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## Original.

Dr. Williams' Letter on the Revision Question. The Amity Street Baptist Church of the city of

New York to the American Bible Union ; dependent and divergent labors harmony and errorists. final unison? Ha central committee in our The article of President Shannon was pres city oversee this last task, have we not a pared for a volume first appearing in 1842, some

latators whom you employ, is it regard to truth and Stone, that Mr. Shannon groups and deor to expediency that dictates this remarkable scribes them under the one heading, "Historical and mysterious reserve? In the preparation of Sketch of the Christian church," as distinthe received version, the names of the learned guished from the Baptist, whose history in the tain,) have co-operated with Arians Unitarians. and orthodox men to be employed were pub- volume precedes, and from the Cumberland lished. The Jaws, in their off rings to the tab. Presbyterians, whose article follows theirs, and they have not employed them as translators and if persons with such throats could no where be equicle, as skilled workmen knew the Bezaleei from the other denominations in the State. In revisors. and Aholiab who were to frame from their gifts Rupp's work, published tour years earlier, in a Strasburg edition by the British and Forcalled from Tyre the highly endowed Hiram to Disciples of Christ, that "with regard to the Di- By its repudiation. But here we see Campbells in church or state. boild the temple, do we read that he introduced vine Being, and the manifestations of the Father, ism at your auniversaries; and in the Committee others, and you ask for funds in their aid and sup- ter, they are described as "PREACHING THE SAME and expect the Saviour's presence and the Spirthus endorse and sustain? When Paul sent THE ORTHODOX VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE brothren to gather and bear the contributions of TRINITY, Sonship, AAD ATONEMET;" and the the churches, he presented them as men well- same with that body founded by Stone-the known and trustworthy. "the messengers of the . Christian Connexion"-represented, by one of churches, and the glory of Christ." It funds in their own preachers, in the same work of Rupp, alms-giving need known and approved distribis four years before the appearance of President tors, do not the funds asked for Scripture trans. Shannon's article, as avercing that they found lution deserve also as much publicity and relia- neither the word nor the DOCTRINE OF THE and elements into our churches has ever wrought bility, in the case of the men who are by these | FRINTY in the Bible, funds to be sustained in work for the churches? We would hope that there may be Trinitari-But shall nothing be done to remove errors, it we, and our lathers before us, are, and have he e they been prompt to render it.

may neasked? We think that, in the unfinished been, Trinitarians. The doctrine is cowrapped collation of manuscripts; in the slow evolution about our prayers and plans for the conversion of of a vet more accurate text; in the currency this world, and all our personal hopes of salvas which individual labors, in the translation of tion in the world to come. We may not, dare parate books of Scripture, gain in proportion not hold it in abeyance, or leave it in doubt .-o their intrinsic merits, there is an advance in Looking forward to the millennial evangelizes the right direction far more safe and eventually tion, we believe that the faith which will then more speedy, than anglit game! by imperiect, have subbued the world will be biblical, and, and precipitate, and un accessful endeavors on because bibliest, therefore Trinitarian. It it be the part of the rival denominations.

the ALLIANCES which you have accepted in the churches generally, do so want "common intelwork of revision. A religious body, most nu. ligence." The statement that Trinitarianism merous at the West, the adherents of the Rev. and Unitarianism are two extremes, equidistant Alexander Campbell, are associated with you. from the doctrines of the gospel, seems to us as With that body, in its doctrines, ministry, and unhappy as would be the assertion that freedom membership, our own churches have long since and despotism were two extremes, equidistant held no fellowship. The movement began by from liberty, or that the Bible and the Koran denoting all creeds as one chief cause of occupied the two outermost points, between prevalent disunion. But the body called, from which the revelation of Heaven lay, parted by meir founder, Campbellites, or the Disciples, an equal interval from both. have, in various descriptions of their tenets, giv. Our views as to the nature of the faith requiway hat may be called virtually a creed, though site for discipleship, again, do not probably codisclaimed as binding the consciences of their incide with those of most Campbellites. What members. We find in these statements much we term but historical faith, not affecting the that is obscure, and vague, and painfully unsatis- heart or controlling the life, and existing in many factory as to great truths. On some minor points, of our hearers whom we do not regard as conas the weekly communion, and its being occa- verted, they seem to consider as identical with signally dispensed by a private member, they evangelical faith, and as entitling to the admisseem to lay stress. But the main peculiarity of the system we have not been able to distinguish from baptismal regeneration, which is, as we believe, one of the most baleful of religious dethe first germs of the Christian church, and diss locating the entire gospel, by teaching men to expect in Sacraments that kingdom of God which begins within their own spirits. The new body, on its appearance, made promises most high and 169.

ORDER OF THINGS," that had for centuries been overwhelmed, and was proclaimed to be "the Reformation of the Nineteenth Century." In an article, evidently by a member, and apparently by a leader in the Connection, contributed to "Hayward's Book of Religions," and quoted in "Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia,"\* it is said that they regard "Trinitarianism and Unitarianism as EXTREMES begotten by each other," and "cautiously avoid them as EQUIDIS-TANT from the doctrine and lacts of the Chris-Any number of new subscribers, clubbing together, tean institution." The founder, the Rev. Alexander Campbell, in his "Connected View," &c.,+ speaking of the Millennium, when all strife shan case among Christians, asks, "Will all be converted to any one sect? Will all become Uni TF Each subsequent insertion, fifty cents per tarians, TRINITARIANS, Arians, or Socialians quare, of ten lines. But no advertisement will be es-And he answers himself, "I presume no person of common intelligence will say Yes." In an cricle written by the Rev. James Shanson, of their body. I then President of their Institution, ted with the office, must be addressed, post paid, to the Editor South Western Baptist, Marion, Ala tributed by him for the "Historical Statebase of tributed by him for the "Historical Sketches of Kentucky," by Lewis Collins & it is stated that in that State they united with the "CHRISTIAN CONNEXION," so called, the followers of Barton W. Stone, as being "ON THE SAME FOUNDA-TION," and as "PREACHING THE SAME GOSPEL;" and that Stone "repudiated the orthodox views on the subject of the TRINITY, SONSHIP AND ATONE. Again, in withholding from the Baptist church. MENT, but disclaimed Unitarianism. The unes, thus invoked for help, the statement of the jon took place between the two bodies in 1831 particular Greek text of the New Testament, and 1832, and in describing it, the biographer which you announce yourselves to have selected of Stone, as quoted by President Shannon, deas the basis of your critical labors, is the course clares: "We solemnly pledged ourselves to each pursued warranted by usage or right? The other before God, to abandon all speculations, Greek texts of the several critical editors widely especially on the TRINITY, and kindred subdiffer as to accuracy, fulness, and orthodoxy, jects," contenting themselves with the Scriptus Griesbach was said to have one hundred and fifty | ral phrases. This exclusive use of the terms of thousand various readings. Scholz, consulting the Scripture may seem plausible. But it was pearly double the number of MSS., could have by some similar rule intended to exclude all dislatte less probably than three thousand. The cussion, and by the abolition of creeds, that Soinclinsic weight of these variations, as affecting | cinianism inaugurated its triumphs in the pulpits the great doctrines of the Scripture, is not to be of Geneva, once tenanted by Calvin and his assupposed to bear any proportion to their number. sociate reformers. Now, this ' Christian Con-But if your advocates have spoken much of nexion" have become avowedly Arian. "With twenty thousand alleged errors in the English, very few exceptions," says one of their own they are entitled to make very summary and qui- members, "they are Nor Trinitarians, averring et disposal of the three hundred thousand varias | that they can neither find the word nor THE DOC. tions in the Greek text? And none of these TRINE in the Bible." The Unitarians of New several texts can now be considered as perfect | England now fraternize with them, it is believed, as the further collations at this time in slow in the support of their Theological School. In progress will yet make them. If you refuse to the history of the churches, Arianism has ever give, like Scholz, twelve years to travel and toil prepared the way for S-cinianism, and the interor the work, is it on the ground that truth does mediate steps have been passed by a community not deserve such exactions, or that expediency generally in the course of a generation, and ofdies not allow the delay and cost? Equal re- ten the whole change has been perfected in the serve-a gross darkness that may be felt-rests same individual, and the stealthy growth or enupon the exact plan to be observed in renderings tire triumph of such heresies has generally been and revisions. If different laborers are to trans- marked by a denunctation of creeds. These late, at several remote points, diff-rent books of swept away, under the plea of the union of the New Testament, who is to give to their in- Christians, there has been an ab-o ption of all

right to inquire their names and scholarship? four years since. Then the union in Kentucky And in giving not the names even of the trans. was so entire between the disciples of Campbe!

Have we not a right to know whether these ans, and many of them, in the Campbellite conwho are to interpret for us God's Word dwell in nection; but its language and platforms seem to the tents and speak the dialect of Ashdod, or us to repel them and to invite the adverents of whether they belong to the tribes and use the grave and tatal error. Many of its ministry and torque of Zion? Surely baptists have not been membership are commonly regarded as Arian, went to ask this in plicit credence in the anonys not holding the Saviour's equality of God-head mous and unknown, nor, when it has been asked, with the Father, nor regarding the Holy Ghost

a want of "common intelligence," as Mr. Camp-III. But in yet greater distrust must we hold bell charges, cherish such a hope, we, and our

\*Charleston, 1849, p. 195. +Bethany, Va., 1835, p. 121.

The same gentleman, it is believed, who, on the last Annual Report of the A. B. Union (for 1851.) Is this the Committee to pronounce on the fidelity of the versions to be i-sued?

Cincinnati, 1848, pp. 114-121. Rupp's Hist. of Relig. Denom., first edition, p.

sion or church ordinances. On the operations of the Divine Spirit, we find outeh to perplex and would in the statements of Mr. Campbell. "A faith wrought in the heart" is, in his view, "the quintessence of mysticism." "All the converting power of the Holy Spirit is exhibited in the divine Record.' + This leads him to regard, if we can understand his words, the ordisnary dependence of evangelical communions on the direct influences of the Holy Chost, as enpreacher and hearer. This is the disgrace of diligently on thy right hand and on thy left. this age. Next to the superstition of the dark wonder that atheists and sceptics scoll at our religion. Such an army of Lilliputions in reason, would cure half the world's ills. and giants in noise, verbosity, declaration, and shouting, NEVER STOOD FORTH THE ADVOCATES OF CHRISTIANITY IN ANY AGE OR COUNTRY, AS prayer for baptism in fire.' Fire, he, holy fire, and sale motion, e haptism of fire and the Holy Ghost, is the for the Holy Ghost, in his influence as the en- to stem the tide, lightener, renewer and sanctifier, have they not been the resource and hope of the pious, in all ages of the Christian church? Do we accept, as a description of the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalin, and Congregationalist guage, as just to the mighty and holy men then as much too low; generally the best place to filling them and since gone home, or as duly build is where hill and valley meet. reverent to that great Agent, the third Person in the adorable Godhead, habitually and earnestly,

and not in vain, invoked by them? If it be "enthusiasm" thus to implore and expect the influences, direct and divine, of the Holy Spirit, on worshipping assemblies, it must be equalty so on translators and revisers of the criptures. Are our churches ready to renounce that "enthusiasm," and take shelter in this "restoration of the original gospel?" For ourselves as a single church, we believe the great want and the one hope of our times to be the Holy Ghost, in his full, personal deity, and in his sovereign and gracious agencies. We can accept no partnership, especially in the revision of the Oracles of God, with any body heretical or even dubious on the vital truths of the gospel. "It the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" And the Trinitarian recognition of the blessed Comforter and Enlightener of the church, we hold to be one of the "foundations" immetable and eternal, never to be renounced as the basis of Christian fraternity and co-operation. We have heard from the lips of the Master himself, the warning. "He that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad." The views of the gospel presented by Campbellism are not, in our judgment, a gathering with Christ, but a scattering of souls from his told; and a scattering of wheels of Zion. vital truths from that connected scheme of docs trine, the "faith once delivered to the saints," for which we must "earnestly contend."

Nor can it be replied that the American Bible Society and the American and Foreign Bis ble Society, (like the present institution in Brits They have admitted their membership. But to find—and yet how much better for the world "Amen and Amen." When it had been inadvertently rests apon that body, and whilst their union in Kentucky with the "Christian Connexion," Swallower." avowedly rejectors of the doctrine of the Trinity remains onexplained, does not fidelity to Christ torbid our co-operation ! And our annals as a lungs were better spent in laying more stress on denomination, are rue with warning, that to us as a people the admission of Univarian learnings speedy decline. The Mennonites of Holland, ogy. Socinianism aided to blast our churches get. that were of old powerful in Poland. The Gen- Deceitful self, and deceitful devil are very and immoderate grief for the dead, prevailing in the Divine blessing upon them in their mission to his plans. fields of Orissa, as in the towns and hamlets of Well, my friend, you seem to have good ends to moderate the most poignant grief, is illustrated

brethren, urgent language in presenting what mainspring? your publications, agents, and even officers, upon battles over the head of Mr. I. interest to see how far this disavowal serves to a straw to prepare the way of the Lord. repress the like attacks in the future.

Thus differing from you as to the merits of our existing version and the NEED of a revision; not agreed with you as to the best MODE of making such revision were it not required; and, thove all, distrusting the ALLIANCES with which your enterprise is entangled, we say it not in thyself. regard to expediency, but as a needed act of allegiance to the truth, that we can give to the enterprise as your publications and agents have presented and shaped it, neither sympathy, con- fall had been far greater. fidence nor aid. Yours, in the love of the truth.

WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, Pastor. WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Clerk protem. a special church-meeting, Tuesday evening, the some great sin. 6th of April, 1852.

\* "Connected View," pp. 365, 366. ‡ Ibid., pp. 367, 368, † loid., pp. 351.

owardness.

For the South Western Baptist. Scattering Crumbs for Nibblers. CRUMB 25. Moderation.

Christian Moderation is the balance wheel of Zion. Some men are constitutionally ultra, in the

Mestean Baptist.

bosom of such, finaticism finds a rich soil.

When an ultra temper, and a badly instructed ages, is the enthusiasm of the present time. No conscience get together, look out for trouble. | make every body dislike them. Grumblers are

All ultra wild-fire learn to bate.

At home, abroad, in church and state, The highest degree of love and zeal are con-THE PREACHING CORPS OF THESE UNITED sistent with christian moleculion: a balance for my poor enring fellow-creatures. STATES. The CAUSE is the popularity of the wheel may be ever so hot, and yet keep a steady

Indeed it often requires the greatest possible text, the sermon, the song, and the prayer." | zeal and energy to hold ourselves back from rash Now, although as Baptists we may regard the extremes, and but little to lad into them; a dull phrase of baptism in fire as a misepplied one in boatman may guide his craft down stream; but such petitions, yet, as to the prayers themselves | it often requires great nerve and spirit steadily

> Some harry too fast, some harry too slow; To Beersheba some, to Danmany go; Between Jerusalem fixes her site,

The city of truth, and the city of light. Some build their notions on the hill-i. e. pulpits of the United States in 1835, such lan quite too high; some in the swampy vale, quite

> Hold thou a just scale, Let order prevail; Let quiet be steroly pursued; Where hill and vale meet Fix firmly your seat, That is, let extremes be eschewed.

CRUMB 26. Wire-Pulling.

Some men try to compass all their ends by everlasting wire-pulling. If their ends be ever so good and noble in themselves, they approach them in a side-way squinting manner, as though they were creeping through the bushes to shoot a hawk. How much better to march up to our enterprizes, with christian candor and trankness,

and sound practical common sense. Carnul policy often gets the name of christian prodence. Let us be careful that we do not mis-

take the fox for the dove. In some communities scheming is very contagious; one man fixes a wire and twitches it; another in sel-defence does the same, and by and by a whole community is hung on wires .-It is not strange that vital goddness should now he sitted through and disappear

More faith and prayer and less contrivance would in most cases give a steadier motion to the

"The farthest way round, the surest way home." Not so in morals and religion. The straight road is the sure road, because God's approbation hangs over it,

CRUMB 27.

Strain-at-gnat-ers, and Camel Swallowers. This is a class of people we need not go far wild beast dig up these mouldering rareasses -

To be dogmatic in trifles, and sinfully yielding the furniture of the sanctuary. When Solomon (1844.) it is claimed for the Campbellites or eign Bible Society, its detection was followed in matters of weight and principle is a sore evil

the architect to the tribes without a name, and Son, and Holy Spirit, by which he is revealed, examing and reporting favorably on your unpubs conterence wielding his axe with the zear and mourning, as unscriptural, unnatural, wastered wearing a mask? Why repair the goodiy edifice the Disciples hold no sentiments incongruous lished scheme of revision; upon your Commit. strength of Paul—what in the world was be and oppressive. wearing a mask? Only repair the goodly edited the Disciples hold no sentences in congruous and opposite.

The Disciples hold no sentences incongruous and opposite.

The Disciples hold no sentences in security in the parties who call themselves even sent in the parties who call the parties whold the parties who call the parties who call the parties who cal sulting about ! "The scriptural means for brings ing about the salvation of the world"—ave. I some scholars, and are about to be made with graity, it in a volume appearing some years la. tors. Can we safely admit such partnership, are talking over matters. What are they conpert. Should we not know the men whom we Gospel, with B. W. Slone, who "REPUDIATED it's blessing? Whilst the suspicion of Arianism ing about the salvation of the world "-aye, I think I see the label on his torchead, " Camels

"Mint. anise, cummin," cries out the pharisa- ting practice, just as it speaks of polygamy, disical brawler all his life long; surely life and lungs were better spent in laying more stress on propriety. Whatever in the manners and cus-"judgment, mercy and faith."

CRUMB 28.

Self.

once numerous, influential, and evangelical, penetrates into every crevice and pour of the to the modifying and reforming influences of a have dwindled and pined under a higher feligible of neel- soul. O how dreadfully salivated we sometimes higher religion and more enlightened christianis-

eral Baptists of England were shriveled almost great friends. Millon makes Salan and timest in tastern hands and the rest of the river as he was creeping on to two sources; the aident and impassioned, diesate. She acknowled in the mist of the river as he was creeping on to two sources; the needer and impassioned, diesate. She acknowled in the mist of the river as he was creeping on to two sources; the needer and impassioned in the river as he was creeping on to two sources; the needer and impassioned in the river as he was creeping on to two sources; the needer and impassioned in the river as he was creeping on to two sources; the needer and impassioned in the river as he was creeping on the r "New Connexion" formed out of that body acs to ruin paradise. O how he hides in the unst of temperament of the people, and their dire conquired powers and numbers and usefulness, and our selfishness, when he would beguite us over ceptions of a future state of being. How far

Britain, only when they sundered all atliance marked out upon the dial of your wask, and the in the case of David, one of the most feeling and with the intrusive and heretical elements. | bands point well: I am glad. But look well affectionate of men. While the child of Baths You have, yourselves employed, men and within, is the love of God, or the love of self the shebt was "very sick" and threatened with vice was concluded by a suitable exhortation

bear with the frank expression of our dissent cross our natures; but to contend with grant fled, David arose and left off his mourning, sayfrom your views and policy. We observe that temptations, and giant lusts, and Giant Self, is ling in submissive faith, "I shall go to him, but

kindred institution, sustained by the great mas Some professors will dig down mountains to clothes and put sackcloth upon his toins,"

CRUMB 29.

Fault Finding.

Theard thee speak very uncharitably of that sad aimses. But, brother; hast thou considered the matter well? 2. The existing fashion is unnatural. Grief It may be that he has far more religion than for the loss of friends and relations is natural,

measured bitterness against the faults of his publicity. David, when he heard of Absalom's brethren? He is either a hypocrite or a back- death " went unto the chamber over the gate. Done by order and in behalf of the church at slider, or perhaps on the verge of committing and wept." Peter, when he repented et his

And his cousin, Miss Set-the-world-to-rights, reaved one comes out at first in all the sombre

do you know her! She is a curious body .-- ] Nothing with her is right, but she can tell how every thing oughs to be. The coffee is not right, the baking is not right, the bonnet is not right, the prayer-meeting is not right, the sermon is not right; no single thing beneath the broad blazing sun is exactly right, unless it may be her own cooceptions as to how all things should be. Art thou prone to extremes! Then thou art Oh, Miss Seisthe-world to-rights, if you did just in great peril. Fix thine eves steadfastly on the known what all seasible people think of you, you thusiastic. He speaks of "-the enthusiasm of truth; pray much for divine direction, and watch might begin to suspect that you were not alto-

gether right yourself. Some people take a great deal of pains to If you could cure the extremes of morals, you some of these folks. And yet they wonder and gramble, and gramble and wonder that every body dont like them better than every body else. Lord teach me my follies, and deliver me from them; and fill my heart with tenderness and pily

CRUMB 30. Scandal.

Those persons wonder seem to move their lips as though they had just been eating something very good. "I suppose they have; they have just been discussing very freely the faults of their reighbors." Strange lips that can draw so much sweetness from scandal. And yet such

Some animals fatted on carron. Some prolessors seem to fatten on the tanks of their brethren. Whether there is any resemblance, judge

Dogs just from the careas bring an ill oder into the house; such are fault-euters in any church, in any community,

You would not be a scavenger, would you, to gather up and lug off the dead rats and dead dogs from the city? This work is sweet, kingly, glorious, to him who lags about the scandal of the town.

A prudent, charitable, forbearing spirit is a vase of sweet periumes; a carping, censorious spirit is a vessel of stagmant water that breeds musquitoes, and sends up an unlovely odor,

> CRUMB 31. Strife and Love.

Strife digs many a grave for the churches;the burial of strife is often a church's resurrec-

When shall we fully learn that love is better than betred! A pound of genuine love will sametimes settle a cart load of difficulties.

Hard at work, are you, Brethren, with your spades and mattocks? "Yes, indeed, and a considerable job we have

But you seem nevertheless cheerful and fovings "Yes, the Lord has touched our hearts, and shown us that it is better to love than to quars

But what is this huge deep pit you have been "That is the very place, Brother, wherein we

are now burying all our church bickerings and strifes ' Thank the Lord. A noble work, truly. The blessing of heaven is not far from your church.

I shall soon expect to hear of a glorious rectival, and of the conversion of precious sonish Letus '

# Leligious Miscellann ..

rel, in accordance with the custom of the age and country in which they lived; yet this is: toms of the ancient Isrrelites was most heathen. ish, or directly permicious was expressly forbid. den, (as cutting for the dead, Lev. xix, 58) all Self I think is very much like guicksilver-it lelse that was erroneous or unsuitable, being left ty. The extravagant cemonstrations of sorrow sound views on this latter point are co-culatedeath, the agonized father "besnught God" for seem to you taults of the received version, and It is easy to be religious in easy times, and him, and "fasted and lay all night upon the of these retaining and defending it. You will especially in those things which do not much earth;" but when its young spirit had forever ne shall not return to me." 2. Sam xii. 15-23. sition to engage in "warfare with" other organ- It is not hard to fight for the truth when it is Finally, if examples in Scripture are urged in two were preachers of the Gospel and the other izations. We accept this as a disavowal by on the side of self, but hard, very hard to light its point, why not follow them more closely? Jacob, when he heard of Joseph's death, " rent his jority of our churches. We shall watch with prepare their own way, but will scarcely remove Ifachtes mourned for Moses and Auson thirty days, and the customary duration of their mourning was seven days. Hilostrations might be multiplied, were it necessary. Let these examples be followed literally and it would curtail some

nor is its irrepressible manifestation to be cen-Do not reproach that fallen brother with needs sured, except in so far as it argues want of subless severety, but in him up with a pixilal hand; mission to the Divine will. But the deeper and had thy temptation been as great, perhaps thy softer feelings of our nature have a sacredness about them that courts secreey and retirement, Bid you hear that professor railing with un-shunning the glare of day and the exposure of flagrant sin, " went out and wept histerly." This Do you know that Mr. Mote-Finder? He is nature. But "mourning" is worn to be seen. is a great croaker. From morning till night he 11 the world were blind, who would put it on ?is crying out to all he meets, "what a motey Even where the weare," grief is sincere, there world! Wes, truly the is doubtless more regard had to appearances than world is full of motes; but they say this croaker she suspects. But how inconsistent is this with The lips of the righteous know what is ac. has beams enough about his own head to build genuine distress! Such ostentation of sorrow ptable; but the mouth of the wicked speaketh a saw-mill. He had better look a little at home. is a new kind of "luxury of grief." Your be-

paraphernalia of unmitigated woe, thus telling the world as plainly as deep black can do it, that she enjoys not a ray of comfort. After a prescribed period, conveniently fixed by fashion, she begins to slide gently down from the apex of grief, and flugs out her colors, charmingly checkered with streaks of sorrow and bars of comfort. And so on. The whole routine is more akin to the ridiculous than to the sublime.

3 Obedience to the dictates of this fashion leads to sinful waste. To " gather up the fragments that nothing be lost," is always a duty, even in the mid-t of surfeit and abundance. A death in the family ordinarily makes the larger part of a lady's wardrobe useless. Costly mour. ning must be ourchased, and usually this, in a few months, must be laid aside for something less severe. If moral obligation rendered these changes and these multiplied expenses necessary, I could not say a word; but, to my mind, the obligation is all the other way. There is great inconvenience and expenditure throughout, and thousands, who never complain, feel is to be an evil, but think it a necessary one. This is true even of those who can afford the expense without serious embarrassment. But there is a large class, who can ill-afford the heavy draft upon their means, required to clothe the family in what is called "decent mourning." Perhaps a widow and her daugnters have lost their only earthly stay. They have flot a dollar to spare for anything beyond the there necessaries of life. Yet, out of their little nationally, obedience to a conet and treational custom, requires that the whole should be clothed in, "mourning," even if all afterwards starve. - Such a custom could never have and their countenance of Heaand The manedy for this fearful evil lies with he rich and influential, those who lead in the

shions and give tone to public sentiment.— Fill they accept the responsibility, and acquit themselves as duty requires? And, 4. This about countries apprecive. One store of the oppression has just been noticed. feature of the oppress The tyranny is left in another way. A family is plurged in deep affliction. Kind neighbors walk lightly through the Pooliss, and lender their thoughtful services with sthan'sympathy. Even the man of the law, not oppressud with extreme sensibilities, it may be herigens his necessary duties with unusal tenderness and expedition.holy grief, but the meartle sommions of fashion. Here they come with officious butter and clatter, armed with seissors, and patterns, yard-stick, recrape, and bombasins, and all the et ceteras of millinery and mantua making. There is no escape, no evasfon. The helpless vicilias must submit. of ashion reles the hour, and fully plays with ghasily death, ambatishes with streaming tears. What mockery in the mingling of friwith broken hearts! And yet, shocking as it is, fashirmented it and a street it street without being coullenged for bead reality. They man, to cap the climax, she can say to the stricken cones, "Go not to the temple of God and the house of prayer, until I can trick you out in my weeds, mitteenshie you destify (!) to appear in the presence of the orginals dather and the

What destable tyranny! and how stringe that christians will submit to it

My dear friends these seem to me strong reasons for shaking of the yoke of this cruel Syour bester judgment and our pp Advocate of Wearing Mourning.

Yesterday I saw that brother in the church onterence wielding his axe with the zeal and mourning, as unscriptural, unnatural, wasteful of offering you any precents on this subject.— Your excellent mother sexunsile can most safe-By bettollowed. In begaless, shenexercised great taste and inlangent both as to materials heart and mind were here chief grace. May done without endorsing or approving the exist you, like her, be endowed with the "ornament of a mediand quiet spirit, which is, in the sight of God, of great price. -1. Pet. iii. 4.

Exemplary Piety.

A laditing the district of Beaufort, in South Carolina, at the age of seventy-six, anxious once more to enjoy the society of all her children, interview was permitted, and was very affecting. It "was conducted just as we should suppose pies eral Baptists of England were shriveled almost great friends. Milton makes Satan and chinsen Eastern nations and earlier ages, may be traced by the parties would as in every other way. a minister of the Gospel in the Baptist denomina tion, commenced the exercises of the day, by reading the Scriptures and Prayer, The whole mily then joined in the song of praise to the Control every good and perfect gift. This sers om the same person. Eighty-five of her regular descendants were present. Forty-lour children and grand-children, arrived at maturity, sat at the same table at dinner. Of that number, forty-three professed faith in Jesus Christ; of the four surviving sons of this excellent lady. two deacons in the Baptist church.

Two of her grandsons were also ministers of the same church. When the day was drawing to a close, the matron called her numerous children around her, gave them each salutary advice, conneil, and bestowed upon all a parting blessing. The day was closed by her youngest son, with exercises similar to those with which it had

commenced. Mrs. - lived eight years after this event, leaving, at her death, one hundred and lifteen lineal descendants, in which large number, not a swearer or a drunkard is to be found.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE LOWLY .- Gideon Lec, said, late in life, "I remember, when I was a lad, living with my uncle. It was my business to leed and water the cows. And many a time, before light in the morning, I was started off in the cold and snow, without shoes, to my work, and used to think it a luxry to warm my frozen feet on the spot just before occupied by the animal I had aroused. It taught me to reflect, and to consider possibilities; for I remember asking myself. Is it possible for me to benefit my condition?" Mr. Lee reflected to some purpose. From a poor boy he became one of the wealthiest men in New York, and Mayor of the city!

# THE BAPTIST

MARION, ALA.

WEDNESDAY, .....JUNE 2, 1852.

J. B. STITELER, Corresponding Editor.

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

A WORTHY EXAMPLE .- An excellent brother who was in arears with our paper, a few days since accompanied his subscription with the following note: which we commend to the imitation of others. It is short and sweet.

" Dear Bro. Chambliss :- I have been owing you long enough, and if you will pardon me for the past delay, I promise you it shall not be the case in future. I love to read the Baptist, and I love to pay for it. Enclosed you will find five dollars, which please place to my credit. You shall hear from me again in due time.

Yours in Christ.

REV. J. Q. PRESCOTT .- We have recently had several communications from Louisiana requesting a reference to some good minister to act as a General Agent for the Baptist Convention of that State. By a private letter we have just learned that the Rev. J. Q. Prescott of Mississippi, contemplates visiting that State in July, proximo, and will probably be at the Convention at Mt. Lebanon. We do not know, indeed, that brother P. has made up his mind to locate in Louisiana, but think it possible he might be induced to do so; and we can assure our brethren before hand, that if they can persuade him thus to fix his habitation, they will find in him a valuable accession to the number and strength of their minstry. He is an intelligent, amiable, and useful laborer in the vineyard of the Lord, and we know no man we could more safely recommend to the confidence and esteem of the

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION, AGAIN .- We commend the letter of brother Crane, in an another column, to the attention of our readers; and this we do without offering any reply, farther than to request that it be read in connection with Dr. Williams' letter on the first page. From the arder with which our brother labors to vindicate himself and others in the Memphis Convention from suspicions of sympathizing with the theological opinions of Alexander Campbell and his followers, one might infer that he considered his orthodoxy in danger of being called in question. Now, so far as we are concerned, we can assure him that we never dreamed of any such thing; albeit for the very reason assigned by Dr. Williams, we considered it exceedingly unwise, us usingerous to the enterprise con templated by the friends of revision to fraternize with Campbellites in the manner of the Memphis Convention. This opinion we entertain still, after all that has been said about the extent of Mr. Campbell's co-operation in the matter of revision. If his connection and that of his compeers was only nominal, as brother Crane insists, where was the use of filling the list, of Vice Presidents with one to two, and the Board of Managers with one to three, with Campbellites; if their connection is more than nominal. why insist that it is otherwise. We have, how, ever, an objection to the plan of revision adopted by the Convention, from the Bible Union, and stated by brother Crane, little less serious than to an open amalgamation with Campbellites. Brother Crane, and others deny that Mr. Campbell is to be a revisor of the Scriptures for the Convention; but he is equally careful not to inform us who are to do this important work .-What have we then gained by the information, on which to base our confidence that a version of the sacred oracles more reliable will be given to the world than what Mr. Campbell himself might produce? Mr. Campbell's co-operation in the work of revision will not be sought, on the ground, we suppose, that he is known to entertain erroneous views of the original; who, however, of the vast multitude of Baptists whose aid is sought in this work is yet able to say that each of the revisors that may be employed, will not be equally and in the same manner disqualified to furnish an acceptable version ?-Now, we hold, that the Baptist denomination have a right to be informed on this point ere they are asked to contribute their funds to support the measure. We are not willing to commit ourself to the dictation of this man or that, in such an exterorise, on the ground of mere scholarship. Some of the best scholars in chris. tendom, have the most widely erred in the interpretation of scripture, and have interpreted them most contradictorily one to the other. Let us know more about the measure first, and then we shall be prepared to decide what we ought to do. But as we said, we shall offer no detailed reply to the aforesaid letter.

Our brother seems to feel that what we before wrote and what we now write on this subject is in opposition to him personally. We regret this, Certainly it was not so intended, and as we heartily sympathize in our brother's unwillingness that he and we should occupy different sides in this disccussion, we shall forbear to say any thing more just now. For brother Crane, as a gentleman, a scholar, a christian, and a theologian, we entertain even an exalted opinion, and if as he says we have spoken out our opinion plainly, we did so not in opposition to him, but to principles of action adopted by the whole Memphis Convention. Satis sufficit.

A movement has been made by the Board o Overseers and President and Fellows of Harvard College, for obtaining a judicial decision or separatin the Theological Department, or Divinity School from the University. Exegesis of Rom. 9: 3.

"For I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ, for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh :"

This passage has been the subject of much controversy on the part of Biblical critics, and is indeed at the first glance a passage of considerable difficulty.

We may be somewhat prepared for a proper knowledge of the truth. He would be willing, God" was that they should be saved.

Macknight, who is at least an honest commenmyself could wish to be separated from Christ, posed to translate the passage, "I have wished," or "I did wish," and Scott regards this as the most "literal and natural construction of the clause," but advances the opinion with great hesitation because he can find "no support for the interpretation from more competent critics," Professor Hodge, however, in his very excellent commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, says, " The common interpretation, however, and that which seems most natural, is, 'I am grieved at to be regarded and treated as anathema, a thing accursed, for their sakes."' This it seems to me is the correct view of the passage, as it agrees with the enthusiastic devotion of Paul.

This is the language of Emotion and the difficulty in explaining it, arises from the disposition to press the words too far, and make them exrather indefinite feeling.

By referring to the original, it will be seen that the whole force of the text depends upon the words ' Huyounv' and 'ayabsua.

The correct construction of ' Πυχομην' is not 'I have wished," but I could wish as expressed in the English Translation. The expression is hypothetical, and hence the imperfect indicative is used, which implies a condition which is known to be highly improbable. Thus Moses thou wilt, forgive their sin: and if not, blot me, I near thee out of the book which thou hast

Moreover the object of Paul was not to inform the Romans what he used to feel with regard to his kinsmen, but his present strong desire for their salvation. Nor is it true that Paul ever did wish to be accursed by the Messiah, but he res jected all belief in Christ. He believed that he was a friend of the promised Messiah, but up to his conversion, he did not believe that Christ was the Messiah. Hence the words can only express a feeling interest which Paul possessed in the condition of the Jews. The general idea is that he considered himself as nothing, and even his happiness as a matter of very little moment, in comparison with the salvation of his nation.

To be anothema by Christ, αγαθεμα ειλαι απο του χριοτου. The word αναθεμα rendered accursed, may be understood by reference to the instances in which it is employed in the New Testament. Gal. 1: 8, 9, "Let him be accursed." 1 Cor. 16: 22, "Let him be anathema marantha." In these passages, it evidently refers to those who are exposed to the curse of God. In classic Greek it referred to whatever was separated or set apart for the gods. From this primary meaning, the word finally was used by the Jews to signify the devotion of an object to destruction. But it does not necessarially denote a separation to eternal death, although it has this force sometimes in the New Testament.

Paul evidently means to declare that he would be willing to suffer the bitterest woes, to forego all pleasure, and even to sacrifice life itself, if by his personal sufferings in their behalf, he could be the means of benefitting and saving his brethren. Such is the force of this much controverted passage. Paul does not say that he is willing to be damned, for the language has not necessarily that force, and such suffering could in no possible way benefit the Jews, and such a sacrifice could not be required.

Paul was a true moral hero. He thus expressed the truest patriotism and benevolence. There was no pain, privation nor toil that he would not willingly suffer, if it would benefit his kinsmen. Even death itself could not terrify him, but he would gladly endure it, to save souls from ruin. Sublime heroism! Noble Martyr, thou hast well said and nobly done, and art now wearing the martyr's crown! May thy spirit possess the hearts of all God's ministers?

J. B. S.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.-We learn from the correspondence of the Jorurnal of Commerce, that a large deputation of the American Colonization Society have bad interviews with the Pres. ident and Secretary of State, to urge the recognition by our Government of the Republic of Liberia. Both the President and Mr. Webster expressed themselves favorable to the recognition and to the cause of colonization.

A gentleman, "Punch" says, is one who has no business in the world.

Revision Question. NUMBER THREE. I will now mention some of the special objections that have been made to the version of 1611. I can only allude to the more prominent, and those which have been chiefly insisted on, by the leading advocates of Revision. They object that the Greek verb Baptizo, has, by a slight change of termination, been rendered bap understanding of this language, by remembering tize, instead of immerse or dip; that Ecclesia the warm devotion of this eminent Apostle, to has been rendered church instead of congregathe cause of his Master and the strong desire of tion; and that Episcopas has been rendered his soul for the conversion of sinners, especially bishop rather than overseer or superintendent. of the Jewish nation. It was his determination So far as the word baptize is concerned, although to glory in nothing save the cross of his crucified I believe the Greek verb precisely equivalen to Lord, to count all things as lost for the excels our English word, dip, yet I must honestly conlency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus, and not | fess that I have never been able to see any force even to count his life dear unto himself that he in the attacks that have been made upon the might be the means of saving immortal souls. translators for transferring rather than transla-The text then may be considered as a strong ex. | ting. I can not see one particle of justice in it pression of the vehement desire of Paul that his We know that it was the word used by Tindale brethren according to the flesh might come to a in his translation of the New Testament, pubished about seventy-five years before the version if necessary, to suffer anything in behalf of those of 1611, made under the authority of King for whom his "heart's desire and prayer to James. Tindale certainly did not act by royal authority. So far from it, he suffered martyrdom, through the influence of Henry VIII. The same tator, translated the verse as follows: " For I word was used in the first liturgy of King Edward VI, which expressly required dipping .instead of my brethren, my kinsmen according Tindale certainly did not retain it by the royal to the flesh." By the word Christ he regards authority, as an old ecclesiastical word. Arch. the church to be designated. Some have pro- bishop Cranmer, the author of the liturgy of Edward VI, certainly did not wish to wrap up the meaning, when he expressly required baptism to be performed by dipping. The truth is, there is not a particle of doubt, that baptize had been naturalized as an English word for many centus ries before 1611, and very probably from the time of Augustin the monk, who with the assistance of 40 other monks, is said to have baptized. in the river Swole near York, ten thousand persons in one day. This was quite as great a feat heart for my brethren, for I could wish myself as the baptism of three thousand on the day of accursed from Christ, that is, I could be willing Pentecost. It is well known that the Roman church has always used the Latin language in her religious services. Of course, the word baptize, transferred from Greek to Latin, was with the whole spirit of the chapter, and consists used by the priests of that communion, and thus the word baptize, in its English shape, was introduced into the vernacular language of the country. Thus, in all human probability, the word baptize had been a well known word in press definite ideas, instead of vehement and England for about a thousand years, a sufficient space, one would think to entitle it to all the rights of citizenship. It would not be more absurd for us to say that Arithmetic, Geometry, Geography and hundreds of other words of Greek origin are not now English words, than that baptize was not an English word, at the time that our present vresion of the Scriptures, was made. Neither was there any doubt about the meaning of the word. The book of Common Prayer, which had been compiled in the reign (Ex. 32: 32) says to the Lord, "Yet now, if of Edward VI, expressly required dipping, "un- tures in the abstract. He does not, however, deny, less it be certified that it (the child) be weakly." that in opposing the only organized movement in Roth Edward VI and Queen Elizabeth were immersed. The direction in the Prayer Book of the church of England remains unaltered to the present day. It was a fact just as well known as the Norman Conquest, that from the introduclar baptism. It was also well known, why in case of the said Scriptures, however we may strenuous lowed. It was simply because it was thebelief of the times that an infant or other person dying without baptism would be damned, and of course as water was thought to have such a marvelous efficacy, it was thought advisable, in case of necessity, to pour water or even sprinkle it. That this was the notion that introduced sprinkling and pouring, any one may learn from so common a book as the Encyclopaedia Americana. Even a year or two ago, in the trial of the celebrated Gorham case, according to the testimony of the Westminster Review, "no doubt seems to have been entertained by disputants, judges or audience, that without it (washing or wetting, as the Reviewer contemptuously calls it) a child or other person dying, would fall into the hands of an angry Diety and be kept alive forever to be tormented in a burning cave." I repeat it, every person might then know, or every person may now know, the precise meaning of the word,-Jesus Christ did flot, like the tyrant of antiquity. suspend his laws at so great an elevation, that people could not read them. If people choose to shut their eyes, or choose voluntarily to disobey, we have no responsibily in the matter; and we should not ur justly accuse the translators of not affording them sufficient light. Had the word dip or immerse been used, it would have been just as easy to quibble about it. Milton, in the Mark of Comus, applies the word dip, to a cold perspiration which had made an individual thoroughly wet. Walter Scott speaks of one as immersed, who had been thorougly drenched with the sea-water spouted up by a whale. People attempt to throw doubt upon the Greek verb Baptizo, and its English derivative baptize by an appeal to just such loose, figurative and poetical language. Is there any use in reasoning with them? It does not require a scholar to know the meaning of the word baptism. The most ignorant who have ever seen any one buried, or seed planted in the earth, if they will give their understandings fair play, cannot possibly avoid knowing what the Apostle Paul meant by the word. I find upon examination, that I am not strictly and verbally correct in my references to the Encyclopaedia Americana, though substantially so. That work defines baptism by immersion, states that the Western church adopted sprinkling in the 13th century, and that the doctrine of Augustine that the unbaptized were irrevocably damned made the baptism of children general. Of course, the danger of damnation to

straightway out of the water-that John baptized in Enon near to Salim because there was much water there-that Philip and the eunuch went down both into the water and came up out of it-when they have told us of Paul's allusions to burial and to planting, they have told us enough to enable us to comprehend the last command of our ascending Lord. To attempt to make it any plainer, would be "to gild refined gold, to add a perfume to the violet." If men's interests or passions influenced them to do so, they would deny the truths of Geometry. It is exceedingly strange to me, that we are required to expel the words baptize and baptism from our language in which, for many centuries, they have had a peaceful home, because, forsooth, we do not attempt to introduce them into Burmese. Chinese or Sanscrit in which they would be treated as aliens and foreigners.

A BAPTIST MINISTER.

The Rev. J. R. Graves.

Referring some time since to the Memphis Convention, we gave utterance to the following paragraph in relation to brother J. R. Graves of the Tennessee Bantist:

"Did not our brother, J. R. Graves, at the late Biennial Convention, at Nashville, publicly declare himself uncompromisingly opposed to this whole novement? We propound this question at the present time, on account of his relation to the Southern Bible Board, located at that place. We were not indeed present on the occasion of that meeting, but a friend at our left, whispers that he also may be in a sort of transition state and ere long may find himself as far from his present position as he probably remembers himself to be on another subject, about which his conscience was once trou-

To this paragraph brother Graves thus re-

sponds in his paper of the 22d ult. "We awswer brother Chambliss' question openly frankly, and equivocally, NO, as every member of the Convention knows, who heard us speak or converse. We are not, and never were, a Bible Union advocate-we have never approved of it as a Western or Southern movement. We have always thought that an independent Catholic association, like the one organized at Memphis, was the instrumentality through which to secure, from the rip st scholarship of Christendom, a revision of God's word. During the session of the Convention, we labored day and night to prevent the introduction of the Bible Union question into the debates of the body, believing division would enivitably result. In this with others, we succeded, and those of us who thus saved the unity of the Convention, have ever since been looked upon by some few south and east who claim to be the special guardians of southern rights and interests, with an eve of suspicion. Oh! fie for shame. Brother Chambliss is welcome to our seat in the Board if he thinks its interests are insecure in our hands-that we will betray the truth. We call upon him to explain himself, and the unwarantable language he has seen fit to use with respect to us."

1. So then, at the Nashville Convention, bro. G. expressed no opposition to the revision of the Scripexistence at the time, looking to this object, he very naturally and truly left on the minds of many the impression that he was opposed to the measure in toto. We admit his explanation, only remarking that this thing of "mental reservation" is sometimes very convenient in getting men out of difficultion of Christianity into Britain, immersion had ties. On the same principle we suppose, none, of always been considered as the proper and regu- our readers will suspect us of opposing a revision of necessity, a substitute for immersion was al. ly oppose the plans of both the Bible Union and the Memphis Convention. Will they be satisfied

> 2. We thank, our brother very kindly, for the courteous manner in which he proffers to resign his seat in the Southern Bible Board at Nashville in our favor, though we regret that he should have felt it his duty thus to do, from any certain suppositions that we entertained doubts of his qualifications for the office. It will however be time enough for him to act in the premises whenever we express any misgivings on that subject; and until then, we hope he will allow us to follow his worthy ex ample in the matter of "mental reservation," and say, that to this question we have uttered nothing. We honestly esteem our good brother's valiant labors in the cause of truth too highly, to wish to dispense with them in any department where he may be useful, so that we respectfully decline the honor of superseding him.

## Missionary Board, Alabama Association. April 24th 1852.

Brother J. S. Holmes was appointed Missionary by some of the members of the Board on the last Saturday in December last, at the rate of \$500 per annum, which appointment was ratified by the Board at its present session.

Bro. Holmes reports that he entered the field on the 28th January last, and has been actively engaged in the work up to this time. Bro J. U. Wilkes has since entered the field, agreeing to receive whatever we may be able to pay him. We hope that the churches of the Association will come to the aid of our brother by complying with the resolution of our last Association, that a collection should be taken up as soon as convenient in order to make up the deficit in the treasury.

Brethren Jesse Robinson and Dr. B. B. Randolph have been chosen to fill the vacancies caused by the removal of Elder H Talbird and A. L. Haralson. A committee has been appointed to make a selection of books, from the S. P. S., for distribution by the Missionary of the Alabam Association, to be paid for out of the funds in the hands of the Treas-

The Secretary of the Board was requested to correspond with the Secretary of the Bible Society, and to call his attention to the resolution of our Association, " that half the funds sent up for Bible distribution should be returned to us in Bibles."-Will the brother attend to this matter, and send us the balance in Bibles and Testaments, containing the Psalms? Send them to D. P J. Murphy, care of J. P. Streety, Hayneville, Alabama.

D. P. J. MURPHY, Sec'y. pro tem.

REV. J. F. HERRICK, late from Alabama passed St. Louis, Mo. on his way to Puttawatomic Mission, last week. Bro. Herrick is under the patronage of the Board of the Indian Mission Association, and will take charge of

For the South Western Baptist. Memphis Bible Convention, Again.

Dear Bro. Chambliss :- I have carefully read your comments, on my article, in your paper of May 5th, and beg permission to offer a brief

reply. 1. You ask me "whether the comparative numerical strength of Baptists and Campbellites in coped with Tyndale in Hebrew and Greek scholthis country would entitle the latter to the prominence and influence given them in the appointments of this meeting?" In answer to this ques. tion, I have simply to say, that is generally conceded, in all this region that Baptists conducted and controlled all the proceedings of this Convention, without the interference or dictation of Mr. Campbell and his associates. Every motion which was made, (except three,) was made by Baptists. In the arrangement of officers and managers, if there were more Reformers and Campbellites placed in important places, than their relative strength to the Baptist denomination would seem to justify, it was done without design and with no object to give them greater prominence than they merited. 2. It is by no means the case, that disclaims

ing all sympathy with Mr. Campbell's peculiari-

ties, I justify co-operation with him and his friends, simply because, of a contribution to the Am, and For. Bible Society, a large donation, made wholly, as I understand it, to foreign versions. I justify no co-operation with him or any other party at the expense of any sentiment which either I, or any of my friends have ever mains tained. This broad proposition we maintain, THAT THE SCRIPTURES SHOULD BE REVISED AND CORRECTED, AND MADE TO CONFORM STRICTLY TO THE INSPIRED ORIGINALS, NO MATTER WHAT in the vernacular tongue of those for whom the SHOULD BE THE CONSEQUENCES. Are Baptists | version is designed, with the least possible obafraid of this ! It so, I have mistaken, egregriously the people, in whose society I was born. educated and expect to die, and of whose communion I have been a member over twenty years. Can they be frightened by the declaration, "but Alexander Campbell and his associates are with you, in favor of revising the Scriptures, theres tore, all good Baptists should drop this matter." Have Baptists, in the days of persecution, been influenced in this way? They have ever been distinguished for devotion to the fundamental principles of truth. In England, they make common cause with Methodists. Independents, Romanists and Infidels against a hierarchical establishment, and in our early colonial history, they made a common opposition with Quakers and Freethinkers to the intolerable oppressions of priests and tyrants. But now, in a holier cause, because there are some aiding us, with whom we do not agree, upon points in divinity, affecting the plan of salvation, which will not be mooted, in the question of revision, forsooth, we must be guilty of the pusillanimity of abandoning our positions and as ignoble cowards, slink away into merited contempt. The New York Recoder, furnishes argument number one, la. belled, Campbellism. The Christian Chronicle, presents argument number two, yclept Campbel. lism. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised may rejoice." The Boston Reflector, reverberates in thunder tones, among the hills of New England, the same potent argument. Campbellism. And the South Western Baptist, edited by my noble hearted friend and brother | pendence has been held with the principal schol-Chambliss, takes up the web of this mighty ar- ars in all directions of the United States and ray of dialecties, and this same all-powerful ar- Great Britain, and in other foreign countries,gument, Campbellism comes forth. It comes to The result of this correspondence has been the this, therefore, that all the Baptists in the world recommendation and approval of the following would be for revision, if Mr. Campbell was not plan; for it, and because he is for it, a part of them, are determinedly against it. Where, in all the and apportioned among a large number of comrange of logical postulates, can such a land of petent scholars of different religious denominareasoning as this be found? A thing is thus right tions, acting individually or in companies, in all in itself, if one set of people do it right, but utterly parts of this country and Great Britain. wrong if the same people assoc ated with another, happen to do the same thing right. 3. But why all this clamor and hurrah about have been finished, the revisor of each, or the

Campbellism? Mr. Campbell, is not one of the translators. Why! indeed!! Our northern logicians and doctors fearing and knowing, the popularity of the revision movement among the masses are striving to paralyze the undertaking by crying out Campbellism. It is the cry of mad-dog, to run a good dog down. It is quite like the politician's tricks. It abandons the main issue. It concedes the argument. It surrenders the field, and hopes to cover the retreat by throwing dust in the eyes of the victorious occupants of that field. Timid and cowardly soldiers in the ranks will right-about-face, and take to their heels. If such an argument as this succeeds at the North, which I do not believe. although so intended, it will not succeed at the South. Southern Baptists are made of different

4. But is it true, that any party, least of all the Memphis Bible Convention, is willing to take Mr. Campbell's version? In your last paragraph you say, "we, ourself, desire a correct rendering of every word of God into our own tongue; but we know too well the views entertained of the original text by Alexander Campbell and some of his choice followers, to believe that he can ever give it to us, and of two evilsto receive such as (he?) will prepare or in any wise subscribe to, or to return our present version, we chose the latter." Is this the issue? Does the Bible Union furnish in its history any such issue? Does the Memphis Bible Convention present the slightest shadow for such a pretence. Mr. Campbell's version or King James'? It would go far towards stultifying Revisiouits, to suppose that any such issue was ever contemplated. Indeed, it would be quite a stretch of human credulity to entertain such an opinion one moment. Why, we have at least, fifty better Hebrew and Greek scholars in our ranks than Mr. Campbell. The "Westminster Review" naming the scholars of the United States, especially theologians, puts Sears, Conant, Ripley and Hatchett, on the same list with Stuart, Robinson, Felton and Woolsey, (and might have Dr. Maclay, Dr. Eaton, Wm. C. Duncan, Wil-

Rochester University,) not naming Alexander Campbell, at all. Although these may not be engaged in this work, there are many others who could be named, for instance Eaton, D. R. Campbell, A. Drury, W. C. Duncan and O. R. Judd, who are at least Mr. Campbell's equals in Biblical philology; and any of whom could have arship, and would have been the superiors of the forty-seven revisors of King James. But so fac only Pædo-Baptists scholars have been corresponded with, to undertake this great work. To set this matter perfectly at rest, I need only copy a few statements contained in the report of the committee appointed by the "Memphis Convention" on the plans of the "American Bible Union, (Thomas Arimtage, N. Y., Chairman, S. W. Lynd, D. D., Ky.; D. E. Thomas, Ohio, and W. C. Crane, Miss., (Beptists.) and J. Challen. Ohio, Reformer or Campbellite, said committee)

" Your Committee find that the plan of the "American Bible Union" for the revision of the English Scriptures involves the following prin.

Statement of the Plan .- 1. The version, in com. mon use shall be made the basis of revision, and all unnecessary interference with the established phraseology shall be avoided; and only such al. terations shall be made as the exact meaning of the inspired text and the existing state of the language may require.

- 2. The exact meaning of the inspired text, as that text expressed it to those who understood the original Scriptures at the time they were first written, must be translated by corresponding words and phrases, so far as they can be found. scurity or indefiniteness.
- 3. The revision of the New Testament shall be made according to the received Greek text, as recently published by Bagster & Sons, octavo edition, 1851.
- 4. Every Greek word or phrase, in the trans. lation of which the phraseology of the common version is changed, must be carefully examined in every other place in which it occurs in the New Testament, and the views of the revisor be given as to the proper translation in each place.
- 5. Whenever an alteration from that version is made on any authority additional to that of the revisor, such authority must be cited in the manuscript, either on the same page or in an appen-
- 6. As soon as the revision of any one book of the New Testament is finished, it shall be sent to the Secretary of the Bible Union, or such other person as shall be designated by the Committee on Versions, in order that copies may be taken and furnished to the revisors of the other books, to be returned with their suggestions to the revisor or revisors of that book. After being revised with the aid of these suggestions, a carefully prepared copy shall be forwarded to the

II. Mode of executing this plan-

For the execution of this plan, according to these principles and rules, a special committee, known as the committee on versions, has been appointed by the Board of the Union, subject entirely to their dictation and authority.

Through this committee an extensive corres-

1. The whole New Testament to be divided

2. When all the different parts assigned to the individuals or companies, respectively shall representative of the company of the revisor of each, shall meet together and go over the work conjointly.

- 2. The manuscript revisions are to be accompanied with the citation of authorities embracing the opinions of eminent critics and commentators, for every important variation from the commonly received version. Those authorities to be published in connection with the first edition of the work which may be done, without occupying much space so that the common reader may have the means of justifying these varieties as readily and satisfactorily as a man of learning.
- 4. The whole work thus brought to the highest state of perfection is then to be edited and published under the supervision of a competent scholar or scholars.

III. The advantages of this plans

- 1. By the employment of a large number of scholars in different sections of this country and Great Britain, the several parts of the New Tertament may be so apportioned as to prevent the Book from having a mere sectional or national reputation, and thus secure, for it, the most general favor.
- 2. By the employment of scholars belonging to different religious denominations, the work will be less liable to the charge of Sectarianism-
- 3. The citation of acknowledged authorities will disarm unjust criticism, as it must be directed against the authorities rather than the work

Here is presented the endorsed plan of the American Bible Union, and the Bible Revision Association recently formed at Memphis. This plan, is enough of itself forever, to set at rest, the insinuations from any quarter, that Mr. Campbell is to furnish the revised copy of the Scrip. tures, which we all, so earnestly desire.

5. Who are the men, who are thus tamely surrendering themselves, to Alexander Campbell? Scan the list of Vice Presidents of the Bible Union,-and are we to suppose that Dr. Cove, added the peer of them all, A. C. Kendrich of liam Crane, Rev, P. S. Gayle, Hon. Isaac Da-

stitute for immersion where that was impracticable. But to return to our translators, when they have told us that John baptized in Jordan,— Mission Association, and that Jesus when he was baptized went up the Manual Labor School.

the unbaptized, would tend to introduce a sub-

tis. Hon. Thos. Swain, Rev. A. Wheelock whole host of others, officers and managers both of the Union and the Bible Revision Assomost holy religion to be swept from them, at one atory to her character. oll swoop by Mr. Alexander Campbell,-I am arespect him, for his great talents, and able himself and ourselves.

Thave written, this article, currente calamo,dislike to differ with you, brother Chambles. greeing with you in your views generally exreserd in your columns, and approving highly fyour editorial management, I regret, that in his one matter, we have taken opposite sides,have striven, herein, to speak kindly and am avilling although I have spoken plainly, that an should construe any sentence which I have mement, I am content that events shall test a matter. While I cannot say much, of Kenacky, still I think upon examination, it will be on sentiment in Virginia, and other more Northly States; and the time will soon come, when one will be afraid to avow themselves. W. CARRY CRANE,

Hernado, Mississippi, May 19th 1852.

A GREAT MAN .- J. Shakeford, of Montgomry county, who died a few days ago, aged sixty= wo, is described as follows by the Rev. Mr. Rinehart :- I'he deceased was the largest man for of our sister we can truly say : we ever saw. The coffin was sufficiently large contain five men of ordinary size-measuring width three feet four inches in the clear, and parce feet in height. Three men could have sorked in it at the same time with convenience. required six men to take him from the bed on which he expired. This was done by raising a latiorm, removing the head-board of the beds sood in the yard, they got it into that, and cared the corpse thither on three empty bags. A agon and four horses stood prepared, and ten en placed the coffin and its contents upon it. no its last home on this earth. His weight was not known. - Mob. Trib

The Philadelphia National Argus tells the leasing incident occurred at the Mint. A num- his promising son and affectionate daughter. her of young females are imployed there, one of whom had been deaf and dumb for ten years, an affliction resulting from scarlet fever. While engiged at her occupation, judge of the supprise ofher companious to hear her exclaim, "Oh, I elieve I can speak." So great was the astonishnent, that one of the females swooned, and the most of them were strangely affected. Since ben the female has entirely recovered her speech. Nonringates .- There are two variteies of this teresting bird-one which sings in the day only. The night singers, are the more! partial to higher cound, while the day singers frequent valleys and

CORK.-Curk is the exterior bark of a tree beonging to the genus of the oak, and which grows old in the southern parts of Europe, particularly France, Spain, Portugal and Italy. When the tree s about twenty-six years old, it is fit to be barked. and this can be done successively every eight years. The bark always grows again, and its quality improves with the increasing age of the tree.

BLEACHING STRAW .- Straw is bleached, and straw bonnets cleaned, by futting them into a cask into which a few brimstone matches are placed lighted. The tumes of the sulphur have the effect of desthing the color, or whitening the straw. The same that may be produced by dipping the straw into e choloride of lime desolved in water.

INVENTION OF TAPESTRY .- This art of weaving is said to be borrowed from the Saracens, and hence is original workers in France were called Sarainos. Very early instances, however, of making tipestry tre mentioned by the ancient poets, and

also in Scripture, so that the Saracens' manufacture is a revival of the art. Foreign Laces .- Of all foreign laces that of Brussels is the most valuable. There are two kinds Brussels ground, having a hexagon mesh, formed

by platting and twisting four threads of flax to a perpendicular line of mesh; and Brussels wire ground, made of silk meshes, partly straight and repeat his favors. parriy arched.

WELSH LANGUAGE. - The Armoric language now stoked in Brittany, in France, is a dialect of the Wesh-that province being peopled with a colony from Best, in in the f urth century; and although the two te the have been separated so many ages Slathe two languages contain a strong resemb-

ANINVETERATE BIGAMIST. - Ann Eliza Barns, the femule swindler and theif, arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday was committed by the Mayor on two charges of larceny and one of bigamy. It has been ascertained that within a year she marred four or five husbands, although scarcely twenty-one years of age.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT .- A bill bas passed both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature to permit juries, in cases of conviction for murder in the first degree, to say whether the penalty shall dead, a imprisonment for life.

FEROCIOUS REVENGE. - In Waukegan, yester-Eli Kelly, Esq., Thomas P. Miller, Esq., Presiday, a young lady named Warren went into gent Duncan, R. Campbell, Prof. E. Adkins, the store of D. S. Deweyt and threw in his face ger Thomas Armitage, Dr. S. W. Lynd, and | and eyes two ounces of oil of vitriol. One eye is destroyed and the other is irreparably injured. Miss W. has been committed to prison, but refuses to reveal her motive. Report says that eation, will allow all their ancient views of our she supposed him to have made remarks derog-

On Friday night a fire occurred on Live no apologist, for Mr. Campbell, still I am bound Oak street, New Orleans, in which a German, named Johannes Siegel, with his wife and two diocacy of the evidences of christianity and of children, was burned to death. It is supposed least one position, held in commen between that the father and wife were intoxicated at the time of the disaster.

## Mortuary.

DIED .- In Havneville on the 9th inst. of the prevailing epidemic, MRS. LYDIA E. STONE, wife of J. B Stone, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

Sister Stone united herself with the Baptist Church of this place, in 1846 and continued an exemplary member of the same, until her death .-On Sunday, the 2d, being summoned to her bedside minen, into any shade of unpleasent feeling to. I found her in a colapsed state. We expected her gards such, as honestly differ with me, on this to die soon; but not withstanding death seemed so eject. It is but just, that the position Revi- near, she was composed and resigned, expressing onists hold upon this subject should be set forth herself ready for the departure. While she lamenais proper light. As to the popularity of this ted much of her past life, still she rejoiced in the Saviour, feeling no fears for the future.

She however, recovered from this state, and lived until the following Sabbath. During the week I visited her at different times, and found her and, that Louisville furnishes, nearly ali the enjoying the same peace, and cheered by the same misition, to revision, in Kentucky. It a Col- hope. Standing by her bedside on Thursday, she ge and a theological Seminary too, can influ- requested me to sing and pray, and selected that ace a State, this matter will be right, in Ken- beautiful piece. "I would not live always." After ucky. I pass, by Tennessee, Mississippi, Lou. I had complied with her request, she asked that her siana, Arkansas, Texas, and other States, to children might be brought to her, kissing them ray, that there is a strong under current of revi- affectionately she bade them "good by." On that night she grew worse, and continued to sink until Sunday night, when she was summoned by death to appear in the presence of her God.

For her we have no fears. If the life is to be regar, ded as evidence. If the tree is known by its fruits, then are we prepared to say of our sister, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

We deeply sympathize with our bereaved brother and the relations of the deceased, but we bid them "sorrow not as others who have no hope,"

"Yet again we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled. There in Heaven with joy to greet thee; Where no farewell tear is shed.

DIED .- In Hayneville, on the 11th inst., ARTHUR L. STONE, son of S. B. and Lydia E. Stone, in the 7th year of his age. D. P. J. M.

Bro. Chambliss :-- Another good man has left us, and our church at this place has sustained a loss. tead, and taking him out endwise. They could Bro. Josiah Ricke, in the 67th year of his age, a of get the coffin into the house; but by taking | native of North Carolina, and consistent member of If the door lacing of an old vacated house that the Baptist church for near twenty years, has been gathered to his fathers after a painful illness of some months. For sincerity, one of the brightest jewels in the Christian tharacter, and for all it takes to constitute one a consistent Christian, a reliable citizen, a good neighbor, and faithful friend, Brohe letting down the coffin into the grave, they Ricks stood preeminent. In conversation with his ad two lines doubled-one at each end, and one pastor some weeks before his death, he gave all age well rope in the middle; and seventeen those assurances of a full preparation for a happy men to let down this great sprinkle of humanity exit to the spirit-land, which the most hopeful are

He is the father of nine children, who mourn his loss. The mother had departed some time before him. These children are now orphans. May'the lawing story: A few days since, a singular and mantle of the worthy and pious father fall upon

Affectionately, WM. D. Boyd.

# Business Department.

Letters Received.

Bro S W Erwing-thanks for remittance, Sory to hear of the low state of the Baptist cause in vour region. Hope it will not be so always.

Bro J N Whiteside-the Premiums have been in hand some time, and will be furnished the first

Rev A Ledbetter-we have never yet discontinued the paper of a Baptist minister who was engaged in his work, simply because he was poor, and cannot stop his for that reason. We will be satisfied with what you say-your influence is getting new subscribers.

Rev Joel Sims has been one of our most active co-laborers the present year-thank you for remit-

Bro L Pyle's remittance is at hand-Thank you. See receipt list.

Rev J E Paxton-much obliged by favors'-Wish we knew of a good minister for the field he speaks of. Should we hear of one, we will try and influence him. Remittance was duly receipted. Rev A B Couche's paper was sent to order, reg-

ularly. Sorry to hear of his failing health. Bro R W Jeter-much obliged by remittance, Bro G B Pagan has misunderstood our position on the revision question. It is not the thing we are opposed to; but a wrong mode of doing the

thing. Thank him for remittance. Bro E J Miller's letter hails from two different offices, and his paper seems to have been sent to a different name to his own. No wonder it was received irregularly. Put us right in these matters, and all will then be right.

Bro T W Cunningham-remittance at hand-Thanks for that, and for promised aid.

Bro S S Andren has our hearty thanks for a list of new names, with cash in part. Hope he will

Rev J G William's continued aid in swelling our list of new names is grateful. All entries made. See receipts below.

Rev B M Ware-glad to make his acquaintance. Hope he will kindly increase our list in his vicinity. Papers forwarded and credits given.

Rev M Lyon has furnished us another new name for which he has our thanks. If we should not write him in a few days, he will understand that

Bro P P Halbert-thanks for attention to our

Rev S W Sexton-remittance at hand. Much

Bro T W C Wingate's yearly visit is always appreciated. See receipt list. Rev W Jacob Parker-thanks for a new name We will send the accounts as requested. Glad t

hear of the prosperity of the Lord's cause in hi Rev J W Creath-remittance at hand. W.

shall profit by the suggestion,

Rev J B Hamberlin has pleased us much by his last letter. Hope he may always be prosperous. Bro Jas Allen-remittance. Change made-Wish him a pleasant trip.

Rev J B Statler-remittance. All right. Rev J M Bishop - thanks for a lot of new subscribers, and remittance in part. Make it a rule as far as possible to obtain advance payments. Bro R Oldham-remittance at hand. We will

Bro JJ Westbrook-much obliged by remittance

RECEIPT LIST.

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The Fourteenth Annual Examination

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE

and close on Thursday the 29th.

orras to preside ever the Examination

Col. A. C. Horton, Texas.

REV. T. G. KEEN, Mobile.

WILL commence on Saturday, the 2 th of July.

On the last day, will be attended THE EXERCISES OF

THE GRADUATING CLASS, on which occasion an AD

DRESS will be delivered by the REV. EDWARD BAP-

Concerts of Music will be given on Tuesday and

The following gentlemen, Patrons of the Institute,

have been appointed by the Trustees, a BOARD OF VIN-

HON. BENJ. FITZPATRICK Autauga County.

HILARY TALBERT, Esq., Mississippi,

L. B. LANE, M D., Marengo County.

Rev. J. HARTWELL, D. D., Arkansas.

J. H. Brown, Esq., Sumter County. REV. F. C. Lowry, Marengo County.

JUDGE W. Y. COLLINS, Mississippi.

WILLIAM PROTHRO, Esq., Louisiana

MAJ. J. P. TATUM. Lowndesborough

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D., Mississippi

GREEN Rives, Esq , Lowndes County.

James Manning, Esq., Marengo County.

N. B. CATALOGUES can be had on application to

EXAMINATION.

L'HE First Annual Examination of the Yalobusha Baptist Female Institue, will take place on the

On the night of the 29th an Address will be delivered

by the Rev. John N Waddel, D. D., President of Mis-

sissippi University. The evening of the 30th will be devoted to a Musical Exhibition; interspersed with

the reading of Compositions, and closing with a presen-

tation of prizes. The following are the Board of Vis-

Mississippi Female College.

THE Second Annual Examination of this Institu-

Just Received,

tion will commence on Monday, July 26th, and

L. ALDRIDGE, Pres. of Board of Trus.

M. P. JEWETT, Principal.

REV. F. A. TYLER,

REV J. K. CLINTON.

REV. WM. M. FARRAR,

REV. S. J. CALDWELL,

12-tf

COL. WM. HAMILTON, Mississippi.

Col. S. P. Storrs, Wetumpka.

REV. A. W. CHAMBLISS, Marion

REV. H. TALBIRD, Marion.

29th and 30th inst.

M. W. HHILIPS, M. D.

REV. JAMES McLEAN,

Grenada, Miss., June 2, 1852.

REV. WM. J. DENSON,

place on Thursday.

Marion, June 2, 1852.

GEN. F. C. HEMINGWAY, MISSISSIPPI

GEN, L. W. LAWLER, Mobile

T. W. BELT, M. D., Baldwin County,

BENNETT, Esq., New Orleans

50

attend to other matters.

We love such from old men.

and kind words.

NAMES.

J G Henderson

Isiah Phillips

F Brian

F Lowe

D D McSwain

Mrs M A Ashley

Rev N M Davis

Rev W W Chrestman

Mrs ES Thomas

TWE Wingate

Mrs S J Wooten

E A Shaffer

H Garner

J W Jeter

G W Ward

G B Pagan

Evan Presley

L N Halbert

W F Crow

L W Erwin

Wm Sorrell

S Boggs

W Cowitt

W Whedden

W H Ward

W R Mangum

W W Brader

Rev A Travis

O F Nunalee

J H Cogbura

W Sheldon

Bradly Nall

S Walton

J W Betle

H L Bailey

Dr A N Jones

Miss M A Morse

Dr J N Graddick

Leonard Marberry

Archibald Foster

Archibald Coody

Rev S W Sexton

Mrs Elizabeth Wilkins

Dr E R Burt

R W Jeter

S S Andress

R Sample

N R Walker

H G Glover

Lewis Pyles

R Rhodes

F L Ellis

Jas Hill

J A Goodson

J J Westbrook

Wednesday nights.

JU Whitiside

Thos Anderson

Rev P E Collins

H E Davidson

Rev B M Ware

Mrs M R Mersfield

Rev P B Chandler

Mrs M N Hester

Mrs M H Hester

Mrs S F Pollard

F S Culberson

N F Smith

J G Dick

Rev J J Tood

John McMillan

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FOR SALE.

A large and commodious DWELLING, A large and communious of the town.—
situated in a pleasant part of the town.—
The house and all the improvements are May 26 11-11 S.S. SHERMAN. May 26 11-11

DR. CRAINS' PATTENT SPINO-ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER!

DR. S. BALL, would respectfully in form the citizens of Marion and its vi-Proprietor of thus article for the State of Alabama, has constituted him her sole Agent for the counties of Perry and Dallas, and the Town of Greensbe ro'; and has left with him an assortment of them for the accommodation of those who did not availthemselvesof the opportunity to procure one during her short stay her. From the testimony of

the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in eve 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 13 no equal. Its very construction and elastic support are sufficient recommendations of its utility. Dr. B would further say that he ha- before, for some two years, been agen; for the same article, and has fitted hundreds so that none need fear his inability to secure

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

#### NEW CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE, Selma, Alabama.

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

Their stock of Carriages and Harness have been built and selected expressly for the Selma market,

some of which are as fine as can be found in the State and of the best styles. All Carriages built to order or made at the manufactory in Newark, N. J., will be warranted.

Call and see, and we will try and please in price as well as the style and finish of the above. Also, a fine lot of PLANTATION WAGGONS, with Iron Axles and strong mule Harness, which will be sold cheap.

B. M. BAKER & CO. 13 be sold cheap. 43

## L. H. DICKERSON'S,

Cabinet Ware House, Selma, Ala.

TTAKES this method of informing the public that he bas opened a large Casiner Ware House in Sel-MA. He will keep on hand a complete assortment of every variety of Furniture—consisting of Parlor, Di-ming-room and Bed-room Furniture. He has also an extensive assortment of Carpeting 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 Pianes, of the most

improved construction. Also, Metalic Burial Cases, air tight, of every size and description. Mr. Dickerson would invite the public to visit his Cabinet Ware Rooms, and examine for Corner of Washington and Selma Streets. Selma, March 22, 1852.

C. A. SUGG,

DEALER IN Dry Goods. Groceries and Confectionaries. GREENSBORO', ALA.

April 14, 1852.

IVEY & LARY, Attorneys at Law. CLAYTON, ALA.

April 14, 1852.

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 Belies Lettres. Kev. P. E. COLLINS, M. A., Professor of Moral

and Intellectual Philosophy, and Modern Lan-

WILLIAM LOWRY, M. A., Professor of Latin, and Ancient Laterature. 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 Depart-

TITIS Institution founded September 1st, 1849, and A almost unparalleled for its rapid growth and cor-responding excellence, closed its last session with 164 is now placed upon a regular term, with prospects flattering to its friends, and indicative of in-

creasing prosperity Rev. JAMES R. MALONE, M. A., the founder and Pres ident, is a gentleman of ancommon 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 gentleman of great in-State University, having shared its highest distinction. was formerly Professor of English Literature in the

ellectual and moral worth, is a graduate of our own Central Masonic Institute, Selma, and having had sev eral years experience in teaching, is a scholar thorough ripe and of great critical acumen; and especially distinguished for his xeal and ability in imparting instruc-Having recently purchased half the Institution and become a joint proprietor with the founder. Mr. C. has taken charge of the Female Department, over which he will exercise constant supervision; giving giving particular attention to the moral as well as the iteliectual cuiture of the papils. WILLIAM LOWRY, M. A., a graduate of Trinity Col-

lege, Dublin, and for the last three years, Professor of Ancient Languages in the Central Masonic Institute, Selma, has charge of the Classical Department. His reputation as a linguist and teacher of the classics is

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 emment suc-Mississipprand Alabama, continues her position in the Female Department, to the great delight of the Mrs EMMA F. HINES, a graduate of the Judson Fe-

male Institute, an accomplished and amiable lady, has a reputation as Teacher of Music teo well established to need remark; having taught with signal success in Marion and Summerfield. 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 accom-

plished tady 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.

# close on Thursday following. The exercises of the first Graduating Class will take Rates of Tuition Per Session of Ten

place on Thursday.		months.	
Rev. C. R. Hendrickson, of Memphis, Tennessee, will deliver the first Annual Commencement Address. The Pupils and Teachers will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music on Thursday night.  The following gentleman have been appointed by the Mississippi Baptist State Convention as Visitors:		Primary Course, Academic Course—Ist. Class, " 2nd Class, " 3rd Class, Collegiate Course, (each class,) Music on the Piano and Guitar, (each,)	\$20 00 24 00 30 00 40 00 40 00 40 00
Hon. R. H. Boone,	HON. STEPHEN ADAMS,	Use of Instrument,	5 (9)
R. T. SANDERS, ESQ.,	DR. HILL JETER,	Plain Embroidery,	15 00
DR. H. DOCKERY,	DR. M. W. PHILIPS,	Ruised "	20 06
DR. A. N. JONES,	HON. J. WHITFIELD.	Painting in Water Colors,	15 00
REV BENJAMIN WHITFIELD,	DR. WM, L. BALFOUR.	in Oil,	20 00
Hernando, Miss., June 2, 1852. 12-tf  Just Received.		Wax-Work, (Each Lesson,)	1 00
		Incidental,	1 00
		One-half of Tuition fees will be due on the first Fa	

A ND for sale, a new supply of Cotton Yatn, from ruary: the remainder at the close of the Session. Each Student will be charged from time of entrance to the close of Session. No duction except at the discretion close of Session. No . duction except at the discretion the Proprietors.

The Trassees, 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 able and excellent Faculty, in con nection with its superior advantages, as respects its central position, its accessibility, the healthfulness of its location, its freedom from temptations to extravarance and dissipation, as also the cheapness of its ben fits; can now confidently recommend it to parents and guardians as an Institution in which their children and vard- can obtain a regular collegiate education. The Trustees and Faculty are determined to make the course of study as full and thorough as in the best of

our Colleges. There is a flourishing Sabbath School in the village There is a Division of Sons of Temperance here, and the citizens and Trustees are determined to to use all egal 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 re-Boarders in the Female Institute never feave the pre-

mises without permission of the Principal. BOARDERS IN THE INSCITUTE .-- Only by Boarding in he 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 BOARD can be had in the village, Institute and ricinity, for \$8 00 per month, including washing, room.

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,

(Cneapest Institution in the State of Alabama.) Session and vacation, there is but or e Session, that ten months, beginning always the first Monday in Sep-

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

Board of Trustees: REV. W. THOMAS President. J. F. ORR, Vice a resident, H COBB, M. D Secretary, LLOWAY, A. V. HOWELL, E. B. Holloway, JAMES D. M'ELROY.

JAMES WRITE, B. E. Cuss, M. D. Rev. JAMES YOUNG. P T. WOODALL. FELIX C. ADAMS. LEWIS B. MOSELET, John A. Norwood. ALPRED AVERYT,

The following gentlemen have consented to act as a Board of Visitors. Hon. W. R. King, Dallas.

Hon. H. W. Collier, Montgonery. Hon. B. F. Fitzpatrick, Autauga. Hon. W. P. Chilion, Tuskegee, Macon. A. W. Ellerbe, Esq., Dallas. Rev. W. T. Hamilton. D. D., Mobile. Rev. J. C. Jones. Wilcox.

Rec. Elijah Bell, Dallas. W. W. Rainey. M. D., Dallas. Wm. Gulley, M. D., Wilcox. Robt. A. Walker, Mobile. March 10, 1852.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND Silver Ware,

59-41

MY SON, Wm. HERRY HERRYSTON, 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 MY SON, Wm. HERRY HUNTINGTON, having Ware and other articles 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 bus-

iness 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.

IF Watches and Clocks repaired, and warrented.— Old Gold and Silver taken. WM. HUNTINGTON.

March 17, 1852.

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

IMPORTERS and dealers in fine Engfish and Swiss Watches, Bronze and Marbie Clocks, Timepieces, Diamond, Pears. Stone, and fine Gold Jewelry; Changeners, Lamps and Grandoles; fine Table and Pocket Cutlery, Silver Plated Parian, and Imperial Ware; Castors, Cake and Card Baskets; Gold, Silver, Shell and Steel Spectacles, and Eye Glasses, etc. Have in Store (also manufacture to order,) Sterling Silver, Tea and Coffee Services, and Communion Ware; also Waiters, Pitchers, Flagons, Goblets Cups. Tumblers, Salt Stands, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Ladies and Sugar Tongs, of all the various weights and patierns, war-

runted of pure Silver, and engraved free of charge. Musical instruments and merchandise; fine tiuns, Pistols, and sporting materials, Fishing Tackle, Surveyors Compasses, Mathematical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., wholesale and retail.

IF fine Watches of every description, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. 17 Orders by mail promptly attended to. March 10, 1852.

#### JUDSON ALE INSTITUTE, Marion, Perry County, Ala [Number of Pupils Lust Session, 166.]

PROFESSOR MILO P. JEWETT, A. M. Principal and Instructer in Moral and Intellectual Philosof

DR. F. ALBERTUS WURM, A. M. Professor of Miss L. E. SMITH. English, Embroidery of Wax.

MISS L. D. SALISBURY, French, Drawing and Painting MISS JENNIE A MOREY, English. Miss M. A. GRISWOLD. English.

Miss SARAH SMITH, Music. diss MARY JANE DAVIS, Music. Miss EMMA CONARD, Primary and Preparators

Departments. Governess. MISS M. A. GRISWOLD. Matron and Nurse, MRS. H. C. EASTMAN. Steward's Department.

WM. HORNBUCKLE, Esq AND LADY. THIS Institution has now entered on its FOURTEENTH

year, under the direction of the same PRINCIPAL It has always enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, with-out any interruption. It attracts students from all parts of Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansar, Louisand Texas. At no period, has it been favored with an abler Fa-

Professor WURM IS a Graduate of the University of Municu, 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 Kempten, under appointment of the King of Bavaria. For turee years past, he has been a distinguished Teacher of Music and Instructor in the German, French, Span su and Italian languages, in Philadelphia. He speaks English fluently. He is a Composer, and a splendid performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, cello, L'ouble Bass, French Horn, Tuba, &c. &c. His learning, taste, experience and tact, industry and energy, insure to his pupils the most critical and therough training, and the most accurate and brilliant ex

TY 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 Warm. The Laur Teachers of Music are eminently worthy

to be associated with the distinguished Head of that Department. The Teachers in the other departments possess the

nighest qualifications for their respective duties. They lfave all been engaged, for several years, in their pro ession, in the Judson, or in other Southern Institutions The Governess is admirably fitted by her high noral and intellectual attainments, and her inter-

ourse with polished society in Washington City

nd other parts of the South, to mould the char-

acter and form the manners of the Pupils.

The MATRON AND NULSE has had experience ie same position, in a celebrated institution in are of an affectionate mother.

laryland. Herkindness of heart will secure to

te young ladies, in sickness or health, the tender The STEWARD and LADY are well known as deservedly occupying a high positihed a pleasan nunity. They have siw ys furnished 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 clevated and extensive, the Trustees being desirous to make thore and finished scholars. To secure this result, a knowledge of some other than our vernacular tongue is con sidered 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 This embraces all the English studies of the COURSE. Regular Course, and all who complete these, not attending to French or Latin, will receive a CERTIFICATE P SCHOLARSHIP.
The Institute is furnished with a Library, Appara-

tus, Cabinets, &c. It has one Harp, twelve Pianos, six Guitars, and a variety of other instruments. MONTHLY REPORTS, showing the scholarship and deportment of the Pupils, are sent to Parents and Guar

MONTHLY LEVEES are held, conducted by Committees of the older Pupils, under the supervision of the Governess. 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 niue o'clock at night, and rise at five o'clock in the morning, throughout the year, and stu-dy one hour before breaklast; they also study two hours at night, under the direction of the Governess. They are allowed to spend no more than fifty cents,

each mouth, from their pocket-money. ALL JEWELRY, of every description, is interdicted. Any young Lady Dirring Snurr, 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 Paro.

No young Lady will be allowed to have money in her own hands; all sums intended for her benefit muts

be deposited with the STEWARD. No accounts will be opened in town, except under special instruction from the Parent or Guardian. When apparel is requested to be purchased, it is expected

that funds will be forwarded for that purpose. No Dental operations will be permitted, unless the amount to be expended in each particular case be forwarded in advance.

To prome, e habits of economy and simplicity, a Uniform Phess is prescribed.
For winter, it is a Dark Green Worsten. Of this fabric, each young lady should have three Dresses, with three Sacks of the same-one of the Sacks to

For summer, each Pupil should have two Pink Calico; two Pink Gingham, and two common White Dresses, with one Swiss Muslin. Also, one Brown Linen Dress Every Dress should be accompanied by a Sack of the

be large and wadded.

Mantillas prohibited.

Bonners-One of Straw; in winter, tummed with dark Green Lustring ribbon, plain solid color; in summer, trimmed with Pink Lustring, plain solid colormay be fined with Pink only-no flowers or tabs .-Also, one Cape Bonnet, & Brown Linen.

Aprons, of Brown Linen and Barred Muslin—none of Silk permitted.

All the Dresses must be made perfectly plain; without inserting, edgings, or any trimmings whatever. ALL Purils, except those in Mourning Apparel, must be provided with the Uniform, and must wear it at all times. Presses brought by the Pupils, or forwarded from

home, not conforming to the above provisions, will not be allowed to be worn. De Materials for the Uniform can always be obtained in Marion, on reasonable from; yet it is earnestly requested, that Pupils be furnished from home.

EF Every article of Clothing must be marked with Every young lady should be provided with several pairs of thick walking shoes, and one pair of India. the owner's name.

BOARDING IN THE INSTITUTE .- Only by boarding in the Institute, can the highest advantages of the Institution be realized. Here, young Ladies are always under the inspection of the Governess and Teachers; they have regular hours of study and recreation; habits of order, system, punctuality, ficatness and economy, are constantly fostered. They also enjoy an amount of moral and religious culture, which cannot be extended to others less tayorably situated. The regutarity of their lives; the alternation of sedentary adults with exercise, of hours of study with amusement, the kind and judicious supervision constantly maintained, secures the highest degree of mental vigor and bodily health. In case of indisposition, the young Ladies re

ceive the most assidnous and motherly attentions. SESSIONS AND VACATIONS .- There is bot one session t year, in the Institute, and that of TEN months, com

mencing always about the first of October. The next session will commence on Wednesday, the First day of October; It is of great importance to

the Pupils to be present at the opening of the session.

#### Rates of Tuition, &c. PER TERM OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department, Istellivision, \$10 00 12 00 Preparatory Department; and all Enghish studies through the whole 15 00 Music on the Piano and Gullar, (each.) 25 00 Use of Piano, 5 00 1 00 Music on the Harp and use of Instrument, Ornamental Needle-Work, Drawing, alone, or with painting in 15 00 15 00

water-Colors. Painting in oil, 25 00 Wax-Work, (per lesson,) 1 00 French, German and Italian, (either or 1: 00 Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, (either or BOARD per month, including fuel, lights,

washing, bed, hedding, &c., 1) 50 Incidentals. (tuel and servant for school room, &c.,) per term of five months, . 00 Use of Library, per term of five months, Board and Tuition will be payable, one-half in a L. rance, for each term of twe months; the balance at

the end of the term. Tuition must be paid from the time of entrance o the close of the term-no deduction, except at the un. cretion of the Principal.

Each young Lady must furnish her own towels and table napkins. If feather beds are required, they will be supplied at a small charge. No young Lady will be permitted to receive her Di-

ploma until all her bills are settled. N. B .- The expenses for the Board and Tuition of a young Lady, pursuing Er girsh studies only, (Instrumental Music not included,) will be 148 00 a year. Two hundred and twenty-eight dollars per annum,

will cover all charges for Board, Tuition, Books, and Stationery, for a young Lady pursuing the bigness English branches, and Music on the common and on the Æolian Piano The estimate, of course, does not cover Instruction

item depends entirely on the talent and proficiency of Two hundred dollars per year, will meet all the ex penses of a young Lady, desiring to graduate with the

nonors of the Institute, and studying only English, with Latin, or French. Music adds sixty dollars to this Tr Where lessons in Embroidery, Painting, &c., are taken, it must be remembered, that the cost of the materials furnished is to be added to the charge for

Tuition, and this cost sometimes exceeds the expense of Tuition-depending, altogether, on the kind and amount of the work performed by the Pugil. Books, Stationery, and Music, are furnished by the

made to secure care and economy in the use and pres ervation of articles thus supplied. Payment can always be made by Acceptances on Mobile and New Orleans.

E. D. King. Wm.N. Wyatt. John Lockhort. Larkin Y. Tarrant. } James L. Goree. Wm. Hornbuckle. Sam'l Fowlkes.

August 1st, 1851

Books in Music nor sheet Music furnished. The last

Principal, at reasonable charges; and every effort is

Trusters

MR. EDITOR :- The following lines were written for the amusement of my own little ones, who are so much pleased with them that they insist that I shall send them to the Youth's Cabinet. They want all the little folks to see them and learn then and obey them. Yours truly, by heart, as they themselves have promised to do.

In silence I must take my seat, And give God thanks before I eat: Must for my food in patience wait, Till I am asked to hand my plate; I must not scold, nor whine, nor pout! Nor move my chair or plate about; With knife, or fork, or napkin ring, I must not play-nor must I sing; I must not speak a useless word. For children must be seen-not heard; I must not talk about my food, Nor fiet if I don't think it good; I must not say the "bread is old,"
"The tea is hot," "the coffe 's cold;" I must not cry for this or that. Nor murmur if my meat is fat; My mouth with food I must not crowd, Nor while I'm eating, speak aloud. Must turn my head to cough or sneeze, And when I ask, say, "if you please," The table cloth I must not spoil, Nor with my food my fingers soil; Must keep my seat when I have done, Nor round the table sport or run; When told to rise, then I must put My chair away with noiseless foot; And lift my heart to God above, In praise for all his wondrous love,

# Miscell ancous.

#### The Lunatic and the Sportsman.

In an article on the " World at Large," the purport of which is to show that men who are reputed sane, often act very insanely, a writer in Chamber's Journal reproduces the following story:

A gentleman of fortune visited a lunatic asylum, where the treatment consisted chiefly in forcing the patients to stand in tubs of cold water. Those slightly affected were immersed up to their knees;others whose cases were greater, up to the middle; while persons very seriously ill, were immersed up to the neck. Tho visitor entered into conversation with one of the patients who appeared to have some curosity to know how the stranger passed his time out of doors.

"I have horses and grayhounds for coursing," said the gentleman, in reply to the other's question.

"Ah! they are very expensive." "Yes, they cost me a great deal of money in the course of a year; but they are the very best of their kind."

"Have you anything more?" "Yes, I have a pack of hounds for hunting the fox."

"And they cost a great deal, too." "They are very expensive. I also have birds for hawking." "Birds for hunting birds! And these

swell up the expense, I dare say" "You may safely say that, for they are not common in the country. And then I sometimes go out alone with my gun ac companied by a setter and retriever."

"And they are expensive, too " "Of course. After all, it is not the ani mals that run away with the money, there must be men, you know, to feed and look after them-in short, the whole sporting

establishment." "I see, I see. You have horses, hounds, setters, retrievers, hawks and men-and all for the capture of foxes and birds .-What an enormous revenue they must cost you! Now what I want to know is this-what return do they pay? What does your year's sporting produce ?"

" Why, we kill a tox now and then-but they are getting rather scarce hereabouts -and we seldom bag less than fifty brace of birds each season."

"Hark!" said the lunatic in an anxious whisper, looking anxiously around him: "My friend, there is a gate behind you. Take my advice. Be off out of this place while you are safe. Don't let the doctor get his eyes on you. He ducks us to some purpose; but as sure as you are a living man, he would drown you!"

Southern Wool .- We have, for a long time past, been satisfied that our Southern country is decidedly the best for wool growing, and we are really surprised that the Southern planter has not bestowed more care and attention to this important branch of agriculture. We last week had an opportunity of inspecting a lot of wool grown in this country, by Dr. S. Haleys, which, had we not known to the centrary, we should have supposed was produced from sheep of a highly improved breed. It possesses, in a very great degree, that oily, rich property, so peculiar to Southern wool, and which adds so much to its value. The lot of wool in question, was in the possession of Mr. Lewis, the Dyer, and is soon to be converted by him into substantial hats for plantation negroes. By the way, we would here remark, that the hats made in our city from Southern wool, are not only sold much cheaper, but actually last double the time of these made at the North .-The reason is obvious; there the hat is made of wool of an inferior quality; here it is made of Southern wool, a much better article in every respect.

Mr. Lewis informs us that he intends. in future, to increase his business, and expects to keep the market in this city fully supplied .- Tuscaloosa Observer.

JONAH IN THE WHALE .- In the cavity of the whale, a safe and practicable asylum is afforded-not, indeed, in the stomach, but in another cavity of the whale; the throat is large, and it is provided with a bay of intestins, so considerable in size, that whales frequently take into it two of their yong oues when weak, especially during a tempest. In this vessel are two vents, which serve for inspiration and respiration; and here, in all probability. Jonah was preserved, not indeed without a miracle, but with that economy of miracle so frequently exemplified in the ScripKeeping and Starting Sweet Potatoes.

Messas, Editors: Noticing an inquiry in the late Rural New Yorker in regard to keeping sweet potatoes over the winter. I send you an account of the manner in which I have successfully kept them.

If I only wish to keep over a small quantity, merely for seed, I take (about the last of October or first of November) some pots or boxes of convenient size to contain the potatoes without cutting or breaking them, and fill two thirds full of good rich sandy soil, on which I place as many potatoes as I can, without having them touch each other. This done, I cover them about half an inch deep, and place the pots or boxes in a warm place near a stove or fire-place, keeping them well watered till they come up, which will be in two weeks or so. After they are well up, they should be kept growing slowly through the winter, and by spring there will be slips in pleanty for early planting. As my room froze in cold nights, I had a tight box prepared in which I placed my pl n's at nights, taking them out after the room was warm in the morning. As much light as possible should be given the plants, without getting them frosted.

When larger quantities are to be kept over, I have succeeded well in the following manner:

I lay them down in boxes or barrels of convenient size, in clean sand, placing a layer of sand and then a layer of potatoes, till the box is full; care being taken that the potatoes do not touch each other .-After packing them in the above manner, I place the boxes or barrels near a stove or fire-place, turning them frequently. If there should be danger of trost in the room during the night, they should be each. wrapt in thick blankets. I have omitted to state that I have succeeded best when the sand has been moist. The sweet pos tatoe cannot be kept in a cellar over the winter here at the "North," so far as my knowledge extends. They invariably pers ish or decay. It canno exist in dormant state where temperature for any length of time falls much below 50 degrees Frahrenheit .- Rural New Yorker.

FRUITS OF EARLY RISING .- The preface to the last volum of Rev. Dr. Barnes' "Notes," which has just appeared, mentons a fact which is wothy of being remembered by those who are accustomed to excuse themselves from the performance of any great and useful work for the "want of time." Dr. Barnes has published in all sixteen volumes of biblical "Notes," during the composition of which any charge for tuition. he has had the charge of a large congregation in philadelphia and yet he has not suffered his authorial labors to infringe upon the duties of the postoral office. These sixteen volumes he informs us, "have all been written before nine o'clock in the morning and are the fruits of the habit of rising between four and five o' clock." From the first he has made it an invariable rule to cease writing precisely at nine o'clock; and now he finds his formidable task accomplished, and has the years. satisfaction of knowing that he has been permitted to send forth more than 250, 000 volumes of commentary on the New Testament, and that probably a greater number has been published abroad, All Students rooming in College are enarged \$2 this has been accomplished in hours per mouth for room, and servant to attend which the majority of men waste in bed. in idle listlessness, or in getting ready for Washing, do from - - 1 to 1 50 Washing, do from Fuel and Lights, of course vary with the season,

CHOOSE THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE STREET! -A free exposure to the light, and to the sun's influence, has a great effect in diminishing the tendency to disease. The sunny side of the street should always be chosen as a residence, from its superior healthiness. It has been found, in public admitted for a shorter period. In the Theological Debuildings, etc., that those are always the partment, tuition and room rent are free. most healthy which are the lightest and the sumjest. In some barracks in Russia it was found that in a wing where no sun penetrated, there occurred three cases of sickness for every single case which happened on the side of the building exposed to the sun's rays. All other circumstances were equal-such as ventilation. size of apartments, number of inmates, diet, etc., so that no other cause for this disproportion seemed to exist. In the Italian cities this practical hint is well known. Malaria seldom attacks the set of apartments or houses which are freely open to the sun, while on the opposite side of the street, the summer and autumn are very unhealthy, and even dangerous.

THRILLING IECIDENT .- At the temperance meeting id Philadelphia, some years ago, a learned clergyman spoke in favor of wine as a drink, demonstrating it quite to his satisfaction to be spiritual, gentlemanly and healthful. When the clergyman sat down, a plain elderly man rose, and asked the liberty of saying a few words. Permission being granted, he spoke as fol-

A young friend of mine, (said he) who had long been intemperate, was at length prevailed on to the joys of his friends, to take the pledge of entire abstenance from all that could intoxicate. He kept his pledge faithfully for some time, tho' the struggle with his habit was fearful, till one evning, in the social party, glasses of wine handed round. They came to a clergymen present who took a glass, saying a word in vidication of the practice. "Well," thought the young man, "if a clergyman can take wine, and justify it so well why not !!" So he also took a glass. It instantly-rekindled his fire and slumbering appetite; and after a rapid and downward course he died of delirium termens a raving madman!" The old man paused for utterance, and was just able to add-"That young man was my only son, and the clergyman was the Reverend Docter of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., and with ever who has just addressed this assembly."

A NEW PAINT-VALUABLE DISCOVERY' -Water lime, (hydraulic cement,) mixed with oil in the same way as Blake's Ohio paint or any of the several mineral paints lately brought into use, has lately been discovered to be equal to any other substance ever used for painting walls, roofs,

floors, fences, or any, other work; while in point of economy, it is as one to eight or ten .- The discovery was accidentally made by Mr. John Harold of Hempstead. Long Island. He sent a man into a store room to get some of the mineral paint to mix for painting a floor, and the man took of the cement barrel, mixed and applied it before the mistake was discovered. It was put on in the evening, and the next mornng was found to be as dry and hard as stone. Mr. H. then tried it upon fances and roofs with like success, mixed both with fish oil and linseed. To give it severe test. he then mixed it with fiish oil, and painted two oil casks, upon which it dried quickly and adhered firmly. Farmers, try it. It is undoubtedly worthy of attention .- The

THE MAINE LAW IN MAINE .-- It is stated hat 98 towns in Maine have voted to sustain the liquor law, 7 are divided, and 29 voted against it.

#### 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

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

ADMISSION,

Students are received into the Preparatory Departnent 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, Casar, Salust, 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 stand. ing, candidates must sustain an examination on all the studies previously pursued by the class they propose to Students from another College, must furnish evi-

dence that they have left that institution free from

Applicants for an English Course, will be admitted such classes as they may be qualified to enter. No one will be admitted to the Freshman Class unhe has completed his fourteenth year, nor to advanced

standing, without a proportionate increase in age. Pious young men desirons of preparing for the Sa-ered 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

COURSE OF STUDY, &c.

In addition to the regular Collegiate Department, which is thorough and extensives embracing all the studies usually pursued in the best Colleges, an En-glish, or Scientific Course, is prescribed for those whose means, age or plans for life sender a liberal education inexpedient. This course includes all the studies of the regular classes, except the aucient languages, and may be completed in three years.

Stucents 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

# EXPENSES.

The following are the rates of Tuition, Board, &c. Languages, and ing. Common English Branches, Languages, and higher English, per term, \$25 00 Incidentals, 2 00

10 00

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

Tuition is required in advance, and no deduction is de for absence, except in cases of protracted iliness. The student is charged from the time of entering to the close of the term, unless for special reasons, he's

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, e may spend much more here, as well as elsewherethough it is believed that Marion presents fewer temp ations to extravagance than any other town in Ala E. D. KING, President Of the Board of Trustees.

WM. HORNBUCKLE, Secretary.

#### J. A. & S. S. VIRGIN. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA. BEALERS IN

Watches, Jewellry, Music, and Musical Instruments.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, of the est English, Swiss and French making. Ladies and Gentlemen Chains, Keys, and Trinkets, of

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

Pins, Eurings, Bracelets, in great varieties, besides all other articles belonging to a complete Stock of Jeweiry. Their STOCK of SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., is large and well elected. Their STOCK of MUSIC and MUSICAL IN-

STRUMENTS, is unequalled in the State, comrising all the Instruments, stringed and wind, roin the Grand Action Plane Forte, to the Common Pire. Pianos from the best makers known, such as Chickering, Manus and Clark, and othrs, Seventy-Five Thousand Pages of Sheet Music, which are constantly replenished by fresh arrivals of late publications, Ali of the above articles wi sold as low as can be found in any establisment of the kind-Goods all warranted to be what rep-

ented when bought,
IPWatches and Jewelry repaired at short noice by the best of Workmen. Dec. 1, 1851,

# H. H. HANSELL & BRO.

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

MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLERY, AND IMPORTERS OF SADDLERY HARD WARE. Purcharsers are invited to an examine tion of our large and well assorted stock. We are prepared to furnish them with the latest sty article appertaining to Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware trade, at a very small advance on our Philadelphia prices. New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1851.

BLANKS.

East Alabama Female College.

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA THE rustees 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 n very commodious buildings procured for the purpose sufficient to accommodate a large number of papils .-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 Montal 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 Pre paratory Department,

DR. S. BARTLETT, Prof. of Vocal and Instrumental Music,
MISS MARY F. WILLIAMS, Instructress in

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

Calender.

The Scholastic year will be divided into two terms, the one six, 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.

#### Rates of Tuition.

Autumn		term	Spring te	tim
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	of 4 months,		of 6 months,	
Primary Class	\$10	00	\$15	00
Preparatory Classes	12	00	18	00
College Course	20	00	30	00
Latin Greek or Hebrew	7 8	00	12	00
French Italian or Span	ish 8	00	12	00
Music on Piano or Gu	itar 22	00	33	00
Drawing and Painting	10	00	15	00
Oil Painting	16	00	24	00
Needle Work and I	in-			
broidery	10	00	1.5	00

Wax-Work, per lesson 1 00 Truition in Vocal Music to the whole school ree of charge. No charge will be made for Pens, Ink, Paper, for Compositions, Blank Books, Slates Pencils

use of Library, use of Instruments, Servants hire or Fire-Wood. One half of the Tuition for each Term will be 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 en tering. No deduction will be made for absence except

in cases of protracted illness, Board exclusive of washing and lights, (per Mo.) \$10 Board, including washing and lights, 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 Ma-In short, the Trustees are determined to make this Institution such as to merit the most extended pa-

tronage, 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 its citizens, cannot fail to be anpreciated 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. McIver, Secretary, James M. Newman, Treasurer, or some member of the Board of Trustees. W. P. CHILTON, President.

B. A. BLAREY, Vice Pres't. GEO. W. GUNN, JSO. C. H. REED, SAMPSON LANIER. N. W. Cocke. Wm. C. McIver, Sec'ry H. A. HoWARD, W. W. BATTLE, JAMES M. NEWMAN, Tr. Tuskegee, Ala. Nov. 12, 181.



#### 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 p incipally of Iron. They are thoroughly enameled inside and outside, and thus made impervious to air and indestructible. They are highly ornamental, and of a classic form, air-tight and portable, while they combine the greatest strength of which metal is capa-ble. When properly secured with cement they are perfectly air-tight and free from exhalation of 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

byious to every person of judgment, the remarks of interested persons to the contrary notwithstanding. By the use of simple means, and without the least utilation, bodies may be preserved in these Cases in their natural state, and for an unlimited time,

A good supply of the above Burial case will be kept cation 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 CASE" in Sept., 1848. We now find it in a perfect state of preservation, without material change of color or leatures. 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 satisfacion you have given, by the manner in which you have nclosed the remains of the late Mr. Calhoun, in one of "Fisk's Patent Buria: Metallic Cases," to the relatives and friends of the deceased illustrions statesman. They all feel much obliged for the prompt manner in which the Case was brought from New York by Mr. Ray-

to the process of entombment. I have no doubt that this mode of protecting and preserving the dead will more fully accomplish this desirable object than any other that I am aware of. Its couvenience for transportation united with the highly ornamental character of the Case, and also its cheapness,

mond, and for his attentive personal superintendence

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 enombment of the remains of their illustrious colleage, authize me to express their approval of your metallic cof-I am with respect, Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE. WASHINGTON, April 5th,

MESSES. FISK AND RAYMOND, Gentlemen :-We witnessed the utility of you ornamental "Patent Metallic Burial Case," used to convey the remains of the late Hon. John C. Cathoun 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,

JEFF. DAVIS, LEWIS CASS. A. C. GREENE, W. R. KING, D. S. DICKINSON, DAN. WEBSTER, J. W. MASON, J. M. BERRIEN, HENRY DODGE, W. P. MANGUM. WILLIAM W. SANGER, M. D.

H. CLAY. D. AGCHINSON,

VERY respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Marion and its vicinity. Residence at the house of Mrs. Mary Ann Tarrant Marion, March 24, 1852. 2-ly

Physician and Surgeon.

Mississippi Female College.

UNEER 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 Mathe-

matics and Music. MISS CAROLINE S. WAY, Instructess in Latin

MISS CELESTE M. SCOLLARD, Instructress in English, French, Drawing, Painting and Em-

JAMES C. DOCKERY, A. M., Lecturer on Modern Languages and Literature. REV. ISAAC S. PARKER, Lecturer on English Literature.

HENRY M. JETER, M. D., Lecturer on Chemis-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 therough 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 fam-

ilies 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. \$12 00 20 00 1 Music on Piano or Guitar, each, Use of " "
Ornamental Needle Work, 15 00 Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, Painting in Oil, Wax or Shell Work per Lesson, 1 00 Board, Inc uding Lodging, Washing, Fuel and Lights, per Month,

Incidental Tax, per Session, 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 deposite must be made. Hernando, DeSoto county, Miss., Sept. 10, '51.

10 00

Marion Tin Shop-New Arrangement.

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

We intend to keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of ware, of every description, usually manufactured in a country shop, of our own make, which for neatness and durability shall not be surpassed by any other factory in the State, and will be sold at the usual prices on time—but very cheap for cash.

Call and see us, and bring along the dimes, and you shall have your tin cheaper than the cheapest. Ped-

diers not excepted. Shop three doors below the Messrs. Myatt's store. Mr. Stewart Melvin is employed in the shop and will be happy to see his old friends and customer E. R. PARKER

February 11, 1852. 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 Seima—expense of trausportation added. Call and see for yourselves before sending your orders elsewhere. All goods warranted to please, or they may be returned. March 10, 1852.

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 I 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 qualifies him to do ample justice to those who may require his services, and he can make it to the interest of those who may desire to purchase. Address, William Duncan, New Orleans .-Or he can be found, at the office of Messrs Duncau, Graves & Burton. WII New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1851. WILLIAM DUNCAN.

THOS. ANDERSON. | WM. BURKS. | GEO. P. KELLY ANDERSON, BURKS & Co. Factors and Commission Merchants. MOBILE, ALA.

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

#### McRAE & COFFMAN. Commission Merchants,

NEW ORLEANS.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY! Wholesale and Retail.

Aug. 7, 1850

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

BOOKS .- Of every variety and description, and in ever, department of Literature, Science and the Arts.

MEDICAL and LAW BOOKS.—An extensive stock.

RELIGIOUS and DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.—For is every body), that we have reuted the Store House next every denomination of Christians. Family Bibles of

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS -All the Books used by the various denominations, constantly on hand STATIONERY.—Every article of French, English and American Staple and Fancy Stationery—a very fine stock. Gold Pens, of every kind and quality. PAPIER MACHE GOODS.—Writing Desks,

Portfolios, Cabinets, Albums, &c., made of this rich

material. Fine Engraving, Oil Paintings, and Illustra-BLANK BOOKS-Manufactured to order in any style. Record Books, Dockets, Tax Books, and every other kind of Books used by Sheriffs, Clerks of Courts, &c., made to any pattern. A large stock of Record Books of all sizes constantly on hand of superior quality ACCOUNT BOOKS .- Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day Books, etc., of my own manufacture, a

very heavy assortment always on hand.

PAPER—Printing Paper of all sizes; Record Pa per; French, Euglish and American Letter paper, ruled or plain; Colored Papers; Wrapping Paper of

WALL PAPER. Toasters, Fine Boards, Borders, Scenery Paper, a large assortment constantly on hand.

PRINTING INK-Type, and every description of material used in a Printing Office, always on hand.

JOB PRINTING.—The best Job Printing Office in the South is connected with my establishment -Plain and Fancy Printing, of every description, neatly and promptly executed. BOOK BINDING, -Pamphlets, Music Books, Pe-

riodicals, Law Books, etc., bound in every style, at very IF Merchants from the country, Teachers, Law-

yers, Physicians and Students, are assured it is their interest to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing. WM. STRICKLAND. 28 Dauphin Street, Mobile, Ala.

March 10, 1852.

DENTAL SURGERY. R. S. BALL. SURGEON DENT ST, Permanently ocated at Marion, Alabama. Office in the E.

F King House, where Ladies and Gentlemen can at all times obtain his professional services. Dental Surgery in all its various departments practised in the highest degree of perfection to which the art has yet attained. Particular attention invited to the fact, that by an entirely new and important improvement in the art of setting Plate Teeth, used only by himself, Dr. B. has a great advantage over other operators in this department

For further particulars, inquirers are referred to his printed Circular, or to any one of the large number of persons in this community for whom he has already performed Dental operations. LF All operations warranted and terms moderate.

Particular references, by permission:
Gen. E. D. King, Judge J. F. Bailey, Pres. S. S.
Sherman, J. R. Goree, Esq., Rev. J. H. DeVotie,
Rev. R. Holman, Prof. M. P. Jewett, Prof. A. B.
Goodhue, Dr. C. Billingslea, Dr. F. E. Gordon
Rev. J. K. Armstrong, A. M. Rev. Dr. Sparrow.
Marion, March 12th, 1851.

WEBB & SMITH, WHOLESALE GROCERS. Nos. 35 Commerce & 36 Front Streets.

SAMUEL S. WEBB, Greensboro, Ala. WASHINGTON M. SMITH, Perry Co. Ala. Aug. 27, 1851.

COMMISSION MERCHANTIS No. 2, Commerce Street, MOBILE, ALA.

ROBERT A. BAKER, Summerfield Dallas Co. LEVI W. LAWLER, Mardisville, Talladega Co. Sep. 10, 1850.

5 WM. A. BUCK

) Northanto Mi BARRY & DUCK, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

IT The usual accommodations offered to patrons. Dec. 1, 1851

COTTON FACTORS:

Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 15 Corondelet, between Canal and Common St's. NEW ORLEANS. Oct. 1, 1851.

Corner Exchange Hotel, MONTGOMERY, ALA. OFFERS FOR SALE an extensive assortment of

I Country Merchants are invited to call and ermine the assortment and prices. February 11, 1852.

GROCESS. MOBILE, ALA.

personal attention to the filling of their orders, and dispatching them in good condition. A CARD.

in town, and offers his professional services stall hours. His residence and office are at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Huntington. Marion, Jan. 29th 1851.

FRY, BLISS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 12 & 14 COMMERCE STREET, MOBILE. A GAIN tender thanks to their many friendsard public, in Alabama and Mississippi, and ask to call attention to a large and well chosen stock of

Family and Plantation supplies, with every other ALSO-Glass, White lead, Oil, and a superior Fire-Proof Paint. Our prices shall be in strict November 5, 1851.

B. B. McCRAW, Attorney and Counselor at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALA.

RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage.

Reference—Himself. v50-tt

THE undersigned, has, this day, disposed of his en-All persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are most respectfully invited to call and settle.-At successor —during temporary absence, my books and accounts may be found in their hands. JULIUS CATLIN.

Marion, Jan. 1st. 1852.

WE also give notice that we have this day purchased of J. Catha his Stock of General Merchandise; consisting of such Goods as are adapted to this market, and, for the next two months, will offer any, or all, door South of Messrs. Blunt & Tutt, where, at all suitable hours, we may be found with the disposition to SCHOOL ROOKS .- His ctock embraces every please those favoring us with a call.

Marian Jan. 1st, 1852 Just Received-Stoves! Stoves!

WE now offer for sale a large assortment of Stoves, among which will be found the Iron Sides, Iron Witch Cooking Stoves, &c., of the latest patterns. Also 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. If For CASAH ONLY.

Marion, March 24, 1852.

Furniture! Furniture!!

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Marion and environs, that they have changed the style of the firm of E. LOVELAND & CO. The business in future will be conducted style and Firm of LOVELAND & LOCKWOOD. We take this occasion to tender our sincere thanks to our many customers who have hitherto patronsed us-and pledge our best efforts to serve them for the future in such a manner as to give the fulest satisfaction.

il at better bargains than any other house in the outhern country. We have a fine Hearse and are prepared at all

MOBILE.

BAKER & LAWLER,

A. P. BARRY Greene Co. Ala.

(Corner of Dauphin & Front Sts.) MOBILE, ALA.

WM. DUNCAN, &Co.

AMAND P. PEISTER,

O Books, Stationery, and Music; comprising Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and English School Books; Children's Story Books and Toy Books; Miscellaneous Books, and Books for Libraries.

THOS. & JAS. I. ADAMS. [Nos. 25 & 27, Commerce Sreet.]

17 THOS. D. COLE, of Marion, will be in the abov house the present Season, and respectfully solicits orders from his Perry county friends, pledging his

F.A. BATES, M.D. respectfully informs the cib-

article usually kept in a Grocery Store. ustice to ourselves and purchasers.

NOTICE.

WM. M. & GEO. S. CATLIN.

By E. R. PARKER.

LOVELAND & LOCKWOOD,

We will keep constantly on hand all articles of Furniture of our own manufacture, which we will

times to furnish Fisks Metallic Burial Cases, Mahogany and Covered Coffins at the shortest notice.
E. LOVELAND,
J. L. LOCKWOOD.

November 26 1851.