



# THE BAPTIST.

MAKION, ALA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1852.

J. B. STITELER, Corresponding Editor.

A conference is desired with Dr. V. Chambliss as early as practicable. Our friends eastward, knowing his whereabouts, will please communicate this to him.

ACCOUNTS.—We are exceedingly obliged to those of our good brethren who so promptly responded to our pressing call for money a few weeks since. Many others we are assured would have made us remittances had they been informed of their standing on our books. This, together with the consideration that short settlements make long friends, has determined us in future to forward every man his account in his paper once a year. We commence sending them out this week, and will continue to do so until we get through with the long list of names on our books. It will be found that they seldom extend to advance payments, notwithstanding the terms of our paper are all and always *advance*. It will be observed, further, that although the accounts generally include only the arrears, yet they are made out on the *advance* principle, \$2 50 for a single year, \$5 00 for two years, &c., which shall suffice, if the money is remitted us immediately on receipt of this notice; otherwise we must insist on a liberal compliance with our published terms. We trust our brethren will oblige themselves and us by prompt remittances.

Besides carrying on a very heavy business, we made last year an unusually short collection, which makes it indispensably necessary that we should collect better the present year. Brethren do not censure us for being urgent in our solicitations; rather do your duty, pay what you owe, and we will move on harmoniously. Errors in accounts will be corrected with pleasure.

JOSE.—The articles of this brother on the Revision Question are decidedly invited to the occasion, and we shall be compelled to suppress them in future, unless more respectful in style and manner.

REV. J. B. STITELER.—In another place a letter from brother Stiteler will be found defining his position on the revision question, which we commend to the attention of all. Brother Stiteler it will be remembered has been confidently claimed by the Memphis Convention party; it happens however, that he stands precisely on our own platform, and we shall be greatly disappointed if this is not ultimately found to be the position of the great mass of the Baptist of the South and West—not opposed to a revision undertaken and carried on rightly, but opposed to merging Campbellites and others who are less for the word of God than for the advancement of party honors, into one clique with Baptist, in a work of the most sacred and important character. We would infinitely prefer that the bible should remain untouched than to be touched with improper hands. To adopt the language of brother Crane in reference to our "Corresponding Editor," "If Texas will heed the suggestions of an old head on young shoulders, she will be sound to the core on this subject."

AS WE EXPECTED.—We have believed from the first, that the affiliation of Baptists with Campbellites, in the revision movement, as in the case of the Memphis Convention, would be the incipient slide of some men in the direction of Campbellism. The following from the New York Recorder of the 9th, shows that we are not singular in this view, that even Campbellites themselves so regard the amalgamation. The Editor, Rev. M. B. Anderson, says: "A letter on this subject from a highly respected pastor in the West is now before us. We give the following extract:

"I have," he says, "just had an interview with a brother who attended the Revision meeting in Memphis, himself a Bible Union man.—He informed me that the Campbellites exulted no little that at last the Baptists had thrown away their old prejudices, and were coming over to them. They regard the Memphis Convention as a splendid victory for Campbellism. This, I learned also, was the boast of the Campbellite preachers on the steamboats as they returned home."

We ask all Baptists to ponder this matter and act accordingly. Perhaps they are not opposed to a revision of the Scriptures, but with us, they may be opposed to associating Campbellism with the work.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—REV. H. J. Smith, having removed to Grapport, Yalobusha county, Miss., requests his correspondents to address him accordingly.

REV. J. Q. Prescott, having removed to Parkville, Miss., requests his correspondence to address him at that place.

REV. R. H. Taffner has accepted an invitation to the pastoral charge of the Baptist church at Austin, and will take pleasure in hearing from his friends at that place.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The Methodist Conference, while in session in Boston, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed by the chair to take into consideration the propriety of attempting to obtain, without war, bloodshed, or any unjust or unchristian means, the same religious privileges for Protestants in Rome, Italy and other Catholic countries, that Catholics enjoy in the United States.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—Since the 1st of January, 1852, twenty-nine vessels, conveying 7537 Chinese emigrants, have been despatched from Hong Kong, Macao, and Whampoa. On the 27th March the vessels yet to sail numbered thirty-one, to convey 9270 passengers. This makes a total of more than 16,807; and, taking the average passage money at \$40 per head, amounts to \$672,280.

## Courtesy of the Tennessee Baptist.

"If any of our subscribers are indebted to brother Chambliss, we hope they will respond to his call. It is *crucial* to cause a brother such pain and mortification. If any owe us, and bro. C. also, and cannot pay both, send at least one half of what they owe to bro. C. We know how to sympathize with him. Though the South Western Baptist is thoroughly opposed to a faithful version of God's Word, yet we wish not to see it go down, we would far rather see its editor a consistent Baptist and warmly advocating a principle held dear by Baptists of ages past.—If he can offer an argument against Revision, let him *table* it, and we pledge ourselves to answer it."

We clip the above from the last number of the Tennessee Baptist, but whether it deserves more of praise or censure, let others determine. Certainly we thank brother Graves for any, the least interest he feels in the collection of our dues and the prosperity of our paper; nevertheless, we are obliged to think the sincerity of his professions had been less liable to suspicion, if he had evinced as much anxiety to do us justice as to show us a favor. It was, indeed, a noble generosity to say, "If any owe us and brother Chambliss also, and cannot pay both, send at least one-half of what they owe to brother C." and we will endeavor not to undervalue it; but then it was equally disingenuous and "cruel" to add—"The South Western Baptist is thoroughly opposed to a faithful version of God's Word."—We would far rather see its editor a consistent Baptist, warmly advocating a principle held dear by Baptists of ages past! We repeat it, we are much obliged to bro. Graves for his kindness, but we ask for justice first.

"The South Western Baptist thoroughly opposed to a faithful version of God's word!" Just think of it, kind reader. Would you have expected such a statement at the mouth of a Christian, a minister of Jesus Christ, an editor of a religious paper? If brother Graves has ever read our paper he knows this statement to be untrue, in all its lengths, breadths, and bearings; if he has not read it, he had no right in law or religion to perpetrate such a slander upon us. It is a slander, and a slander in the face of facts to the contrary. We have, indeed, opposed an amalgamation of Campbellites with Baptists in the work of revising the Scriptures, as in the Memphis Convention; but on what grounds? Was it on the ground that such an amalgamation would produce to the world a "faithful version of God's word"? Brother Graves knows better than this, and so does every reader of our paper. So far from opposing a "faithful version of God's word," we have not lately evinced ourselves to be regarded as *anti-revisionists*. What have we said? In our reply to brother Crane, May 5th, this language occurs:—"We ourselves desire to see 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." Replying to brother Philips, May 12th, we use this language:—"Understand us. We are not opposed to a verbal revision of the English Scriptures, undertaken and carried on properly; but we are heart in hand opposed to the alteration of a single phrase—a single term that is to affect one doctrine of our holy religion; and when this work is undertaken, if at all, we are opposed, in heart and life, to permitting in that work, a co-operation of men, known to have no faith at all, or to be unsound in the faith." Referring to brother Stokes' letter, June 16th, we say emphatically, "If our private opinion respecting it is asked, we reply, as we have repeatedly done, we are not opposed to the abstract question of a revision of the Scriptures, suited to the present condition of the English language, and to the present state of biblical learning in this world—only provided this is done harmoniously with the interests of Christianity." We add, lest we should be misunderstood, "whatever we have written on this subject, which we have *published* to know, has in some instances been misconstrued into opposition to the whole measure, we insist once for all had reference simply and altogether to certain plans of proceeding, adopted by those who have advocated its importance. The propriety of these plans in some particulars, we still doubt."

Have we however opposed a revision of the Scriptures? Have we much less "opposed a faithful version of God's word"? We are grieved that brother Graves should publish such a statement respecting us, and we trust he will do us the justice to correct it unequivocally.

As to whether we or brother Graves is a more "consistent Baptist," or a better "advocate of Baptist principles," this we suppose is a matter of taste among our patrons. We doubt not he has vastly more of "warmth" than we have; more than we desire to have, in his defence of truth; but that he has more of argument, no body will believe who ever saw our respective papers.—That he spends more of his time in a defence of some preacher—"Tom, Dick or Harry"—we also concede; but that he employs a larger space in defence of *Baptist doctrines* generally, he will not himself believe. To talk about such matters, however, we leave for other men. All we desire is that he will do us justice in correcting an impression which we trust he did not design to make concerning us.

CANNIBALISM.—The days of this horrible practice have not yet gone by. Mr. Hunt, a Wesleyan missionary among the Forges, who are cannibals of the worst description, states that 500 persons had been eaten in five years, within 15 miles of his residence. Some of them eat raw human flesh, and chew it as sailors do tobacco. They sometimes eat their best friends. When parents grow old, they were killed by their children. Sometimes they were buried alive, or thrown to the sharks. Women on the death of their husbands were killed. Surely it is time a reinforcement of missionaries was sent to this dark region.

A surprising recovery from deafness is related of a daughter of the Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, Vt. She became very deaf at three years of age, and remained so until eighteen. She was then cured by the combined juice of onion and tobacco. The tobacco was placed within the osium, which was then rinsed, and the juice was dropped into the ear.

## The New Version Question.

Dear Bro. Editor:—It is not my object to discuss this much controverted subject, but simply to correct some errors which have existed in reference to my own "position," upon the question. I have learned from various quarters that I have been referred to as a strong and zealous advocate of the Bible Union and the Memphis Bible Convention, and in your paper of May 5th, your correspondent, the Rev. W. C. C., in an article headed "Memphis Bible Convention" thus refers to myself: "your corresponding Editor, in Texas, is quite as strong a revisionist as I am, and if Texas will heed the suggestions of an old head on young shoulders, she will be right to the core on the subject."

Now I desire to correct the impression which this quotation in the connection in which it is found, is calculated to make upon the minds of your readers.

In regard to the Bible Union I can only say that I have never co-operated with it, because I believe the motives that led to its conception and the influences that gave it birth were radically wrong, and because it will serve only to divide our Zion and divert men and means from the appropriate channels. At first I looked upon this society with favor on account of many excellent and zealous brethren connected with it, but now my reverence for their talents, zeal and usefulness, cannot prevent me from regarding their efforts, however well meant, as decidedly injurious.

As regards the "Memphis Bible Convention," I can only say that I have very little sympathy. I have never expressed but one opinion concerning it—and that *against* it. Many of its members I love and respect. I have wished that their time was better spent, and their talents and influence better directed. But the splendor of great and good names cannot draw me into an improper alliance which can be only mischievous. I regard the Campbellite element of that convention as its moral Upas under whose poisonous influence, everything that else were lovely, will pine and die. I can have no union with that *ism* in anything so important as the revision of the scriptures.

I trust that my position as regards those two societies is now plain. It is, however, due to my friends and myself to add further, that in principle I am a revisionist. Thus far W. C. C. is correct. We differ only as to the men and means to accomplish the end. In an address before the Mississippi Baptist State Convention at Jackson I advocated the revision of the Scriptures. Then I was more disposed to co-operate with the Bible Union than I am now, but my principles are unchanged, and if Texas "will heed the suggestions" of your corresponding Editor, she will have nothing to do with this question as presented in New York or Memphis. I am aware that I have only stated my opinion—that is all I wish.

Yours in love,

J. B. STITELER.

Galveston, June 10th.

## Proposals.

At the last annual meeting of the Aberdeen Association, the following resolutions were proposed:

Resolved, On Motion of Bro. L. H. Miliken, that in the judgment of this Association, it is expedient to establish at the earliest practicable period, a Baptist Male Academy of high character.

Resolved further, That brethren Dunklin, Haughton, Ware, Davis, Holcombe and Jas. G. Randle, be appointed a committee to receive any donation in that behalf, and sealed proposals for a locating fund of said Academy; to open a correspondence with the Association, that co-operate with this body in the establishment of the Baptist Female College at Pontotoc, and solicit their co-operation in founding the Male School; and that they report at the next session of this body.

In accordance with the above resolutions, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at Aberdeen, Miss., until the 1st day of October next, for a locating fund, for the establishment of the Male High School or College, referred to in the resolutions above;

And the brethren composing the Association, which co-operate in the Pontotoc Female College, are earnestly requested to co-operate unanimously in establishing this Male High School also. And it is further suggested that the churches desiring the school located within their bounds, send a messenger or delegate to the next Aberdeen Association, which convenes at Palo Alto, on Saturday before the 2d Sabbath in October, 1852; at which time and place, the school will be located at that place offering the greatest inducements.

W. A. DUNKLIN,  
W. P. HAUGHTON,  
J. A. WARE,  
JAMES DAVIS,  
W. H. HOLCOMBE,  
JAS. G. RANDLE.

Committee.

Aberdeen, Miss., June 5th, 1852.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—At the late annual session of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, held in Richmond, Va., the Hon. John Blanton O'Neal, of South Carolina, was elected Most Worthy Patriarch of said Order. This organization has a membership of near three hundred thousand, and embraces the British Possessions in North America, and every State and Territory in the United States.

A surprising recovery from deafness is related of a daughter of the Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, Vt. She became very deaf at three years of age, and remained so until eighteen. She was then cured by the combined juice of onion and tobacco. The tobacco was placed within the osium, which was then rinsed, and the juice was dropped into the ear.

## The Old Family Bible.

The Old Family Bible derives an additional value, to many who have arrived to mature life, from the fact, that it is most intimately associated with the loved scenes and friends of early childhood, with the fervent prayers of pious parents now resting in their graves, and with all the family devotions, to which they have been accustomed from youth. To its influence upon us in early life, may we trace the origin of many a tender impression, and name it as the cause of elevating emotions, then felt, and as the director of our minds in the good, and perfect way.—The affection for it thus produced, and called into active exercise in after years, is daily augmented and strengthened by the use we make of the same word of God by our fire-sides and around our own altars. It is not wonderful then if we ardently love the general style, expression and simple, touching phrase in which many of its most striking things are declared, but it would be unphilosophical to suppose otherwise. We have therefore commanding reasons for which we love the inspired volume as it is.

To us who have hope in Christ, it was instrumental in enlightening our understandings and in converting our souls unto God. Upon its teachings have we built up our most holy faith, and upon its truthfulness have we ventured our eternal salvation. It has been to us a cooling spring in the wilderness—a well of comfort in the desert—the shadow of great rock in a weary land—a lamp to our feet—a light to our path—the man of our counsel—our testimony and our law.

We have set down under its sacred boughs and they yielded fruit refreshing to our wearied souls—we have eaten of its bread and it proved to be heavenly manna to our thirsting spirits—we have drunk from its inviting streams, and the draughts we imbibed were the pure waters of life—we have brought our aching hearts to its sacred pools and found healing and health therein—we have sought its promised blessings and found that the half was not told us. I have therefore no charge to bring against the Old Family Bible which I learned to read at my Mother's knees. On the contrary, much to say in its praise. I have never embraced it to my heart to find my affections lavished upon a cold and repulsive object. I have never kept its precepts without benefit—never obeyed its commands without reward, nor studied its pages without profit. It has never deceived my faith, betrayed my confidence, or falsified my expectations, or disappointed my hopes. Why then, should I slight so precious a treasure, which has ever proved to be suitable to my wants and adapted to my nature? Can I be justified in casting a slur upon its name—a stain upon its reputation or a blot upon its fair name? Should I then consent to lay it aside without reluctance and without adequate motive for some new novelty, purporting to be a superior version, of which there is good ground to have many doubts?

I grant that the value of the inspiration of the scriptures consists not in the words and style and that these are but the vehicles of its thoughts, facts and doctrines, yet its words and phrases, like the "golden vessel" of the sanctuary have become consecrated by age, use, suitability and powers, and are quite too dear to our affections to be set aside for weak reasons or to be permitted to be unduly invaded without the voice of protest.

My affection for the present version of the sacred scriptures is one of my objections to the proposed new one.

J. Q. P.

Parkville, June 15th, 1852.

QUERY.—We have been told repeatedly that Alexander Campbell and certain of his followers would have no part in the work of revising the Scriptures for the Memphis Convention.—Now we have a query we desire to present on that subject just at this place. The 2d Art. of the constitution of the "Revision Association," organized at that Convention reads:

"The object of the Society shall be to aid, in conjunction with the American Bible Union, in procuring a pure version of the English Scriptures."

But speaking of the American Bible Union, the Editor of the New York Recorder says, that "while in the West," (in attendance on the meeting of the Baptist Missionary Union,) "we learned through the medium of a very worthy member of a Campbellite church, what we had heard hinted before, that the Gospel of Luke and the Acts of the Apostles had been assigned for translation or revision to Messrs. Campbell and Shannon."

Will some of our knowing brethren please tell us how this is?

We are requested to invite attention to the following announcement of the forthcoming history of the Napoleon Dynasty, by Cornish Lamport & Co., New York. The work we are assured, has been prepared with much care and ability, and at the present time can not but interest the community at large.

The Napoleon Dynasty; or, the history of the Bonaparte Family. By the Berkeley Men.

## CONTENTS.

Origin of the Bonapartes; Italy—Corsica; Carlo and Letitia; Napoleon—Emperor; Josephine and Maria Louisa (Empresses); Joseph—King of Naples and Spain, and Julia Clary; Lucien—the Scholar and Prince, Christine Boyer and Madame Jourdan; Louis—King of Holland and Hortense—Beaumont; Jerome—King of Westphalia, Frederica of Wurttemberg; Eliza Bonaparte—Duchess of Tuscany—Pascale Bacciochi; Pauline—Princess Borghese and the Prince Borghese; Caroline—Queen of Naples and Marshal Murat; Cardinal Fesch—Brother of Madame Letitia; Eugene Beauharnais—Viceroy of Italy; Young Napoleon—King of Rome; Louis Napoleon—President of France.

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P. S.—Now in press, in one handsome octavo volume of about 500 pages. Price \$2.00, and will be issued very soon by

CORNISH, LAMPORT & CO.,  
Publishers, 8 Park Place.

New York, April 22, 1852.

## China.

BIRTHDAY.—I am this day fifty years of age. I was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, fifty years ago this day; was born again, as I trust, and baptized thirty-one years ago next May; was licensed and commenced preaching at Mount Hebron church, Bedford county, Tenn., twenty-seven years ago next July; was ordained to the Ministry in Shelbyville, Tenn., twenty-five years ago next April—presbytery, Rev. Messrs. John Gilbert, Henry Vernon, Lewis Heath and Leon C. Roberts.

This day seventeen years ago, after mature deliberation for about nine months, fervent prayer for divine direction, and clear conviction of duty, I came to the decided resolution to go to China as a Missionary. Providence permitting, I took the word of God for my warrant; my inward convictions of duty for my prompter, and by faith I resolved, not knowing how the thing should be accomplished, but trusted all to God, who commanded, to bring it to pass. That was a dark and cloudy day, but the inward whisper of that "still small voice" urged me to duty, while every worldly interest and affection inclined me the other way. There was little doing at that day towards sending Missionaries to China from Mississippi where I then lived; my relatives dissuaded me from such a wonderful undertaking; and my Baptist brethren thought the enterprise premature; but the inward prompter impelled me to go forward! I proceeded to make preparations for the undertaking as well as I could, at considerable travel, expense and toil.

On the 5th of April, 1836, sixteen years ago next April I left Clinton, Mississippi for China with less than one hundred dollars in my pocket.

The next day I met an old acquaintance near Vicksburg, bro. B. who said to me—"Well bro. R. where are you going? Ans. "to China." "I think," said he, "you are making a leap in the dark!" And truly it was so, had it not been for the light of faith which enabled me to "endure as seeing him who is invisible." Heb. 11: 24. Difficulties from then till now have attended me on every hand, fightings without and fears within. Nor did the waters under the ark when we approached, but as I went forward, providence opened up a way before me, so that I ultimately landed in China fifteen years ago, the first day of next May. Since then I have had the pleasure of introducing the gospel publicly among the Chinese at Macao, Hong Kong and Canton. At the first place it cost me a beating by the Chinese and to be brought before the Portuguese Governor of that place; at Hong Kong it cost me a sickness near unto death; and at Canton it cost me a loss of my life by violent hands, as well as all my property, journals and books; but "having obtained help from God I continue until this day." Acts 26: 22. And now upon a retrospective view of the whole course in which I have come, certainly there has been little of worldly inducement. I can sincerely say as I said before I left home; "were there no other world than this, nor command prompting to duty, I should certainly have staid at home!" In a worldly point of view what has been gained? Nothing! but the loss of all things. First my few effects at home were sacrificed to get here, and afterwards the few conveniences I had collected around me were sacrificed by the violent hands of the very persons for whom I was laboring. "Truly if in this life only we have hope in Christ, of all men Missionaries are most miserable. But we believe there is a future life in another world, and therefore we hope, and labor and have respect unto the recompense of the reward, for 'now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept.' And so we esteem it a privilege, yes, the greatest honor to suffer for his name while laboring in his cause; and though faint yet to continue pursuing.—Our Salvation is nearer now than when we first believed—thirty years nearer. Then O, my soul stretch every nerve, let no mistake thy crown. So far from any regrets for my past toils and sacrifices I am but more determined from this day forward by the grace of God to persevere in China unto the end, the providence of God sustaining me. Were I this day back where I was seventeen years ago under like circumstances, I would again make the same resolution I did then; believing with the Apostle that "I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me," Phil. 4: 13. I believed then that it was my duty to go to China, and I yet believe it, and acted according to my faith. May God be with us and help us according to his word for Jesus Christ's sake.—Amen.

I. J. ROBERTS.

Canton, Feb. 17, 1852.

DECLINE OF CHURCHES.—The Congregational Journal, in an article on the state of religion in New Hampshire, states that within the period of ten or twelve years, twenty-eight Orthodox churches in that State have become extinct.

Among the recent discoveries at Nineveh was the body of a lady evidently belonging to the court. Her garments were entire, her vest was edged with gold studs, and her face was covered with a gold mask, exactly fitted to her features

## Soul-Prosperity.

NUMBER XXIX.

3. It is to be sought under the influence of holy motives.

Consider well, my brother, what motives should govern you in laboring for Soul-prosperity. Often are we sadly weakened in our spiritual efforts by the intermixture of unworthy aims. The end may be exalted, but the stimulus that nerves the arm in our efforts to grasp it, may sometimes be of a suspicious character. Satan dreads our desires after high attainments in piety, and if he cannot fully suppress them in our bosoms, he will dilute and poison them if possible with many vain and foolish imaginations. Soul-prosperity is not to be sought to feed our growing selfishness and carnal ambition. Do not some persons inconsiderately say, "O that we were as good as such a deacon, or such a minister, or such a missionary," when it is not so much for the love of holiness, or the honor of God, as from a vain and secret hankering after a little prominence amongst men. Some perhaps would be eminent for piety that their memories might be embalmed in a book; "how will this resolve which I am now penning in my diary," (it may be the lurking inquiry,) "appear in my printed memoirs, and this specimen of my spiritual travail, what will men think of it when I am dead and gone?" Or if the monument of a volume is something too glittering to hope for, perhaps there is a secret and proud wish to fill at least a laudatory paragraph in the corner of some weekly gazette or quarterly register. A good name is truly to be valued, it is far better than precious ornament, or golden treasures; but let the followers of Christ be careful that in seeking it, they are duly guarded against the specious and deceitful promptings of a foolish and ambitious heart. Soul-prosperity is not to be attained under the guidance of such unbalanced impulses; these are some of the vexatious and dangerous Canaanites which are to be expelled from our domain; our victory over them is one of our sublimest achievements, and a sure prelude and help to further and nobler conquest.

What are some of the motives that may rightfully and efficiently control our struggles? The inherent holiness of *sin* should drive us from its polluted arms; the inherent sweetness and beauty of holiness should allure our every power to its wholesome embrace. It is right for us to be so enamored of its beauty that we would gladly come under its full and everlasting dominion, though none in the universe should know through all eternity of our spiritual triumphs but God and our own souls. And honorably and righteously may we place before ourselves the bright example of illustrious saints who "through faith and patience have inherited the promises," and command our hearts to be roused into holy and fervent emulation. And righteously may we fix our contemplation on the love, zeal and unflinching obedience of angelic hosts, and of the redeemed below the throne, who have washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb, and sigh and pant for a daily increasing conformity to their exalted purity. And O how righteously may we wield the spotless example of the man Christ Jesus, as an ever present motive to rebuke and justify our corruptions, and hasten us on towards the utmost heights of spiritual excellence. And may we fix our gaze upon the infinite holiness of the Lord God of Hosts, and there search for a motive to arm our entire energies against all sin, and on the side of all possible perfection? We ever may, we ever must; "because it is written, be ye holy for I am holy," 1 Peter 1: 16. "But ye therefore follow him as dear children," Eph. 5: 1. At the head of all motives that may rightfully sway us, must ever stand the glory of God. For his glory were we first created; for his glory have we been redeemed by Christ; and in all of our efforts for the attainment of spiritual good, must his honor be kept in view. We should desire the effectual subjugation of our lusts, and the thorough and abiding conformity of our souls to the divine image, "that we should be to the praise of his glory," that we may stand forth in the sight of men and angels the living epistles of "the manifold wisdom of God," of "the exceeding greatness of his power," of the heights and depths of his divine compassion, of the effectual energy of the word of God, the Savior's blood and the Spirit's teaching. But may we not hunger and thirst after righteousness for our own sakes, for the safety and consolation which it brings to us [personally in heaven above] Most assuredly. God is honored when we seek properly our own highest good. No man ever yet hated his own flesh, surely none is required to hate his own soul, or to be indifferent to its highest interests. This is one of God's great controversies with us, that we care so little for ourselves in the noblest sense—so little for our immortal souls. God is honored by our careful attention to that soul for which the Redeemer was willing to shed his blood, and which the Holy Spirit is not ashamed to remodel and purify, and fit up for his own eternal abode. But whilst we are laboring for soul-prosperity with a view to our own personal good, let us be careful that our efforts are not corrupted by narrow and exclusive views. If we think it proper to seek after pre-eminent attainments simply for our own sakes—simply for our own present good and future glory, we greatly err. In such a spirit there lies coiled up a most subtle and unscrupulous selfishness. And there is not much spiritual selfishness like this amongst the professed followers of Christ? There are some we fear that feel but little solicitude beyond the scope of questions like these: "are we personally secure; are we the favorites of heaven; can we in any way gain the reputation of some little pre-eminence; in religious things?" And many we fear there are who are truly intent on something beyond the common average of Christian living, that have not a regard to the influence of their lives upon Zion and the world. Many have yet to feel as they have never felt, that a man liveth for himself, that no man is saved simply for his-



Gather Ripe Fruit—O, Death!

Heed not thou, with thy songbirds,  
O'er the beautiful buds of earth,  
Gather not thou what the angels bring,  
Blunt not the flowers at birth—  
Childhood hath roses that fade at thy touch,  
Voices that hush at thy breath;  
Linger not, then, 'mid the early flowers—  
Gather Ripe Fruit, O, Death!

Visions are wreathing the brow of youth  
With a deep, mysterious spell,  
Pulses are throbbing, whose joy and truth  
Have meaning too deep, to tell—  
Youth hath fountain's hatchling at thy touch,  
Guarding that life at thy breath;  
Linger not, then, 'mid the summer flowers—  
Gather Ripe Fruit, O, Death!

Majesty rested on Mother's brow,  
The fever of life on her heart,  
Hence is ennobled the gentle now,  
Bid not her spirit depart—  
Majesty hath mission that leads to thy way,  
Fires that are quenched at thy breath;  
Linger not, then, 'mid the flowers of day—  
Gather Ripe Fruit, O, Death!

Sadness has crept o'er the dreams of age,  
It presses lies at his heart;  
Tempest and anguish have bottled his page,  
But the truth can't depart—  
Woe that is fostered will plume at thy call,  
Shadows will flow at thy breath;  
Come, then in mercy, with sceptre and pall—  
Gather Ripe Fruit, O, Death!

Peacefully resteth the crown of years  
On the Christian's holy head;  
Early in his fullness has shined his tears,  
The angel of passion has fled—  
Holy the vision that over him rolls,  
Prayer is the radiance of his soul—  
Rend from the temple that wears his soul—  
Gather Ripe Fruit, O, Death!

Miscellaneous.

Origin of the Maine Liquor Law.

We copy the following from a correspondent of the *Carson League*, written from Albany New York:

"On Wednesday evening we attended a large Temperance Mass Meeting, which was addressed by the celebrated Hawskins of Baltimore. He gave the occasion of course of the Maine Law. He said at a Washington Meeting in Portland Maine was a confirmed drunkard who was impoverished and bowed to the dust by drinking, came up to sign the pledge, followed by his miserable wife. When he signed it, she burst into tears and followed him back to her seat. After this drunkard (Sweet was his name) went to work and I picked up a piece of furniture here, another there, and supplied his house with necessities and comforts—then he bought him a little cottage, and lived for seven years happily with his little family. After so long a time he entered a splendid dining saloon in the city, and they presided on him to drink and he was made drunk, dead drunk. It was given out that he was dead. They laid him on a truck and took him home. His wife came to the door to receive his corpse, but as soon as she saw he was drunk, she ran in agony. He was carried into a chamber and put on a bed, and she sat by his side until he came to his senses. She then asked him where he got his liquor. He replied to tell. She locked the door, and threw the key out of the window to her little boy, and directed him not to unlock the door until she told him to.

She then told her husband he should not leave the chamber, neither would she leave it, until he told her where he got his liquor. For a long time he refused, but finally told her she would always have her way, and he said he got it at Cole's. Cole kept a splendid saloon, and he got poor Sweet in and he got him drunk. She then ordered the door open, and put on her bonnet. "Where are you going?" said Sweet. "I am going to Cole's." "Don't go there," said he, "you will but disgrace yourself." It shall not disgrace me so much as you have disgraced me," and off she went to Cole's. She found some young men in this splendid room here. She told Cole who she was, and commenced begging him not to sell her husband liquor and told her melting story. He cursed her and told her to leave. She refused, and fell upon her knees and begged in the most piteous terms. He began to talk obscenely to her and aroused her indignation. She then seized him by the collar, and held him with one hand as in a vice. With the other hand she slapped his face, back and forth until he was most severely chastised, and then left for home.

The young men who were present then told the rum-seller he well deserved his flogging. It was an infinite shame to result a woman he had so wronged, when she came to plead with him in such a manner.

Well, the next day Sweet came home drunk again, and so the next day and the next, when she found he got his liquor at Cole's. She immediately started for Cole's and found about 150 men surrounding an auctioneer, who was crying off goods belonging to the door of Cole's saloon. Her first visit to Cole's was known over the city, and had caused very general talk, and she had become generally known. She dodged into the saloon, and the people at the auction seeing her go in pushed in after her, and left the auctioneer alone. They said "there goes Mrs. Sweet—an other battery." As she entered she saw her husband in the act of raising the cup to his lips. He dropped his cup and escaped through the back door. She then began to talk to Cole as before, and he talked to her as before. When he commenced his obscenity, she went inside the bar and seized Cole by the collar with her left hand, and ran her clenched fist in his face with her right hand until he was well pounded, and then shoved him out head first, and kicked him as he fell into the street. She then entered the bar and surveyed the splendid bottles and furniture. In her indignation she at once broke all the bottles, and set the cocks of the barrels of liquor all running. Then she saw a box of toys and sugar-things, and said look there, a trap for our children, to draw them here and make them drunkards. She found an old jug with some

liquor in it and emptied its contents all over the toys and ruined them. She then saw a large looking glass. "There!" said she, "a thing put up for drunkards to see their faces." She took a jug and hurled it against the glass, and broke it to pieces.

About this time, another rum-seller rushed in and addressed the audience,—"Why will you stand here and see so much property destroyed?" The woman then rushed at him saying, "and you are another scoundrel!" He took to his heels and escaped. Having destroyed everything, she went into the street for home, and met the Mayor and two or three policemen; and she said to them, "how have you done your duties? You are in office to protect me and my husband and our children, and you have left us to be murdered by this man, and if you won't protect us I will take the law into my own hands." The multitude cheered her, and the Sheriff returned acknowledging the justice of her complaint. The wide spread story of this transaction, Mr. Hawskins said, begat the "Maine Liquor Law."

Farmers' Families.

Major Patrick, in an address before the Jefferson County (New York) Agricultural Society, gave the following advice in reference to the improvement of farmers' families. Speaking of the practice, which prevails in some families, of keeping a portion of the dwelling almost wholly closed, he said:

"First let the front part of the house be thrown open, and the most convenient, agreeable, and pleasant room. Let its doors be ever open, and when the work to the kitchen is completed, let the mother and daughters be found there with their appropriate work. Let it be the room where the family after is created, on which the father offers the morning and the evening sacrifice. Let it be consecrated to neatness and purity, and truth. Let not that ever be seen in the room on the head of its owner; let no careless individual be permitted to enter it. If fathers' heads are bald, and some there are in that predicament, let his daughter will be proud to see his temples covered by the neat and graceful sicken cap, that her own hands have fashioned for him. If the count he wears by day is too heavy for the evening, callers are cheap, and so is cotton wadding. A few shillings placed in the daughter's hand will insure him the most comfortable wrapper in the world; and if his boots are hard, and the nails cut mother's carpet, a bushel of wheat once in three years will keep him in shippers of the easiest kind. Let the table which has always stood under the looking-glass, against the wall, be wheeled into the room, its leaves raised, and plenty of useful books, periodicals, and family agricultural journals be laid upon it. When the evening comes, bring on the lights—for sons and daughters—all who can—will be most willing students. They will read, they will learn, they will discuss the subjects of their studies with each other, and parents will often be quite as much instructed as their children.

"This not only keeps the family together—the sons at home—but in a few years it will show itself in the intelligence of all—and from the very start, in the harmony and happy contentedness, which should pervade every family."

Advice to Wives.—A wife must learn how to form her husband's happiness, in what direction the secret of his comfort lies; she must not cherish his weakness by working upon them; she must not rashly run counter to his prejudices, her motto must be, never to irritate. She must study never to draw largely upon the small stock of patience in a man's nature, nor to increase his obstinacy, by trying to drive him—never if possible to have scenes. I doubt much if a real quarrel, even if made up, does not loosen the bond between man and wife, and sometimes, unless the affection of both be very sincere, lasting. If irritation should occur a woman must expect to hear from most men a strength and vehemence of language far more than the occasion requires. Mild as well as stern men are prone to this exaggeration of language; let not a woman be tempted ever to say anything excessive or violent in retaliation. The bitterest repentance must needs follow if she do. Men to gently forget what they have themselves said, but seldom what is uttered by the wives. They are grateful too for forbearance in such cases; for, whilst asserting most loudly that they are right, they are often conscious that they are wrong. Give a little time, as the greatest boon you can bestow to the irritated feelings of your husband.—*The English Matron.*

Microscopes.—Upon examining the edge of the sharpest razor with a microscope, it will appear fully as broad as the back of a knife—rough, uneven, and full of notches and furrows. An exceedingly small needle resembles an iron bar. But the sting of a bee seen through the same instrument, exhibits every where the most beautiful polish without the least flaw, blemish or inequality, and it ends in a point too fine to be discerned. The threads of a fine lawn are coarser than the yarn with which ropes are made for anchors. But a silk worm's web appears perfectly smooth and shining, and every where equal. The smallest dot that is made with a pen appears irregular and uneven. But the little specks on the wings or bodies of insects are found to be the accurate circle. How magnificent are the works of God!

Blackberries.—They cultivate the blackberry in the neighborhood of Boston. An old pasture is broken up, the sprouts are planted in rows in October, and kept clear of weeds, and otherwise treated like raspberries. The *Agriculturist* says, that the fruit thus produced is of a size and flavor which surprises those who are only acquainted with the wild blackberry. Our readers may not all be aware that

the American species has a more agreeable flavor than the European. There are also different varieties of the American fruit even in this wild state, from which a selection might be made.

Potatoes and Tomatoes.—It is not so generally known as it deserves to be, that the tomato, when grown among corn is superior in flavor to those produced in the common way. They must, of course, have a fair chance of room to grow, and not to be too much crowded by the corn. Those who can appreciate the good qualities of this vegetable when in perfection, will find this mode growing them to secure all they can ask; at least such has been my experience. It has been maintained by some respectable experimenters, that potatoes planted among corn are not so liable to rot, and this opinion has been confirmed by sufficient number of trials to render it worthy of attention. [Working Farmer.]

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. GOODRICH, A. M. Professor of Languages.  
R. R. HOLMAN, A. M. Professor of Mathematics.  
A. A. BROOKS, A. B. Tutor.  
J. A. MELCHER, A. B. Teacher of the Preparatory Department.

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

ADMISSION.

Students are received into the Preparatory Department at any stage of advancement.

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

Students from another College, must furnish evidence that they have not been dismissed from any previous institution.

Applicants for an English Course, will be admitted to such classes as they may be qualified to enter.

No one will be admitted to the Freshman Class, unless he has completed his fourteenth year, nor to advanced standing, unless a proportionate increase in age.

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

COURSE OF STUDY.

In addition to the regular College Department, which is thorough and extensive, embracing all the studies usually pursued in the best Colleges, an English or Scientific Course is prescribed for those whose mental age or plans for life render a liberal education inexpedient. This course includes all the studies of the regular classes, except the ancient languages, and may be completed in three years.

Students in Theology will be instructed in such literary and theological studies as their respective circumstances may enable them to pursue; and the regular course of instruction given in the department contemplates a residence at the Institution of three years.

EXPENSES.

The following are the rates of Tuition, Board, &c., Languages, and higher English, per term, \$25.00  
Common English Branches, 16.00  
Incidental, 2.00  
Students rooming in College are charged \$2.00 per month for room, and servant to attend upon it, per term, 10.00  
Board, per month, from 8 to 9.00  
Washing, do. from 1.00 to 1.50  
Fuel and Lights, of course vary with the season, and will at all times depend much upon the economy of the student.  
Board, including lodging, washing, fuel, lights, &c., may be obtained in private families at \$10.00 per month.  
Tuition is required in advance, and no deduction is made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The student is charged from the time of entering to the close of the term, unless for special reasons, he is admitted for a shorter period. In the Theological Department, tuition and room rent are free.  
The necessary expenses at this institution are moderate. Excessive charges, such as need not exceed \$200 per annum. But the student is allowed the free use of money, and is disposed to be extravagant, he may spend much more here, as well as elsewhere—though it is believed that Marion presents fewer temptations to extravagance than any other town in Alabama.  
E. D. KING, President  
Of the Board of Trustees.

Wm. Houshew, Secretary.  
Oct. 1, 1851. 31-1/2

J. A. & S. S. VIRGIN.  
MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

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

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, of the best English, Swiss and French making. Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Keys, and Trinkets, of various patterns.  
A large assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Holders; Gold and Silver Spectacles for all ages.  
Pens, Pencils, Rulers, in great varieties, besides other articles belonging to a complete Stock of Jewellery. Then STOCK OF SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., is large and well selected.  
THE STOCK OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is unequalled in the State, comprising all the European strings and wind, from the GRAND ACTION PIANO FORT, to the Common Fiddle. Pianos from the best makers known, such as Chickering, Manges and Childs, and others. Several of the finest French and Italian organs, which are constantly replenished by fresh arrivals of late publications. A full and complete stock of the kind—Goods are warranted to be what represented when bought.  
Pianos and Jewellery repaired at short notice by the best of Workmen.  
Dec. 1, 1851. 41-1/2

H. H. HANSELL & BRO.  
24 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.

W. S. HANSELL & SONS,  
28 Market Street, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLERY AND IMPORTERS OF SADDLERY HARDWARE. Purchasers are invited to an examination of our large and well assorted stock. We are prepared to furnish them with the latest styles of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., and with every article pertaining to Saddle and Saddle Hardware trade, at a very small advance on our Philadelphia prices.  
New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1851. 45-1/2

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

JOB PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CAREFULLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

East Alabama Female College.  
TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

THE Trustees of the above mentioned Institution, with much pleasure announce that the College Edifice is fast progressing to its completion, and that they have resolved to commence the College exercises in very commodious buildings procured for the purpose sufficient to accommodate a large number of pupils. They have made arrangements, to procure Apparatus, Pianos, Library, and every appliance necessary to the successful prosecution of a thorough course of instruction. The Trustees all concur, 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 Moral and Natural Science.  
ARCHIBALD J. FATTIE, A. M., Prof. of Ancient Languages and Natural Science.  
MISS E. C. BACON, Instructress in Botany, History and Philosophy.  
Modern Languages.  
MISS MARY A. WOMACK, Instructress in Preparation Department.  
DR. SCARLETT, Prof. of Vocal and Instrumental Music.  
MISS MARY F. WILLIAMS, Instructress in Music.

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

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

Calendar.

The School year will be divided into two terms, the one s. s. and the other o. o. months. The regular commencement day, will be about the middle of July in each year, the next commencement, will be on the 1st of July, 1852, and the College will resume its exercises about the middle of September.

Rates of Tuition.

	Autumn term of 4 months.	Spring term of 4 months.
Primary Class	\$10.00	\$15.00
Preparatory Classes	12.00	18.00
College Course	20.00	30.00
Latin Greek or Hebrew	8.00	12.00
French Italian or Spanish	8.00	12.00
Musical and Piano or Guitar	22.00	33.00
Drawing and Painting	10.00	15.00
Oil Painting	15.00	24.00
Needle Work and Embroidery	10.00	15.00
Wax Work, per session	1.00	

Tuition in Vocal Music to the whole school free of charge. No charge will be made for Pens, Ink, Paper, for Composition, 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 the first month, from the beginning of the Term, will be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, per month, \$10.00  
Board, including washing and lights, " 12.00  
Board can readily be obtained in good private families near the college, 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 a competent Steward and Vice Steward. In short, the Trustees are determined to make this Institution such as to merit the most extensive patronage, and to leave nothing undone, which will make it to the interest of every country to encourage it. The uniform healthfulness of Tuskegee and the elevated standard of instruction, cannot fail to be appreciated by those desirous of sending their daughters to a superior school of education. Those who design sending their daughters will please to communicate their names and number of pupils to Wm. C. Melvin, Secretary, James M. Newman, Treasurer, or some member of the Board of Trustees.

W. C. MELVIN, President.  
J. A. BACON, Vice Pres. G. W. GUNN,  
J. O. H. RICE, SAMUEL JAMES,  
H. A. HAWKINS, N. W. GUNN,  
W. W. BAYLIS, Wm. C. Melvin, Secy.  
E. W. JONES, JAMES M. NEWMAN, Treas.  
Tuskegee, Ala. Nov. 12, 1851. 35-1/2

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 made of iron, and are perfectly safe, but not of iron. They are thoroughly constructed inside and outside, and thus make impervious to air and moisture. They are highly ornamental, and of a case form, without and portable, while they combine the greatest strength, which metal is capable. When properly secured with cement they are perfectly airtight and proof from exhalation of gases. They cost no more than good Mahogany Coffins, and are better than any other article of the kind. They are not for transportation, except in extraordinary circumstances, as has been proven by actual experiments, and certified to by some of our most scientific men.

The superior advantages of these Cases, must be obvious to every person of judgment, the remarks of interested persons to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the use of simple means, and without the least mutilation, bodies may be preserved in these Cases in their natural state, and may be transported to any distant place, or may be placed in the earth, and will be kept constantly on hand, and may be seen when by application to—

LOVELAND & LOCKWOOD.

Recommendations.

New York, Sept. 7th, 1849.

We, the undersigned, have at different times examined the corpse of a child placed in one of "Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases" in Sept. 1848. We now find it in a perfect state of preservation, without material change of color or texture.

JAMES R. CALHOUN, M. D.  
J. C. WARD, M. D.  
JOHN GOLDSMITH, D. D.

Newtown, Sept. 8.

Letter from Mr. Calhoun's Private Secretary.

Washington, D. C., April 16th, 1850.

Messrs. FISK AND LOCKWOOD,

Gentlemen—In answer to you of the satisfaction you have given by the manner in which you have preserved the remains of the late Mr. Calhoun, in one of "Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases," to the relatives and friends of the deceased, I am a most grateful and much obliged, for the prompt manner in which the Case was brought from New York by Mr. Raymond, and for his strenuous personal superintendence to the press of circumstances.

I have no doubt that this mode of protecting and preserving the dead will successfully accomplish its design, and object to any other that I am aware of. Its convenience for transportation united with the highly ornamental character of the Case, and also its cheapness, must recommend it to every one.

I am desirous to assure you, by Dr. C. Calhoun, the son of the late Senator, of his entire concurrence in the above opinion, and of his wish that your institutions, so long and so judiciously, may meet with general success and approval. Many of the members of Congress from South Carolina, who have witnessed the embalming of the remains of their illustrious colleague, authorize me to express their approval of your metallic coffins.

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

Washington, April 6th.

Messrs. FISK AND LOCKWOOD,

Gentlemen—We witnessed the utility of your ornamental "Patent Metallic Burial Case" used to convey the remains of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun to the Congressional Cemetery, which impressed us with the belief that it is the best article known to us for transporting the dead to their final resting place.

With respect we subscribe ourselves,  
Yours, &c.,  
H. CLAY, D. A. GARDNER, J. E. DAVIS,  
LEWIS GASS, A. C. GORDON, W. R. KING,  
D. S. HARRISON, DAN. W. HARRIS, HENRY DOUGLASS,  
J. W. MASON, J. M. BURKES, W. P. MANGUM.

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

VERY respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Marion and its vicinity.  
Residence at the house of Mrs. Mary Ann Tarrant.  
Marion, March 25, 1852. 2-1/2

Mississippi Female College.  
CONVENTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI BAPTIST CHURCH.

FACULTY.

EV. WM. CAREY CRANE, A. M. President and Professor of Ancient Languages, Ethics and Belles Lettres.  
J. H. BAKER, Professor of Drawing and Painting.  
C. CHURCHILL, Professor of Music.  
MISS MARY A. LYONS, Instructress in Mathematics and Music.  
MISS CAROLINE S. WAY, Instructress in Latin and English.  
MISS CELESTE M. SCOLLARD, Instructress in English, French, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.  
JAMES C. DOCKERY, A. M., Lecturer on Modern Languages and Literature.  
REV. ISAAC S. PARKER, Lecturer on English Literature.  
HENRY M. JETER, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry.  
THOMAS W. WHITE, L. L. B., Lecturer on Political Economy.

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

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

TERMS TUITION, &c.

Academic Department, per Session	\$12.00
Collegiate, " "	20.00
Ancient and Modern Languages, one or all, " "	12.00
Musical or Piano or Guitar, each, " "	25.00
Use of " "	2.50
Ornamental Needle Work, " "	15.00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, " "	25.00
Painting in Oil, " "	25.00
Wax or Shell Work per Lesson, " "	1.00
Board, including Lodging, Washing, Fuel and Lights, per Month, " "	10.00
Incidental, Tax, per Session, " "	1.00

Bills payable, half in advance, half at the close of the Session. Drafts on time, on Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile, New Orleans, &c., taken for Bills. If Books or other articles are purchased at the Institution, a small deposit must be made.

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

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 Tinning 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 for tinware will be promptly attended to, and warranted to be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner, at the customary prices on time, and at reduced rates for cash.

We intend to keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of ware, of every description, usually manufactured in a country shop, of our own make, which for neatness and durability, will not be surpassed by any other tinware in the State, and will be sold at the usual price 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. Red does not excepted.

Shop three doors below the Messrs. Myatt's store.  
Mr. Stearns is employed in the shop and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.

E. R. PARKER  
Feb. 11, 1852. 48-3/4

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

WILL sell all orders for Goods in his line on as favorable terms for cash, as the goods could be purchased either in Mobile or Selma—expense of transportation added. Call and see for yourselves before sending your orders elsewhere. All goods warranted to please, or they may be returned.

March 19, 1852. 52-1/2

CARD.

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

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to his numerous friends and acquaintances in the country, that he is located in this city, and is prepared to attend promptly to any business entrusted to him.

His great experience in the profession and a long residence in the South, for a number of years, has enabled him to acquire a full knowledge of the services, and he can make to the interest of those who may desire to purchase. Address, William Duncan, New Orleans. Or he can be found, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Graves & Burton.

WILLIAM DUNCAN,  
New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1851. 29-1/2

THOS. ANDERSON, [W. B. BURKS,] GEO. P. KELLA  
ANDERSON, BURKS & Co  
Factors and Commission Merchants,  
MOBILE, ALA.

ARE prepared to grant the usual facilities to Planters who are disposed to give us their business, and respectfully solicit patronage.  
Mobile, March, 5, 1850. 2

McRAE & COFFMAN,  
Commission Merchants,  
NEW ORLEANS

Aug. 7, 1850 23-1/2

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!  
Wholesale and Retail.

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

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

SCHOOL BOOKS.—His stock embraces every Book in demand.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—All the Books used by the various denominations, constantly on hand.

STATIONERY.—Every article of French, English and American Stationery and Fancy Stationery—a very fine stock. Gold Pens, of every kind and quality.

PAPER MACHE GOODS.—Writing Desks, Portfolios, Cabinets, Albums, &c., made of this rich material. Fine Engraving, Oil Paintings, and Illustrated Books.

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 in 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, &c., of my own manufacture, a very heavy assortment always on hand.

PAPER.—Printing Paper of all sizes; Record Paper; French, English and American Letter paper, ruled or plain; Colored Papers; Wrapping Paper of every kind, &c.

WALL PAPER.—Yeasters, Fine Borders, 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, Periodicals, Law Books, &c., bound in every style, at very low rates.

Merchants from the country, Teachers, Lawyers, Physicians and Students, are assured it is their INTEREST to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing.

WM. STRICKLAND,  
23 Dauphin Street, Mobile, Ala.  
March 10, 1852. 52-3/4

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. S. BALL, SURGEON DENTIST, permanently located at Marion, Alabama. Office in the E. F. King House, where Latis and Grindstone 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 Teeth, used only by himself, Dr. B. has a great advantage over other operators in this department of Dentistry.

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.

All operations warranted and terms moderate. Particular references by permission:  
Gen. E. D. King, Judge J. F. Bailey, Pres. S. S. Sherman, J. L. Gore, Esq., Rev. J. H. DeVos, Rev. H. Robinson, Prof. M. P. Jewett, Prof. A. B. Goodrich, Dr. C. Billingslea, Dr. P. E. Gordon, Rev. J. K. Armstrong, A. M. Rev. Dr. Sparrow.  
Marion, March 12th, 1851. 2-1/2

WEBB & SMITH,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Nos. 35 Commerce & 30 Front Streets,  
MOBILE.

SAMUEL S. WEBB, Greensboro, Ala.  
WASHINGTON M. SMITH, Perry Co. Ala.  
Aug. 27, 1851. 25-1/2

BAKER & LAWLER,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
No. 2, Commerce Street,  
MOBILE, ALA.

ROBERT A. BAKER, Summerfield Dallas Co.  
LEVI W. LAWLER, Marietta, Talladega Co.  
Sep. 10, 1850. 38-1/2

A. P. BARRY  
Greene Co. Ala. { Wm. A. BUCK,  
Norton Co. Mi

BARRY & BUCK,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
(Corner of Dauphin & Front Sts.)  
MOBILE, ALA.

The usual accommodations offered to patrons.  
Dec. 1, 1851. 42-1/2

WM. DUNCAN, & Co.  
COTTON FACTORS:  
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,  
15 Corondelet, between Canal and Common Sts.,  
NEW ORLEANS.

Oct. 1, 1851.

ALAN D. P. FRYMAN,  
Corner Exchange Hotel,  
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

OFFERS FOR SALE an extensive assortment of 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.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine the assortment and prices.  
February 11, 1852. 45-1/2

THOS. & JAS. I. ADAMS.  
GROCERS.  
[Nos. 25 & 27, Commerce Street,]  
MOBILE, ALA.

THOS. D. COLE, of Marion, will be in the above house the present season, and respectfully solicits orders from his many friends, and respectfully personal attention to the filling of their orders, and discharging them in good condition.  
Jan. 1st, 1852. 44-1/2

A CARD.

F. A. BATES, M. D. respectfully informs the citizens of Marion and its vicinity that he is located in town, and offers his professional services at all hours. His residence and office are at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Huntington.  
MARION, Jan. 29th 1851. 45-1/2

FRY, BLISS & CO.,  
Wholesale Grocers,  
12 & 14 COMMERCE STREET, MOBILE.

AGAIN tender thanks to their many friends and call attention to a large and well chosen stock of Family and Plantation supplies, with every other article usually kept in a Grocery Store.

Also—Glass, White lead, Oil, and a superior First-Point Paint. Our prices shall be in strict justice to ourselves and purchasers.

November 5, 1851. 46-1/2

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. 150-1/2

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, has, this day, disposed of his entire Stock of Goods to W. M. & Geo. S. Catlin. All persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are most respectfully invited to call and settle. At present, I may be found at the Counting-Room of my 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. Catlin 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 of our Goods at a small advance above actual cost. We also with pleasure announce to all concerned, that it is every body's duty that we have retained the Store House next door south of Messrs. Blunt & Tutt, where, at all suitable hours, we may be found with the disposition to please those favoring us with a call.

W. M. & GEO. S. CATLIN.  
Marion, Jan. 1st, 1852. 45-1/2

Just Received—Stoves! Stoves!

WE now offer for sale a large assortment of Stoves, among which will be found the Iron Stoves, Iron Witch Cooking Stoves, &c., of the latest pattern. 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 the goods could be had in Mobile.

For cash only. By E. R. PARKER.  
Marion, March 24, 1852. 2-3/4

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

We will keep constantly on hand all articles of Furniture of our own manufacture, which we will sell at better bargains than any other house in the Southern country.

We have a fine Horse and are prepared at all times to furnish Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases, Mahogany and Covered Coffins at the shortest notice.

E. LOVELAND,  
J. L. LOCKWOOD.  
November 26, 1851.