

VOLUME IV.	MARION, (PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.)	MAY 12, 1852.	NUMBER 9.
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Mirror.

THE BAPTIST.

MARION, ALA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1882.

J. B. STITLER, 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.

Letters received and Receipts will appear next week.

BAPTISM.—We had the pleasure on last Sabbath, of witnessing the immersion of eight happy converts, the fruits of the late revival in this place. This makes about thirty who have already received the ordinance since the meeting commenced. Others will be baptized, *deo volente*, next Sabbath.

Domestic Missions.

Receipts from the 3d of April to the 15th of May 1882.

April 8. Rec'd from R. P. Lyde, Centre Ridge Church Ala.,	\$10.00
" Aikin Church S. C.	5.00
April 10. " T. G. Blewett, Columbus Mi	20.00
" Grant's Creek Church Ala., by Joshua Foster,	22.00
" A female member of Spring Church, by Rev A A Connella,	5.00
" Public collection, Annual meeting at Marion Ala.	33.00
April 19. " From Wm B. Johnson Agent for So. Ca.	338.20
May 11. " A. D. Kelly Esq., Treas. Union Association, Md.	25.00
" Treas. White River Baptist Convention, Ark.,	25.00
May 12. " Aikin Church So. Ca.	5.00
" Treas. of Ga. Bapt. State Conv., by Rev. P. Stout.	55.00
Total	\$444.49

WM. HORNBUCKLE,

Treas. B. D. M. S. B. Convention.

Brethren who have kindly furnished new additions to our list of patrons the present week—as several have done—will accept our special thanks. May we have many more such at an early day.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The Religious Herald of the 29th ult., quotes from the "Baptist Advocate," that 25 persons were recently baptized at Houston Texas.

Will brother Sands have the kindness to inform us where that paper is published, as we desire to exchange with all the Baptist papers in the United States.

While on this subject, we frequently see in our exchanges, articles copied from the "Alabama Baptist," but as we know of no such paper published in Alabama, we would be supremely glad to be informed of its whereabouts, that we may pay our respects to it also.

QUERY: Whether is it more veracious to mis-state the language of an authority, or to mis-state the authority itself? We would be thankful for a little light on all these points.

REV. JAMES DAVIS.—We are glad to learn that this dear brother, who has been laid aside from the ministry on account of ill health, is slightly convalescent. He is at present at the house of our venerable brother Rev. Hugh Quinn, of Palo Alto, Mississippi, going through a course of medical treatment, and hopes in a short time to be able to travel for his health, provided he can obtain the means to do so. His circumstances are very much straightened, and without the assistance of kind friends, it is not likely he will be able to go. Will not those who have wealth and who know the sweets of exemption from disease, give our brother aid in this time of necessity? We have known brother Davis more than a dozen years, and know that he has been one of our most laborious, self-denying and useful ministers.

ST. MARY'S MONEY.—This money is at present almost worthless in the payment of debts; nevertheless, we have a letter from the Rev. J. D. Williams, General Agent for the High School, proposed to be established by the Central Association at Weimupka, in which he says he will receive it in contribution to that cause.

We would publish our brother's letter entire, but his ink has so faded that it is impossible to decipher what he has written so as to do justice to his communication. If we have mis-stated his intentions thus far, he will please correct us, otherwise the friends of the Institution will act in the premises according to this announcement.

Dr. Dowling of New York has accepted the pastoral care of Sansom Street church, Philadelphia, which has been for some time without a pastor; and the Navy Yard church, Washington, has secured the services of Dr. Cole, baptized a few months ago by Dr. Fuller, as their pastor. —*Rel. Herald.*

BAPTIST UNIVERSITY IN IOWA.—A convention was recently held at Iowa City, for the purpose of maturing a plan and selecting a site for an institution of learning, especially adapted to the wants of the Baptists of this enterprising State. The location has been fixed at Burlington City, the authorities of which have presented a beautiful site, and a number of generous residents, several thousand dollars. Burlington is a new and beautiful city on the Mississippi river, with several thousand inhabitants, and a flourishing Baptist church, of which the Rev. G. J. Johnson, formerly of New York, is the pastor.

Bible Revision Movement.

The attention of the reader is referred specially to an article under this head on our first page—which came to hand too late for our last week's paper. It will be observed that, though a response to our notice of the Bible Convention in Memphis a few weeks since, it was addressed to us personally; and we regret that, in the first place, our brother had not been a little more sparing of what he aimed to censure in us—a needless animadversion on the motives of men. With respect to ourself, we are unconscious of having employed "sophistry, Jesuitry or invective" in any thing we have written, much less of having called in question the integrity of any man's intentions who is engaged in this enterprise. There is no necessity of this while so much stands out to the light; and were it otherwise we should disdain the use of such weapons on an occasion of this character. We claim to desire truth not less than others, and to be as deeply interested in its propagation; nevertheless, we regard it our province, both as a private individual and as a public journalist, to think for ourself and to speak what we think on all questions of public interest, whether they relate to abstract truths or to the notorious acts of individuals. If we are so unfortunate as to dissent from the opinions and practices of any, it is our privilege thus to dissent, and to make known the grounds of that dissent. This, however, is a point of too small moment to deserve more than a passing notice. To brother Phillips and to those associated with him in this revision movement, we concede all honesty of purpose, and we hope that while they and we further canvass the merits of this subject from time to time, we shall remember that the cause in which we are mutually engaged is of too sacred import to allow of indulgence in personal invectives.

Our good brother's opening figure of the impanelled jury, however appropriate to something else, happens to be singularly defective and out of place in its present connection. It were, indeed, of small consequence whether an advocate were drunk or sober, whether he adduced false testimony or no testimony at all, if the facts and the law were all abundant and intelligible to the minds of the jury; but how would stand the case if the contrary were true, and if it were the prime business of the said advocate to state what the law was? Here, it strikes us, as all important, that he should be cool sober, that he should himself have a correct understanding of the law, and that he should possess such a measure of public confidence as by a correct interpretation of the law to render his advocacy desirable. This is the precise issue to which we referred in our strictures on the amalgamation of Campbellites with Baptists in the enterprise under consideration. It was not the object of the Memphis Convention to set forth what every body has hitherto regarded the divine law—for then it had been immaterial who was there, and whether one thing or another were said about it,—but its object is finally to upset what has been held the law, and to give the world a new revised edition of that law. Now it is the propriety of admitting to this work a class of men whose unsoundness in the sacred oracles has already passed into a proverb; who have been excluded from our churches on account of heterodoxy; and who since their exclusion have been literal Ishmaelites, their hands being against every man, and every man's hands against them,—it is, we say, the propriety of admitting these as influential, controlling members of this society that we question; and in this we are sadly deceived, if we do not express the decided judgment of the great body of the Baptist family in the United States.

But our brother thinks that in making this point we do not fairly meet the issue—that "Mr. Campbell is not a revisor of the Scriptures for the convention; that the convention itself does not undertake to do the work of revision." Will he, however, allow us to ask whether the convention will publish an edition of the Scriptures whose emendations of the present text they may not approve? Whether the Board of Managers will appoint any man or any set of men to do the work of revision, whose unsoundness in the faith they know before hand will not admit of their performing the work to the satisfaction of the denomination they represent? And whether will the Board, composed of Baptists and Campbellites, who regard each others views heterodoxical, likely agree on the qualifications or the work of the revisor without a compromise of principles which one or the other party holds dear?

We are fully aware that "who is to do the work of revision," is not the only question in this movement; nevertheless it is one question, and to our mind a vastly important question. It is perfectly futile to talk of a translation of the Scriptures without a translator, or revision without a revisor; and it is equally futile to talk of a correct translation at the hands of men whose theological views are themselves incorrect. It was said with eclat during the Memphis Convention, that the American Bible Union had employed several pedobaptists to prepare a revision for that society; and this with the hope of persuading the world that theirs would not be a Baptist Bible! But could it have been as confidently said it would not be a pedo-baptist book? How could it be otherwise if the translators were faithful to their opinions? The utmost extent of a translator's responsibility in such cases is not to make a perfect work, but to make a work as perfect as in him lies; not to give an exact rendering of every word according to the sense of the original, but to give an exact rendering of the original in the sense which he understands to be true. His understanding of the original may depend on a thousand contingencies, as the schools where he studied, the books he has read, the persons with whom he associates, the conditions of his own mind or heart at the moment; nevertheless, the ultimate extent of his obligations is to give just such a translation as he is able to do under these circumstances. It is only

by referring the subject to some such causes as these, that we account for the fact that so many different versions have been already given of the original text; and they abundantly satisfy us that a strictly correct version of the Scriptures need not be expected at the hands of imperfect men—that each version will be more or less perfect as it does or does not happen to correspond with the previously formed opinions of the reader.

Whether it is proper that men should go about the work of revising the sacred oracles, or that they should proceed to decide upon the correctness or incorrectness of any given version with their opinions already formed from other sources, instead of forming them directly at the fountain-head of all wisdom, is not now the question for us to settle. That this, however, is true, no reflecting person needs proof to convince him.—The stand-point from which every object is beheld, contributes to the judgment formed of it; and the adventitious casualties of education and the like, to which we have adverted constitute the various stand-points from which every man looks at the divine word. It is in this way we explain to our satisfaction the hyper-criticism of our good brother on certain passages of the Word to which he refers our attention in the letter before us. He says:—

"Will you do me the favor to answer the following, for the benefit of many of our readers, and let them judge whether our version has in corrections which can be put in a *pepper corn*, that is, whether they are unimportant."

Ex. 7, 13-14, 21-9, 12—Is it in accordance with the residue of Scriptures to harden a man's heart, and then punish? Ex. 3, 22—Did God direct—"every woman shall borrow?" Is it not favoring fraud? 2 Sam. 12, 31—The man after God's own heart thus cruel. If read aright would David have been much better than any potentate of his day? 1 Cor. 9, 39—Has this not deterred many from communion with God? Judges 11, 31—Does not the general reading firmly believe that Jephthah slew his only daughter? Did he? The marginal reading would be better understood, but who notices the margin? Isaiah 9, 6-9, 10.—And many others might be shown, I presume by others who are more conversant with the Bible. These passages, assisted at least in giving me food for ratiocination in early and middle life. Shall we retain known and acknowledged errors and thus "cause our brother to offend?"

Verily, my dear brother, with all deference to your judgment, these are unfortunate examples with which to illustrate the necessity of a revision of our present Scriptures, and we are greatly mistaken if they do not show the danger, and even folly of this enterprise. Permit us to remind you that there are more sides than one to this question; and that ere we proceed to determine what is best to be done, we should carefully consider the bearings and influences of all sides. It is infinitely easier to ask questions than it is to answer them, and we have often known men most expert at asking questions, not a little perplexed in giving answers to such as their own inquisitiveness provoked.

You ask, "Is it in accordance with the residue of Scripture that God should have hardened Pharaoh's heart and then punished him?" Allow us to ask in reply, suppose it were not—suppose there were a discrepancy between these Scriptures and others; which shall we modify, these or those? Are we certain that these are less in accordance with the facts of the case than others which you suppose teach different views? On what authority shall we say that God could not justly work in Pharaoh's heart so as to harden it, and yet punish his wicked conduct, precisely in the same way as he operates in the heart of every christian "to will and to do" well, and then reward him for doing well? That God does so work in the latter case, none we suppose are concerned to deny.—But if in this the free agency of men is perfectly compatible with the agency of God, there is no reason why it may not be so in every case, and this is all that is requisite in us to show in order to meet the objection you have urged. If, however, you ask again, "is it in accordance with the residue of Scriptures that God should have hardened Pharaoh's heart and then punished him?" We reply, exactly as much so as it is that he should have "put into the heart of the Egyptians to hate his people Israel, and to deal subtly with them," (Ps. 105: 25,) and afterwards punish them for the deed; as much so as it is that he should have sent an *evil spirit* between Abimelech and the men of Sechem, and then punish them for its indulgence, (Judges 9: 22-57,) as much so as it is that he should have put a *lying spirit* in the mouth of the prophets of Ahab, (1 Kings 22: 22, 23,) and then punished them for lying; as much so as it is that he "stirred up the spirit of the King of Assyria against the Jews, and then punished them for their cruelty towards that people," (Is. 10: 5-15,) as much so as it is that he should have put in the hearts of the Kings of the earth to agree and give their kingdoms to the Roman beast until his words should be fulfilled, and then punish them for the act, (Rev. 17: 17; ib. 19: 17-21,) just as much so, in a word, as it is that he should send strong delusions on some men that they should believe a lie, and then, damn them because they believe not the truth, (2 Thes. 2: 12.) It will not be denied that all these are facts of divine record, nor are they a *tittle* of the statements in these sacred oracles, in style and import parallel to the passages you have instanced, showing also the extent of the revisor's task in attempting to whittle down the dealings of God to suit the narrow prejudices of men.

In the present form of our brother's objection, it is impossible to determine the precise point of his difficulty—whether it rests solely against the phraseology of the verses now under consideration, or mainly against the doctrines they teach. But is immaterial which of these is referred to. Either supposition will lead to the same conclusion. If the former, we desire to be told what different language will more distinctly exhibit the absolute sovereignty of God, his direct agency in the affairs of the moral world, his unequivocal purpose to have the confidence of his creatures,

and the dreadful certainty that he will punish wickedness in individuals or in nations. If the latter, we desire to be shown whether these doctrines do not run through the entire Scriptures, as a terror to evil men, and an encouragement to them that do well—we desire to be shown their incongruity "with the residue of Scripture." That some such condition of heart existed in Pharaoh as that betokened by the word "hardened" and led to his ultimate destruction in the Red Sea, will not be questioned; nor will it affect our argument, whether this was induced by the direct operation of God, or by other instrumentalities. In either case, it was clearly foreseen and foretold in the divine omniscience, and could have been as easily prevented in him as in his servant Moses. If, however, God foresaw this as certain to exist in due time, and did not prevent it, he did so for the reason that he also saw it best, that it should be just as it ultimately was. Shall we then presume to say it was beneath the divine glory, that by the agency of his own hand he should do what in the judgment of his own wisdom was seen to be the best that could be done? If the divine prescience determined that the divine glory would be more strikingly displayed by the hardening of Pharaoh's heart, shall we presume to think otherwise, and lest some other man should be provoked to indignation against the Almighty, go about to muffle up the truth, or turn away the terrors of his own sovereignty? We repeat it—the state of mind which led to the destruction of Pharaoh and his hosts, certainly existed. This cannot be denied without an absolute rejection of a large part of the sacred oracles. It is equally certain that this event was foreseen and foretold by the Deity. The denial of this also were a rejection of much that is dear to every pious heart; and yet the admission of these two simple statements involves every thing implied in the term "hardened" in its present connection. God, (we speak with reverence,) could foresee no event as certain which might not occur; nor can certainty be predicated of any occurrence irrespective of the divine agency.—However we may explain, and philosophize and whittle the truth, it comes to this after all. If he "permits" it, as some childishly choose to say, he does so by a decree to permit; and what is the difference with God whether he decrees the thing or decrees to permit the thing? On either hypothesis the event takes place on the ground that he knows it will be the best, all things considered; and assuredly there can be no harm in saying he decrees the thing itself, for the same reason. If, however, we allow that he permitted the event because he saw it would be for the best that it should take place, where in the creation is the harm of saying he himself performed the deed for the identical same reason? Shall we exclude the Governor of the Universe from the exercise of that control over his works which shall redound most to their good and to his own glory? Beware, my brother, beware of vain philosophy, and the "opposition of science, falsely so called."

But we must conclude. Our space compels us. Should we think it necessary to follow out this train of thought in reply to the other passages referred to our notice, we will do so at another time. From what we have said of the first, to which on account of its importance in more respects than one, we have devoted so much attention, regretting at the same time our want of room to treat it more at large, it can readily be inferred what would be the character of our reply to each of the others. There may in some instances be slight inaccuracies in our present version of the Scriptures—we shall not deny that there are; but we deny that any such exist, in our judgment, in those passages specified, as to render the present revision movement necessary. Understand us. We are not opposed to a *verbal* revision of the English Scriptures, undertaken and carried on properly; but we are, heart in hand, opposed to the alteration of a single phrase—a single term that is to effect one doctrine of our holy religion; and when this work is undertaken at all, we are opposed, in heart and life, to permitting in that work, the co-operation of men, known to have no faith at all, or known to be unsound in the faith. Alexander Campbell and his party cannot do any portion of the work for us.

Rev. John Newman has been appointed by the Pope the Bishop of Philadelphia. He is, according to the usual practice of Rome in such cases, a foreigner by birth, being a Bohemian.

The Rev. Dr. Gorsuch, of the Methodist Episcopal church, Md., died in Cumberland, in that State, on the 16th inst.

SAD.—The Religious Herald states that the Rev. Mr. Bennet, a minister of the Methodist church, and chaplain to the University of Virginia, has become deranged. Mr. B. had previously suffered much from indisposition.

CHANGE OF CHURCH RELATIONS.—Rev. S. W. Whitney was installed as Pastor of the Baptist church, at Westport N. Y., Jan 27. Bro. Whitney was for some two years pastor of a Presbyterian Church on the Eastern shore of Virginia.

Rev. Henry H. Brenton, a Minister of the Protestant Methodist church, was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist church called Mount Zion, Indiana, recently.

Rev. Saml. E. Brown, formerly a member of the Christian Denomination, having changed his opinions has recently been called to the pastoral charge of the third Baptist Church in Portland, Me.

It is stated that more snow fell during the first half of the last month in portions of New England, than during the whole of any month of the past winter.

REV. GEORGE J. HARRISON has been dismissed from his pastoral charge in Franklin, Ct., on the sole ground that he had no house to live in, and could not secure one in the place!

The Support of the Ministry.

From our argument on this subject in the preceding numbers, we deduce the following reflections:

1. *The obligation of ministerial support extends only so far as the ministry are devoted wholly to the work of the Lord.* This observation we oppose to the confident boasting of such ministers as immerse themselves in the cares of the world, and say "they do not preach for money;" "they are independent of the churches;" and to the unjust cavils of others, whether the purpose of God, in the case of ministerial support, is not mutable. To the former we reply, men may well make a virtue of necessity, and say, they are independent of that to which they have no right, founded in justice and religion. And to the latter, that so far as can be inferred from the language of the scriptures, God has not purposed that any should live of the gospel, who do not preach the gospel—the whole gospel, in all its parts and proportions—and who do not make this the great and sole business of life.—Whatever force the language of St. Paul, (1 Cor. ix: 13, 14) may be supposed to possess, it can extend no farther than as the gospel ministry, like the Levitical priesthood, are wholly given up to the duties of their profession.

(2.) *No obligation can be more solemnly imperative upon the churches, than the adequate support of a devoted ministry.*—We oppose this reflection to the sentiment, apparently universal, that where the claims of the preacher come in competition with other liabilities, however contracted, the former must be sacrificed to the latter. Of the origin of this sentiment, we are utterly ignorant, unless it has, perhaps, arisen out of the indefiniteness of the commands which relate to the subject—at least, so far as the amount which each minister shall receive, and each member shall pay, is concerned. But while we insist that every man should promptly pay his just debts, we may also seriously question, whether any indefiniteness in the commands to support the ministry will authorize the conclusion that this obligation is less binding, than are those that relate to other debts. The command to pray, to repent, to observe the Sabbath, and indeed, to observe every Christian duty, is in like manner indefinite and general. But no man, we dare say, will pretend that it is, therefore, less binding, or for that reason, these duties may be deferred at our convenience or option. The truth is, by how much, no laws which earth can enact can abrogate the divine command, or render an obligation more sacred and absolute, than that which rests upon the churches to separate the ministry to the work of the Lord, by so much, can no debt be innocently contracted which shall deprive them of their legitimate and adequate support.

3. *The support of the ministry is a duty devolved upon the churches in mass.* This remark we oppose to two practices prevalent in some places. The one is that of suspending the call and support of the pastor upon the subscriptions of the irreligious portion of the community; and the other that of wealthy churches confining their pastoral support to their own minister. We regard both of these customs to be wrong. We do not say, that the voluntary contributions of irreligious persons should be refused; but we do think it high time that the churches had so far begun to realize the pleasing responsibility of their station—as the great moral engine, in the hand of God, to reform the world—as to proceed immediately, irrespective of all foreign aid, nor for a moment to suffer their measures to be trammelled by the want of contributions of those who feel no religious interest in the triumphs of the gospel, and who may, perhaps, avail themselves of this means to thwart the judgment of the church.—Nor do we say, that wealthy churches should not first provide the support of their own pastors, but that when this has been accomplished, it may not be the totum of responsibility. "The field is the world;" nor is there within the circumference of the world a boundary line fixed, where the energies of any church may be staid, until the gospel may be preached to every creature. Having a measure of ability, greater than is absolutely requisite to support the gospel at home, she is bound to see that it is preached in "the regions round about." Her benevolence, after the example of the apostolic churches, should be directed to the support of pastors among the poorer and more destitute elsewhere.

4. *The churches should adopt every lawful and religious measure to induce their ministry to abandon all secular pursuits, and unreservedly devote themselves to the business of their sacred profession.* This reflection is based upon the solemn charge of the Holy Ghost, to "separate them unto the work whereunto the Lord has called them;" and we oppose it to the endless round of influences, directly and indirectly employed to draw them away from their legitimate duties to all the offices and professions in the land, from the legislative halls of Congress, down to the petty magistracy of a county precinct.

We do not imply that there is any thing morally wrong and sinful in such offices; nor yet, that ministers, considered simply as men, are less entitled to the suffrages of their brethren and the people at large. But what we say is, that "all things that are lawful are not expedient;" and that it is expedient, or even morally right, that as ministers of Christ, divinely and specially appointed to a different employment, they should thus compromise his interests, we do entertain the most serious doubts. Nor are we able to form other conclusions than this, while there remains force and pertinency in the apostolic injunction, "give thyself wholly to the things of the Gospel;"—"No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life," &c. To the universal application of this rule there is but one exception in the ministry, namely: that which arises from the infirmities of disease and old age; and while we admire and love our brethren for their piety and wisdom, and while we should most heartily rejoice in their present and eternal good, we cannot, nevertheless, for

bear to love the truth of God still more, and to believe that their interest and the interest of the world is involved in its observance, according to what is written: "if a man also strive for masteries, yet is he not crowned, except he strive lawfully."

Nor is it unimportant to remind you in this place that very many of our younger ministers especially, have been educated at heavy expense to the denomination for this specific work, and that it is probable the mass will be so educated in future. Where, then, is the propriety, not to say moral honesty, in appropriating large sums ourselves, and in receiving large contributions from others, for the erection of theological seminaries, the building of spacious edifices, the liberal endowment of professorships, the purchase of extensive libraries and laboratories, the maintenance of beneficiaries, and the defrayment of a thousand contingent expenses; and all this for the professed object of ministerial education, if so soon as the requisite education is received, they are to be turned away, without thought and without compunction, from the legitimate duties of their office to all the paltry avocations of the world? We say not these things as the enemy of such institutions. No, verily. We are happy in the assurance, that no man, the least familiar with our life, from the first day of our connection with the church of God until now, several years of which were spent within the walls of these schools of the prophets, both in our own denomination and among the Presbyterians, will, for a moment, suspect us of secret enmity to them. In every way—with our presence, our money and our influence, we have been their abettor and advocate. Nor do we anticipate a change in this respect while life and grace are given us. But by how much our zeal waxes hotter in their support, with the increase of years and reflection, by so much do we strenuously insist, that those who are professedly educated for the ministry, should be exclusively consecrated to that work; And upon you, my brethren, upon you devolves a responsibility in this matter.

Baptismal Regeneration.

The Rev. Dr. Howell, of the 1st Baptist church of Richmond, thus discourses with the Rev. Dr. Lee, editor of the Richmond (Methodist) Christian Advocate, on the subject of Baptismal Regeneration:—"Do Protestant Pedobaptists of all classes, teach that we are regenerated in baptism? That they do, the chapter before us offers in proof, first their Confession of Faith, and secondly, their accredited standard writers. But these, it is cheerfully conceded, teach, although with not much clearness, the doctrine of regeneration by the Holy Spirit. I have not, however, complained much of this defect. But they also at the same time teach regeneration by baptism. It is against this latter conclusion that I protest, since by it they contradict themselves, and bring their doctrine of baptism into direct conflict with the work of the Spirit. Nor, my dear sir, do we find even you, I am sorry to say, an exception to this melancholy condition of things. A few of these confessions, and writers, I will again commend to your attention. The appropriate references will all be found in the chapter as it stands in the book. The Augsburg (Lutheran) Confession says:—"Natural depravity is really sin," and "causes eternal death to those who are not born again by baptism, and the Holy Spirit. The Helvetic Confession says:—"Baptism is by the institution of the Lord, the law of regeneration. We on this account baptize our infants." The Thirty Nine Articles (Episcopalian) says:—"There is no condemnation to them that believe, and are baptized," and "the reason they baptize their children. The Articles of Religion (Methodist) say:—"Baptism is a sign of regeneration," and is to be administered to children. The Westminster Confession (Presbyterian) says:—"Regeneration," together with various other blessings, "is offered in baptism, and if the child belongs to the elect, is really conferred." The Belgic Confession says:—"The sacraments are signs, and visible symbols of things internal, and invisible, by which as by means, God himself works in us by the power of the Holy Ghost." The Heidelberg Confession says:—"Christ commandeth the external law of baptism with this promise annexed, that [in that rite] I am not less certainly washed by his blood and spirit, from the pollutions of the soul; that is, from all my sins." The same teaching is found in the Gallican, the Bohemian, the Saxon, and all the others; and also in all the Catechisms, of every class, and character. That all these symbols connect baptism and regeneration, and make them more or less dependant upon each other, is a fact the truth of which cannot be questioned.

Look now, into your standard writers. What do they teach on the subject? In their answers to the "Savoy Conference," the whole body of English Bishops speak thus:—"We may say in faith, of every child that is baptized, that it is regenerate by God's Holy Spirit, and the denial of it tends to Anabaptism, and the contempt of this holy sacrament as nothing worthy, nor material whether it be administered to infants or no."—Calvin declares that, "Sacraments are not empty figures, but do truly supply whatever they represent." "The efficacy of the Spirit is present in baptism, to cleanse and regenerate us." Nothing would be more easy than to lay before you a hundred similar instances of baptismal teaching, but I will offer one only. John Wesley says:—"By baptism we are by nature, the children of wrath, are made the children of God." "By water," "as a means, the water of baptism, we are regenerated and born again."

Thus we establish indisputably, the fact, that every Protestant Pedobaptist denomination in christendom, judged as they certainly must be, by their own chosen symbols of faith, and biblical expositions, while they professedly adhere to the doctrine of regeneration by the Holy Spirit, hold, at the same time, the contradictory doctrinal doctrine of regeneration by baptism.

Georgia Baptist State Convention.
Bro. Chambliss:—I have just received from the meeting of the Georgia Baptist State Convention, and have thought that a brief notice of its proceedings in connection with the progress and prospects of the Baptist interest in Georgia, might be interesting to your readers. The convention met in Columbus on the 23d ult., and after a sermon from Rev. S. G. Hillyer, was organized by the re-election of Hon. Thos. Stokes, President, and Rev. P. H. Mell and C. M. Irvin, clerk and assistant clerk. In consequence of the extreme western position of Columbus, and the incomplete condition of the railroad leading to it, the delegation was unusually small. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the session. As a deliberative assembly, this body is unsurpassed by any that I have ever attended, for intelligence, dignity and christian courtesy.

In the cause of education our Georgia brethren have done much, and will do still more, for their ability is daily increasing, and of their will we have a pledge in the past. Mercer University has a permanent fund of about \$175,000, entirely free from debt, and an accumulation of interest above its expenses of \$8000. I need say nothing about the Faculty, they are known and appreciated as learned, and ardently devoted to the interests of the University. The other objects of the convention are in a prosperous condition. I was truly pleased to find that their delegates to the biennial convention at Nashville, Rev. J. E. Dawson and P. H. Mell, who were attacked with so much bitterness for their family and independent course, had lost nothing in the estimation of their brethren. I had no idea that they had, but sympathizing as I did with them, it was gratifying to find my conviction, that they would be sustained and triumphantly sustained at home, confirmed. The blow aimed at them has recoiled upon the assailant. Never before they enjoyed in a higher degree the confidence and affection of their brethren, than at this time. The Convention, by the unanimous appointment of Bro. Dawson to the next biennial convention, put its seal of approbation upon their course at Nashville.

I cannot close my letter without expressing my sense of the kindness of the citizens of Columbus, who received the Convention, and visitors to it, with a cordiality that could not be excelled, and will long be remembered by those whose good fortune it was to partake of their generous hospitality. On Sabbath, the pulpits of the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches, were occupied by our ministers.

On my way home, I turned aside to visit the town of Tuskegee, and was pleased to find the Baptist Female College, though in its first term, in a prosperous state. The building is advancing towards completion, and will be highly creditable to those whose liberality has reared it. With an efficient corps of instructors, such as they now have, it must rank with the best institutions of the kind in the land.

Yours truly,
SOUTH EAST.
May 3, 1852.

Arkansas Correspondence.

Dear Bro. Chambliss:—A most affecting scene occurred in our little church to-day, occasioned by the resignation of our beloved pastor, Alexander B. Couch, of the charge of this church. He came here something over a year ago, under the auspices of the Board of Domestic Missions, Marion, Ala., and from the enraptured state of his health, and other causes, he has tendered his resignation of the pastoral care of this church. The church, after accepting his resignation, called to their care the Rev. James Veazey, who resides in the vicinity. Bro. Couch goes back to Blackey, Baldwin county, Ala., from which place he moved to this State.

In dissolving the connection which has existed between him and this church, the humble writer of this letter can safely say, in behalf of our little church, that the christian deportment, gentlemanly bearing, and high-toned manner in which he has not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God in these western "wilder," has been such as to meet our entire approbation, and has served to reciprocally attach him and his flock together.

Our appreciation of his services as a gospel minister among us, will shortly be couched in the shape of resolutions, and sent to you for publication.

We are truly sorry it has become necessary his labors to cease as a minister among us, and that he is compelled to seek a clime more congenial to his health. We deeply deplore the cause which has produced our separation, and fervently pray the Great Head of the church to restore him to health, that he may go forth and stand again upon the walls of Zion, and preach the glad tidings in the name of Jesus to a sinful and dying world.

Since Bro. Couch has had the care of our church, we have not increased in numbers it is true, but a great deal of good has been effected. Seed has been sown in good ground, and the consolations of religion assure that the good influences are followed up, we will grow in grace and in number also, and that from the encouraging prospects we have, aided by the grace of God, the cause of truth will yet triumph here.

Yours in christian fellowship,
M. J. GREEN.
Dardanelles, Yell Co., Ark. April 25, 1852.

DEATH ACCELERATED BY AN ORGAN GRINDER.
A little child of Mr. L. L. Bicknell, of West St. Boston, died very singularly a day or two since. It had been dangerously ill of typhoid fever for several days. The fever had just turned, and the little one was more comfortable, and strong hopes were entertained that it might survive, when suddenly an organ grinder struck up music directly in front of the house. In a moment the child sunk back and died. The sudden alarm caused by the noise of the organ was undoubtedly the cause of the child's death.—Ex.

Anniversary of the Southern Baptist Publication Society.

At a meeting of the Board of the Southern Baptist Publication Society, held on April 14th, it was

Resolved, That the fifth anniversary of the Society be held in Norfolk, Va., on the fourth of June next, in connection with the meeting of the General Association of that State.

We cordially extend to our brethren throughout the South, the invitation to meet with us there, and by their attendance, their contributions and their prayers, to lend a helping hand to the important enterprise they have entrusted to the charge of the Publication Society. And we call upon those whose interest in the Society has already been attested by no doubtful testimonials, to unite with us in thanks to the Giver of all good, for the special favor to which its past successes must be referred, and which is now signalled by its flourishing and hopeful condition. A trifling sacrifice on the part of brethren at a distance from the place of meeting, will secure a large attendance. Besides the place of meeting being upon the line of a great thoroughfare, is of easy access to all; and no one needs to be encouraged by the promise of a kind reception, who contemplates committing himself to the well known hospitality of the Baptists of Virginia.

In behalf of the Board,
E. T. WINKLER,
Corresponding Secretary.
Baptist papers at the South and West will please copy.

ITEMS.

PROPOSED REMEDY FOR LONG SESSIONS.—A bill has been introduced into Congress, giving members a fixed salary of \$1500 a year, instead of eight dollars a day as long as they choose to stay at the Capitol.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE HON. HENRY CLAY. A correspondent of the New York Express, who visited the room of Mr. Clay, and found him in company with two friends from New York, a few days ago, thus describes his appearance:

"There is hardly strength enough in his hands to convey food to his mouth, and he is helped to and from his bed like a feeble child. He rises very late, and as he told me, has not known for a long time what it was to enjoy an hour of sweet, refreshing, natural sleep. But like an old forest oak, beautiful even in its decay, the lustre of his eyes is undimmed. He both sees and knows his friends. The grasp of his hand is as fervent, earnest and kindly impressive as ever it was. His voice continues to be all sweetness and melody, except when its tones are moved by that bodily weakness which makes it painful for him to speak—and it is always very painful for him to speak long. But the greatest blessing which God vouchsafes to a dying man is his. He has that peace of mind which the world can neither give nor take away, and an intellect as unclouded as in the day of its greatest brilliancy. Most of his thoughts are devoted to that change of existence from which none of us are exempt, and that change may come in an hour or a day, or it may be postponed till the spring or summer flowers fade and die. In the mean time, Mr. Clay is tranquilly prepared for the messenger whenever he comes, and he remarks of his death in a confident, Christian spirit, that though it may be presumption in him to say so, he looks forward to the world beyond the grave with faith in God, and trust in a better life. He is a member and communicant of the Episcopal church, and among the few books in his room the word of God occupies the most conspicuous place."

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of last week says:—"A private letter from Shanghai informs us that Mrs. Taylor, the wife of the Rev. Charles Taylor, the devoted Methodist missionary at Shanghai, is compelled to return to the United States on account of ill health. She sailed in the ship Adelaide, Capt. Cobb, with her two children and a Chinese nurse. Mrs. Boone, wife of Bishop Boone, returning for the same reason, is also a passenger in the Adelaide, accompanied by two children and a Chinese female attendant. Also the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, whose health is so shattered that in the opinion of his medical adviser, his only chance for life was a long sea voyage. He is accompanied by Mrs. Bridgman and an interesting Chinese girl from Mr. B.'s school; and also by a son of the Rev. E. W. Lyle, who comes here to be educated."

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 24.—Just as we were going to press, we received a letter from a friend at Tampa, dated 20th April, and as the information it conveys is good, we extract a small portion of it, and will endeavor to give the whole communication in our next issue. We have the utmost confidence in the cool judgment of the writer: "I have gratifying intelligence to communicate. The Indians, I am authoritatively advised, are on the point of emigrating. Many have signed a pledge to go; among these are some warriors who exert great influence, not from their position in the nation only, but also through the attachment entertained for them as individuals. The gentlemen engaged in the task of removal express their confidence—not of ultimate, but of immediate success." The terms offered to Gen. Blake by the Government, are as follows:

209 warriors, at \$800 each. . . . \$169,000
800 women and children, and \$450 each 360,000
Experimental expenses. . . . 10,000
Total. . . . \$539,000

[Add.]

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.—Public attention in Bombay, Poona, Ahmednuggur and other large towns, has of late been powerfully drawn to female education. The friends of this measure are no longer afraid to avow their convictions, and to act openly upon them. The subject is every where discussed with great interest, and female schools, established by the natives themselves, are appearing in various

places. The change in this respect, which has been wrought within ten years is very great, and is one, the importance of which it is not easy to over estimate.

Mortuary.

Rev. Henry Hooten.

A venerable father, a christian patriarch, has fallen in Israel. The Rev. Henry Hooten, for years a faithful watchman on Zion's walls, full of years and rich in good works has fallen asleep in Jesus, and gone to reap his reward in that blessed inheritance prepared for all those who, like him, are found ready, waiting for the bridegroom at his coming. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, they rest from their labors and their works do follow them." Our venerable father is gone, and his brethren will never more see him in the flesh, but he has left a lasting memorial deeply engraved on our hearts. And though dead he yet speaketh. He speaketh to us by his well ordered life, and his godly conversation, which ever characterized him in all his intercourse with his brethren and the community at large. He speaketh to us by all those friendly admonitions which were the outpouring of a heart full of love to God and all mankind, and which prompted him at all times to persuade his fellow-men to seek an interest in the blood of the Lamb. He speaketh to us by a patient waiting for the summons which should call him from this world of pain and suffering, and that calm resignation to the will of God which he always manifested, and by the undoubted record which he has left, that our loss is his eternal gain. As a church we feel that we have sustained an irreparable loss in the death of father Hooten, by whose efforts our Zion was erected years gone by, when this country was comparatively a waste howling wilderness, in which scarcely a temple was erected to the worship of the true and living God. Feeling deeply the loss which we, as a church, and the people have sustained, we deem it not only fit and proper but a high privilege and pleasing duty to bear testimony to his great worth in all the relations of life, and to express our sense of the loss we have sustained.

Resolved therefore, That the Baptist church of Christ, at Chummanuggee feel that his death is sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we as a church will fondly cherish the recollection of the many christian virtues and spotless character of this venerable saint, and will endeavor so to walk by the assistance of divine grace as to tread the path he trod, and eventually as we shall be called on by one to lie down in death, meet him around the throne of God and join him in hallelujahs of praise to the Lamb forever.

Resolved, That we request brother Henderson to preach his funeral sermon on the first Sabbath in July next, and that these proceedings be entered upon our church book.

Resolved, That the Clerk be requested to send a copy to the Editors of the South Western Baptist and Christian Index for publication, and request all Editors of Christian periodicals to copy the same.

N. B. POWELL, Ch. Clk.
W. W. BATTLE,
LEROY DRIVER.

Died at the residence of his father, in Macon county, Ala., on Tuesday night, 20th of April, A. J. ROBERTSON, son of Rev. John Robertson, in the 26th year of his age.

The deceased, for several years previous to his death, had been the subject of affliction—his disease being pulmonary consumption, and during the last twelve months of his life he was confined mostly to his bed. Although his sufferings were protracted and severe, he bore them with christian patience and resignation. He was never heard by the writer, who visited him frequently during his illness, to murmur or complain. To those who knew him well, it would be unnecessary to say anything in his praise. He was remarkable from his youth up, for his strict moral habits, his integrity and correct deportment. But he did not rely upon his own works for acceptance with God. While quite a young man, he attended a protracted meeting some distance from where he was then living; the Spirit of God convicted him of his sins; and he was led to seek an interest in the merits of the Savior. He returned home expecting at the next meeting of the church in his neighborhood, to connect himself with the people of God. Owing to circumstances he failed to carry out his purpose. Years passed on, until his Heavenly father was pleased to lay heavily upon him the rod of affliction: "for whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth." He recognised in all his afflictions the hand of Providence, and realized that they were working for him "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." He died resigned to the divine will; frequently repeating the words, "bless the Lord, O my soul!" He retained his mental faculties to the last moment, and then without even a struggle, gently fell asleep in death! He has left behind him, a wife and two small children, others and sisters, and a numerous circle of friends. But they "sorrow not as those who have no hope;" believing that he that he is now beyond the reach of pain and sorrow. On Thursday his remains were carried to the Cubahatchee Baptist Church, and after a discourse by the Pastor, they were committed to the silent tomb, to await their final summons.

H.

C. A. SUGG,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries and Confectionaries.
GREENSBORO ALA.
April 14, 1852.

IVEY & LAR, 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. Hooton, the sole Proprietor of this article for the State of Alabama, has connected him her side Agent for the counties of Perry and Dallas, and the Town of Greensboro; and has left with him in assurance 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 so that none need fear its inability to secure a permanent 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.

Just Received—Stoves! Stoves!!
WE now offer for sale a large assortment of Stoves, among which will be found the Iron Sides, from Witch Cooking Stoves, &c., of the latest patterns. Also Church, 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.

For cash only. 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, Blankets, Fly-Nets, Whips, &c., are now opening a large and splendid assortment of the above mentioned articles in LAUREY'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 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 Axes and strong axle Harness, which will be sold cheap. B. M. BAKER & CO. 2-1y.

L. H. DICKERSON'S, Cabinet Ware House, Selma, Ala.

TAKE notice, that 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 Bedroom Furniture. He has also an extensive assortment of Carpets, Oil Cloths—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 Pianos, of the most improved construction.

Also, Metallic Bureaus, of every size and description. Mr. Dickerson would invite the public to visit his Cabinet Ware House and examine for themselves. Corner of Washington and Selma Streets. Selma, March 22, 1852. 2-12m

ORRVILLE INSTITUTE, Orrville, 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.

THIS Institution founded September 1st, 1849, and almost unparalleled for its rapid growth and corresponding extension, held its last session with 164 pupils. It is now placed upon a regular term, with prospects flattering to its friends, and indicative of increasing prosperity.

Rev. JAMES R. MALONE, M. A., the founder and President, is a gentleman of uncommon energy, zeal and ability, of which the present position, popularity and members of the Institute are proofs sufficient.
Rev. P. E. COLLINS, M. A., a graduate of great intellectual and moral worth, is a graduate of our own State University, having shared its highest distinction, was formerly Professor of English Literature in the Central Masonic Institute, Selma, and having had several years experience in teaching, is a scholar thorough ripe and of great critical acumen; and especially distinguished for his zeal and ability in imparting instruction. Having recently purchased half the Institution from its late proprietor with the founder, Mr. C. has taken charge of the Female Department, over which he will exercise constant supervision; giving particular attention to the moral as well as the intellectual culture of the pupils.

WILLIAM LOWRY, M. A., a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and for the last three years, Professor of Ancient Languages in the Central Masonic Institute, Selma, has charge of the Classical Department. His too well known to require comment.
Mr. J. F. ROGERS is a gentleman every way qualified to fill the position he occupies.

Mrs. H. W. JEFFRIES is a lady of many years experience in teaching, (having taught with eminent success in Mississippi and Alabama), continues her position in the Female Department, to the great delight of the pupils, for whom she is universally beloved.
Mrs. EMMA F. HINES, graduate of the Judson Female Institute, an accomplished and amiable lady, has a reputation as Teacher of Music too well established to need remark; having taught with signal success in Marion and Sumnerfield. We confidently say to our friends that they cannot regret placing Music scholars under the tuition of Mrs. Hines, from whom they will learn not only a correct and brilliant style of execution, but also imbibe something of the Poetry of Music, and of the spirit of song.

Mrs. ELIZA C. COLLINS, the intelligent and accomplished lady of Rev. P. E. Collins, has charge of the Ornamental Department. In addition to the usual branches in this department she will give instruction in Monochromatic Paintings.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of Ten Months.

Primary Course, \$20 00
Academic Course—1st Class, 24 00
" 2nd Class, 20 00
" 3rd Class, 16 00
Collegiate Course, (each class,) 40 00
Music on the Piano and Guitar, (each,) 40 00
Use of Instrument, 2 00
Painting in Water Colors, 15 00
" in Oil, 20 00
Wax-Work, (Each Lesson,) 1 00
Incidental, 1 00

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 time of entrance to the close of Session. No deduction except at the discretion of the Proprietors.

The Trustees, as will be seen from the advertisement, by virtue of authority granted by the Legislature, have organized the Institution upon a permanent foundation, and in view of its noble 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 easiness of its location; can now confidently recommend it to parents and guardians as an Institution in which their children and wards can obtain a regular collegiate education. The 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 Societies of Temperance here, and the citizens and Trustees are determined to use all legal means to prevent the vending of ardent spirits.

The Institute is furnished with a valuable Apparatus, and four Pianos.

N. B. Other Pianos will be added as occasion requires.

Boarders in the Female Institute never leave the premises without permission of the Principal.

BOOKS IN THE INSTITUTE.—Only by Boarding in the Institute can the highest advantages of the Institute be realized. Here the young Ladies are always under the care of the Teachers, and have regular hours of study and recreation. Board then in the Institute. BOARDERS to be had in the village, Institute and vicinity, for \$2.00 per month, including washing, room, fuel, &c.

Total expenditures in the Male Department for Board, Tuition and in highest classes, per session, \$120. Total expenditures for same, for a young Lady, 120. Total expenditures for same, for any young Lady, including Music, 165.

(Cheapest Institution in the State of Alabama.) Session and vacation, there is but one Session, that ten months, beginning always the first Monday in September.

The next Session will begin on Monday the 1st day of September, 1851. It is of great importance to Pupils to be present at the opening of the Session.

Board of Trustees:

Rev. W. THOMAS, President.
J. F. COBB, Vice President.
J. COBB, M. D., Secretary.
A. Y. HOWELL, JAMES WHITE, JAMES D. KELLEY, B. E. COBB, M. D., F. T. WOODALL, JOHN A. NEWBORN, ALBERTUS WURM.
The following gentlemen have consented to act as a Board of Visitors:
Hon. W. R. King, Dallas.
Hon. H. W. Collier, Montgomery.
Hon. B. F. Fitzpatrick, Autauga.
Hon. W. P. Chilton, Tuskegee, Macon.
A. W. Elber, Esq., Dallas.
Rev. W. T. Hamilton, D. D., Mobile.
Rev. J. C. Jones, Wilcox.
Rev. Elijah Bell, Dallas.
W. W. Bailey, M. D., Dallas.
Wm. Gulley, M. D., Wilcox.
Rt. A. Walker, Mobile.
March 16, 1852. 52-4f

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND Silver Ware.

MY SON, WM. HENRY HUNTINGTON, having determined to remove from Marion, I desire to inform my friends and the public generally, that I will continue to sell Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c., in my line of business, and having recently made arrangements to sell as an agent for a New York House, by whom I am to be supplied every few weeks. I flatter myself, from my long experience in this business, and this favorable arrangement, that I will be able to sell on as good terms as can be bought elsewhere. I will sell on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on, and for cash I will make a liberal deduction.

I will have on hand a supply of Pianos, of the most improved construction. Also, Metallic Bureaus, of every size and description. Mr. Dickerson would invite the public to visit his Cabinet Ware House and examine for themselves. Corner of Washington and Selma Streets. Selma, March 22, 1852. 2-12m

G. L. & J. R. POOR, Selma, Ala.

IMPORTERS and dealers in fine English and Swiss Watches, Bronze and Marble Clocks, Timepieces, Diamond, Pearl, Stone, and fine Gold Jewelry; Chandeliers, Lamps and Gravelles; fine Table and Pocket Cutlery, Silver Plated Plate, and Imperial Ware; Castles, Cakes and Baskets; Gold, Silver, Shell and Steel Spectacles, and Eye Glasses, &c. Have in Store (also manufacture to order) Sterling Silver, Tea and Coffee Services, and Communion Ware; also Water, Pitchers, Flagons, Goblets, Cups, Tumblers, Salt Stands, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Ladies and Sugar Tongs, of all the various weights and patterns, warranted of pure Silver, and engraved free of charge.

Musical instruments and merchandise; fine Guns, Pistols and sporting material, Fishing Tackle, Snuff-boxes, Compasses, Mathematical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., wholesale and retail.

Fine Watches of every description, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
March 16, 1852. 52-3m

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE, Marion, Perry County, Ala.

[Number of Pupils last Session, 168.]

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. E. SMITH, English, Embroidery & Wax.

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

Miss JENNIE A. MOREY, English.

Miss M. A. GINSWOLD, English.

Miss SARAH SMITH, Music.

Miss MARY JANE DAVIS, Music.

Miss EMMA CONARD, Primary and Preparatory Departments.

MISS M. A. GINSWOLD, Matron and Nurse.

MRS. H. C. EASTMAN, Steward's Department.

WM. HORNBUCKLE, Esq. and LADY.

THIS Institution has now entered on its TWENTY-THIRD year, under the direction of the same PRINCIPAL. It has always enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, and is now in a more extended and improved condition than at any time since its organization. It is situated in a beautiful and healthy location, and is surrounded by a fertile and productive soil. It is well supplied with all the necessary accommodations for the pupils, and is under the care of a most efficient Faculty.

At no period, has it been favored with an able 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 Kempen, under appointment of the King of Bavaria. For three years past, he has been a distinguished Teacher of Music and Instrumental Music, in the University of Bonn, in Prussia. He speaks French, Spanish and Italian languages, in Philadelphia. He speaks English fluently. He is a Composer, and a splendid performer on the Piano, Harp, 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 thorough training, and the most accurate and brilliant execution.

If 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.

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

The MATRON and NURSE has had experience in same position, in a celebrated institution in Maryland. Her kindness of heart will secure to the young ladies, in sickness or health, the tender care of an affectionate mother.

The STEWARD and LADY are well known as fervently occupying a high position a pleasant home to the Pupils of the Judson.

The REGULAR COURSE OF STUDY prescribed for those who aspire to the honors of Graduation is elevated and extensive, the Trustees being desirous to make thorough finished scholars. To secure this result, a knowledge of some other than our vernacular tongue is considered indispensable, and hence the study of the French or of the Latin language is required of all who would gain a Diploma.

It is not expected that all the Pupils will pursue the Regular Course. Young Ladies may enter the Institute at any time in the Session, and engage in such studies as they prefer. Those who are advanced as far as the Junior Class, and confine their attention to the English branches, are ranked in the PARTIAL COURSE. This embraces all the Excellent studies of the Regular Course, and all who complete these, not attending to French or Latin, will receive a CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP.

The Institute is furnished with a Library, Apparatus, Cabinets, &c. It has one Harp, twelve Pianos, &c. Guitars, and a variety of other instruments.

MONTHLY REPORTS, showing the scholarship and deportment of the Pupils, are sent to Parents and Guardians.

MONTHLY LECTURES are held, conducted by Committees of the elder Pupils, under the supervision of the Governors. These are attended by the members of the Board of Trustees and other invited married gentlemen with their ladies. They are designed to form the MANNERS of the young Ladies, and make them practically familiar with the usages of polite society.

The Boarders never leave the grounds of the Institute, without the special permission of the PRINCIPAL. They retire at nine o'clock at night, and rise at five o'clock in the morning, throughout the year, and study one hour before breakfast; they also study two hours at night, under the direction of the Governors.

They are allowed to spend no more than fifty cents, each month, from their pocket-money.

ALL JEWELRY, of every description, is interdicted. Any young Lady Dipping SNUFF, or bringing Snuff into the Institute, is liable to instant expulsion.

LETTERS for the Pupils should be directed to the care of the Principal, Post Paid.

No young Lady will be allowed to have money in her own hands; all sums intended for her benefit must be deposited with the STEWARD.

No accounts will be opened in town, except under special instruction from the Parent or Guardian. When special instruction is requested to be purchased, it is expected that funds will be forwarded for that purpose.

No Board operations will be permitted, unless the amount to be expended in each particular case be forwarded in advance.

To promote habits of economy and simplicity, a UNIFORM Dress is prescribed.

For winter, it is a DARK GREEN WORSTED. Of this fabric, each young Lady should have three Dresses, with three Socks of the same—one of the Socks to be large and wadded.

For summer, each Pupils should have two Pink Calico; one Pink Gingham, and two common White Dresses, with one Silver Marble, also, one Brown Linen Dress. Every Dress should be accompanied by a Sack of the same material.

BONNETS.—One of Straw, in winter, trimmed with dark Green Lustrous ribbon, plain solid color in summer, trimmed with Pink Lustrous, plain solid color—may be lined with Pink only—no flowers or tabs—Also, one Caps Bonnet, of Brown Linen.

ARMOIRS, of Brown Linen and Barred Muslin—none shall be permitted.

Sundries prohibited.

All the Dresses must be made perfectly plain; without inserting, edging, or any trimmings whatever.

ALL PUPILS, except those in Matrimonial Apparel, must be provided with the Uniform, and must wear it at all times.

Dresses brought by the Pupils, or forwarded from one, not conforming to the above provisions, will not be allowed to be worn.

Materials for the Uniform can always be obtained at Marion, on reasonable terms; yet it is earnestly requested, that Pupils be furnished from home.

POETRY.

My Mother

"She is not dead but sleepeth,"
A calm untroubled sleep;
Sickness and sorrow are o'er,
Sighing and tears she knows no more,
And wherefore should we weep?

"She is not dead but sleepeth,"
And soon shall wake again,
Shall feel the spirit's quickening breath,
Shall burst the curtains of death,
And cast away its chain.

"She is not dead but sleepeth,"
And from the grave shall rise,
And clothed in robes of heavenly light,
Shall welcome in her upward flight,
Her Saviour in the skies.

She is not dead but liveth,
A bright and joyous life,
Released from sorrow, pain and sin,
From foes without and foes within,
And all this earthly strife.

She is not dead but liveth,
And is but gone before,
And when we too but give up our breath,
And pass beyond the gates of death,
"We'll meet to part no more."

She is not dead but liveth,
And ever more shall live,
And when the kiesel of time shall toll,
And still advancing ages roll,
Their waves of bliss across her soul,
She'll never reach the goal.

Of that unending life—(Tongueless.)

To the Evening Star.

Gentle star! thy beams remind me,
Of a loving mother's eye.
Ever watching, watching kindly,
Till the hours of night pass by.

Like that eye when sorrow presseth,
On the worn and troubled heart,
Thy sweet glance the spirit blesteth,
Bidding all its woes depart.

Soon as evening's shades surround us,
Tears to face the lonely eye;
Still are the quick that bound us,
Dried the tear and hushed the sigh.

Earth forgetting, near we joyous,
To a happier world than this,
Where life's cares no more annoy us,
Where each hour is filled with bliss.

Gentlest, loveliest star of Heaven,
Dear indeed thou art to me,
Could my latest wish be given,
Dying I would gaze on thee.

Miscellaneous.

Woman's Best Ornament.

BY REV. E. P. ROGERS.

Let me urge upon my female readers, especially those who are in youth, the importance of taking loftier and better views of life than those taught by the vain world. It is a sad thing to see so many of the young and fair, whose life is most a blank, I will not say a blot—whose keen susceptibilities, whose noble powers, whose deep affections, whose precious time are lavished only upon dress and gayety, and fashionable visiting; who wear the bright apparel of the butterfly, and are as light and graceful, and as useless too; whose conversation finds no higher or more improving subject than the idle gossip of the day, the last party, or the never-failing topic—dress; whose reading is the miserable trash which is muddying every community, and enervating and dissipating the minds of our youth; whose whole life seems to be an aimless, frivolous life; and who, as they flit by us on their airy wings, provoke the inquiry: "For what were these pretty creatures made?" I pray you, take loftier views of life than these. While I would not draw you from the rational pleasures of society, nor bring one gloomy cloud upon your youthful sky, I still would plead for some serious hours, some industrious moments, some time apportioned to the culture of the mind, the enriching of the memory with stores of useful knowledge. I would plead that the capacities and aspirations of the immortal part receive some ministration, and that the moral faculties be cultivated and stimulated, and the generous impulses of the soul be expended in labors for the best good of those around you. Be assured there is no beauty like that of goodness—there is no power like that of virtue; personal beauty may attract the admiration of the passing hour, but it is the richer beauty of moral worth, the loveliness of the soul, that commands the deepest reverence, and secures the most enduring affection. Even men who have no religion themselves, but who are men of judgment and whose opinion is worth the most, respect and admire that lady most, who displays in her character the "beauty of holiness."

If there is one sight more than any other, in this world of sin and sorrow, which combines all the elements of beauty, of nobleness, and of worth, it is that of a young and lovely female, whose youth and beauty, whose depth and richness of affection, and whose powerful influence on human hearts, are all consecrated to the cause of truth and holiness, laid as an humble offering at the Saviour's feet—Such a being is, indeed, worthy of the reverence and admiration of every true and noble heart; and she will command it, even when the light of her beauty is quenched, and the flower of her loveliness is faded. But if there is a sad, heart-breaking sight on the earth, it is that of one gifted with all the charms which nature lavishes upon her daughters, prostituting them upon the altar of vanity or fashion, and starving the soul on the unmeaning flattery of a vain and hollow-hearted world; running a giddy round of gayety, frivolity, and dissipation; laying up in the future a cheerless and forsaken old age, and a miserable, remorseful eternity.

"O, what is woman? What her smile,
Her lips of love, her eyes of light?
What is she if these lips revile
The lowly Jesus? Love may write
His name upon her marble brow,
And linger in her curls of jet;
The light spring flowers may meekly bow
Before her tread; and yet—and yet,
Without that inebriating glow,
A lighter thing than vanity?"

[Lady's Book.]

A Heathen Temple in the United States.

The Southern Christian Advocate contains the following:
"New wonders break upon us daily in this wonderful day of progress. We ask our readers while they read the following paragraph to remember Dr. Boring's proposition. Wake up Christians, and confront this bold challenge of heathenism! Send on the men who may help to plant Christianity on the Pacific, so that from that point now invaded by idolatry, there may go out before long, a power that shall smite idolatry in its own seats of power. A correspondent of the New York Commercial says:
"The Chinese have opened a Temple for their heathenish worship in San Francisco. One of the anomalies of the California age is the fact of a Pagan temple being erected within the bounds of the United States, an imported heathen temple in a Christian country. It is a strong evidence of the absolute religious freedom enjoyed in our happy Union. How important is it that the Missionary Societies at home, should wake up to the fact that there are gathering around us a large number from China who call for immediate attention. The friends of missions in the favorite land of our birth, should devise means to send us suitable persons to preach to the Chinese in their own language. One that can do so, and that is familiar with the manners and customs of the people, might do great good. There would be no difficulty in supporting such a person here."

MOTHER.—How sweet is the recollection in after years of a mother's tender training! It were well that to a mother this duty should be confided, if it were only for the delicious pleasure of musing upon it after many long years of struggle with the cold realities of life. Who is there that finds no relief in recurring to the scenes of his infancy and youth, gilded with the recollection of a mother's love and a mother's tenderness? And how many have nobly owned that to the salutary influence then exerted, they must affectionately ascribe their future successes, their avoidance of evil when no eye was upon them, but when rested on the heart the warning, the prayers and tears of a mother?

MEDICAL SEGARS.—A London paper says: The employment of various organic and inorganic substances of a volatilizable nature in the cigar form, has frequently been resorted to. In this way stramonium, cicuta, Rassa's camphor, and corrosive sublimate, have been used by means of tobacco deprived of its nicotine. The great efficacy of this last substance in some forms of ulcerated throats, in Dr. Landerer's hands, has rendered him very desirous of extending this form of medication. He prepared segars, therefore by moistening tobacco freed from nicotine with tincture of iodine, a solution of mercury in sulphuric ether, or a solution of iodine of potassium. He found these segars of great utility in some ulcerations of the throat. So, too, by moistening tobacco with an ethereal solution of hyoscyamine, he has relieved most obstinate spasmodic cough, without including any narcotic. Among other substances tried, he found a solution of creosote in spirit of wine and ether a very useful form in scorbutic ulceration of the gums. Segars formed of this substance are also very useful in the tooth-ache. Arsenic segars, formed by steeping the tobacco in Fowler's solution, have also been employed; and Dr. Landerer believes that this form of medication might be extended to a great variety of substances. These methods may be safe in the hands of scientific men, but should never be attempted by inexperienced individuals.

Domestic Receipts.

TO MAKE OYSTER LOAVES.—Take small French rasps, (or you may take little round loaves,) make a hole in the top, scrape out all the crumbs, then put your oysters into a tossing pan, with the liquor and crumbs that came out of your rasps or loaves, and a good lump of butter; stew them together five or six minutes, then put in a spoonful of good cream, fill your rasps or loaves, lay the bit of crust carefully on again, set them in the oven to crisp. Three are enough for a side dish.

A DELICATE BAKED FRUIT PUDDING.—A delicate baked fruit pudding may be made by placing in a buttered dish a layer of rusks or sponge cakes then a layer of any fresh preserved fruit; raspberries or apricots are perhaps the best, but rubarb or green gooseberries do very nicely; then another layer of cakes or rusks alternately until the dish is filled; pour over all a rich custard, and bake about twenty minutes.

TO MAKE CRISP PASTE FOR TARTS.—Take one pound of fine flour mixed with one ounce of loaf sugar beat and sifted, make it into a stiff paste with boiling cream, and three ounces of butter in it, work it well, roll it very thin; when you have made your tarts beat the white of an egg a little, rub it over them with a feather, sit a little refined sugar over them, and bake them in a moderate oven.

PRESSED DEER.—Salt a piece of the thin part of the flanks, the top of the ribs, or a piece of the brisket with salt and saltpetre for five days. Boil until very tender, then place between two boards, with a heavy weight upon the top one, and let it remain until cold. Serve it as it is and garnish it with parsley.

TO MAKE MICE DECAMP.—We see it stated that, in places infested by mice, their holes be plentifully treated with Scotch snuff, they will be off like a shot. We have never tried it ourselves, but we hope it is true, as it will be putting the snuff to at least one good purpose.

BOILING MUSH.—It is very common to make mush by boiling only a few min-

utes. This is all wrong. It should be boiled one or two hours, and if longer it would do no harm. It will be necessary to occasionally add some hot water, to keep the mass thin and prevent burning, and it must be often stirred.

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 Monday 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 Department at any stage of advancement.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class must sustain a creditable examination in the following books, viz: Latin and Greek Grammars, Caesar, Sallust, or Cicero's Select Orations, Virgil, and the Greek Reader, or what shall be equivalent thereto. A thorough acquaintance with the common English branches is also required. For admission to advanced standing, candidates must sustain an examination on all the studies previously pursued by the class they propose to enter.

Students from another College, must furnish evidence that they have left that institution free from censure.

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 unless he has completed the fourteenth year, nor to advanced standing, without a proportionate increase in age.

Four young men desirous of preparing for the Sacred 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 English or Scientific Course is prescribed for those whose means, age or plans for life render a liberal education inexpedient. This course includes all the studies of the regular classes, except the ancient languages, 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

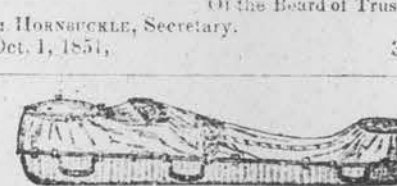
Board, per month, from \$8 to 9 00
Washing, do from 1 00 to 1 50
Fuel and Lights, of course vary with the season, and will at all times depend much upon the economy of the student.

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 on a shorter period. In the Theological Department, 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 temptations to extravagance than any other town in Alabama.

E. D. KING, President of the Board of Trustees.
WM. HORNESCKLE, Secretary.
Oct. 1, 1851. 31-4f



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 undestructible. They are highly ornamental, and of a classic form, air-tight and portable, while they combine the greatest strength of which metal is capable. 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 proven 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 at an estimated time.

A good supply of the above Burial Cases will be kept constantly on hand, and may be seen or had by application to
LOVELAND & LOCKWOOD.

Recommendations.

New York, Sept. 7th, 1849.
We, the undersigned, have at different times examined 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 GOLDSMITH, D. D.

Newtown, Sept. 8.
Letter from Mr. Calhoun's Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4th, 1850.
Messrs. FISK AND RAYMOND,
Gentlemen:—I beg to assure you of the satisfaction 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 illustrious statesman. They all feel much obliged for the prompt manner in which the Case was brought from New York by Mr. Raymond, 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 its desirable object than any other that I am aware of. Its convenience for transportation united with the highly ornamental character of the Case, and also its cheapness, most commend it to every one.

I am desired 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 success and approval. Many of the members of Congress from South Carolina, who have witnessed the entombment of the remains of their illustrious colleague, authorize me to express their approval of your metallic coffin.

I am with respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE.

WASHINGTON, April 5th,
Messrs. 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. ACHINSON, JEFF. DAVIS,
LEWIS CASS, A. C. GREENE, W. R. KING,
D. S. DICKINSON, DAN. WEBSTER, HENRY DOUGLAS,
J. W. MASON, J. M. BERRIER, W. P. MANNING.

East Alabama Female College.

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA.
THE Trustees 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 a thorough course of instruction. 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 Ancient Languages and Natural Science.
MISS F. C. BACON, Instructress in Botany, History and Philosophy.

Modern Languages.
MISS MARY A. WOMACK, Instructress in Preparatory Department.
DR. S. B. BATTLE, Prof. of Vocal and Instrumental 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 first term, and the other four months. The regular commencement 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.

Rate of Tuition.

	Autumn term of 6 months.	Spring term of 6 months.
Primary Class	\$10 00	\$10 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 Embroidery	10 00	15 00
Wax-Work, per lesson	1 00	1 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.

The half of the Tuition for each Term will be required in advance, and the balance at the end of the Term. Pupils entering later than one month, from the beginning of the Term, will be charged from the time of entering. 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 families in town as well as on the premises, where the buildings are located. As soon as the College Buildings shall have been completed, the Trustees design engaging the services of an experienced Steward and Matron. In short, the Trustees are determined to make this Institution such as to merit the most extended patronage, and to leave nothing undone 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 the citizens, cannot fail to be appreciated 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. BLAIR, Vice Pres. GEO. W. GANN,
J. C. H. BACON, Secy. SAMUEL LAMER,
H. A. HOWARD, N. W. COCKE,
W. W. BATTLE, Wm. C. Melver, Sec'y,
E. W. JONES, JAMES M. NEWMAN, Tr.
Tuskegee, Ala. Nov. 12, 1851. 38-4f

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 Tin business in all its branches. He hopes by his assiduous attention to business, and punctuality in fulfilling all engagements and contracts, to be avowed with a share of the public patronage. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and warranted to be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner, at the customary prices on time, and at reduced rates for cash.

We intend to keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of ware, of every description, neatly manufactured, and at a country price, of our own make, when 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. Peddlers not excepted.

Shop three doors below the Messrs. Myatt's store. Mr. Shuman 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 as favorable terms for cash as the goods could be purchased either in Mobile or Shreve—expense of transportation added. Cash and 50¢ for yourselves before sending your orders elsewhere. All goods warranted to please, or they may be returned.

March 10, 1852. 52-4f

J. A. & S. VIRGIN,

MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.
DEALERS IN

Watches, Jewellery, Music, and Musical Instruments.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well-selected Stock of Grand Silver Watches, of the best English, Swiss, & French making. Ladies and Gentlemen Chain, Keys, and Trinkets, of various patterns.

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

Pens, Earings, Brooches, in great varieties, besides all other articles belonging to a complete Stock of Jewellery. Their STOCK OF SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., is large and well selected.

Their STOCK OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, is unequalled in the State, comprising all the latest pianos, stringed and wind, from the GRAND ACY PIANO FORTE, to the Common FIFE. Pianos from the best makers known, such as Chickering, Adams and Clark, and others.

Second-Hand Musical Instruments, of Sheet Music, which are constantly replenished by fresh arrivals of late publication. All of the above articles will be sold as low as cash could buy in any establishment of the kind—Goods warranted to be what represented when bought.

IF Watches and Jewelry repaired at short notice by the best of Workmen.

Dec. 1, 1851. 41-4f

H. H. BENSELL & BRO.

24 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
WM. S. BENSELL & SONS,
23 Market Street, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLERY, AND IMPORTERS OF SADDLERY HARDWARE. Purchasers are invited to an examination of our large and well assorted stock. We are prepared to furnish them with the latest style of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., and with every article appertaining to Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware, at very small advance on our Philadelphia prices.

New Orleans, Jan. 6, 1851. 47-ly.

Mississippi Female College.

(UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE MISSISSIPPI BAPTIST CONVENTION.)

FACULTY.

REV. WM. CAREY CRANE, A. M. President and Professor of Ancient Languages, Ethics and Belles Lettres.
A. HIEKE, Professor of Drawing and Painting.
C. C. CHURCHILL, Professor of Music.
MISS MARY A. LYONS, Instructress in Mathematics and Music.
MISS CAROLINE S. WAY, Instructress in Latin and English.
MISS CELESTE M. SCOLLARD, Instructress in English, French, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.
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 Chemistry.

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 genteel and comfortable home—where minds, morals, health and manners will receive strict and constant attention. Board can also be obtained in genteel families 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, do	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, 15 00	
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 Expenses, 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 Musical Instruments and Music of all kinds.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his numerous friends and acquaintances in the country; 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 a long residence in the South, fully qualify him to do ample justice to those who may require his services, and he can make it to the interest of those who desire to purchase. Address, William Duncan, New Orleans. Or he can be found, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Grayes & Burton.

WILLIAM DUNCAN,
New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1851. 29-4f

THOS. ANDERSON, | WM. BURKS, | GEO. P. KELLY
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 00

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!
Wholesale and Retail.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles in the above line to his establishment. His stock, he believes, is the best in the Southern country, and his prices the lowest.

BOOKS.—Of every variety and description, and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts. MEDICAL AND LAW BOOKS.—An extensive stock. RELIGIOUS AND DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.—For every denomination of Christians. FAMILY BIBLES of every quality.