Spartan burg, S. C. WILLIAM WALKER, A. S. T. Spartanburg C. H.,

McRAE & COFFMAN

Commission Merchants. NEW ORLEANS

SOUTH-WESTERN BAPTIST CHRONICI."

Notice.

LL those indebted to the "South-West

23

A Baptist Chronicle" for subscription, or otherwise, up to this date, are requested to make particular to the country of the c ment to us immediately, as we are in pressioneed of finids. There are a number owing who should have pa DUNCAN, HURLBERTT, & Co.

New Orleans, May 25,

Aug. 7, 1850.

The Baby's Complaint.

Oh, mother, dear mother, no wonder I cry, More wonder by far that your baby don,t die; No matter what ails me, no matter who's here, No matter how hungry the" poor little dear!' No matter if full or all out of breath, She trots me, and trots me, and trots me, to death!

I love my dear nurse, but I dread that great knee I like all her talk, but wo unto me! She can't be contented with talking so pretty And washing, and dressing, and doing her duty; And that, very well, I can bear soap and water, But mother, she is an unmerciful trotter!

Pretty ladies, I want just to look at your faces, Fretty cap, pretty fire, let me see how it blazes; How can I, my head going bibbity hob? And she trots me the harder, the harder I sob. Oh mother, do stop her, I'm inwardly sore, I hiccup and cry, and she trots me the more And talks about "wind," when 'tis she makes me

Wish 'twould blow her away, for poor baby's sak Trank goodness, I'm still; oh, blessed be quiet! I'm glad my dear mother is willing to try it; Of foolish old customs my mother's no lover, And the wisdom of this she can never discover. Pil rest me awhile and just look about, And laugh up at Sally who peeps in and out, And pick up some notion as soon as I can. To fill my small nobdle before I'm a man.

Oh dear, is that she? is she coming so soon? She's bringing my dinner with teacup and spoon She'll hold me with one hand, in 'tother the cup, And as fast as it's down, she'll just shake it up, And thumpity thump with the greatest delight, Her heel it is going from morning till night, All over the house you may hear it, I'm sure, Trot-trotting! just think, what I'm doomed to

Miscellaneous.

An Army of Monkeys.

A NOVEL SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

"They are coming towards the the bridge, they will most likely cross by the rocks yonder,' observed Raoul. "How-swim it?" I asked. "It is

torrent there !" "Oh, no !" answered the Frenchman, water. If they cannot leap the stream

they will bridge it.' Bridge it how?"

"Stop a moment, Captain-you shall

"The half human voices now sounded nearer, and we could perceive that the take any account. By some philosophers a million to sixty thousand. The cruelty animals were approaching the spot where they were regarded as meteors kindled with which the Indians were treated, exwe lay. Presently they appeared upon the opposite bank; headed by an old soldiers. They were, as Raoul stated, of the comadreja or ringtailed tribe,

perhaps—ran out upon the projecting When, however, it was discovered that nand suffered them to be imported in rock, and after looking across the stream as if calculating the distance, scampered back and appeared to communicate with the four curves, the circle, the eclipse, pa- Indians. When Ferdinand died, Cardinal the leader. This produced a movement in the troops. Commands were issued and fatigued parties were detailed and the comets might be perfectly represent- of slaves. Charles, on his arrival in marched to the front. Meanwhile sever- ed by giving to them orbits of the paras Spain, favored the suggestion of Las al of the Comajedras—engineers no doubt | holic or hyperbolic form, the sun being lo- Casas, and granted to a Flemish favorite -ran along the bank, examing the trees on both sides the arroyo.

At length they all collected around a tall cotton wood, that grew over the narrowest of the stream, and 20 or 30 of would here blaze with uncommon spleng horrible commerce. The French sucthem scampered upits trunk. On reach. dor, and in its recess to the remote parts ceeded the Genoese, and continued in the fellow-ran out upon a limb, and taking several turns of his tail around it, slipped off and hung his head downwards. The next on the limb, also a stout one, climbed down the body of the first, and whipped his tail tightly around the neck and fore arm of the latter, dropped off in turn and hung his head down. The third repeated this manævre upon the second. and so on, until the last one upon the string rested his fore paws upon the

The living chain now commenced swinging backwards and forwards like the pendulum of a clock. The motion was slight at first, but gradually increased, the lowermost monkey seeking his hands violently on the earth as he passed the tangent of the oscillating curve.-Several others upon the limbs above aided the movement.

This continued until the monkey at the in order to save the intermediate links from the violence of a too sudden jerk!

The chain was now fast at both ends ber of four or five hundred, passed with the rapidity of thought.

It was one of the most comical sights I pression of the countenances along the living chain!

The troop was now on the other side but how were the animals forming the bridge to get themselves over? This was the question which suggested itself. Manifestly, by number one letting go his tail. But then the point d'appui on the other bank, or soused into the water.

most horrizontal.

the new formation warned the tail end cesses of productive tillage. that all was ready; and the moment the The present settlers of the State have The Adriatic between Venice and Trieste, whole chain was swung over and landed a larger infusion of the Southern element has a depth of only 100 feet. In these

Adventures in South America.

The Cometary Worlds.

in the same direction, the comets perform a dense population. their revolutions in orbits of every possis ble eccentricity, confined to no particular plane, and moving indifferently in accordance with, or opposed to, the general motion of the planets. They come up from below the plane of the ecliptic, or plunge downwards towards the sun from above; sweep swiftly round this their great centre, and with incredible velocis Martin V., with a view of conquering the falls suddenly to 3,000 feet; and at the ty wing their flight far into the fathomless regions of space, in some cases never again to reappear to human vision.

In the early ages of the world, superstition regarded the wandering fiery worlds with awe, and looked upon them as omens in modern times, no eye can look upon the fiery train spread out for millions of miles athwart the sky, and watch the eccentric motions of those anomalous objects, without a feeling of dread. The move-Mitchel.

Indian designation of one of its principal, to pass unheeded. It appears, from Edor more properly, one of its central rivers | ward's History of the West Indies, and territory of Wisconsin, from which it was land has transported from Africa, four separated by an act of Congress in the millions six hundred and sixty-nine thouyear 1838. Previously to this time no sand slaves! These slaves were designed settlements of any considerable conse- for the West Indies; North America, quence were formed in it; but they were &c., and nearly a fourth of them died subsequently increased with great rapid- before the points of destination were ity, and in 1846 it was admitted as one reached. In the latter prat of the eighof the United States. Though its popus teenth century, efforts were made in the lation since that period has not augmen- British Parliments, by Wilberforce and ted in a ratio like that of her neighbor, others, to suppress the slave-trade. It was Wisconsin, still there has been a steady, 1806, however, before they succeeded in end of the chain was thrown among the healthful growth, which promises an ul- getting ar Act passed, by which, from branches of a tree upon the opposite bank. timate success. Look for a moment at 1808, the slave trade was to be prohibited Here, after two or three vibrations, he the geographical position and relations to the West India Colonies. In 1824, Wilclutched a limb, and held fast. This of this young sister. You see her shores beforce accomplished the object so dear movement was executed adroitly, just at laved for hundreds of miles, both on the to his heart-An Act was passed by Parthe culminating point of the oscillation, cast and west sides, by those noblest of liment declaring the slave trade piracy. American rivers, the Mississippi and the Some of the Colonies of this country Missouri. All the immense advantages | became involved in the traffic in slaves, which such facilities of access to the and on the account, no doubt, the Federal forming a complete suspension bridge markets of the world can afford, are still Constitution fixed on 1808 as the period over which the whole troop, to the num- further increased by the long reach of at which the importion of slaves into the such rivers as the Des Moines, the Cedar, United States should cease, paying, many the lowa, and some smaller but navigable | think, too much regard to the pecuniary streams, bisecting the State at conveni- interests of those engaged in the nefariever beheld, to witness the quizzical ex- ent distances between the two great eas- ous business. In 1819, Congress passed tern and western boundaries above men- an Act declaring that and one importing tioned. The climate, too, is the most ges a slave, or purchasing one so imported, nial that can be conceived. Lying be- should be punished with death, and in tween the same parallels of lattitude with 1820, declared the slave trade piracy. central and northern Pennsylvania and Congress, in designating the traffic piracy, southern New York, it is decidedly mild- was four years in advance of the British er than the eastern or Atlantic slope .- Parliament. England, France and the The winter is but a pleasant and short United States have conjointly adopted side was much lower down, and number interruption of the progress of vegetation, measures to prevent any more of Africa's one with half-a-dozen of his neighbors, without those stern and repulsive features sons and daughters from being torn from would be dashed against the opposite which mark it in the Eastern States .- her embrace. Heaven smile on their ef-Nothing can be finer and more inviting forts .- Western Baptist Review. Here, then was a problem, and we than the soil for the purposes of agriculwaited with some curiosity for its solu- tural improvement. Small, rolling praition. It was soon solved. A monkey ries, interspersed as in Wisconsin with was now seen attaching his tail to the oak openings and well timbered lands, lowest on the bridge another girded him abound everywhere. With no swamps, the seas are often shallow, and their botin a similar manner; and another and or rough, steep declivities, to set at defi- tom seems to be only the continuation, by so on until a dozen more were added to ance the cultivator's enterprise, it may gentle sloopes, of the relief of the contithe string. These last were all powerful be afirmed without exception that there nents which border them. Thus the Balfellows; and running up to a high limb, is less waste land in this State than in tic Sea has a depth of only 120 feet bethey lifted the bridge into a position al- any other of the Union. Nealy every as tween the coasts of Germany and those cre is arable, fertile, and with trifling of Sweden-scarcely a twentieth part of

safely on the opposite bank. The lowers and less preponderance of New York two cases we see that the bed is only the buckle's for a few months, and is prepared to most links now dropped off like a melting and New England character, than those continuation of the gentle inclination of make Ladies Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, Capes, Fancandle, while the higher ones leaped to of Wisconsin. This has very naturally the plains of Northern Germany and of their drawer made to fit them by conding on the

chapparel and disappeared.—Capt. Ried's of foreigners have hitherto entered this tish Islands. Here is found a submarine | Fine Cloths and Clothing!! State than have gone into its Eastern plateau, which serves as a common basis The wonderful characteristics which more northern portions of Europe. The higher. Between France and England mark the flight of comets through space; exiled Hungarians have located here; and the greatest depth does not exceed 300 in part of the following articles; the suddenness with which they blaze via New Orleans great numbers of for- feet; but at the edge of the plateau Black French, German and American Cleths, forth; their exceeding velocity, and their eign immigrants, who find opportunities (south-west of Ireland, for example, the Olive, Green, Citron, Blue and Flumb colored Do. terrific appearance; their eccentric mos for cheap passages in the return ships depth suddenly sinks to more than 2,000 Black and Colored Doe-skin Cassingeres, tions, sweeping towards the sun from all which have carried our cotton to the Old feet; we may say that here the basin of regions and in all directions, have rendered the bodies objects of terror and dread future years. Whatever healthfulness, the south of Europe are distinguished Black Satin and Gold and Silver Timsel Do. in all ages of the world. While the plan- fertility, and facilities for an early and a- from the preceding by their much greater Plain and Figured White Satin Do. ets pursue an undeviating course round bundant remuneration for the toil and en- depths. The basin of the Mediterranean Fancy Silk, Satin and Batiste Do. the sun, in orbits nearly circular, and al- terprise invested can do, will all combine may be called a basin broken through most coincident with the plane of the carry in a surpassing degree to fill up the fair and and fallen in, resembling on a small scale lack and Colored Silk Warp Cashmaritt, earth's orbit, all revolving harmoniously wise sections of this inviting State with what the Pacific Ocean is on a large one.

African Slave Trade.

Historical facts justify the conclusion, that the African slave trade originated with the Portuguese in the fifteenth century. It seems that an exploring expedica about the year 1831. The Pope grantterritories that might be discovered, &c. ments of the planets inspire confidence. years thirty ships were engaged in the nearly 5,000 feet. They are ever visible, and true to their slave trade. The traffic was continued appointed times; while the comet, errat- by private individuals till 1481. The ic in its course, bursts suddenly and un- King of Portugal then assumed the title announced upon the sight, and no science of Lord of Guinea, and erected forts on can predict in the outset its uncertain the African coast to protect him in his intrack-whether it may plunge into the iquitous operations. The trade was carsun, or dash against one of the planetary | ried on by royal agency, and with royal systems, or even come into collision with approbation. The first Colony of Spanour own earth, is equally uncertain; until | iards settled in St. Domingo in 1493. A monkeys would rather go into fire than after a sufficient number of observations war soon occurred between them and the shall have been made to render the com- native Indians. The Spaniards were vicputation of the elements of its orbit poss torious. The Indians were reduced to a sible. Previous to the discovery of the state of degrading servitude. They were law of universal gravitation, comets were required to work laboriously in the mines, looked upon as anomalous bodies, of and in fifteen years from the settlement of whose motions it was quite impossible to the colony their number was reduced from into a blaze in the earth's atmosphere, cited the sympathies of Las Casas, and and when once extinguished they were he suggested the propriety of buying negrey chieftain and officered like so many lost forever. Others looked upon them groes from the Portuguese settlements as permanent bodies, revolving in orbits and putting them in the place of the Infar above the moon, and reappearing at dians. In 1503, a few negroes had been One—an aid-de-camp, or chief pioneer, the end of long but certain intervals,— sent to St. Domingo, and in 1511 Ferdiunder the influence of gravitation, any great numbers. The labor of one Afrirevolving world might describe either of can was found to be equal to that of four rabola or hyperbola, it at once became Ximines acted as Regent till the accession manifest that the eccentric movements of of Charles, and forbade the introduction cated in the focus of the curve. Accord- the monopoly of supplying the colonies ing to this theory, the comet would be- with negroes. This favorite sold his come visible in its approach to its perhe- right to some Genoese merchants in 1518, ing a high point the foremost—a strong of its orbit, would gradually fade from the trade till it yielded them \$204,000,000. sight, relaxing its speed, and performing The English, Spanish and Dutch, likea large proportion of its vast curve far be- wise, participated in it. A Dutch vessel yond the reach of human vision .- Prof. brought the first slaves to North America, but England soon engaged with zeal and energy in the work of importation. Our colonial ancestors protested against the policy of the mother country, but lucra-The State of Iowa-so named from the tive considerations caused their protests -was originally a part of the common from parliamentary documents, that Eng-

Depths of the European Seas.

In the neighborhood of the continent Then a scream from the last monkey of expense brought under the various pro- that of Lago Maggiore near the Italian Alps; farther north it becomes deeper.

neighbor. More of this latter class are for the coasts of France and the British latterly finding their way hither, particu- Islands; nowhere does it sink lower than larly the Germans and others from the 600 feet, and frequently it rises much All the short and abrupt slopes of the Kassuth Mixture, plain and checked Linen Coating land surrounding it fall rapidly towards Summer Cloths of every style and color, the interior. The western basin, in particular, seems to be very deep; it is iso-lated from the Atlantic by a submarine 20 doz. Kid, Silk Lyell and Thread Gloves, ridge or neck, which, in the narrowest | Shirts, Pocket Hdkfs, Bleached and Brown Cotton part of the Strait of Gibralter, is not more than 1,000 feet below the surface. But a tion, fitted out under the auspices of Pope little farther towards the east the depth Infidels and finding a passage by sea to South of the coast of Spain and of the India, reached the Western coast of Afri- Sierra Nevada, a depth of 6,000 has been ascertained by Captain Smith. Captain All of our Goods have been selected with great Berare indicates still greater depths on pains and trouble by Mr. Parish, who has endeavered by the street of the ed to the expedition the right to all the Berare indicates still greater depths on the coast of Algeria. If we may believe One of the officers of the expedition re- Marsigli, and if he has not made some captives, held by him in custody. He re- the enormous depth of 9,000 feet. Not turned to Lisbon, and the success that had far from Cape Asinara, on the northwest attended him so wonderfully excited the of Sardinia, the plummet has been sunk, cupidity of his countrymen, that in a few without touching bottom, to a depth of

My Little Brother in China.

I ask the little boys and girls who read the Commission, how would you feel, and what would you do, if you had a little brother or sister in China? That is, suppose your little brother or sister was away in the middle of China among those people who are so very ignorant and wicked, and who worship dumb idols instead of the living God. You could not have your little brother brought away, and there was no one there to tell him about Jesus. You could see no other chance but for him to grow up in ignorance and wickedness, and at last die and be forever lost! But suppose your good minister becomes so much distressed about your little brother and all the poor wicked heathen around him, that he concludes to go to that country and preach to them. Suppose he is going into the very city that your little brother lives in, and is going to educate him and tell him about the Saviour. Suppose, then, that a great many people were throwing in money to support that preacher, would any one have to beg you to throw in a dime or two? No! you would throw in all the dimes you had, and all the dollars, too. O how many tears would you shed for that poor little brother; and how often would you be upon your knees begging God to have mercy on his little soul, pardon his sins, and save him together with you in heaven at last.

China? God says all the human family are our brethren. O think how many brothers and sisters you have in China! They will be lost without the gospel. But if they hear the gospel, many of them will believe and be saved. Will we not love them as well in heaven as we will love any one else? They will be just we will love them. I believe I never have been so happy but once in my life that I could not sit up, and that was oc- end of the term,

Tuition must be paid from the time of entrance to the

heathen in heaven. No doubt many children, as well as older persons, are wishing to know how feather beds are required, they will be supplied at a much they ought to give. I will give you a good rule: Do as you would be done by. Do as you would if your own brothwas in China. Thus Jusus acted. Thus the apostles acted. Thus every pious missionary acts. And thus will we act, when we feel for souls as we ought to feel. Always recollect when you go to pray that you have a brother in China, and pray for him. Pray earnestly and give liberally, and God will bless you and the heathen, too. - Commission.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!! C. M. HIGH,

DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS MERY, AND FINE SOAP, STEEL PENS, SUPERIOR WRITING INK, PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds, and WINES FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully put up. TPhysicians and Planters will always find at is Establishment, FRESH AND UNADULTE-RATED MEDICINES-which have been selected with great care for this Market. All purchasers are invited to examine my Stock, which is being constantly re-supplied. Marion, April 30, 1850.

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

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

To Country Merchants.

DAVID TAYLOR & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO TAYLOR & RAYNE,)

AVE on hand a very large and superior stock

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, which they will sell at unprecedented low prices for cash or approved paper.

TPurchasers will please call at the old stand, ign of the Mammoth Red Boot, 25, Custom House Street, New Orleans.

Millenerry and Mantua Making.

buckle's for a few months, and is prepared to the branches and came down by the trunk.

The whole troop scampered off into the For a similar reason, a smaller proportion Sea, and with those which wash the Britheir dresses made to fit them by sending one that

BYRNE & PARISH.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the pub-lic generally, that they have just received the largest and most beautiful assortment of GOODS for men's wear, ever offered in Marion, consisting

London, Bonjean and French Do. Grenadine, Damask and Embroirded Do.

" and Bro. Drap D.Ete, Plain, White and Fancy Linen Drill, Irish Linen, Bleached and Brown Shirting,

half Hose, Draws, Silk and Cotton under-Shirts. Cravats from 25 cents to \$5. Umbrellas, Suspe ders, and a great variety of FANCY GOODS, which would occupy a whole newspaper to enumerate,

In addition to the above, we have a large stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

ored to combine economy of prices, excellence of material and elegance of style, for the advantage of our customers. We have some 5 or 6 of the best of pestilence and war: and indeed, even ceived, in 1442, ten negroes and some mistake in the statement, there has been Tailors in the Southern country employed, and gold dust in exchange for some Moorish found in the prolongation of the Pyrenees Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. will be made to measure, for boys or men, with the taste, precision and fit, which has ever characterized our estab-

Marion, April 30, 1850.

JUDSON Female Institute, MARION, Ala,

[Number of Pupils the last Session, 145.]

The Faculty of Instruction and Government r the next Session, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the THIRD day of OCTOBER, will be constituted as

PROFESSOR M. P. JEWETT, PROFESSOR E. GREENE, MISS MARIA A. POLLOCK MISS JANE CUMMING, MISS LUCY E. SMITH. MISS —— SALISBURY, MISS —— ORMSBY.

MRS. JULIA A, ORMSBY, STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT. MR. and MRS. W. K. WHITE. MATRON AND NURSE

The Eleventh Annual Examination of the Judn, has just closed a year of great prosperity to the Institution. Though we have reluctantly parted with several Teachers engaged in the Institute with high reputation, for years past, yet we are able to announce their successors, who will enter on their duties, some of them with greater experience, and perhaps with superior ability in 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 comelled by the protracted ill health of Mrs H., to ign the office of Steward, it is a cause for congratulation, that the Trustees have been able to secure the services of W. K. WHITE and LADY in this Department Mr. and Mrs. W. formerly resided in Sumter District, South Carolina, an Now, my dear children, do you know have been in Alabama about three years. From a that you have brothers and sisters in personal acquaintance, as well as from the testi-Trustees feel prepared to assure Parents and Guardians, that in the family of Mr. and Mrs. White, the young ladies will receive all the attention and dness, will enjoy all the conveniences and comforts which are necessary to secure to them a plentiful, peaceful and pleasant Home.

BOARD, per month, including fuel, lights, washing, bed, bedding, &c- - 11 50, Incidentals, (fuel and servant for school room. &c.,) like the Saviour; and if we love Him, per term of five months, - - 100 use of Library, per term of five months, - - 50 Board and Tuition will be payable, one-half in ad-

vance, for each term of five months; the balance at the close of the term-no deduction, except at the discre-

tion of the Principal. Each young Lady must furnish her own towels. If

small charge. 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, (Lastrumental 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.

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.

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

Cataloguesan be had of the Principal, con-PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS AND GLASS WARE, PER- taining Course o Study, items of Tuition, Text Books, &c.

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

Aug. 7, 1849. THOS. P. MILLER & Co.

Nos. 8 & 10 COMMERCE STREET

MOBILE, ALA., CONTINUE the GROCERY BUSINESS, and solicit a share of their friends patronage. Mobile, Nov. 27, 849.

Medical Notice.

DRS. BILLINGSLEA & JOHN, have as sociated in the practice of Medicine and offer their services to the citizens of Marion and Vicinity. Applicatious during the day may be made at their office in the 2nd story of the building south of Langdon's Brick Store or at the drug store of H. F. Godden, and at night at the residence of Dr. Marion, Feb. 20th 850.

DENTISTRY.

DR. KING PARKER would again respectfully call the attention of the public to the importance of preserving their teeth, and the early care of the teeth of their children-"A pound of preventive is better than an ounce of cure."-Teeth that have ached can be plugged and preserved for life-too many teeth are sacificed that could be saved! He refers to those for whom he has operated years

WM. HORNBUCKLE Esq. HON. L. W. GARROTT. PROF. S. S. SHERMAN. ALEXANDER GRAHAM ESQ. " M. P. JEWETT GEN. E. D. KING.

J. A. WEMYSS. COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 11, Commerce Street, MOBILE, ALA July 25, 1849.

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

Will punctually attend to all business conf. de to his care in the Courts of this and the adjoining counties, the U. S. Court at Tuscaloosa and the Su preme Court. Marion, May , 849.

J. L. BLISS. J. M. TAYLOR. G. H. FRY. W. G. STEWART

FRY, BLISS & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 12 and 14 Commerce-street, Mobile, OFFER to their friend's and customers of Perre

county, a large supply of carefully selected Choice Family Groceries.

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

JOHN MORRISSETT.—This new steamer will leave this city for Mont-gomery, Ala., the 5th of December, and will run as a regular packet throughout the soason summer and fall. The John Morrissett is entirely new, was built by an experienced boatbuilder for the Alabama River, and Lake trade, will carry 1200 bales of cotton safely across the Lake, up the canal without lighting or detention, and has fine accommodations for migrants. After her first trip due notice will be given of her regular days of departure from this city, Montagomery, and all the landings on the Alabama River.

JOHN T. DONALD & CO., 99 Camp at

New Orleans Pecember 10, 1849.

J. A. L'HOMMEDIEU. (LATE L'HOMMEDIEU, BROTHERS,) No. 24 DAUPHIN STREET,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and former customers that he has just returned from the North, and is now opening a large and general assortment of Goods in the Watch and Jewelry line of busines

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July 31, 1850.