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A. W. CHAMBLISS.

TERMS.

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Original.

For the South Western Baptist.

The Baptist Denomination in Cities.

THE REMEDY.

2. An efficient deaconship.—It is a cardinal doctrine of every Baptist church, that the office of deacons is essential to the complete organization of a church of Christ. The importance and indispensableness of this order of church officers is recognized among churches of all denominations; although a variety of opinions prevail as to their legitimate and Scriptural duties. This is not the place to enter into an elaborate discussion of these points of difference, nor would such an investigation be of any material use to the purpose before us. I think the whole duty of the deacon's office may be thus summarily stated—the primary duty of the pastor is to preach the gospel; anything connected with the public affairs of the church which he cannot attend to, without serious hindrance to the performance of his first duty, should be done by the deacons. This is unquestionably the spirit of their calling. Immediately after the ascension of Christ, when the number of disciples was small, the apostles performed all the duties associated with the public interests of the church. They were the general overseers of the church and the ministers of the poor. Among the converts to the Christian faith there was a community of property; for all that believed were together and had all things common. The money paid into the common treasury, was at the disposal and under the management of the apostles who paid it out to every one as he needed it. As religion spread and the number of disciples multiplied, this part of the apostolic duties became exceedingly oppressive, and could not be performed without essentially detracting from their efficiency as public teachers of the gospel. They had not the time nor the strength to superintend all the affairs of the church, and the emergency of the office of deacons was established. Now the spirit of this institution may be determined from the design for which it was appointed. The one purpose for which this order of men was set apart, was that the apostles might give themselves wholly to prayer, and the ministry of the word. They conceived that the paramount duty of their calling was to preach the gospel; and whatever duty conflicted with this, as associated with the public interests of the church, should be attended to by others. This, then, is the plain state of the case—that deacons are called to preach and should not be expected to do anything which might prevent the full performance of their duty.

There is now so much community of interests as existed in primitive churches—Christians, as in apostolical times, make a surrender of their property to a common fund immediately on their connection with a church, and, therefore, the duty arising from this custom has not now to be performed. Of course, that which constituted the chief employment of deacons in the first age of the church has been dispensed with. How are we to determine the legitimate duties of their office now? By adhering rigidly to the spirit of the institution—to take that from the minister which he cannot easily perform in addition to his direct duty of preaching the gospel. The position I think, cannot be successfully evaded. What, then, are the duties which the deacon might and would take from the hands of the minister? He so will be essentially shorn of the peculiar circumstances in which he operated. In the city the most oppressive duty, and that which takes a great amount of time from the private study of the minister, and very often lessens his power in the pulpit, is a prominent visiting among the members of the church. In the city, every well-regulated city church, this duty is the only duty to be performed outside the pulpit. Our finances are usually raised by a canvass of the Jews, and these are collected by some one paid for the purpose—employed in the hands of the treasurer, who meets the expenses of the church. In many a church the deacons have nothing to do with the salary of the pastor or the expenses of the congregation. Then, they have nothing to do with the temporal affairs of the church; their office is an absolute superfluity. And in many places it is a superfluity. How, then, can work be found for men whose qualifications are to be the same, as those of the minister, with the exception of an "aptness to teach"? There would be no difficulty in perceiving their province, if they would recur to their principles, and seeing the design of the institution, learn what the prosperity of the church requires, that the minister cannot perform without taking time from his more direct duty of preaching the gospel. The qualifications demanded of a man before his ordination as a deaconship eminently fit him for visiting the members, and urging them to greater faithfulness, and zeal in the cause of Christ. They are to be men "men full of the Holy Ghost"—"of good reputation"—"discreet"—"benevolent"—"who are better prepared than such men for visiting the less pious, and devoted, and by their exhortations and counsels stimulate them to more efficiency in the church. It must have appeared to every one who has thought much of this matter, that in almost every congregation, and, especially in cities, that it is impossible for a minister to perform one fourth the visiting expected,

and, at the same time, sustain himself in the pulpit. An attempt at this has produced the early death of many a useful minister, or caused him to relinquish his field of labor. By whom, then, should a portion of this burden be sustained? I answer, unhesitatingly, by the deacons. Let these "men full of the Holy Ghost of good reputation, of sound judgment, and kind heart" go forth on their mission of love and assist the pastor in this department of effort so that "he may give himself wholly to prayer, and the ministry of the word." But these brethren tell us "they have not the time—they dare not say they have not the qualifications, for that would be an acknowledgment of their total unfitness for their office—but, they have not the time." Let us look into this—"have not the time"—engaged all day in business and cannot command an hour out of the twenty-four to devote to the duties of their calling. It is this, really so, they are disqualified for the office.—No man should consent to do that which he has not time to perform. Suppose a minister should plead a want of time for not preaching sabbath sermons—would such an apology be received as reasonable? Suppose the congregation should decline under his ministry and he should often fail to be in his pulpit, would the plea of want of time be considered valid? No. Why, if a minister from extreme delicacy of health appear to neglect his pulpit ministrations, he is censured and steps are taken to secure his removal. I confess I cannot see why this rule is not equally applicable to the deacons. If they have not the time, let them resign their office and let others be appointed who have the time. But is this really the case? Have not the busiest of our deacons ordinarily as much time to devote to visiting as the pastor? I put the question to every one who knows anything of intellectual labor, if it does not take as much time to prepare three sermons a week, as is usually given to the ordinary business of life? And is this not a greater wear and tear of physical and intellectual strength, in the efforts made, to properly prepare for the duties of the pulpit? It is to be feared that in the great majority of instances it is not a want of time but of disposition, which prevents our deacons from performing this kind of service. And, yet these very men are the first to complain and that too, most bitterly of the pastor for inefficiency in this department of effort. It comes, however, with a shamefully ill grace from men whose clear duty it is to do that very kind of service, for the neglect of which they find so much fault in the minister. What, then, this very thing has hastened the death of our most valuable ministers? What, but this cut off our beloved Hinton, while laboring so earnestly and ind-fatigably in the City of New Orleans? Had he been associated with an efficient and devoted deaconship, who might have relieved him of much of the labor of pastoral visiting—who can tell but that to this hour he might have continued the same laborious and successful representative of our cause in that great city! This subject applies with peculiar force to our denomination in cities. Frequently, in a city, we have but one minister, while there are several of each of the other denominations, who greatly assist each other in the duties of the pulpit. And then in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches which, in cities are usually the largest, there is a class of men appointed to assist the pastor in the spiritual affairs of the church. In many of the Presbyterian churches the elders do nearly all the visiting; and in the Methodist church the members are arranged in classes who are counselled by men set apart for this service.

The prosperity of a church, is almost as intimately associated with the deacons as with the pastor. It were as impossible for a general to achieve a victory, with an unofficerd army; as for a church to flourish without properly qualified and efficient deacons. As well might you look for the prosperity of our national Union, without an efficient Cabinet, as a vigorous church without duly qualified officers. When will the duties of deacons be considered as something beyond the mere distribution of bread and wine on occasions of communion? When will they learn the lesson—a lesson inseparably connected with the dignity, usefulness, and glory of the church—that they are pre-eminently co-laborers with the pastor and to share with him the labors which hinder him from the full performance of his duties in the pulpit! Did you ever know a church to languish with efficient and laborious deacons? Did you ever know a church permanently to prosper with incompetent and unfaithful deacons whatever may have been the qualifications of the pastor?

KAPPA.

RICHES OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.—There is scarcely a surer evidence of low attainments in religion, than undervaluing the Old Testament. The mature Christian finds it rich in the same gospel as the New, and the New is the key to the Old. "If the Psalmist," says Irving, in his brilliant introduction to Horne, "contains not the argument of the simple doctrines, and the detail of the issues of the gospel, to reveal which the Word of God became flesh and dwelt among us, yet now that the key is given, and the door of spiritual life is opened, where do we find such spiritual treasures as in the book of Psalms, wherein are revealed the depths of the soul's sinfulness, the stoutness of her rebellion against God, the horrors of spiritual desertion, the agonies of contrition, the blessedness of pardon, the joys of restoration, the constancy of faith, and every other variety of Christian experience? And if they contain not the narrative of Messiah's birth, and life, and death; or the nature of apostolic servants, and the strugglings of his infant church, as these are written in the books of the New Testament, where, in the whole Scriptures, can we find such declarations of the work of Christ, in its humiliation and its glory, the spiritual agonies of his death and glorious issues of his resurrection, the wrestling of his kingdom with the powers of darkness, its triumph over the heathen, and the overthrow of all its enemies."—*American Messenger.*

BIBLES IN ENGLAND.—Returns laid before the House of Commons, show that during three years, ending Dec. 31, 1850, the Queen's printer printed 1,157,500 Bibles and 750,000 Testaments. At the Cambridge press, 135,500 Bibles and 304,000 Testaments.

For the South Western Baptist.

Soul Prosperity.

NUMBER XXVII.—PART III.

Means for the promotion of Soul Prosperity.

1. The Importance of Soul Prosperity must be well considered.

We are men and not brutes; thinking beings, and not senseless stones. We must therefore think; and we must therefore consider. How important are right thoughts with reference to the interests of our souls. God summons us up to careful thought, to deep and solemn consideration; inconsideration calls forth his sharpest rebukes. "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider." Isa. 1: 3. Shall I struggle diligently and steadily for the attainment of a worthy end which I have not well considered? Shall I grapple myself manfully for a noble enterprise, the importance of which is not clearly and forcibly presented to my mental vision? Our efforts may lag behind our estimates, but we don't expect that they will go beyond. The patriot's sacrifices will not be likely to transcend the value which he sets upon his country's good; to stimulate him to noble efforts, you must augment to his mind, and to his affections the interests to which you would rally his lagging energies. Things regarded as trifles will command but trifling endeavors; things seen and felt as vastly momentous will move to thorough and mighty enterprises. Even the merest battles, when magnified by diseased minds and corrupted affections, will goad on mortals to surprising deeds: see how the miser will sweat, and toil, and sell his soul, for a few glittering dimes. And then again, things of everlasting moment fail to excite to corresponding endeavors, because they are not seen and felt in their just greatness and proportions: see how little the dead sinner is moved by the solemn calls of Jehovah, and the realities of a hastening judgment; see how dully and haltingly the half-illuminated christian moves on in the duties and struggles of his heavenly calling.

It would be idle to suppose, my brother, that you will redouble your efforts for the attainment of high degrees in Soul Prosperity, unless your convictions are deepened as to the vast importance of the subject. You must weigh it, you must measure it, you must labor diligently to bring your soul under the pressure of clear, steady, and massive conceptions. A light and shallow stream will not effectively propel the machinery that is to elevate your gang pines, or mould your ponderous iron; so the force of feeble and shallow conceptions will not impart the needed momentum to your spiritual machinery to cleave off your massive and inveterate corruptions, and mould into becoming vastness and glory the holy virtues of the soul. Past labor, agonize for solid and enduring views, anxiously and solemnly mindful to call in the aid of the Holy Spirit, that he may purge away your dimness, open up to you the sacred scriptures, and help you to bear along in every step of your labor just weights, just balances, just measures. Think not to overestimate the theme. You may easily overestimate the gold that perishes, but not the immortal gold of grace. Your failure will ever lie on the other side. Your highest estimate will be but an imperfect one; the main weight and glory, and burden of the subject will be far beyond your sublimest calculations. Yet may we accomplish something in this matter, much by the grace of God. Here, brother, take my hand, and let us go back and re-survey the ground over which we have passed, and see if we cannot rouse up our hearts to the great importance of Soul Prosperity. We dwell somewhat on that spiritual perception of divine things, that vigorous faith, that glowing joy, that blessed hope, that burning love, which constitute a part of the golden furniture of the prosperous soul. Can we gaze at this unspeakable wealth without feeling a ravishing desire to possess it? We spoke of the meek and gentle and lowly graces, so highly extolled in the oracles of God, so wonderfully conspicuous in the character of the Son of God. What desires, what heart wrestlings, what deep and thorough discipline of the soul should we not be willing to put forth, that we might be eminent in these graces so dear to heaven. We saw that a steady, substantial advancement in piety is one of the precious characteristics of every genuine saint; can any computation of finite minds fully set forth the worth of a steadily progressive conformity to the purity, the love, the glory of the ever blessed God? We have seen that Soul Prosperity tames the unmanageable tongue, powerfully subordinates the relations of life to their most exalted ends, guides into the sweet and profound investigation of truth, guards us in our worldly successes, consoles us in our sorrows, shields against worldly conformity, stimulates to deeds of noble charity, infuses vitality and strength into our obedience, richly prepares us for the dying hour, and gloriously exalts the recompense of heaven. And who shall compute the glory of all this? Who scale the heights, fathom the depths, compass the outstretched breadths of all this blessedness? Jesus cannot thus unfold to us something of the exceeding weight of glory that hangs upon the theme! "Go with me" (the Savior seems to answer) "go with me to Gethsemane and survey my agonies; go with me to Calvary and behold me drinking to the last dry drop the cup of vengeance; all this did the hopes, the joys, the sanctification of my people cost—all this was the Soul Prosperity of my people worth."

O the sweetness, the beauty, the ravishing delights, the amazing energies of lively, progressive, ripening business! He that might daily roll together mountains of sapphire and fine gold for his earthly enriching would be driving a contemptible business in comparison with the saint however poor, however hidden from human observation, who is moving on steadily in Soul Prosperity. Every victory brings to him more than the glory of a kingdom. Over every foot of his spiritual progression there hangs a blessing that is worth more than the temporal glory of every star in the firmament. Every advance secured in his spiritual transformation is so much added to the strength of Zion, so much added to his moral sway over the destinies of sinners, so much more accomplished in hastening on the millennial glory so much substantial progress made towards the full and final consummation of Jehovah's purposes of grace concerning his elect.

millions, so much so d stock laid up to augment the dividends of heavenly bliss, so much added to the incorruptible, undelivered, and unending wealth of the universe. Are these things so, and shall we not profoundly know them, and knowing them aright, and feeling them aright, shall we not be wonderfully aided in our endeavors after holiness?

Renew your calculations; bring your souls to the work. Let it not be a casual struggle, but a steady and uniform discipline. Be careful that the burden of the theme does not glide away from your bosom. When worldly cares and a forgetful heart would cut the cords that bind it upon your soul, take an instant alarm, and by prayer, and intense meditation bind on new cords, and bring it down with augmented pressure. That the ungodly, whose foolish hearts are darkened, whose supreme love is preoccupied with earthly vanities, should report a wretched estimate of these things, is a matter to be expected. They have not in their bosoms the ready and well-digested elements for a sound calculation. Not so with you my christian brother. You have precious spiritual data in your hearts to stimulate and guide your investigations. You have been taught of God. You have tasted of the sweets of piety. With joy you have drawn from out of the wells of salvation. Some glimmerings of the Savior's glory have pierced the dim recesses of your souls. You know where to turn your eyes for the illuminations of heavenly wisdom. You know something of the reasonableness and force of God's commands, which urge you on to high attainments, and have considered somewhat how precious those holy attainments must be, which cost the heart's blood of the Son of God and the putting forth of the almighty energies of the Holy Spirit, and which constitute a part of the very heart's blood of the world's best safety; and of Zion's highest good. These, and such like elements are at your disposal, and by the diligent use of them you can move on in your calculations to an aggregate, which will prepare your souls for an abundant blessing. The mathematician, by the application of a few radical principles, can measure the breadth of rivers, the height of mountains, and the circuit of the spheres; so you have learned the principles, which, rightly applied, will help you to amazing discoveries in the heights, depths and circuits of Soul Prosperity. True, you cannot calculate all, nor the half of its glory; but you can make a healthful and steady approximation. You have seen a few small segments of the immense circumference; and from these you can think on, pray on, measure on along the glorious road, and as you thus pray and measure and calculate, there will be stirred up within you unutterable desires that your whole soul, by solid and steady marches, may be carried forward in its heavenly attainments. But you must use your data. The mathematician will not measure the mountain's height by slumbering at its base, nor take the sweep of Saturn whilst sporting with an insect; neither will you take the heights of this glory of which we speak, by a careless use of your acquired elements, claimed, darkened, choked by the carnal vanities of time. Pausing in knowledge, in your deep searching thoughts, you will pause in your holy and precious endeavors, and feel perhaps that it is quite enough to live at a poor dying rate.

Am I speaking to dead ears, or to those who are listening for their spiritual good? why is my soul stirred up to this opportunity, if my Savior has not given me a commission to speak these things? And if I have a commission to these, my christian brother, is it meet that thou shouldst think lightly of the message which I am now pressing on thy bosom. Alas! alas! these newspaper appeals, how soon they die upon the ear! It may probably not be very long, before the printed columns, which convey to thee these christian admonitions, will be pasted to the kite which thy little soul lifts to the rising breeze, or to kindle thy fire on the next cold rainy morning, or wrapped around a morsel for the next traveller that leaves thy door. Well, be it so; it may be that as the fluttering kite leaps upon the breeze, or the paper fragment blazes upon thy hearth, or the traveler under some cool shade unbinds his morsel, these words, WEIGH WELL THE IMPORTANCE OF SOUL PROSPERITY, may catch the eye of some child of God, and be made, by the Almighty Spirit, the channel of some quickening influence to his waiting bosom.

REFLECTIONS.—I. It is a certain mark of Phariseism that one regards himself with self complacency, and his neighbors with contempt. 2. Pharisees always compare themselves not with God's law but with other men. 3. Pharisees never look to the state of the heart, but only to their outward performances. It is not humility, or faith, or purity of heart which this man boasts, (things of which men are not apt to be proud,) but of fasting and almsdeeds—outward works which the most wicked of men can perform. 4. Pharisees are quite willing to thank God for their superior goodness, provided only that it be acknowledged without contradiction. But if you attempt to show them that they are not so righteous as they supposed themselves to be, then they are offended. 5. A prayer without either confession of sin or petition for mercy is very suspicious. 6. The Pharisees will always meet with an awful repulse at the throne of grace. This man, who "trusted in himself that he was righteous, and despised others," was rejected, while the publican was graciously accepted.—*Luth. Obs.*

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—F. P. Kendrick, D. D., a Roman Catholic archbishop, of Baltimore, has recently put forth a new version of the English New Testament, in which he retains the word baptize; but, appends this marginal note, to Matt. 3: 6, "Immersed." This is the obvious force of the text, and Rom. 6: 4, he has the following comment: "This alludes to immersion, which was the ordinary mode of baptizing. The plunging of the body under the water was an image of entombing."

Now, when a good scholar gives such testimony against the practice of his own church, the meaning of the Greek *baptizo*, and the practice of the apostles, must be pretty plain.—And if the word "immersed" is an equivalent and a plainer term than "baptized," as it obviously is, why should not the translator employ the plainer term in the text, and obviate the necessity of an explanatory note?

Five Times in Fifty Years.

Dr. Hooper is publishing a series of letters in the "Biblical Recorder," from which we extract the following:—

REMARKS OF THE BAPTISMAL OFFICE.

1. I deny the right of sponsors to bind infants to believe a certain creed. If the sponsor has this right, then it is criminal for the child to depart from this pledged faith, and we must blindly and implicitly receive our faith from our fathers as if they were infallible. But this church does not claim infallibility; and therefore she does wrong in pledging her young members without their knowledge and consent, to receive the creed which she transmits to them. Behold the inextricable difficulties and even absurdities in which it involves them.

Between the years 1509 and 1527, during which Henry VIII. was a good Catholic, so good to merit and win the title of "Defender of the Faith," all the children of England must be indoctrinated in a creed and catechism enjoining them to believe, at the peril of their souls, that the sacramental bread and wine are the real person of Christ and an object of worship, and that the Pope is the head of the church. From 1527 to 1547, during which it suits Henry's convenience to throw off the allegiance of the Pope that he may throw off his old wife and marry one new one after another, as often as he pleases, why then these same children are to be taught to renounce the Pope as God's vicegerent on earth, and to substitute in his place this uxorious and bloody king as Christ's representative. But alas! the head of the church is mortal and must die, Satan having got beyond the reach of his chain and crushed Christ's head, whereas it was only promised him that he "should bruise his heel!" Henry dies, and his Protestant son, the 6th Edward, [A. D. 1547—1553] a lad of only 16 years of age, becomes head of the church. But, then, it was a young head upon old shoulders; for Cranmer, the obsequious Archbishop, might be styled the shoulder, breast and right hand of that church, of which the boy monarch was the head. Now, during these six years all things must be made new. A new creed and a new catechism must be drawn up, and the children of England must be sworn, like young Haman, to an eternal hatred of Rome. Again, however, the perishable head of the church, though lovely, must lay its honors in the dust. The rose of royalty withers in its prime.

Multis in bonis flebilis occidit—
Hoc prima pius—

His bloody sister, Mary, ascends the throne [1553] and now for five years every thing is again revolutionized. The Pope is again enthroned over the church, and the children of all England are taught to abjure and anathematize as damnable heresy the religion they have been trained to love and embrace the last week!— "But God who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us" and our fathers, after allowing this reign of blood to continue only long enough to breed and display a glorious army of martyrs, took away [1558] this woman drunk with the blood of his saints, and by bringing Elizabeth to the throne established permanently the Protestant faith, with a new virgin head, but a head it must be confessed and deplored, too much enveloped in Elizabethan ruff and tippet. Here then in about half century, have the whole rising generation of a great nation changed their religion five times compelled under the guidance and dictation of their mother church to fore-swear today what they swore yesterday—to call him anti-Christ tomorrow, whom, today, they honor as the Lord's anointed.

"I AM SATISFIED WITH MY DAY'S WORK."

A venerable office-bearer in the church recently deceased said, "In one of the social meetings held while his corpse awaited burial, frequent reference was made by his brethren to their loss of his consistent, godly example, as a means of warning to the unconverted, and of quickening and encouragement to Christians.—One fellow office-bearer related the circumstances of a recent visitation of a district of the congregation. It was one in which the Lord seemed to prepare the way for their entrance into every family. Many were the occasions of affecting interest in course of one day's labor. Especially did they enjoy much Christian communion with some of the poor of God's people, and the hearts of these servants of God overflowed with grateful joy. As the day was closing, and they were separating, the deceased remarked, in reference to the day's labors and rewards, 'Well, brother, I am satisfied with my day's work.'"

The narration, we thought, did not fail to make a deep impression on the solemn circle. "He was satisfied," we imagined each one said to himself, "Would he have said that if he had been selling flour all day?" Can we say that in view of our daily employments? Are we not depriving ourselves of much of the appointed rewards of Christian living, by refraining from such employments as brought our brother satisfaction?—*Rel. Recorder.*

AN ECCLESIASTICAL SENTENCE.—The Bishop of Exeter recently pronounced sentence of three months' suspension upon Rev. Richard Antram, incumbent of Napton, Devon. Mr. A. was in debt, afraid of being arrested, and accordingly confined himself to his house for fear of being confined at Fleet-street lockup. Good Friday came, and Easter-day, and as Magna Charta does not place those holy days in the category of Sundays, by exempting debtors from arrest, the excellent clergyman was obliged to "stop at home," to the scandalous neglect of the sacred services appointed for those seasons. The same cause prevented him from administering the rites of baptism to a dying, and of burial to a dead infant. The Bishop pardoned the omission of divine service, but in reference to the non-baptism of the child observed that "he was bound to regard it as a most grave offence. Who could venture to say that any child, dying unbaptized, is in as good a state in all eternity as it had been baptized." It was impossible to remark too gravely on the fearful responsibility incurred by the defendant, who, by his neglect, deprived this poor innocent of that assurance of salvation which God's word, solemnly interpreted by his Church, would otherwise have given.

This is another specimen of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

The Future of the Baptists.

Rev. Dr. Steane and Rev. J. H. Hinton, while on a visit to Germany a short time since, called on Dr. Krummacher. Among other questions, he asked them their denominational position; upon learning that they were Baptists, he exclaimed, "Ah! there is a future for the Baptists!" True, there is a future for our denomination, if we shall be found worthy of our principles. Whoever looks at the religious aspect of our times, must see that it is becoming more and more evident that there is no resting-place for a logical mind between the position of the Baptists and that of the church of Rome.

We recollect hearing a distinguished Romanist remark, some years ago, that Baptists were the only real Protestants, all others retaining more or less of doctrine or practice, depending on tradition for its authority. There is a pregnant truth in the remark of Dr. Arnold to a friend, when discussing the dangers of the Tractarian movement in its earliest stages. Said he, "If we admit that the little finger of tradition, we shall soon have the whole devil, horns, tail, and all." By the constant testimony which the Baptist have borne against tradition in doctrine and polity, they have secured, without aiming at it, all the most valuable testimony of the past in their favor. And perhaps nobody, not even the Roman Catholic church, have so much reason to preserve and defend the testimony of antiquity. While the Baptists are called the only true Protestants by the Catholics, they are in reality not so much Protestants against corruption, as defenders of the ancient doctrine and practice of the church. An intelligent Baptist is the greatest stickler on earth for antiquity, and with good reason. Just in the proportion that careful investigations are made into the history of the early church, do we find accumulating proofs of the apostolical character of our doctrine and independent church polity.—*N. Y. Recorder.*

A Household Baptism.

Among the baptisms at Lebanon, by the Rev. N. D. Miner, last Sabbath week, was that of the entire family of Dr. J. C. Foster, consisting of himself, his wife and two sons, all of whom, he believes, are subjects of the recent revival in that town. The ordinance was first administered to Dr. F. He then led his wife "down into the water," and "when she was baptized," his oldest son followed, and then the youngest!—Here is another instance of a man, who like the Philippians believed, and was baptized with all his house. Such instances are more common now than they were in the days of the apostles; but it is probable they are not so carefully recorded now as they were in the incipient stages of Christianity. We are acquainted with a Baptist clergyman, who informed us some twelve or fifteen years since, that he had baptized nine entire "households." How many "households" he has baptized since that time we have not learned. But we know that such baptisms are common in this country, and could they be collected, we think the volume of them, would fill a respectable sized volume. It some competent person would get up such a book, it would, in a great measure, do away with the argument so often urged by Pedobaptists to prove infant baptism, by referring to the household baptisms recorded in the New Testament, for it would show that hundreds of such instances could be produced in our own times for every one recorded in the New Testament—and that they were admitted to baptism on precisely the same grounds that the households were in the days of the Apostles, viz. on a profession of their faith.

We learn that 42 persons have been admitted to the church in Lebanon by baptism, since the commencement of the revival there about two months since.—*Chris. Sec.*

RETRACTING HIS STEPS.—It is reported that the distinguished Dr. Pusey, who has contributed so much towards the recent Romeward movement among the English clergy, is now taking ground against Puseyism. Much talk has been created of late, by a sermon of his, in which he is said to have taken positions opposed to some of the main features of the sect, which bears his name. The object of the sermon appears to be to prove that the Holy Scriptures, and they alone, must serve as a guide; and that the principle doctrines of the Church of Rome, such, for example, as the worship of the blessed Virgin Mary, that of the saints, the doctrines of Purgatory, and the withholding of the cup from the laity, &c., are all modern inventions, and direct opposition to the Holy Scriptures, which are the only rule of faith. It is hoped that he will recover himself from the errors into which he has fallen, and which he has with so much zeal and ability labored to propagate, but it will be hardly possible for him should his retraction be ever so sincere and thorough, to undo the evil that he has wrought.

A SINGULAR PEOPLE.—LEW CHIEW ISLANDS. These islands lie to the south of the empire of Japan, and are considered a dependency of that government. The right principles of non-intercourse with "barbarous" nations, maintained by the Japanese, are partially in operation at the Lew Chiew Islands, though much modified. Capt. Welsh, of the Merim, an American vessel, who not long since put in there to repair damages received by him in a typhoon, secured the confidence of the authorities to such a degree that numberless acts of substantial kindness were bestowed upon him, he being able, for example, for less than ten dollars, to make repairs on his vessel, which would have cost him elsewhere more than a thousand. He was also feasted and carried over the country in a sedan chair, and permitted to visit the capital, and examine public buildings and temples.

A missionary residing on the Islands, Rev. B. J. Bettelheim, occupies a position of striking peculiarity. The government takes the ground of open hostility to his operations, and successfully prohibits the people from coming in any way under his influence, and yet supplies him and his family with many of the necessities of life.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE BIBLE, CHURCH, SCHOOL, AND NEWSPAPER.—A Bible and a good newspaper in every house, a good school in every district, and an evangelical church in every neighborhood, and all appreciated as they should be, are the sure support of virtue, morality, civil liberty, and pure religion.

THE BAPTIST.

MARION, ALA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1852.

J. B. STITELER, Corresponding Editor.

TRAVELLING AGENT.—Williams E. Chambliss is the travelling agent for this paper, having full power to close its unsettled business in any manner usual to printing establishments. Should he call on any who have recently remitted us funds, it will be understood how the accident occurred—the accounts in his possession having been drawn off previous to the receipt of the money. All errors will be corrected with pleasure.

THE WEATHER.—We have been recently visited with most disagreeable weather for the season—first, heavy wind, rain and hail, and then frost. We learn that the ground in low, humid places, was covered with frost this morning. It is seriously feared we shall hear sad news in a few days from the wheat growing portion of the country north of us.

REVIVAL.—An interesting meeting has been going on in the Baptist church of this place for the last ten days, conducted by the Revs. B. Manly, Jr., of Richmond, Va., and J. T. Tichenor, of Montgomery, and the pastor, Rev. Jas. H. DeVotie, assisted by other ministers of the town. We learn that as the result of these labors from twenty-five to thirty persons have already professed conversion—mostly members of the Howard College and the Judson Institute. How many parents will rejoice with trembling at this report. We have never known so noiseless a meeting to be followed with so signal good results.

We understand also that the pastor of the Methodist church is conducting a meeting and that several have professed conversion there.

SOUL PROSPERITY.—Our readers will rejoice to find that the series of letters on Soul Prosperity, by the Rev. C. D. Mallory (we would say the Rev. Dr. Mallory, if our dear brother had not requested otherwise)—is resumed in this week's paper. This has been one among the most profitable themes which has been yet discussed in our columns. May God preserve the health of our brother to complete it. Every Christian will be benefited by the careful perusal of these numbers.

Our brethren of the deaconship, especially, will find it to their interest to read, with care, the article from Kappa. In to-day's paper.

THE NEW PROFESSOR.—It will become necessary for the Trustees of Howard College at an early date to fill again the chair of Natural Sciences in this institution; and we take occasion at this moment to suggest what we believe will meet the wishes of every friend of the College in the State, that the new Professor shall be a full blooded Southerner, by birth and education—and what we say of this instance we say of all time to come. This observation is not intended to disparage any member of the present able faculty, who have each fully identified themselves with Southern men and Southern institutions, even anterior to the recent agitating contest between the North and the South; nevertheless, it is designed to express our preference for the natives of our beloved South as instructors of the youth of our country. We have become heartily sick and tired of this thing of importing teachers for our sons and daughters, and we wish every parent and guardian would rebuke it just in that place where it will be most deeply felt, until the managers of all our literary institutions shall have learned better manners.

LIBERAL PROPOSITION.—It will be noticed with great pleasure in the letter of our Rev. bro. J. D. Williams, of Wetumpka, that a gentleman making no particular religious bias, has proposed to give four thousand dollars towards the establishment of a high school in that city, contemplated by the Central Baptist Association. The condition on which this favor is bestowed is such as can and should be immediately complied with. We learn, also, through another source, that the city of Wetumpka has subscribed an equal amount to the same object. Verily, to adopt the strong metaphorical language of Revelation, the "earth is helping the woman"—or in plain terms, the world is helping the church and the church should be stimulated to help herself. What will our rich brethren round about that city do for this noble enterprise? In years by-gone we had many opportunities of witnessing their generosity, and we never found them wanting. It is hoped they may again show themselves equal to the occasion.

NOTICE!

Baptist State Convention of Texas.

This body will hold its Fifth Annual Session in the town of Marshall, Harrison county, commencing on Saturday before the third Sabbath in June, 1852. Elder J. B. Stiteler to preach the introductory sermon; brother Chandler his alternate. Elder R. C. Burleson to preach the conventional sermon, and brother R. E. B. Baylor his alternate. Those brethren and friends who have subscribed to the missionary fund of the Convention, will please bring or send it up in due time without fail. We shall need every dollar.

J. W. D. C.

P. S. Tennessee Baptist please copy.

PAPISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The number of Papists in the United States, according to the Roman Catholic Almanac of 1852, prepared at Baltimore, the seat of authority in this country, is one million and nine hundred and ninety eight thousand, but Bishop Hughes lays claims to three and a half millions.

UTAH.—Near three hundred families are now in St. Louis preparing to emigrate. The emigration comes mostly from England. These people are a class, that will endure the restraints of civilized society.

The Support of the Ministry.

If, my brethren, we would form just conceptions of ministerial support, we should regard it as a duty which we owe to God, rather than to men. And this is abundantly true, whether we contemplate it under the old or the new dispensation. Hence, you remember that its neglect, in the case of the Levitical priesthood, was denounced upon the Jews as a *flagrant sacrilege*—a "robbing of God"—in appropriating that to their own benefit which of right belonged to the deity; and on account of which, "they were cursed with a curse, even that whole nation." Hence, also, its observance, on the part of the Philippians, was dignified by St. Paul as "an odor of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, well pleasing to God"—"a fruit abounding to their own account." Behold in this light, what sacred importance invests the support of the ministry! not less indeed than that which attaches to the most stringent positive institution of the scriptures, and which we dare not remit, at the hazard of our spiritual interests. Nor is it possible to resist this conclusion, whether we connect it with their entire separation to the exclusive work of the Lord, or with the absoluteness of the divine injunction—"Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn." Doth God, my brethren, take care for oxen? Or saith he this altogether for our sakes? For our sakes, no doubt this was written, that he which plougheth should plough in hope, and he that thresheth in hope should be partaker of his hope.

The singular force of this observation is enhanced, it seems to us, by the intimate connection which this duty sustains to the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom in the world. We plead for the support of "Evangelists, and pastors, and teachers, divinely appointed to the perfecting of the saints, to the work of the ministry, to the edifying of the body of Christ till they all come, in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man—unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ. Upon these, truly, is devolved the active labor of defending the gospel, and of earnestly contending for the faith once delivered to the saints. But, "who goeth a warfare at his own charges?" Or "how shall they preach except they be sent?" Is there no collateral responsibility resting upon those of the churches who remain at home devoted to the ordinary occupations of life, to see to it, that this last command of a risen Savior—"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature"—be literally executed? Feel they no identity of interest with the Son of God, in the subjugation of all flesh to the dominion of grace and peace? Or shall they co-operate in this divine enterprise, save by the munificence of their contributions to the maintenance of those who are set apart to the preaching of the gospel? This, the apostle John, in his commendation of the liberality of the beloved Gaius, has defined to be the duty of the churches. "Beloved, thou doest faithfully, whatever thou doest to the brethren and to strangers, which have borne witness of thy charity before the churches: whom, if thou bring forward on their journey, after a godly sort, thou shalt do well—because for his name's sake, they went forth taking nothing of the gentiles. We, therefore, ought to receive such, that we might be fellow-helpers to the truth."

"That we might be fellow-helpers to the truth!" How sublime the privilege! How imperative the duty! It reminds us that there is an individual responsibility in this matter, which we should be supremely anxious not to overlook. Religion, my brethren, is not a mere abstraction—it is not an idle contemplation of a well digested issue of principles. It is more than this. It is good principles exemplified in vigorous exertions—a happy union of faith and works.—There is no room for supineness and sloth in the kingdom of Christ. The irrefragable bonds of obligation imposed upon the church, bind not the few opulent and favored alone; nor alone the few wealthier and more prominent members.—They bind every individual member, and bind all equally. All severally and singularly, are mutually interested in the fulfilment of the high behests of heaven. Whosoever, in *toto celo*, he is to be found, "who is taught in the word," there instantly arises the reciprocal duty "to communicate to him that teacheth in all good things." The fidelity of one, is no absolution of another; nor is a partial incapacity, in any case, a sufficient ground for total inaction. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, the male and the female, are, in their respective measures, alike concerned in the propagation of the gospel; and, by consequence, in the separation of the ministry to the work of the Lord. How shall we sufficiently impress this truth upon your minds? Shall we remind you of your debt of love and gratitude; of your solemn vows and pledges; of the fruits abounding to your own account? All these were pertinent allusions; but they make not the sum of what we would say. With our eyes fixed upon "Meroz, cursed bitterly because she came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty," or upon the more fearful end of the unprofitable servant "cast into outer darkness;" let us, my brethren, learn the dreadful responsibility which rests upon those who refuse "to be fellow-helpers to the truth."

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF M. E. CHURCH.—The next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is to be held in Boston. Its sessions are to commence on the third of May, and will continue several weeks.

WHAT A REVIVAL IN A COLLEGE DOES.—At the Revival in Princeton, College, in 1815, there were thirteen converts, Bishop McVaine, of Ohio, Bishop Jones, of Virginia, Professors M'Lean and Hodge, of Princeton, and Mr. Armstrong, late Secretary of the American Board, were among the number.

Board of Domestic Missions.

The following is a record of the chief proceedings of the late Annual Meeting of the Board of Domestic Missions held at Marion, April 10, 1852.

It will be perceived that able Committees reported upon several important and interesting points. Those on Missions among the Roman Catholics, on Sabbath Schools, on Organs of Communication, on California, on the labors of the past year, we should be glad to spread before our readers, but that they would occupy too much space, and are to be presented in a permanent form.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary showed that although a large portion of the last quarterly reports were not yet presented, there is a clear gain upon last year of 6,548 miles travelled; 31 more churches and stations have been supplied; 331 more sermons and addresses delivered; 531 more prayer and other religious meetings attended; 771 more religious visits; 29 more persons baptized; 23 more added by letter; 147 more have professed conversion; 11 more new Sabbath Schools; 55 more Teachers; 502 more pupils; 3 churches more now constituted than was reported last year.

The total resources of the Board for last year have been:

Balance on hand from last year, 3006 00. Georgia, 3,154 33; Virginia, 2,304 48; Alabama, 1,975 00; Mississippi, 1,042 23; Texas, 125 00; Tennessee, 194 20; Illinois, 50 00; Kentucky, 49 32; Maryland, 45 00; Louisiana, 25 00; Missouri, 10 00; Journal, 38 32. Total \$13,945 15.

The actual expenditures are \$10,432 33.—The indebtedness of the Board to its Missionaries however, at this moment, is greater than ever before owing to the fact that the annual report had to be made up before most of the last quarterly returns of the missionaries came in.

The total liabilities of the Board are \$6,450.

MARION, ALA., April 10, 1852.

1. Opened with singing and prayer by brother J. C. Foster.

2. Present, J. H. DeVotie, T. F. Curtis, H. Talbert, R. Holman, A. W. Chambliss, A. A. Connella, L. B. Lane, L. C. Tutt, L. Y. Tarrant, W. Hornbuckle, E. D. King, W. N. Wyatt, S. S. Sherman and M. P. Jewett.

3. The Recording Secretary being unwell, S. S. Sherman was elected Secretary pro tem.

4. An invitation to set with the Board and aid in its deliberations was extended to visiting brethren, when the following registered their names, viz.: B. Manly, Jr., L. T. Tichenor, T. G. Blewett, J. Toole, B. F. Noble, J. Morris, A. B. Goodhue, W. U. Wilkes, E. Parish, S. Henderson, T. J. Barron, O. Shivers, C. Phillips, P. Stout, S. Dyer, Calloway, J. C. Foster, J. H. Foster, J. S. Ford.

5. On motion, Rev. Dr. Sparrow, of the Presbyterian church, was invited to a seat with the Board.

6. Treasurer's Report, read and accepted.

7. The annual report of the Board was read by the Corresponding Secretary.

9. The following Committee were appointed on topics embraced in the report:

On New Orleans—Connella, King, Chambliss, J. H. Foster, Manly.

On Missions to the Blacks—Henderson Lane, Wyatt.

On Missions to the Roman Catholics—J. H. Foster, Blewett, Jewett, Stout.

On Sabbath Schools—B. Manly, Jr., Talbird, Sherman, Goodhue, Ford.

On New Fields of Labor—Tichenor, Morris, Henderson, Noble.

On Labors of the Past Year—Dyer, Holman, Toole, Phillips.

On Finance and Agencies—Talbird, Tarrant, Tutt, J. C. Foster.

On Organs of Communication—Stout, Wilkes, Calloway, Manly.

10. Committee on Arrangements reported.

Adjourned, Prayer by J. C. Foster.

2 o'clock, p. m.

1. Prayer by brother Dyer.

2. Report of Committee on Labors of Past Year presented and adopted.

3. Report of Committee on New Orleans read and adopted.

4. Report of Committee on Missions to the Blacks read and adopted.

5. Report of Committee on New Fields of Labor read, and after an animated discussion by brethren Morris, Henderson, Blewett and others, was adopted.

6. Report of Committee on Finance and Agencies read, and after amendment was adopted.

Adjourned, Prayer by brother Talbird.

7 1/2 o'clock.

1. Prayer by brother Talbird.

2. Report of Committee on Sabbath schools; read and adopted.

3. Report of Committee on Organs of Communications, read and adopted.

4. Report of Committee on Missions to the Roman Catholics, read and adopted.

5. Resolved, That the Cor. Sec'y. be requested to prepare such a statement of facts, and plan of operations, as will meet the recommendations of the last meeting.

6. Resolved, That the Cor. Sec'y. be authorized to have 3,000 copies of the annual report and proceedings of this meeting published as an extra number of the Home and Foreign Journal.

Adjourned with prayer by brother J. H. Foster.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND AGENCIES.

Your Committee have noticed the financial report of the officers of this body.

That report embraces a period of something less than eleven months, during which time the receipts of the treasury, with the balance from last year, have been sufficient to meet the liabilities of the

Board. The balance now on hand will soon be absorbed by the demands of missionaries, many of whose quarterly reports have not been received. Thus while the contributions of the denomination to domestic missions have been sufficient, they have been barely sufficient to meet the expenses of the Board in the present fields of their operations. God has, however, opened, in his providence, the way for much more extensive operations than those in which the Board has hitherto engaged. Present modifications justify the expectation, that the Board will be called upon to make large appropriations for the support of missionaries in several of the principal cities of the older States, and in California. It has therefore become a question of vital interest how may the requisite amount of funds be secured to warrant the Board in incurring these increased expenditures.

This leads your committee to the second part of the subject assigned to them—that of AGENCIES. Experience has furnished abundant evidence that the employment of Collecting Agents is essential to the efficiency of any benevolent society. It is to be hoped that the time is approaching, when the affairs of these societies may be conducted without such an appendage; but as yet, every effort made upon the plan of dispensing with the services of agents has, except to a very limited extent, failed of success. We would therefore urge upon the Board, the necessity, where suitable persons could be secured, of employing agents in every State represented in the Southern Convention.

And should the Board commence missionary operations in California, your committee recommend that a general agent be appointed with the special object of presenting the claims of that interesting country to our churches; and that they be solicited to give amounts of money over and above the ordinary contributions to domestic missions, for the purpose of sending the gospel to that destitute region. All of which is respectfully presented.

H. TALBIRD,

Chairman.

Elder Thomas Muse.

By request of the Shiloh church, Randolph county, Ga., the undersigned committee have been appointed to present some preamble and resolutions expressive of the feeling of the church, which have been produced by the resignation of our much beloved pastor, Elder Thomas Muse, who has resigned his pastoral care, to engage in labors more arduous, but we trust, as much to the glory of God. In the resignation of our beloved brother, the church and community have sustained a great loss. He has labored for us during the last six years, so devotedly, and all the time exhibited so much interest for the welfare of the church and congregation, by his good counsels, and untiring efforts to instruct and lead them to the realms of immortal glory, as to entwine him about our affections, and as a committee, we must acknowledge our inability to describe our own, or the feelings of the church, upon giving him up.

1st. Resolved, That while we extend to him the parting hand, we take pleasure in recommending him wherever duty calls; and pray God that we may realize in our next pastor, all those qualifications which have so much endeared our last to us.

2d. Resolved, That we endeavor to sustain him by our prayers. We commend him to God.

On motion the above was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be recorded in the church-book, and a copy sent to the "Christian Index" for publication, with request that the S. W. Baptist copy.

L. COX,
L. MORE,
W. B. GILBERT,
J. H. GILBERT,
J. OAR,

THOMAS P. JESTER, Clk.

Bro. Chambliss—I hope you will do this Institution, we are laboring to build up in the Central Association, the favor to publish from time to time what you see in the State Guard concerning it. Let me inform you that we did not doubt your willingness to publish when we adopted the Guard as an organ. We believed that the whole public were interested in the establishment of the school intended. While it would meet the wants of the richer portion of the public, it would, more especially, benefit the poor, as will be seen by what has gone to press explaining its leading object.

Suffer me to say, to Baptists particularly, through your paper, their acknowledged organ, that it is chiefly to you we look for aid and hope not to be disappointed. It is generally known by the denomination, that the Central, is a young and poor Association. And, if we are asked why we embark in building a costly Institution of learning, our answer is, we are unable to enjoy the advantages of our Denominational college, and knew our hardy boys and young men would work to get an academic education, on our plan, and many of them would here obtain a thirst for collegiate advantages, and could obtain the funds by the useful trade we would give them, to finish their educations in high schools, or the Howard.

In order to encourage those who feel they are able to help us to act promptly, let me state that I hold the obligation of a gentleman of large capital, who, though not a Baptist, is taking an interest in our school to be bound for four thousand dollars, when sixteen thousand more are subscribed, by responsible persons. Can there not be found among the wealthy Baptists of the State four, who will each cover this very liberal scrip, with the same amount? One half next January, the other January a year. If not, will sixteen send me their obligations, or to the Trustees of the Central Southern Literary and Mechanical Institute, each for one thousand? Will not the pastors of the churches introduce this proposition to their wealthy members, and help a poor, but working Association? We intend

to have the means, or not attempt to build, and shall be thankful for any obligation however small the amount. Some of the brethren here in the fork of the two rivers, have said to me we have helped Marion in her schools and we expect to call upon the Baptists of that region now to aid us. Brethren, what say you? Please let your notes tell.

Yours in Gospel bond.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

The New Version.

The Christian Chronicle, Baptist paper of Philadelphia, has the following paragraph in reference to the reception of the new version movement in that city:

"Agreeably to long and wide extended notice, a meeting of the Bible Union was held in the Budd street church, Philadelphia, Thursday evening, March 11th. It was a pleasant evening and the walking was good, and yet to our surprise there was a very meagre congregation.—Something like a hundred composed all that could be assembled, by the influence of the Philadelphia Corresponding Committee, the exertions of the indefatigable and laborious agent, who has spent a whole year in the city preparing recruits, and the advertisements in many of our papers. And probably the greater part of these came there from curiosity, as the objects of this Society were to be explained and enforced in a very eloquent manner. It was discouraging indeed, to these friends that their first attempt should prove such a failure. Not a pastor in the city was there to be either seen or heard. It must have been evident to all, even the most sanguine, that the new version interest is low enough in this latitude."

Upon the question of who is to make the revision or new version, the New York Recorder, another Baptist paper says:

"We have heard the names of several persons mentioned as having been applied to, or engaged to take part in this work. But when, in a few instances, we have given our readers the facts on this subject, which we have been able to glean from reliable sources, we have been met by the Secretary and organ of the Union in such a way, that we have been obliged to conclude that they are exceedingly averse to the publication of facts with regard to their movements, except a very few of their own selection and arrangement."

"We have heard it hinted that a distinguished scholar in Canada has been applied to for this work, and has declined on account, among other things, of the antagonistic position which the Union holds towards the American and Foreign Bible Society. We have heard it rumored that the veteran translator and controversialist, Elder Alexander Campbell, and his friend and fellow disciple, Dr. Shannon, Missouri, and Rev. Mr. Whiting, the author of an amended version of the New Testament, lately published, who is at present connected with the "Second Advent" denomination of Christians, have been selected to assist in preparing the proposed version."

"We have heard it rumored that our own denomination was to be represented by Rev. W. C. Duncan, of Louisiana, and by a distinguished Professor of Theology in our own State, Rev. Dr. Eaton. These are rumors for which we do not vouch though for some of them we have what, on any other subject, we might consider good evidence."

In reference to whether it is to be an *immersion Bible* or not, the Western Watchman, (Baptist) of St. Louis, has the following:

"One of the most active movers in the enterprise, is Rev. John L. Waller, editor of the 'Western Recorder,' Louisville, Ky."

"Desiring to know the particular design of the Memphis meeting, we addressed a private note to brother Waller, some time since, asking him whether the design of the movement was simply to devise means to obtain a more accurate translation of the Bible into the English language, generally; or whether it is to procure and circulate a translation in which the words *immerse*, *immersion*, &c., shall be used instead of *baptize*, *baptism*. The object of this note was, to obtain information for our own personal information, as brother W. had addressed one or two private letters to us, urging our attendance at the meeting; but he answered it through the columns of the 'Recorder.'"

"In his reply, he says, that it is a part of the plan to procure and circulate a translation which shall have the word *immerse* in the place of *baptize*. We are glad the question is distinctly and publicly answered. Because all will know how to act. The question whether it is desirable to have a corrected version of the Bible to keep up with the progress of language and of Biblical learning, is one question; and the propriety of substituting *immerse* for *baptize*, is another, and a very different question. Many are in favor of a corrected translation who are decidedly and on principle, opposed to substituting *immersion* for *baptize*. The two questions should, therefore, be kept entirely distinct. We honor our brother for his frankness, and we would that all the friends of the Bible Union would be equally frank. We should then know where to find them and what is the point at which they are aiming."

"If the word *immerse* would convey to the English mind, a clearer idea of the meaning of the Greek word *baptize*, and if the change could be made without doing more harm than good, it might be well to make it. When the minister leads a convert down into the water, would his auditory obtain any clearer idea of his meaning, were he to say, 'I immerse thee,' &c., than they when he says, 'I baptize thee?' Surely not. Yet this change is all that our zealous brethren can effect. They cannot expect that 'doubtful' ministers will say, 'I immerse thee,' when they only sprinkle a few drops on an infant's face. What follows? Why simply this—the public will understand that Baptists im-

merse, but Pedobaptists baptize. Have we gained anything? Every body knows that we immerse already, and what inference can we draw from our abandonment of the word *baptize* but this—that we have conceded the point that *baptize* does not mean *immerse*, but means what Pedobaptists have said, 'any application of water as a religious rite?'"

MASS MEETING.—The Board of Managers of the Alabama Central Sabbath School Union Association have appointed a Sabbath School Mass Meeting to be held at Grant's Creek church, Tuscaloosa county, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1852. Interesting addresses are expected. Sabbath Schools of all denominations are invited to send delegates, and the public are invited to attend.

By request of the Board, Messrs. J. T. Wallace, J. P. Turner, and J. H. Foster will receive applications for the next annual meeting in July. Post Office, Tuscaloosa.

J. H. FOSTER, Cor. Sec.

SECULAR INTELLIGENCE.

MORE WORK TO BE DONE IN ILLINOIS.—Rev. E. Kingsbury, a Congregational minister at Danville, Vermillion county, Illinois, appealing to the American Home Mission Society for help in behalf of nine counties, situated on the eastern side of the State of Illinois, and comprehending a field 200 miles in length by 100 miles in width, says:

"I set it down as a fixed and lamentable fact, that there are 20,000 square miles in one body, in Illinois, which, up to this day, have not enjoyed the labors of a missionary for one year.—Think of it! There is not and never has been, a missionary stationed between this place and the Kankakee river, from 80 to 100 miles North—none between this place and Springfield, 125 miles West—none between this place and Vandalia, 130 miles South West—and none in the intervening spaces, so far as I know, and I claim as intimate acquaintance with this whole moral waste as any other man."

A CHURCH BUILT BY ONE FAMILY.—The Episcopal Recorder contains an interesting account of the consecration of a church in Augusta, Georgia, which was built by a family of three individuals, "as a thank offering to Almighty God for the blessings he has visited upon their worldly substance." How vividly, adds the editor, are we reminded of our Lord's inquiry: "Were there not ten cleansed; where are the nine?" The expense in completing this sanctuary was Ten Thousand Dollars.

BAPTISTS OF VERMONT.—There are four churches having more than 200 members each; 24 having over 100 and less than 200; 33 having over 50 and less than 100, and 39 having less than 50—more than one third of the whole have less than 50 members, and one third of the whole are destitute of pastors.

FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—Intelligence has been received, by way of the Sandwich Islands, to about the middle of January. This reports that the natives of the island of Raiatea, hitherto under the government of Queen Pomare, have changed their form of Government, and in connection with several neighboring islands, elected a half white man as a governor for two years, and declared the several confederate islands to be a Republic. This change, it is said, is likely to be permanent, as the French officials at Tahiti are indifferent in the matter, and Queen Pomare's power is too weak to compel the islanders to return to her rule. Intelligent foreigners say that it is quite likely that the new form of Government will extend to other neighboring islands and groups.

Helene Jagado, the most monstrous criminal in this or any other age, has been executed at Rennes, France. She was condemned to the guillotine, last autumn, by the Court of Assizes of Ille-et-Vilaine. She was indicted for having caused the deaths of some forty persons by poison, and on the last day of her life she confessed to a dozen more. Her skull is to be cast, and the mould preserved in Paris, with that of Martin Morino, in the collection of the skulls of celebrated criminals.—*Low. Cour.*

There are fourteen Editors in the Massachusetts Legislature, and six Printers in the Pennsylvania Senate.

STRANGE INTELLIGENCE.—The steamer Europa, which brings Liverpool dates of the 13th of March, brings also the following strange intelligence: "The Bengal Hukra states that Tien Teh, the new Emperor of China, is a Christian, having been baptized by the late Dr. Gutzlaff."

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.—The emigration of colored people to Africa from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, this spring, it is understood will be unusually large. In New York, the number of enrolled emigrants is unprecedented. Seventy persons were expecting to leave New York this month, but could not complete their preparations, and will probably sail about the 15th of May, in the Liberia packet, which is to come round to N. Y. from Baltimore to accommodate them. About twenty from New Jersey have secured passage in the Liberia packet of this month, which sails from Baltimore, and about as many more from Pennsylvania have applied for passages.

The St. Louis Republican of the 2d announces the departure from that city on the day previous of the Rev. W. L. Shumate, Secretary of the Missouri Colonization Society, with twenty-four emigrants for Liberia. They are the emancipated slaves of the late Capt. Andrew Harper. Mr. Shumate was to accompany the emigrants to Baltimore, and see them safely embarked.—They are represented to be abundantly provided with the necessities for the voyage, and are in fine health and spirits. They will commence the Missouri colony in Africa.

THE METHODIST SYSTEM.—The Christian Advocate and Journal, a Methodist paper, fears the result of beginning to make any change in the church government of the denomination, which is now entirely in the hands of the ministers, and says:—We are aware that Methodist church government has its peculiarities, and in these we think lies its great strength. Now, why not give up our itinerancy because in this arrangement we differ from all other "Protestant churches?" When our brethren shall procure a "lay representation" to avoid the approach of singularity, how long will it be before they conclude that it is best to be consistent, and do away with all the peculiar features of Methodism for the same reason? Do not these brethren know that the changing and appointing features are the very first things in our system which are objected to by other denominations as arbitrary and anti-democratic?

The Rev. E. Kingsford, D. D., has resigned the charge of the Third Baptist Church at Richmond, Va.

Dr. Davis, for sixteen years President of Hamilton College, N. Y., recently died at his residence in Clinton, N. Y., nearly 80 years of age.

The Anniversary of Mr. Clay's birth was celebrated in New York on Monday, (12th) by appropriate rejoicings. Flags were displayed from public buildings and from the shipping, and a grand dinner was given by the "Clay Festival Association."

Rev. Christopher Anderson, for forty-four years Pastor of a Baptist church in Edinburgh, Scotland, and who is known as the author of an elaborate work, "The History of the English Bible," died recently of a paralytic affection, at an advanced age.

LOUISIANA LIQUOR LAW.—A law has been passed by the Louisiana Legislature, which gives the exclusive power to Police juries and to the mayors and aldermen, of cities, to make such laws and regulations for the sale or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors as they may deem advisable, and to grant or withhold the licenses from drinking houses or shops, as a majority of the citizens and voters of any ward, parish, town, or city may determine by ballot. This act takes effect immediately after its passage.

DEATH FROM THE USE OF CHLORFORM.—The New Haven papers announce the death in that city, of Mrs. Emily Norton, of Norwalk, Conn., aged 24, from the use of Chloroform.—It seems that Mrs. N. has been afflicted for some years, with a disease of the jaw and cheek, requiring the extraction of several diseased teeth, and went to New Haven to have the operation performed by her former Medical attendant, Dr. Park. Having previously taken chloroform with good effect, she insisted on having it administered on this occasion. A half dram only was used on a sponge; and almost while she was saying she felt no effect from it, and was asking for its more free administration, the doctor noticed the pulse suddenly fail, and within three or four minutes from the time this change was noticed, all signs of life were gone.

Magnificent Premiums.

We are greatly indebted to the active piety of our brethren for a clear increase of more than one thousand new subscribers to our paper the past year. So far from being satisfied with this, however, we are only stimulated by it to make still greater exertions to place it in the hands of every family in the South West, to enlist the like cooperation the present year, and renewing the proposition we made the year past.

1. Every brother furnishing us *two* cash subscribers, by the 1st of July, shall have a copy of the Catechetical Instructor. This work, of 365 pages, was written by the editor, at the direction of the Alabama Baptist Convention. It contains a complete system of Theology,—and has received the unqualified approval of almost every distinguished Baptist minister in the South. Nearly 4,000 copies were sold the first year.

2. Every brother furnishing us *five* new, cash subscribers, shall have his own paper gratis, or shall be presented with Crowell's Church Member's Manual, Fuller on Baptism and Communion, and Howell on the Deaconship. These are all superb works, of permanent interest.

3. Every brother furnishing us *ten* cash subscribers, shall be presented with Carson on Baptism, Howell on Communion, and Junkyn or Synnington on the Atonement. These, also, are works of rare merit.

4. Every brother furnishing us with *fifteen* cash subscribers, shall receive a copy of the Baptist Library. This work, 3 volumes in one, making 1327 quarto pages, contains the best collection of Baptist Literature in existence,—being a reprint of more than thirty different productions. It would cost at least \$20 00 in any other form than the present.

5. Every brother furnishing us *twenty* cash subscribers, shall have a copy of the Baptist Library with Cruden's large Concordance of the Bible.—This is admitted to be the best Concordance in the world.

6. Every brother furnishing *twenty-five* cash subscribers, shall have a copy of the Baptist Library, 1327 pages, with a copy of Benedict's History of the Baptist, 970 pages, or any other works of equal value.

7. Every brother furnishing us with *thirty* cash subscribers, shall receive a copy of the Comprehensive Commentary on the Bible. This work contains six volumes, making more than five thousand double columned pages. It is the best work of the sort in the world.

P. S. The above works, except the first, (which will be sent by mail) will be deposited at Montgomery, Mobile or New Orleans, as may suit the convenience of those who may obtain them.

P. S. Should any brother prefer money to books, he may retain fifty cents for each subscriber forwarded—that is \$2 50 for five; \$5 00 for ten; \$7 50 for fifteen; &c.

N. B. None but cash subscribers will be received under this arrangement.

MARRIED.—On the 25th March, at the residence of Col. Billups, in the city of Columbus, by Rev. S. L. Latimore, Mr. D. DUPRE, of Noxubee county, Miss., to Mrs. E. MOORE, of Columbus.

Mortuary.

DIED—On the 20th of March, at the Female Academy in Decatur, Ala., of bronchitis, HENRIETTA REBECCA, second daughter of Levi M. Connella of Ouachita Parish, La., in the 14th year of her age.

A. A. CONNELLA.

DIED—On the 15th day of January, 1852, that aged father in Israel, the Rev. HENRY HOOTEN, at Orion, Pike county, Ala., in the 87th year of his age.

Father Hooten was born in Bertie county, North Carolina, on the 2nd day of September, 1765,—made a profession of religion and joined the Mar-tineck Baptist church the first Sabbath in June, 1802,—and preached his first sermon the third Lord's day in February, 1814. In 1807 or 1808 he removed to Washington county, Ga., and the next year settled in Jones county, where he remained about sixteen years. He was one of the first settlers in that county, and was instrumental in constituting and rearing up the first Baptist churches in that part of Georgia. In 1824 he moved to Upson county, while it was but a wilderness, reared the standard of the cross among its comparatively rude inhabitants, and organized several churches. He was a most incessant laborer in the vineyard of his master, and his preaching was blessed to the conversion of many souls. Long will his memory be cherished by those who enjoyed his useful labors wherever they were diffused.

In 1841 he moved to Macon county, Alabama. Here, also, he had a church constituted, on Chum-nuggee Ridge, where his membership continued until his death. About the first of January last he removed with his only surviving child, James B. Hooten, Esq., to Orion Pike county, Ala., where he died on the 15th of the same month.

Father Hooten had been greatly afflicted for about fifteen years, and almost entirely disabled from preaching. But during all this time he was "strong in faith, giving glory to God." Not a murmuring word was ever permitted to escape his lips. Never have we been permitted to see christian patience more illustriously displayed than in the case of this aged and afflicted saint. It was cheering to every christian who visited him, to see the power and resources of christianity so strikingly displayed in sustaining him through this protracted scene of suffering. These long years of affliction were to this aged pilgrim the land of Beulah.

A short time before the death of father Hooten, a grand son, James F. Hooten, was licensed to preach the gospel. When the old man was informed of the intention of this youth of promise, his cup ran over. He exclaimed in the language of old Simeon, "Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace!"

It would be interesting to trace the history of this good minister of Jesus Christ through a long, laborious and useful life. But his record is on high. And in the last great day, when the results of all labors in the vineyard of the Lord shall be ascertained, we doubt not that a bright crown shall be awarded to father Hooten.

L. N.

DIED—In Macon, Miss., March 31st 1852, EMILY CUNNINGHAM, infant daughter of Rev. S. S. and Frances Lattimore, aged 10 months and 26 days. Sweet babe, farewell, we've gazed our last sad look!

We've pressed the last fond kiss upon that brow So pure, so beautiful, even in death, that we could gaze forever. Farewell till thou shalt Welcome us in that blest home to which thou'rt Gone—that glorious home from whence thou canst.

An angel-halo a few short days to cheer And gladden our fond hearts. Ah! yes—no more Dear tie we have in heaven—on earth one less.

And we may watch no more Thy varying smile, and seek to read thy Infant thoughts, or listen to thy prattle. No more in playful glee thy little hands Shall clasp our own; no more thy head with sweet

Confiding trust shall nestle on our bosoms. But yet dear one we would not call thee back, Though sad and lone our sorrowing hearts may be.

We would not call thee back, 'twere selfish love; For well we know thou'rt sweetly resting now Upon thy Saviour's breast—a cherub there. His love which suffers little ones to come.

And blesses them, hath taken thee to Himself From this sad world of suffering and sin. Then faith look up, while hope's dear whispers come—

"Not lost—gone before." Look up until The righteous will of heaven shall call thee hence To meet with loved ones there.

E.

DIED—At his residence, in Macon, Noxubee county, Miss., on the 30th ultimo, DAVID BUCK, in the sixtieth year of his age.

The deceased was born in the State of Maine, on the 17th of May, 1792. In the year 1818 he removed to Alabama, and settled in Tuscaloosa county, where he at once assumed and maintained a high stand for intelligence and integrity as a useful and enterprising citizen. In 1825 he united himself to the Baptist Church of Christ. He now devoted a portion of his time and talents in every good, benevolent, and religious work. By his persevering energy and influence he succeeded in establishing a large Sabbath School—an unpopular and pioneer work in that then new country. This, under his guidance, was one of the most efficient means in building up a large and prosperous Church in Bucksville, a village still bearing his own name. Many there are yet who will bear pleasing testimony to his long, uniform, and consistent course of piety. He was essentially the pillar of the Church at that place; and in a few years after his connection with it he was ordained a Deacon; and, from the scarcity of ministers, as well as his own prominence, he almost supplied the work of pastor. His civil services were also prominent and active; and such was the confidence of his neighbors and fellow-citizens in his integrity and enlightened judgment, that litigants often referred their contests to his single decision. Such marks of esteem and confidence are only awarded to the wise and the good. In January, 1838, he removed to Mississippi, and settled at the place of his decease. Here, too, he again led the way in a new and then unsettled country, in building up a large and flourishing Church, of which he was, until his death, the most prominent member.

It is but justice to say, that during the whole time of his residence in Mississippi, he was foremost in every work of enlightened public enterprise; and by his zeal and energy in the last and

gratest of these in which he was engaged as agent, (the Mobile and Ohio Railroad,) he probably hastened his death. For several years he had been subject to occasional attacks of indisposition, the symptoms of which became aggravated and proved fatal by his too faithful devotion to the public service.

But his closing hours were calm and serene, such as might have been anticipated from a life of steady and active piety. In secular affairs, his mind was stored with the solid and the useful. No sophistry, however plausible, ever led astray his clear and sound judgment, and so in his religious sentiments, he had built on a sure foundation, rooted and grounded in the pure and abiding truths of the Gospel, no clouds of doubt obscured his moral eye as he approached the close of his useful life. He loved the Bible and its sacred doctrines sustained him in his last conflict with death. During the last few days of his illness, he often spoke to his family and friends of his unwavering faith in the Saviour, and often joined them in singing the songs of Zion.

At 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 30th, he calmly and peacefully breathed his last, in the midst of his affectionate family.

On Wednesday his remains were attended to their last resting place by a numerous concourse of his brethren and fellow citizens generally. And when the solemn services were ended, and the coffin was lowered into the grave, perhaps each one of the immense crowd made the mental prayer—"May I live the life of the righteous, that my last end may be like his." The writer of this imperfect notice attempts no eulogy on such a life and such a death. Though he is gone, his example is yet with us, and in this sense he "though dead yet speaketh." No interview with him in his last illness passed without his speaking of the confidence of hope, and the triumphs of grace. May that divine grace console and sustain his bereaved family and friends, and sanctify this afflictive dispensation of providence to the good of all who knew him.

J. M. C.

Business Department.

Letters Received.

Rev. T. Kingsbury, has our sincere thanks for additional aid in the circulation of our paper and promise of further assistance of the same sort in future. He is, in our judgment, perfectly right in respect to the New Orleans enterprise. No body wants a semi-weekly thumb-paper from a place of that importance. If the projectors had capital to ensure its support, such a sheet, in the greatemporium of the South West, would be a reproach to the denomination.

Bro. T. W. Cunningham has also obliged us with a new name, for which we have our gratitude. Hope he will entitle himself to one of our magnificent premiums by repeated favors of the same sort. Thank you for the communication on Tobacco.

Bro. John Granbery's letter is at hand. The former two, containing funds, were also received. He has paid to Vol. 6, No. 50. We will write him immediately.

Bro. J. T. Gardner is informed that the money remitted by Dr. Chambers, was duly received and passed to his credit.

Bro. J. N. Gambrell, thank you for remittance. Hope your views may early change. See receipt list.

Bro. J. C. Smith, much obliged by remittance and a new name. Hope you will send us others. Thank you for fraternal sympathy.

Bro. Wilson Dyches has a private response.

Bro. Reuben Maxwell's remittance is at hand; directions are followed. Thank you.

Rev. J. W. Williams will observe that we are in receipt of his letter with valuable. Rejoiced to learn the probability that he is soon to be wholly consecrated to his appropriate work. Hope the time will come when all God's ministers will separate themselves to the Gospel of God.

Bro. S. J. Wright has done right. We shall send him our paper. Hope he will persuade many others to imitate his example.

Rev. R. Warren thank you, my dear brother, for kind attentions to our interests. Hope you may always be successful. Such will be the result of closely following your motto—"Try and try again."

Bro. Easley & Page, are informed that their remittance, through the Post Master, is in receipt. Thank you. All right.

Rev. Joel Sims has again added to our list of new names, by which he has placed us under additional obligation to him. Please, my good brother, insist on all patrons to pay in advance. It is much easier for them to send two dollars and a half for a paper, than it is for us to advance hundreds of dollars for them and a good many others besides. Men may be good for their contracts but life is uncertain.

Bro. John B. Scott has our hearty thanks for his aid. Wish all our patrons would do the same; a why can they not? Surely, in the course of a year or two years, they can pay a small debt to their publisher. Hope they will.

Bro. W. M. Davis' letter, with balance due, is at hand. We certainly excuse our good brother.—Communication shall have attention.

E.

| RECEIPT LIST. | | | |
|--------------------|---------|------|-----|
| NAMES. | AMOUNT. | Vol. | No. |
| J. D. J. Davis, | 2 50 | 3 | 03 |
| M. Long, | 2 50 | 3 | 08 |
| J. K. Duke, | 5 00 | 4 | 07 |
| J. H. McAttee, | 5 00 | 3 | 52 |
| Jas C. Broume, | 5 00 | 3 | 52 |
| Abram Burke, | 2 50 | 4 | 17 |
| Rev J. Pouncey, | 2 50 | 4 | 17 |
| H. W. B. Price, | 4 50 | 5 | 20 |
| Rev A. VanHoose, | 5 50 | 4 | 13 |
| Jas E. Harrison, | 5 00 | 3 | 52 |
| Wm O. Baldwin, | 2 50 | 5 | 05 |
| Sam'l Buckhannon, | 2 50 | 3 | 44 |
| Mr Hill, | 6 00 | 3 | 44 |
| W. B. Benson, | 2 50 | 5 | 52 |
| Rev A. W. Jackson, | 5 00 | 4 | 38 |
| T. H. Vernon, | 10 00 | 4 | 52 |
| Rev Jas S. Ford, | 2 50 | 4 | 30 |
| B. Easley, | 2 50 | 5 | 05 |
| Robt Page, | 5 00 | 4 | 23 |
| Jno B. Scott, | 5 00 | 4 | 13 |
| J. A. Brent, | 2 50 | 5 | 05 |
| Wm E. Callaway, | 2 50 | 5 | 09 |
| Deryl Hart, | 2 50 | 4 | 22 |
| Dr J. C. Smith, | 2 50 | 5 | 05 |
| Mrs L. Richard-on, | 5 00 | 4 | 42 |
| Dr J. N. Gambrell, | 5 00 | 4 | 42 |
| J. A. Farrar, | 1 00 | 4 | 25 |
| Thos M. Anderson, | 3 00 | 3 | 47 |
| Reuben Maxwell, | 2 50 | 4 | 19 |
| Jao Brown, | | | |

C. A. SUGG,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries and Confectionaries.

GREENSBORO, ALA.

April 14, 1852.

IVEY & LARY,
Attorneys at Law.

CLAYTON, ALA.

April 14, 1852.

DR. ORAINS' PATENT SPINO-ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER!

DR. S. BALL, would respectfully inform the citizens of Marion and its vicinity, that Miss M. Holroyd, the sole Proprietor of this article for the State of Alabama, has constituted him her sole Agent for the counties of Perry and Dallas, and the Town of Greensboro; and has left with him an assortment of them for the accommodation of those who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to procure one during her short stay here. From the testimony of the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in every part of the United States, there can be no doubt of its superiority over every other article of the supporter kind ever offered to the public. Its construction has reference to the Anatomy of the parts, and in point of beauty and efficiency in cases of threatened spinal curvature, muscular relaxation, and general debility, it has no equal. Its very construction and elastic support are sufficient recommendations of its utility. Dr. B. would further say that he has, before, for some two years, been agent for the same article, and has fitted hundreds of the same and found its utility to secure a perfect cure. Terms invariably cash.

Office over the E. F. King House.
Marion, March 31, 1852.

WILLIAM W. SANGER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

VERY respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Marion and its vicinity.

Residence at the house of Mrs. Mary Ann Tarrant.

Marion, March 24, 1852.

2-ly

Just Received—Stoves! Stoves!!

WE now offer for sale a large assortment of Stoves, among which will be found the Iron Sides, Iron Witch Cooking Stoves, &c., of the latest patterns. Also Churns, Parlor and Office Stoves, suited for this market. All of which being received direct from the Manufactory, will be sold on as reasonable terms as they could be had in Mobile.

By E. R. PARKER.

Marion, March 24, 1852.

2-3m

NEW CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE,
Selma, Alabama.

B. M. BAKER & CO., dealers in every description of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Fly-Netts, Whips, &c., and now opening a large and splendid assortment of the above mentioned articles in LAFLEY'S NEW BRICK BUILDING, corner of Alabama and Washington streets.

Their stock of Carriages and Harness have been built and selected expressly for the Selma market, some of which are as fine as can be found in the State and of the best styles.

All Carriages built to order or made at the manufactory in Newark, N. J., will be warranted.

Call and see, and we will try and please in price as well as the style and finish of the above.

Also, a fine lot of PLANTATION WAGGONS, with Iron Axles and strong metal Harness, which will be sold cheap.

B. M. BAKER & CO.

2-1y.

L. H. DICKERSON'S,

Cabinet Ware House, Selma, Ala.

TAKES this method of informing the public that he has opened a large CABINET WARE HOUSE in SELMA. He will keep on hand a complete assortment of every variety of Furniture—consisting of Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room Furniture. He has also an extensive assortment of Carpeting Oil Cloth—all of which he will sell at reasonable prices. He proposes to sell on such terms as will make it to the interest of those who have been in the habit of procuring articles in his line, in Mobile or New Orleans, to purchase of him.

He will have on hand a supply of Plaster, of the most improved construction.

Also, Metallic Burial Cases, air tight, of every size and description. Mr. Dickerson would invite the public to visit his Cabinet Ware Rooms, and examine for themselves. Corner of Washington and Selma Streets.

Selma, March 22, 1852.

2-12m

ORRVILLE INSTITUTE.

Orville, Dallas County, Ala.

[No. of Pupils last Session, 164.]

FACULTY.

Rev. JAMES R. MALONE, M. A., President and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and Belles Lettres.

Rev. P. E. COLLINS, M. A., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and Modern Languages.

WILLIAM LOWRY, M. A., Professor of Latin and Ancient Literature.

JAS. F. ROGERS, Tutor in English.

H. W. JEFFRIES, English.

E. F. HINES, Music.

E. C. COLLINS, Ornamental Branches.

FELIX G. ADAMS & LADY, Steward's Department.

March 17, 1852.

2-3m

JUDSON

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Marion, Perry County, Ala.

[Number of Pupils last Session, 166.]

FACULTY.

PROFESSOR MILO P. JEWETT, A. M. Principal and Instructor in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy &c.

Dr. F. ALBERTUS WURM, A. M. Professor of Music.

Miss L. D. SMITH, English, Embroidry & Wax.

Miss L. D. SALISBURY, French, Drawing and Painting.

Miss JENNIE A. MOREY, English.

Miss M. A. GRISWOLD, English.

Miss SARAH SMITH, Music.

Miss MARY JANE DAVIS, Music.

Miss EMMA CONARD, Primary and Preparatory Departments.

MISS M. A. GRISWOLD.

Matron and Nurse.

MRS. H. C. EASTMAN.

Steward's Department.

WM. HORNBUCKLE, Esq. AND LADY.

March 16, 1852.

2-3m

THIS Institution has now entered on its FOURTEENTH

year, under the direction of the same PRINCIPAL. It has always enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, without any interruption. It attracts students from all parts of Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

At no period, has it been favored with an abler Faculty.

Professor WURM is a Graduate of the University of Munich in Bavaria. He is a gentleman of high and varied acquirements, although he has devoted himself chiefly, for the last twenty years, to teaching the science and art of Vocal and Instrumental Music. For ten years, he was Supreme Director of Music in Kempfer, under appointment of the King of Bavaria. For three years past, he has been a distinguished Teacher of Music and Instructor in the German, French, Spanish and Italian languages, in Philadelphia. He speaks English fluently. He is a Composer, and a splendid performer on the Piano, French Guitar, Violin, Violoncello, Double Bass, French Horn, Tuba, &c. &c. His learning, taste, experience and tact, industry and energy, insure to his pupils the most critical and the thorough training, and the most accurate and brilliant execution.

Young ladies wishing to learn THE HARP, or to secure brilliancy of execution on the Piano and Guitar, will do well to finish their Musical studies under Professor WURM.

These Ladies Teachers of Music are eminently worthy to be associated with the distinguished Head of that Department.

The TEACHERS in the other departments possess the highest qualifications for their respective duties. They have all been engaged, for several years, in their profession, in the Judson, or in other Southern Institutions.

The GOVERNRESS is admirably fitted by her high moral and intellectual attainments, and her intercourse with polished society in Washington City and other parts of the South, to mould the character and manners of the Pupils.

Proprietors.

One-half of Tuition fees will be due on the first

February: the remainder at the close of the Session. Each

Student will be charged from the date of entrance to the

close of Session. No deduction except at the discretion

of the Proprietors.

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The Trustees, as will be seen from the advertisement, have organized the Institution upon a permanent foundation, and in view of its able and excellent Faculty, in connection with its superior advantages, as respects its central position, its accessibility, the healthfulness of its location, its freedom from temptations to extravagance and dissipation, as also the cheapness of its benefits; and have confidently recommended it to parents and guardians as an Institution in which their children and wards can obtain a regular collegiate education. The Faculty and Faculty are determined to make the course of study as full and thorough as in the best of our Colleges.

There is a flourishing Sabbath School in the village. There is a Division of Sons of Temperance here, and the citizens and Trustees are determined to use all legal means to prevent the vending of ardent spirits.</

POETRY.

Early Death.

"Tis sad to die with life
Just opening to our view—
When every scene is new
With pleasure ever new:
Not sad to quit the earth,
While all is pure and bright,
Ere sin hath given birth,
In age, to sorrow's night.
Tis sad to part, withal,
Ere those that love we love,
Whose longings might recall
Our spirit from above;
More sad to live and find,
Ere yet the heart is old,
Those loved ones prove unkind,
Their love grow slack and cold.
Tis sad to die in youth,
Ere yet the soul hath known
The lessons deep of truth
That age may leave alone:
Not sad while yet a child
In thought, to die, before
The conscience is defined
By man's unhalloved lore.
Tis sad to die and leave
All that the spirit would
In after-life, and grieve
O'er visions unfulfilled;
Not sad to think, while he
Our bodies in the tomb,
Our souls, though borne on high,
The deeds of life resume.
Tis not sad to die
In early youth or age,
If bright our memory
In wisdom's sacred page:
If truth the heart possess,
We have not lived in vain—
If we have lived to bless,
To die will still be gain.

Trust.

Yes, will I trust! in all my fears
Thy mercy, gracious Lord appears
To guide me through this vale of tears,
And be my strength;
Thy mercy guides the ebb and flow
Of health and joy, of pain and woe,
To wean my heart to all below,
To Thee at length.
Yes—welcome pain—which thou hast sent;
Yes—farewell blessing—which thou hast lent;
With Thee alone I rest content,
For Thou art heaven—
My trust reposes, safe and still,
On the wise goodness of thy will,
Grateful for earthly good—or ill,
Which Thou hast given.
O blessed friend! O blissful thought;
With happy converse I am fraught;
Trust, Thee I may I ought—
So doubt were sin;
Then let whatever storms arise,
Their ruler sits above the skies,
And lifting up His eyes,
Thou calm within.
Dangers may threaten, foes molest;
Sorrow increase disease infest;
Yes, ten affections wound the breast
For one sad hour;
But faith looks to her home on high—
Hope casts around a cheerful eye,
And love puts all her terrors by,
With gladdened power.

Miscellaneous.

An Incident in the West.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast,"
About a year since, a temperance man
moved with his family from South Carolina
to the West. The sparseness of the
population and the continual travel past
his place, rendered it a necessary act
of humanity in him frequently to entertain
travellers who could get no farther.—
Owing to the frequency of these calls,
he resolved to enlarge his house, and put
up the usual sign.
Soon after this an election came on;
the triumph party felt that it was a won-
derful victory, and some "young bloods"
of the majority determined, in honor of
it, to have a "blow out." Accordingly,
mounted on their fine prairie horses, they
started on a long ride. Every tavern was
visited on their route, and the variety
thus drank produced a mixture which
added greatly to the noise and boisterous-
ness of the company. In this condition
they came, about a dozen in number, to
our quiet temperance tavern. The land-
lord and lady were absent; the eldest
daughter, fourteen years of age, and five
younger children were alone in the house.
These gentlemen (for they considered
themselves as such) called for liquor.
"We keep none," was the modest reply
of the young girl.
"What do you keep tavern for, then?"
"For the accommodation of travel-
lers."
"Well, then accommodate us with
something to drink."
"You will see, sir, by the sign that we
keep a temperance tavern."
"A temperance tavern!—(here the
children clustered around their sister.)—
Give me an axe and I'll cut down the
sign."
"You will find an axe at the wood-pile,
sir."
Here, the party, each one with an oath,
made a rush to the wood-pile exclaim-
ing, "Down with the sign, down with the
sign!" but the leader, in going out
discovered in an adjoining room a splen-
did piano and its accompaniments.
"Who makes that thing squeak?" said
he.
"I play sometimes," said she in a quiet,
modest manner.
"You do. Give us a tune."
"Certainly, sir," and taking a stool,
while the children formed a circle close
to her, she sang and played "The
Old Arm Chair." Some of them had never
heard a piano before; others had not
soon hushed; the whip-and-spur gentle-
men were drawn back from the wood-
pile, and formed a circle outside the chil-
dren. The leader again spoke. "Will
you be so kind as to favor us with another
song?" Another was played, and the
little ones becoming reassured, some of
them joined their sweet voices with their
sister's. Song after song was played.—
One would touch the sympathies of the
strangers, another melt them in grief;
one would arouse their patriotism, another
their chivalry and benevolence; until,

at length, ashamed to ask for more, they
each made a low bow, thanked her, and
wished her good afternoon, and left as
quietly as if they had been to a funeral.
Months after this occurrence, the father
in travelling stopped at a village,
where a gentleman accosted him:
"Are you Col. P., of S—?"
"I am."
"Well, sir, I am spokesman of the party
who so grossly insulted your innocent
family, threatened to cut down your sign
and spoke so rudely to your children.—
You have just cause to be proud of your
daughter, sir; her noble bearing and
fearless courage were remarkable in one
so young and unprotected. Can you pardon
me, sir? I feel that I can never for-
give myself."

Pompeii.

Forty years after the discovery of Her-
culaneum, another city, overwhelmed at
the same time, was destined to be the
partner of its disinterment, as well as
its burial! This was Pompeii, the very
name of which had been almost forgotten.
As it lay at a greater distance from Vesu-
vius than Herculaneum, the stream of
lava never reached it. It was "inundated
by showers of ashes, pumice and stones,
which formed a bed of variable depth to
twenty feet and which is easily removed;
whereas, the former city was entombed
in ashes and lava to the depth of from
seventy to one hundred feet. With the
exception of the upper stories of the
houses, which were either consumed by
red-hot stones ejected from the volcano,
or crushed by the weight of the matter
collected on the roofs, we behold in Pom-
peii a flourishing city, nearly in the state
in which it existed eighteen centuries
ago! The buildings unaltered by newer
fashions; the paintings undimmed by
the leaden touch of time; household fur-
niture left in the confusion of use; ar-
ticles even of intrinsic value abandoned
in the hurry of escape, yet safe from the
robber, or scattered about as they fell from
the trembling hand which could not stop
or pause for the most valuable posses-
sions, and, in some instances, the bones
of inhabitants, bearing sad testimony to
the suddenness and completeness of the
calamity which overwhelmed them. In
the prisons, skeletons of unfortunate men
were discovered, the leg bones enclosed
in shackles, and are so preserved in the
museum of Portici.
I noticed, said Mr. Simond, a striking
memorial of this mighty eruption in the
Forum, opposite to the temple of Jupiter,
a new altar of white marble, exquisitely
beautiful, and, apparently, just out of the
hands of the sculptor, had been erected
there; an enclosure was building around
the altar just dashed against the side
of the wall, was but half spread out;
you saw the long sliding stroke of the
trowel to obliterate its own track—but it
never did return; the hand of the work-
man was suddenly arrested; and after
the lapse of 1800 years the whole looked
so fresh that you would almost imagine
the mason was only gone to his dinner
and about to come back immediately to
finish his work! We can hardly con-
ceive it possible for an event connected
with the arts of former ages, even to hap-
pen in future times, equal in interest to
the resurrection of these Roman towns,
unless it be the appearance of the Pae-
nician City of the Plain.—*Eubank's Hy-
draulics.*

Steel Pens.

These little articles have completely
superseded quill pens in common use.—
Children grow up who cannot use a quill
and the man who can make a pen con-
fesses to more than the meridian of his
days, in that accomplishment. Few,
however, have an idea of the statistics of
the number of men engaged in it. The fol-
lowing extract from a late English work
supplies much in a brief space:
"All the steel pens made in England,
and a great many sold in France, Ger-
many, and America, whatever names or
devices they may bear, are manufactur-
ed in Birmingham. In this respect, as in
many others of the same nature, the Bir-
mingham manufacturers are very ac-
commodating, and quite prepared to
stamp on their productions the American
Eagle, the cap of liberty, the effigy of Pio
Nemo, or of the Comte de Chambord, if
they get the order, the cash or a good
credit. There are eighteen steel pen
manufacturers in the Birmingham Direc-
tory, and eight penholder makers. Two
manufacturers employ about one thou-
sand hands, and the other seventeen
about as many more. We can most of
us remember when a long, hard steel
pen, which required the nicest manage-
ment to make it write cost a shilling,
and was used more as a curiosity than
as a useful comfortable instrument.—
About 1820, or 1821, the first gross of
three-slit pens were sold wholesale at
£7 4s. the gross of twelve dozen. A bet-
ter article is now sold at 6d. a gross.—
The cheapest pens are now sold whole-
sale at 2d. a gross, the best at 3s. 6d.
to 5s.; and it has been calculated that
Birmingham produces not less than a
thousand millions of steel pens every
year. America is the best foreign cus-
tomer, in spite of a duty of 24 per cent;
France ranks next, for the French pens
are bad and dear.
Mr. Gillet who is one of the very first
in the steel pen trade, rose by his own
mechanical talents and prudent industry
from a very humble station. He was,
we believe, a working mechanic, and in-
vented the first machine for making steel
pens, which for a long period, he worked
with his own hands, he makes a noble
use of the wealth he has acquired. His
manufactory is in every respect a model
for the imitation of his townsmen. A
liberal patron of our best modern artists,
he has made a collection of their works,
which is open to the inspection of every
respectable stranger."

HOWARD COLLEGE, Marion, Alabama.

FACULTY.

S. S. SHERMAN, A. M. President and Professor of
Chemistry.
Rev. H. TALBIRD, A. M. Professor of Theology
and Moral Science.
A. B. GOODHUE, A. M. Professor of Languages.
Rev. R. HOLMAN, A. M. Professor of Mathematics.
A. A. BROOKS, A. B. Tutor.
J. A. MELCHER, A. B. Teacher of the Preparatory
Department.

THE Collegiate year commences on the first Mon-
day in October, and consists of one session of ten
months. It is divided into two terms of five months
each.

ADMISSION.

Students are received into the Preparatory De-
partment at any stage of advancement.
Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class,
must sustain a creditable examination in the follow-
ing books, viz: Latin and Greek Grammars, Cicero, Sa-
lust, or Cicero's Select Orations, Virgil, and the Greek
Reader, or what shall be equivalent thereto. A thor-
ough acquaintance with the common English branches
is also required. For admission to advanced stand-
ing, candidates must sustain an examination on all the
studies previously pursued by the class they propose to
enter.

Students from another College, must furnish evi-
dence that they have left that institution free from
course.
Applicants for an English Course, will be admitted
to such classes as they may be qualified to enter.
No one will be admitted to the Freshman Class un-
less he has completed his fourteenth year, nor to advanced
standing, without a proportionate increase in age.

Pious young men desirous of preparing for the Sa-
cred Ministry, will be welcomed to all the advantages
of the Institution and admitted to such classes as their
respective attainments will enable them to join, free of
any charge for tuition.

COURSE OF STUDY, &c.

In addition to the regular Collegiate Department,
which is thorough and extensive, embracing all the
studies usually pursued in the best Colleges, an En-
glish, or Scientific Course, is prescribed for those
young men, age or plans for life render a liberal
education inexpedient. This course includes all the
studies of the regular classes, except the ancient lan-
guages, and may be completed in three years.
Students in Theology will be instructed in such
Literary and Theological Studies as their respective
circumstances may enable them to pursue; but the
regular course of instruction given in this department
contemplates a residence at the Institution of three
years.

EXPENSES.

The following are the rates of Tuition, Board, &c.
Languages, and higher English, per term, \$25 00
Common English Branches, 16 00
Incidentals, 2 00
Students rooming in College are charged \$2.
per month for room, and servant to attend
upon it, per term, 10 00
Board, per month, from \$8 to 9 00
Washing, do from 1 to 1 50
Fuel and Lights, of course vary with the season,
and will at all times depend much upon the economy
of the student.
Board, including lodging, washing, fuel, lights, &c.,
may be obtained in private families at \$13 00 per
month.
Tuition is required in advance, and no deduction is
made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.
The student is charged, from the time of entering to
the close of the term, unless for special reasons, he
is admitted for a shorter period. In the Theological De-
partment, tuition and room rent are free.
The necessary expenses at this institution are moderate.
Exclusive of clothing, they need not exceed
\$200 per annum. But if the student is allowed the
free use of money, and is disposed to be extravagant,
he may spend much more here, as well as elsewhere,
though it is believed that Marion presents fewer tempta-
tions to extravagance than any other town in Ala-
bama.
E. D. KING, President
Of the Board of Trustees.
WM. HORNBUCKLE, Secretary.
Oct. 1, 1851. 31-4t

Fisk's Metallic Burial Case.

THIS invention, now coming into general use, is
pronounced one of the greatest of the age. These
Burial Cases are composed of various kinds of metals,
but principally of Iron. They are thoroughly enameled
inside and outside, and thus made impervious to
air and undecayable. They are highly ornamental,
and of a classic form, air-tight and portable, while they
combine the greatest strength of which metal is cap-
able. When properly secured with cement they are
perfectly air-tight and free from exhalation of gases.
They cost no more than good Mahogany Coffins, and
are better than any other article in use, of whatever
cost, for transportation, vaults or ordinary interments,
as has been proved by actual experiments, and certified
to by some of our most scientific men.
The superior advantages of these Cases, must be
obvious to every person of judgment, the remarks of
interested persons to the contrary notwithstanding.
By the use of simple means, and without the least
mutilation, bodies may be preserved in these Cases in
their natural state, and for an unlimited time.
A good supply of the above Burial Cases will be kept
constantly on hand, and may be seen or had by ap-
plication to
LOVELAND & LOCKWOOD.

Recommendations.

New York, Sept. 7th, 1849.
We, the undersigned, have at different times exam-
ined the corpse of a child placed in one of "Fisk's
Metallic Burial Cases" in Sept. 1848. We now find
it in a perfect state of preservation, without material
change of color or features.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
J. C. WRIGHT, M. D.
JOHN GOLDEN, D. D.

Newtown, Sept. 8.

Letter from Mr. Calhoun's Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4th, 1850.

MESSES. FISK AND RAYMOND,
Gentlemen:—I beg to assure you of the satisfac-
tion you have given, by the manner in which you have
inclosed the remains of the late Mr. Calhoun, in one of
Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases, to the relatives
and friends of the deceased, and to the public generally.
I feel much obliged for the prompt manner in which
the Case was brought from New York by Mr. Ray-
mond, and for his attentive personal superintendence
to the process of entombment.

I have no doubt that this mode of protecting and
preserving the dead will more fully accomplish this desir-
able object than any other that I am aware of. Its con-
venience for transportation united with the highly orna-
mental character of the Case, and also its cheapness,
must recommend it to every one.

I am desirous to assure you, by Dr. C. Calhoun, the
son of the late Senator, of his entire concurrence in the
above opinion, and his wish that your invention, so
useful and praiseworthy, may meet with general suc-
cess and approval. Many of the members of Congress
from South Carolina, who have witnessed the entom-
ment of the remains of their illustrious colleague, authorize
me to express their approval of your metallic cof-
fins.
I am with respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH A. SCOTTLER.

WASHINGTON, April 5th,

MESSES. FISK AND RAYMOND,
Gentlemen:—We witnessed the utility of your
ornamental "Patent Metallic Burial Case," used to
convey the remains of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun
to the Congressional Cemetery, which impressed us
with the belief that it is the best article known to us for
transporting the dead to their final resting place.
With respect we subscribe ourselves,
Yours, &c.,
H. CLAY, D. AGNEWSON, JEFF. DAVIS,
LEWIS CASB, A. C. GREENE, W. R. DING,
D. S. DICKINSON, DAN. WEBSTER, HENRY DODGE,
J. W. MASON, J. M. BERRIEN, W. P. MANGUM.

BLANKS.

Printed to order, with neatness and dispatch, at this
Office.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXE-
CUT AT THIS OFFICE.

East Alabama Female College.

TUSKALOOSA, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA.
THE "nurses" of the above mentioned Institution,
with much pleasure announce that the College
Edifice is fast progressing to its completion, and that
they have resolved to commence the College exercises
in very commodious buildings procured for the purpose
sufficient to accommodate a large number of pupils.
They have made arrangements, to procure Apparatus,
Pianos, Library, and every appliance necessary to the
successful prosecution of thorough course of in-
struction. The exercises will commence, on the 13th
of January next, under the following very able and
efficient corps of teachers, viz:

HENRY H. BACON, A. M., President and Prof.
Mathematics, and Mental and Moral Science.
ARCHIBALD J. BATTLE, A. M., Prof. of An-
cient Languages and Natural Science.
MISS F. C. BACON, Instructress in Botany, His-
tory and Philosophy.

Modern Languages.
MISS MARY A. WOMACK, Instructress in Pre-
paratory Department.
DR. S. B. I. LETT, Prof. of Vocal and Instru-
mental Music.
MISS MARY F. WILLIAMS, Instructress in
Music.

Instructress in Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and
Wax-Work.

The Trustees would here observe, that they have
spared no pains, in selecting the very best talents and
qualifications the country affords, to take charge of the
several Departments, and they entertain no fears but
that they will give entire satisfaction to the patrons of
the College.

Calendar.

The Scholastic year will be divided into two terms, the
one s. s., and the other t. s. The regular com-
mencement day, will be about the middle of July in
each year, (the next commencement, will be on the
14th of July, 1852), and the College will resume its
exercises about the middle of September.

Rates of Tuition.

| | Autumn term of 4 months, | Spring term of 6 months, |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Primary Class | \$10 00 | 18 00 |
| Preparatory Classes | 12 00 | 18 00 |
| College Course | 20 00 | 30 00 |
| Latin Greek or Hebrew | 8 00 | 12 00 |
| French Italian or Spanish | 8 00 | 12 00 |
| Music on Piano or Guitar | 22 00 | 33 00 |
| Drawing and Painting | 10 00 | 15 00 |
| Oil Painting | 16 00 | 24 00 |
| Needle Work and Em- broidery | 10 00 | 18 00 |
| Wax-Work, per lesson | 1 00 | 18 00 |

IF Tuition in Vocal Music to the whole school
free of charge. No charge will be made for Pens, Ink,
Paper, for Compositions, Blank Books, Slates, Pencils,
use of Library, use of Instruments, Servants hire or
Fire-Wood.

One half of the Tuition for each Term will be re-
quired in advance, and the balance at the end of the Term.
Pupils entering later than one month, from the be-
ginning of the Term, will be charged from the time of en-
tering. No deduction will be made for absence except in
cases of protracted illness.
Board exclusive of washing and lights, (per Mo.) \$10
Board, including washing and lights, " 12
Board can readily be obtained in good private fami-
lies in town as well as on the premises where the build-
ings are located. As soon as the College Buildings
shall have been completed, the Trustees design engag-
ing the services of an experienced Steward and Ma-
trons. In short, the Trustees are determined to make
this Institution such as to merit the most extended pa-
tronnage, and to raise a goodly fund which will make
it to the interest of the country to encourage it. The
uniform healthfulness of Tuskegee and the elevated
standard of morals of its citizens, cannot fail to be ap-
preciated by those desirous of sending their daughters
or wards to this school. Those who design sending
their daughters will please communicate their names
and number of pupils to Wm. C. Melver, Secretary,
James M. Newman, Treasurer, or some member of the
Board of Trustees.

W. P. CHILTON, President.
B. A. BLAKLEY, Vice Pres't. GEO. W. GUNN,
JOS. C. H. REED, SAMUEL LANIER,
H. A. HOWARD, N. W. COCKE,
W. W. BATTLE, Wm. C. MELVER, Sec'y.
E. W. JONES, JAMES M. NEWMAN, Treas'r.
Tuskegee, Ala. Nov. 12, 1851. 38-4t

Marion Tin Shop—New Arrangement.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his
friends and the public generally, that he has bought
out the above establishment, and intends carrying on
the Tuning business in all its branches. He hopes by
a strict attention to business, and punctuality in fulfill-
ing all engagements and contracts, to be favored with
a share of the public patronage. All orders from a dis-
tance will be promptly attended to, and warranted to be
done in a substantial and workman like manner, at the
customary prices on time, and at reduced rates for
cash.

We intend to keep constantly on hand, a full assort-
ment of ware, of every description, usually manufac-
tured in a country shop, of our own make, which for
neatness and durability shall not be surpassed by any
other factory in the State, and will be sold at the usual
prices on time—but very cheap for cash.
Call and see us, and bring along the dimes, and you
shall have your tin cheaper than the cheapest. Ped-
dlers not excepted.
Shop three doors below the Messrs. Myatt's store.
Mr. Stewart Melvin is employed in the shop and will
be happy to see his old friends and customers.
E. R. PARKER
February 11, 1852. 48-3m

JOHN H. McCALL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family
GROCERIES AND WESTERN PRODUCE,
MARION, ALA.

WILL fill all orders for Goods in his line on a
forwarding basis for cash, as the goods could be
purchased either in Mobile or Selma—expense of trans-
portation added. Call and see for yourselves before
sending your orders elsewhere. All goods warranted
to please, or they may be returned.
March 10, 1852. 52-4t

J. A. & S. S. VIRGIN.

MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.
DEALERS IN
Watches, Jewellery, Music, and Musical
Instruments.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well select-
ed Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, of the
best English, Swiss and French making. Ladies
and Gentlemen Chains, Keys, and Trunkets, or
various patterns.

A large assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold
and Silver Holders; Gold and Silver Spectacles for
all ages.

Pins, Earings, Brooches, in great varieties, be-
sides all other articles belonging to a complete Stock
of Jewellery. Their STOCK OF SILVER PLATED
WARE, GUNS, FISH TOLS, &c., is large and well
selected.

Their STOCK OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL IN-
STRUMENTS, is unequalled in the State, com-
prising all the latest novelties, stringed and wind,
from the GRAND ACOUSTIC PIANO, to the Com-
mon FIFE. Piano, from the best makers known,
such as Chickering, Adams and Clark, and others.
Seventy-Five Thousand Pages of Sheet Mu-
sic, which are constantly replenished by fresh ar-
rivals of late publications. All of the above articles
will be sold as low as can be found in any establish-
ment of the kind—Good—all warranted to be what rep-
resented when bought.

Watches and Jewellery repaired at short no-
tice by the best of Workmen.
Dec. 1, 1851. 41-4t

H. H. HANSELL & BRO.

24 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
WM. S. HANSELL & SONS,
28 Market Street, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLERY AND
WARE. Purchasers are invited to an examina-
tion of our large and well assorted stock. We
are prepared to furnish them with the latest sty-
le of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., and with every
article appertaining to Saddlery and Saddle-
Hardware trade, at a very small advance on our
Philadelphia prices.
New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1851. 47-4t

Mississippi Female College.

(UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE MISSISSIPPI BAPTIST
CONVENTION.)
FACULTY.
REV. WM. CAREY CRANE, A. M. President and
Bible Lecturer.
A. HIKKE, Professor of Drawing and Painting.
C. C. CHURCHILL, Professor of Music.
MISS MARY A. LYONS, Instructress in Mathe-
matics and Music.
MISS CAROLINE S. WAY, Instructress in Latin
and English.
MISS CELESTE M. SCOLLARD, Instructress in
English, French, Drawing, Painting and Em-
broidery.
JAMES C. DOCKERY, A. M., Lecturer on Modern
Languages and Literature.
REV. ISAAC S. PARKER, Lecturer on English
Literature.
HENRY M. JETER, M. D., Lecturer on Chemis-
try.
THOMAS W. WHITE, L. L. B., Lecturer on
Political Economy.

THE Scholastic year, commences on the first
Wednesday in September, and is divided into
two Sessions, of five months each. The Course
of Study extends through six years, and is designed to
give as complete and thorough an Education as can
be obtained in the Union. The College Edifice, just
completed, is elegant and commodious. The Boarding
Department, is under the charge of the President and
Lady, and can accommodate fifty-six Misses, with a
gentle and comfortable home—where minds, morals,
health and manners will receive strict and constant
attention. Board can also be obtained in genteel fami-
lies prepared to receive young Ladies.

Each young Lady will furnish her own towels and
napkins. Pupils are received at any time, and charged
to the close of the session. No deduction made except
in case of protracted sickness.

TERMS TUITION, &c.
Academic Department, per Session \$12 00
Collegiate, " " 20 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, one or all, 12 00
Music on Piano or Guitar, each, 25 00
Use of " " 2 50
Ornamental Needle Work, 2 50
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, 15 00
Painting in Oil, 25 00
Wax or Shell Work per Lesson, 1 00
Board, including Lodging, Washing, Fuel
and Lights, per Month, 10 00
Incidental Tax, per Session, 1 00
Bills payable, half in advance, half at the close of
the Session. Drafts on time, on Memphis, Vicksburg,
Mobile or New Orleans, taken for Bills. If Books or
other articles are furnished at the Institution, a small
deposit must be made.

Hernando, DeSoto county, Miss., Sept. 10, '51.

CARD.

New Orleans Agency,
For the purchase of Piano, Fortes, other Musi-
cal Instruments and Music of all kinds.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his
numerous friends and acquaintances in the coun-
try, that he is located in this city, and is prepared to
attend promptly, to any business entrusted to him.
His great experience in the profession and long
residence in the South, fully qualifies him to do ample
justice to those who may require his services, and he
can make it to the interest of those who may desire to
purchase. Address, William Duncan, New Orleans.—
Or he can be found, at the office of Messrs. Duncan,
Graves & Burton. WILLIAM DUNCAN,
New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1851. 29-4t

ANDERSON, BURKS & Co

Factors and Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.

ARE prepared to grant the usual facilities to
Planters who are disposed to give us their
business, and respectfully solicit patronage.
Mobile, March, 5, 18 0

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wholesale and Retail.
THE undersigned would respectfully call the atten-
tion of all who may intend purchasing articles in
the above line to his establishment. His stock, he be-
lieves, is the best in the Southern country, and his prices
the lowest.

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