(Kurze Erki. d. Aposteig. 3te Auf.) Olshausen,

one of the most pious and orthodox of German

of doing or saying anything; custom is the habit

preach in 20: 7. 9., and by speak in Heb. 12:

certain by the fact that in v. 17. the same Greek

verb appearing in a similar connection is actu-

ally rendered by disputed; "therefore disputed

(dielegeto) he in the synagogue with the Jews,"

in attendance (cp. Luke 4: 16.); as they were

Apostles and early Christians an excellent op-

portunity for proclaiming the gospel, and one

which they did not suffer to pass unimproved .-

(Se. Jahn, Bib. Archæology §397.) Bloomfield

gives the correct meaning of the Greek term,

and well translates the whole clause, "he dis.

coursed un'o them out of [better, from, the Greek

apo, i. e., taking as his starting-point and draw-

ing his proofs and arguments from] the Scrip-

[To be Continued.]

The human body consists of two hundred and

well, redete zu ihnen.

lacteals fat, and skin.

four pounds.

The Vulgate has, rightly, disserebateis.

That they meant in the passage before us to

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TERMS.

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Original.

For the South Western Baptist. Revision-No. VI.

Bro. Chambliss : For the better understan. ding of the subject now before us, and which is now so intensely occupying the public mind, I will sketch the general state of the Church, up to the time of Wickliffe. The Apostolic Church remained in its primitive simplicity, and purity, until the third century; when designing, and wicked men brought corruption into its midst, and commenced the work of the "man of sin," predicted by Paul. But this work of corruption was not perfected until the beginning of the seventh century; when a Universal Bishop or

Pope, was announced and proclaimed. From this time, the Universal Bishop, or either by threats or faggots.

"But though the Supremacy might rage and vent

and suffering, in every form and shape, which and of drawing knowledge, afterwards to Bishops and Popes, that one of this Remnant, perusal, and his trouble repaid. an Immersionist, by the name of Wickliffe, broke open the Pontifical door of authority, should have presented a list of the prominent errent the vail of darkness, and gave an English rors, or what we consider such, in some one book translation of the Scriptures, from the Latin of the New Testament; but it seemed best, on tongue, in which it had been so long hid. His several accounts, if for no other reason, because enemies thus speak: "A man could not meet space must have been wanting in a monthly petwo people on the road, but one of them was a riodical for an amount of matter which, if propdisciple of Wickliffe." Again, "this Master erly presented, would make a moderate sized John Wickliffe, hath translated the Gospel out of volume, -to take a single chapter, or part of one, Latin into English, which Christ had entrusted and review it with somewhat of grammatical with the Clergy and doctors of the Church, that minuteness. In this way both of the objects al they might minister it to the laity and weaker ready specifico, and several of minor importance, soit, according to the state of the times and the will be best subserved. We have chosen the wants of men. So that by this means the Gos- 17th chapter of Acts for this examination, not pel is made vulgar, and laid more openly to the because it contains more errors than many other laity, and even to women, who can read, that it passages of the same length in the New Testa used to be to the most learned of the Clergy, and ment, but on account of its high religious and those of the best understanding! And what was historical interest. Had our only design been to before the chief gift of the Clergy and doctors of exhibit in the English Version the greatest num the Church, is made forever common to the lais ber of mistranslations in the smallest space, we ty." Hear another enemy, "Walden," who would have selected, in preservee, a chapte terms him, "one of the seven heads that rose up from one of Paul's Epistles, out of the bottomless pit, for denying infant baptism, that heresy of the Lollards, of whom he (in company with Silas and Timothy) at Thes pared to ascend another round in the ladder of polis and Apollonia, cities which lay, the on English translation, by Tyndale.

Wickliffe and Tyndale, or between the fourteenth near the point where the Strymon emptied is and sixteenth centuries. For a great while, in waters; the other (now called Pollina,) betwee Catholic countries, learning was confined to the Amphipolis and Thessalonica, about 30 mile Clergy. But in the thirteenth and fourteenth from the former, and 36 from the latter. Thes centuries, society became agitated, the minds of salonica, a city situated at the head of the Sinu the people became awakened to inquiry. The Thermacus (now Guif of Saloniki,) was the cap Crusades, had a tendency, to give enlargement ital of the second of the four geographical region of observation, and seemed for a while to unset- into which Macedonia was divided after its cou tle society. The art of printing was not dis- quest by the Romans. It was the usual statio covered. All of Wickliffe's translations had to of a Roman prætor and quæstor, It is now calle be written with the pen. With the art of prin- Saloniki, and contains about 70 000 inhabitants ting, which was discovered in the begining of many of whom are Jews. In the common transthe fifteenth century, Classical learning received lation there is only one actual error to be no a new impulse, which gave energy to the intel- ticed. It has " where was a synagogue of the lect, and wings to industry, which caused the Jews," whereas the original reads, "the syna mind to shake off its former sluggishness, and to gogue (he sung) etc." The Greek article wa take an ascending flight, in learning and arts, in the text used by our translators (that of Beza from which it has never descended, nor has it edit, published in 1589.) though one or two lat ever tired. The literature of the Hebrews and Editors (Luchmann and Tischendorf) and a feet Greeks was sought after, and professorships in critics (as Bloomfield) reject it, without, however the Old Testament scriptures from the Hebrew, means backward in throwing out readings which and the New Testament from the Greek, were are suspected of being corrupt, calls this ver resurrected, in which languages they had so long "appropriate and certainly genuine" (gewin the art of printing opens a new era to the world. of the Jews," and adds, "probably of those (i. e. And our heavenly Father used these means first Jews) also of Philippi, Amphip. and Apoilonia

SOUTH-WESTERN BAPTIST | for his own glory. Tyndale, thus obtained an education which qualified him for the translation of the Scriptures into English, from the original Hebrew and Greek. And our heavenly Father also, overruled these means, and this wonderful art, to be first used in printing the Bible ! The

"The very first homage was to be paid to that sacred volume, which I ad been sacrilegiously buried, nay, interdicted so long; as if it had been, with pointing finger, to mark at once the greatest honor ever to be bestowed on the art, and infinitely the highest purpose to which it was erer to be applied." The name of the inventor was, John Gutenberg. Before the fourteenth LF ADVERTISING will be done at the following rates, century, the Hebrew and Greek languages had almost ceased to be used. And if the translators of King James, were good Hebrew and Greek scholars, (which no doubt they were) must not the scholars of the nineteenth century, be much, yea, greatly in advance of them; or have we lived two hundred and fifty years for nought? Or is not reasonable to suppose that learning is greatly advanced since sixteen hundred and eleven. The history of the world proves this advancement. And shall this advancement in literature, be applied to every thing, but to the perfecting of the English trans-O. WELCH. lation? My voice is No.

[For the South Western Baptist,] Grammatica-Critical Examination of Acts XVII: A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A CORRECTED NEW TESTAMENT VERSION.

Bu Rev. Wm. C. Duncan, M. A., Professor of Classics and Classical Literature in the University of Louisiana.

The following exegetical and critical examina-

ion of the 17th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles,

has in view two important objects. First, the anxiety which prevails in the minds of the reflecting and pious, not only of the Baptist de. nomination, but of every Sect of Christians in Pope, exercised uncontrolled, and Monarchical America, respecting the preparation and publisway over, (it may be said) the whole christian cation of an amended version of the Scriptures, world, until the lourteenth century. The world, in particular of the New Testament, and the during this period was divided into four depart, discussion now being carried on, both North and ments; Papal. Pagan, Mahomaden, and a South, upon this very grave question, seem to de-Remnant of Christianity. It is true, that there mand from the advocates of the amended version were subdivisions; but these four, constituted project, distinct and unquestionable proof that the prominent pillars of society. The Papal there is actual and pressing need at this time of formed the Roman Catholic Church. The a critical revision and correction of the so-styled Pagan those uncivilized powers, which the influ King James' Translation. This proof can best, ence of Catholicism could not reach. The and indeed only can be afforded by a careful Mahonmden, the followers of the Prophet Ma. comparison, in accordance with the well estabhomet. The Remnant of Christianity, was the lished principles of grammatical exegesis, of the woman, which fled into the wilderness, to escape version in question with the text of the original. the flood of persecution, poured out upon her. Secondly, there never was a time when the after the elevation of the Universal Bishop, or Christians of America had so urgent need of bib-Pope. These were the people left and pre- lical scholars to defend the truth and divine origin served as a witness for the truth. Between the of the Scriptures as they now have; and what is Roman Catholic Supremacy, and this Remnant, more significant, the necessity is daily on the inthere was perpetual war; this Remnant, would not crease, while the supply of critics is diminishing. submit nor yield to her dictation, nor supremacy. Scholars such as we American Christians, and Neither would the Supremacy permit anything especially we American Baptists, most need, can to stand in her way, that could be removed, only be formed by a thorough training in the interpretation of the original languages of the Bis ble. Anything, consequently, which creates or increases an interest in biblical interpretation Yet Christ would save, and preserve his hearts has a tendency to draw the attention of Christians to the subject, and to excite some among Although this Remnant endured persecution, them to the desire of examining for themselves, wicked men and enraged devils could invent; for the benefit of others, from the original founyet they were preserved, under the names of tain of religious truth, rather than from the im-Albigensis, and Waldensis, until the rise of pure and often turbid stream. In this way, as Wickliffe, since then, this Remoant, have been well as that just now more important one abovepreserved, under the names of Lollards, Anna- mentioned, the following article, it is hoped, may Baptists, and the faithful among sects, since have a wholesome effect; though to some, persprung up. The truth, was preserved by them, haps, its scholastic character may seem a bar to ong, long before the Episcopal, Presbyterian, its perusal. If, on this account, any one be inor Methodist Churches, were numbered among clined to stop and read no further, we beg him to the tribes of Israel. You therefore see reader, forego his intention and proceed onward, when, that after the Scriptures had been hid for about a perchance, though he may understand not a thousand years, in the dark language of Rome; word of Greek or indeed of any language but his and kept locked up in their cloisters, by her own, he may find his interest increased in the

It might have been preferred by some that we

Verse 1 .. - Paul is introduced as having arrive was so great a ring-leader." We are now pre. salonica, after having travelled through Amphi on the river Strymon which flowed around However, we will devote the remnant of this (hence the name of the city, 'amphi,' arouna number, to the state of literature, between and 'polis,' city,) 23 miles from Philippi, an Universities were established. By this means, sufficient grounds. De Wette, who is hy n been buried. The introduction of learning and acht.) He renders, "the (well known) synag

Religious Miscellann.

critics, now dead, supposes that the synag, of Thessalonica, is called "the synag." because Proof and Uses of the Doctrine of Election. the other synagogues in that region were in a To say nothing of the ninth chapter of Rostate of dependence upon it, "so that," to use his mans, which never has been, and never can be, own expression, "there was in Thessalon, somesatisfactorily, explained on any other ground than thing like a superior rabbinacy" (Erklar, d. that of an election of individuals to eternal lite, Apostelg.) This, however, is interring too much, we read in the eighth chapter of the same Enis. Grammatically, the view of De Wette is prefertle, of believers being "predestinated (i. e. apable, and is, doubtless, correct. Cp. Winer, N. pointed as the result of the decree of election,) T. Grammatik & 17, 1, (S.117, 5 Auf.) A to be conformed to the image of God's Son."similar omission of the definite article in the E. What can be more inward and personal than V., when it is expressed to the Greek, and also this, a conformity to the blessed image of Jesus? its use in the E. V. where it is wanting in the Yet to this believers are elected and destined by Greek, are faults not unfrequently committed by God, and that not as a class, but as individuals King James' translators (see below.)-In addis for "whom he did foreknow, THEM he also did tion to this positive error, we have an inaccuracy predestinate," and the challenge it enables one in this verse in the mode of rendering the first and all of them to take up is, "who shall lay any word not unworthy of notice. The participle thing to the charge of God's elect?" Our Lord translated "when they had passed through speaks of a time, when deceivers would arise (diodeusantes.) is more nearly rendered by "when with such terrible power, that "if it were possis they had journeyed through." "Passed through" ble, they would deceive the very elect"-evis would be represented in Greek by diabantes .dently implying, that the scrutiny of these stand-The Vulgate (Jerome's Version.) has more neating in the sure and settled purpose of God, the ly than the E. V., "had walked through" (peevent could not actually take place. He says rambulassent;; and Luther, correctly, travelled again, that "all whom the Father gave to him, (reiseten.) An inaccuracy so small as this may should come to him." which, viewed in connecseem too trivial for comment; and so it would be, tion with that other saying, "no man can come were this the only one, and were it not true, as it to me except the Father, which hath sent me, unquestionably is, that the common version draw him," obliges us to refer all personal interswarms with such, in addition to its multitudis est in salvation, up to the will and purpose of nous mis-translations, or errors which convey a God. What else can be inferred also from the sense different from, and sometimes opposed to, fact stated concerning some in the apostolic age, that of the original. We need, and must have namely, "that as many as were ordained to etera version of the Scriptures, in particular of the N. nal life believed?" evidently declaring their To not only free from positive and undeniable personal election of God to be the ground and blunders, but representing, as far as it may be, source of their faith in Christ. Not less clear the precise shade of the meaning of the original and explicit is the testimony of Peter, when he language. It is just in this latter point that the describes genuine believers as "elect according to the foreknowledge of God, through the sancti-E. V. is signally defective. A translation of Homer or of the Anabasis, which should pre- fication of the Spirit, unto obedience and sprinkserve no better than it does the distinctive signi- ling of the blood of Jesus;" for this assuredly fications of different words, and the peculiar was no election to any outward favor or privishades of signification existing between words lege, but to a personal interest in salvation. which express the same general, but not the which could not be affirmed of Churches, simply same specific, idea, would, in this age of classical as such. Nothing however, can exceed the scholarship, receive no countenance whatever, simplicity and definiteness of the statement, but only the several opposing criticism from the given by the apostle Paul on this point, in the beginning of his Epistle to the Ephesians: "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Verse 2.- The Greek kata to eiothos auto, is not Jesus Christ, who hath 'blessed us with all spir rightly represented by the "as his manner was" itual blessiags in heavenly places in Christ; of the E. V., for this would require kata ton troaccording as he hath chosen us in him before pon auto. The same phrase occurs in Luke 4: the foundation of the world, that we should be 16, where it is properly translated "as his cusholy, and without blame before him in love: tom was." The Vulgate has, correctly, in both having predestinated us unto the adoption of places, secundem consuetudinem; and the meanchildren by Jesus Christ to himself, according to ing of the Greek is well expressed by the nach seiner Gewohnheit of Luther (in Luke,) De the good pleasure of his will, to the praise of the Wette, Van Ess, Stolz, and Kistemaker. The glory of his grace, wherein he hath made us acdifference between our English words manner cepted in the Beloved." With what is it, that and custom is distinctly marked, and should not the persons here spoken of, are said to be bless. ed? With all SPIRITUAL BLESSINGS. In behe disregarded. Manner is the mode or method

curring in the E. V., is naturally supplied by the and as such, deserving of the choice? On the preposition "during;" which is certainly contra. contrary, whatever they might have to distins ry to the same of the original. The translation of guish them in this respect, was the result of their dielegeto by "reasoned with" is liable, in such a being chosen; they were chosen that "they should be holy." In what, then, does their sure connection as this, to make an erroneous impression upon the mind of the mere English reader, and absolute appointment to the gifts of grace, The rendering "reasoned" would answer very and the blessings of salvation, originate? "In the good pleasure of God's will. And to what well (for the verb dialegomai may with propriety does it redound as its final end? To the praise be so translated in some connections, as in 18: 4. and in 24; 25.) were it not that the pronoun of the glory of his grace." autois, expressed in the Greek, requires us to 1. What a call does not this doctrine furnish supply in English a "with" in order to complete to utter self-renunciation and abasement, to lowly, creaturely dependence on God, in the prothe sense. Now, in our way of speaking, to rea. fessed disciples of Jesus! In ali that concerns son with conveys to the mind of the unlettered their peace with God, and their hopes of salvareader the idea of reasoning from one to the other, that is, each in his turn, and is nearly or tion, they must feel themselves to be nothing, and quite equivalent to dispute with,—a translation regard God as all. It is of him alone, that they of the Greek term, we may remark in passing, or any others, have become vessels of honor, an heirs of blessing. The day-spring, which has which is only proper in the E. V. when the verb is followed by pros. (as in Mark 9: 34, and Acts lightened their gloom, and brought to them the prospect of a better inheritance, has risen in 24: 12.) and not always then (as in the latter their hearts solely by his disposal, and at his part of v. 17, below,) or by peri (as in Jude 9.); bidding. And however early, in any case, their and yet we have it in v. 17, and in 19: 8, 9 .desires and efforts may have been directed to-Our translators have even rendered the word by

ward God, still it is his election of them, no

their choice of him, in which the real well-spring

stowing these upon them, according to what does

or habitual practice of doing or saying anything. God proceed? Is it on account of their having

We should render therefore, "Paul as his custom chosen him? No, but "according as he hath

was, etc. For "three Sabbath days," read "up, chosen us." When did he do so? "Before the

on three Sabbath days," the preposition epi bas foundation of the world," But did he not choose

ing found in the Greek .- The ellipsis here oc. them because he foresaw they would be holy.

convey the idea of disputing, is rendered nearly of their salvation must be sought. The confess sion of one and all must be this, "By the grace of God, we are what we are," Ah! here it is, most of all, that the axe is laid to the root of man's apostasy, and spirit of alienand so likewise in 19:8. Now, a dispute could ation from the living God. He would fain be not have taken place in the synagogue, where independent of his Creator, and grow out of his such a thing would no more have been allowed own root-would fain be indebted to his own than it would be in the Christian churches of our arm for salvation, if not in providing its inheriday. The synagogue worship consisted of tance of blessing, at least in securing his perprayers, and the reading and exposition of the sonal interest in its riches. The pride and selfsacred writings of the O. T. The latter two sufficiency of the heart retreats here, as to its last exercises were sometimes conducted, with the asylum, and will hardly quit its hold. But there permission or at the request of him who presided is no alternative for thee, whoever thou art, that over the meeting, by some one of the worshippers wouldst make thy calling and election sure.— Thou must wholly renounce self, and cast the burden of thy soul on the will and sovereignty of has something of his own to bring, but simply as resolving its will into the will of the Creator, and hanging in dependence on his arm of might and &c. love. It is to take the child's part of yielding The Commercial adds :- So says the Free Luther, incorrectly, redete mit ihnen ; De Wette, justly be called as the commencing dawn of an 'should be the special patroness of the U. S.'-

eternal day. forty bones, nine articulations or joinings, one and his message of salvation in Christ received Pope, and 'dispense her patronage' wheresoever or despair; which it may be whenever thrust servant of Pope Pins IX. to do his bidding a are at least one hundred thousand species of by high inquiries into the position of the sun in these questions are answered, some others may plants, and four hundred thousand of insects only. the firmament, and the courses of the stars, but! possibly arise.

must look with an attentive eye on the state and progress of things in the field of observation around him. In like manner, the man who would be assured of the path of salvation and his own connection therewith, must direct his thoughts and efforts to what lies open before him in the written word of Cod, and the confor mity of his heart and conduct to the things there -not meddling with matters too high for him, by attempting to search into the hidden purposes of God. The way to learn and read out these is by considering what he has received and done in the work of salvation by Jesus Christ; for it is only by being able to mark in this respect the fruits of devine grace, that he can know his election of God," But when he does come thus to know it, what a deep ground f comfort and confidence in the Lord does it provide for him! Once risen to this height of plessed assurance, he can rest with holy satisfaction in the thoughts that his salvation stands, not in his own feeble and uncertain resolves, but in he "ternal counsel of Him, " whose gifts and calling are without repentance." He can now dentify his best interests with the will and ourpose of an unchangeable God; so that for the work of holy obedience, he can reckon with confidence on the operation of divine grace, working in him both to will and to do," and for the issue of his course, can joyfully anticipate that he " who has begun a good work in im, will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ." For "God is the rock, his work is perfect, his ways are judgment," and " whom he loves, he oves unto the end."-Fairbairn's Typology.

The Ungrateful Son.

"The eve that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out. Prov. 30: 17. This is a terrible denunciation against ingratitude to parents, and even in the present day is sometimes virtually fulfilled.

Some years ago an Irish gentleman, who was an extensive contractor on our public works, was reduced to poverty by the profligacy and dishonesty of an ungrateful son. The old man lost his wife, and to add to his calamity his heaith failed, and to fill the cup of sorrow he lost his sight. Thus poor, friendless, blind, and forsas ken, he found an asylum in the Franklin county alms.house, Pennsylvania.

While un inmate of the refuge for the affliced, his wicked and ungrateful son traveled that way : he was informed of his father's situation, and that his parent wished to see him; and although he passed within two hundred yards of the alms house, he refused to stop and see the kind father he had ruined. Now mark the resuit. The very day he passed the alms-house on his way to Gettysburg, in an open carriage, he was overtaken by a storm, and took a severe cold that resulted in the loss of his eyes. He lay in Gettysburg in a critical situation until his funds were exhausted, and those who had him in charge took him to the Franklin county alms

The very day he was brought in, his father, naving died the day before, was carried out .-He was put in the same room, and occupied the same bed, and in a short time followed his neglected and heart-broken father to the judgement seat of Christ. It is a tearful thing to fall into the hands of an angry God.

THE HEATHEN IN HIS BLINDNESS .- It is no easy to imagine the degree of heathen ignorance. The wisest of them believe things which it seems strange that men having sense and reason can receive into their minds. Here is a sample

of what passes for wisdom among Hindoos. An aged brahmin, and one reputed learned, heard an English missionary preach. After the sermon he came to the missionary's house, and said he had made a very important discovory, which he wished to communicate in private. -He had discovered the real nature of God! His account of the matter was something like this :-

"It is admitted by every intelligent man that God is the origin and source of all that exists. It is also admitted that light was the very first thing created. That, therefore, which existed before light, must be the origin of all things .-Darkness existed before light. Therefore, Darkness is God!"

The poor old man thought he had made a wonderous discovery. He did not stop to ask how darkness could make light. Any child, one should suppose, could tell him that this could not be, any more than nothing could make something. We know that it is declared in the word of God that he made darkness his pavillion, and that clouds and darkness are round about him; but it is also declared that " God is light and in him is no darkness at all." How pitiful the state of those who know not God-'o whom God is darkness! How should we desire to illumine their blind eyes!

Shall we, whose souls are lighted By wisdom from on high, Shall we to men benighted The lamp of life deny?

THE UNITED STATES AND THE POPE .- The On this account, the synagogue afforded to the a gracious God. Thou must go and deal with New York Commercial Advertiser copies from him, not as a wise and prudent one, who can the Freeman's Journal, Arch-bishop Hughes devise for himself the path of life, nor as one who organ in New York, the following paragraph "Less than five years ago, in July, 1847, his a babe seeking its light and food, its safety and Holiness Pope Pious IX, granted to the prayers well-being, from the hand of him who gave it of the Council of Baltimore that the blessed Vir. birth. Blessed are they who thus submit them- gin Mary of immaculate conception should be selves to the goodness and mercy of God! It is special patroness of the United States. Let us the standing and wisdom of a creature, meekly to excite our gratitude and love to her in this month devoted specially to her service, recount,'

and confiding, as opposed to the rebel's part of man's Journal. Two or three questions arise grudging and resisting; and when taken, may The Pope 'granted' that the Virgin Mary Does the Journal mean to say that the Virgin 2. When God's sovereignty is thus owned. Mary is under obligations to obey the will of the hundred cartilages and ligaments, four hundred with childlike dependence, there is much com- the Pope shall think proper to grant it? Can muscles and tendons, and one hundred nerves; fort and encouragement in the doctrine. Often, the Pope compel her to patronize whatsoever besides blood arteries, veins, glands, stomach, indeed, it is perverted by Satan's subtlety into place or people he selects? or does the Journal intestines, lungs, heart, liver, kidneys lymphatics, the very reverse, and used as a weapon of alarm affirm that the blessed Virgin is the voluntary out of its proper place, and men seek to know ways with good will. If the former, how much There is iron enough in the blood of fortystwo that first, which, in order of their experience, is compulsory patronage worth? If the latter, men to make a plough-share weighing twenty- must be last ascertained, their relations to the is not the Pope, rather than the Virgin Mary, the final purposes of God. The man who would real patron? Or does the Pope specially comknow with safety the seasons of the year, when municate with the Virgin Mary when he des But two millions of species of land and water it is time for him to plow and sow, to reap and sires to appoint her to a patron; and ask and animals and plants are believed to exist. There gather in, must not perplex and weary himself receive her consent to the appointment? When

The Waldensian Church. Amidst the general dullness that is settling down ver the Continent of Europe, as the result

of the reactionary policy of their governments, and the wide-spread conspiracy of the Papal and despotic powers against civil and religious liberty, it is gratifying to learn that the truth is still making way in different parts of Italy; and that the Sardinian Government continues firmly to maintain the principles of religious toleration and constitutional freedom. We are happy to learn that the recent events in France have produced little impression in Piedmont. At the opening of the Parliament, at Turin, on the 4th current, the King in his speech from the throne resumed the expression of his adherence to the institutions inaugurated by his father, in 1848, and solemnly acknowledged his gratitude to Divine Providence, in contrasting the past and present state of his people The construction of the new church in Turin, the foundation of which had been laid at the beginning of winter, in presence of the Ambassadors of Great Britain and Prussia and the Charges d'affaires of Switzerland and the United States, is now actively recommenced, operations having been suspended in consequence of the severity of the winter. It thus appears that the intolerant measures of the Pope, who had the audacity to protest against the building of a Protestant church in Turin, while he was selling indulgences to provide means for the erection of his own Italian church in London, have failed to intimidate or cajole the Government. The funds of a monastic establishment have lately been secularized-that is, turned to useful purposes, much to the satisfaction of the monks; and Professor Nuytz, whose works were lately denounced at Rome for their liberal tendencies, has been promoted by the King to a higher place. It is still more gratifying to learn that a real spiritual work is going on in that country—that a great desire is shown for the pure word of God, and the minds of many are seeking the Lord. It would be imprudent to give the interesting details of individual cases of conversion, and therefore we must withhold much which would deeply interest our readers, and content ourselves with this general statement. It is a striking circumstance that while, under God's blessing, so much liberty has been vouchsafed to our dear brethren in the valleys of Piedmont after so many years of oppression, the infant Christian Church of Florence now in the very heat of the furgace of perses cution. We know that the Lord will overrule both the conflict and the rest, both the storm and the calm, for his own gracious ends .- Free

Steadiness of Purpose.

Church Record.

1. It overcomes difficulties. Not with a rush and a shout, but on by one. They melt away before its incessant pressure, as iceberge beneath the steady radiance of the sun. 2. It gives one the strength of a happy con-

science. A weather-cock of a man, whiffling about with every breeze, cannot have true quietness of mind. Self-dissatisfaction worries and annoys him. But a cheerful vigor and energy grows out of an intelligent and unvaccillating

3. It gives dignity and honor to character. Men cannot but admire the mind that marches steadily on through sunshine and shade, calm and storm, smiles and frowns, glad of favor, but pressing on without it, thankful for aid, but fixed and advancing at all events. Such men cut out for themselves a character which cannot but be seen and honored.

4. It gives success. In any enterprise that is not downright madness, such a man must succeed. He has the chief element of a triumph over every difficulty, and it he is not an idiot he will do something in the world. He will not reach his ends at a leap. But he will reach them. He moves not rapidly, but surely. When you want to find him, by and hy, you will know where to look. You will look at the top-most rounds of the ladder of success, and you will find him about there somewhere.

ROMISH PRAYER FOR THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.—The following prayer was copied by a correspondent of the London Christian Times, from the original in the Church of St. Gregory, in Rome. It was placed in frame near the chancel; beside the English copy, now given, was another in Italian. It will be observed that the name of God is not onco mentioned :-"O, adorable defender and propagator of the Catholic faith, St. Gregory, from thy seat of glory in heaven, behold how a great portion of the noblest British empire is without the pale of the holy faith, which, through thy zeal, it received from the sons of St. Benedict, sent thither by thee, and how other regions of this miserable world are in danger of losing the most ardent charity, which, during life, animated thee, obtain for that kingdom, from the Most High, the increase and diffusion of Catholic faith, and for us the grace that we never waver in the true faith which would be the most severe chastisement that could befall us in punishment of our sins.

THE FATE OF A LEARNED MAN-A HARD Case.—There is a man in Boston, an old man of sixty, who graduated at the University of Dublin, Ireland; at the age of 22 was admitted as a surgeon in the British army, and in that capacity visited this country with the English, was present at the destruction of the public buildings at Washington City; has been in India with the British army-has been present during his services as a surgeon, at 4,000 amputations, and 15 severe battles-was shot twice; performed surgical operations on three wounded generals, seven colonels, twenty captains, and over eleven thousand officers of smaller grades. He has dined with two kings, one empress, one emperor, the Sultan, a pope, innumerable great generals. &c. He has held the largest diamond in his hand known in the world, except one. He has held the British Crown in his hand. Has been married three times; father to eleven children, all of whom he survived. Broken down by disease, he could no longer practice his profession -too poor to live without employment-too proud to become a pauper, he sailed in an emirrant ship to this country three years ago; and this man of remarkable adventures, classic education, master of four languages, 60 years of ago, poor, old and decaying, is now peddling oranges and apples in the streets of Boston! "We know what we are-verily we know not what we may be."-Boston Bee.

THE BAPTIST. MARION, ALA.

WEDNESDAY,JULY 21, 1852.

J. B. STITELER, Corresponding Editor.

Howard College, Commencemennt.

We have had the pleasure of seeing in our midst, for the last few days, several friends and brethren from different parts of the State, come up to attend the Examination and Commencement of Howard College.

On Monday these exercises commenced by the examination of the Preparatory Department. It was thorough and highly creditable in every respect. So far as our observation extended, every class appeared well. But nothing need be said to commend it to the public regard. The best proof of its efficiency is, that within the last two years it has about doubled under the able management of the present instructor, Mr. Melcher, We are happy to know that he will continue.

One or two classes of the advanced department were also examined by Mr. Brooks, who, during the last session, has discharged the duty of Tutor, and in consequence of the sickness of Prof. Holman, performed a considerable portion of the duties of his Professorship, with great zeal and ability.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the other classes of the College Department were examined by President Sherman, Profs. Talbird, Goodhue and Brooks. They all sustained themselves with at least equal success to any former similar occasion. The Graduating Class, in particular, appeared to great advantage, and the way in which they sustained themselves under the examination of the President and Prof. Talbird, would have done credit to any College in the country. It is evident that the work of instruction has been diligently carried on this last Term by all the

On Wednesday night there was an Exhibition of the Junior Class, varied by Music under the direction of Prof. Wurm, and followed by the address before the two Literary Societies, by Rev. I. T. Tichenor of Montgomery.

After an appropriate introduction he announced as his subject the effect of Christianity upon the Intellect of man, remarking that if any apology were needed for introducing such a subject, on this occasion, it must be found in the fact that he had the happiness to know, that such a theme would not be unwelcome to the Societies whom he addressed, and that on a visit here a few months before, when he consented to deliver this address so many of those he addressed belonging to College, had exhibited their own personal attach ment to the cause he advocated.

Mr. Tichenor, in addition to the great advantage of appearing on the platform unincumbered by notes, has an exceedingly pleasing address, his selection of words was happy, fluent and finished,-his subject was deeply interesting, and the result of the whole was highly pleasing to the large and attentive audience, except in one particular, that it appeared so short.

The paper going to press compels us to deter the rest of our notice till next week.

METHODIST D. D.'s .- Has it ever occurred to the reader to remark with what facility D. D.'s are made in the Methodist Society? Why it is the easiest thing imaginable, and as frequent as easy. A rather familiar writer in Methodist Jour. nals, over the cognomen of "Nimrod," recently noticing the commencement of Lagrange College, says:

"The commencement sermon was preached by the Reverend President Hubbard, of the Ten. nessee Conference Female Institute at Athens. Ala, His text was the same as Brother McFerrin's last year-" Yea, doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord." It is said, by good judges, to have been a very beautiful production; and so, no doubt, it was: for the President of the College, three days afterwards, stood up and proclaimed the preacher a "Doctor of Divinity."

'That "Nimrod" is sincere in supposing a "beautiful production" in the way of a sermon is all that is requisite to obtain the most honorable distinction among Methodists, is further evident from what he says of himself; "I returned to the mountain, and preached a miserable milkand-water sermon at night. Had you heard it. Mr. Editor, I am sure you would not wonder that they neglected to make Nimrod a Doctor of Divinity."

Alas! how cheap is a little brief dignity with some men! No one will hence wonder if real merit should decline it.

Called Meeting.

Brother Chambliss :- Agreeable to a notice previously given, several churches sent up delegates to meet us in the Convention, at the Baptist church at Shoal Creek, Shelby county, on Saturday before the 1st Sabbath in November, 1851, for the purpose of forming a new Association. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Elder T. P. Holcombe, Moderas tor, and W. K. Desbazo, Clerk. Some discussion was had as to the propriety of forming a new Association; but in consequence of a number of churches not sending any delegates to the meeting, as was expected, and not having any evidence that any thing like a respectable number of churches would unite in forming said Association, it was agreed to postpone the matter for the present and appoint another meeting .-Accordingly another meeting was appointed to be held at the Bethesda Church, Shelby county, about seven miles North East of Columbiana, on Saturday before the 1st Sabbath in Novemher, 1852. At which time and place all the churches in favor of forming this new Association are requested to send up delegates.

T. P. HOLCOMBE, Moderator. W. K. DESHAZO, Clerk. . Montevallo, July 2, 1852.

The Tennessee Baptist and Campbellism.

We exceedingly dislike to see denominational arms turned against each other; and for this reason we allow many things to pass unnoticed in the least, are calculated to do no good. Nevertheless, there should be set proper bounds to our charity in such cases, and where it is manifest that see rious injustice and wrong are done, the act ought to be shown up.

Brother Graves of the Tennessee Baptist is a errs widely, both in the choice of his subjects and in the disposition he makes of them. An nstance of this we copy below, from his paper of July 10th. Noticing Dr. Williams' third reason for declining co-operation with the N, Y, Bible Union in the revision movement-that Campbellism is identified with the enterprise-our brother

"We most readily admit, that Campbellites are hardly hold one doctrine in common. It (i. e. Campbellism Ed.) is a dangerous error-perhaps the most so of the age, as of all errors assimilating most to the form of godliness but denying its acted. power-its spirituality. It is well calculated to deceive. But are we Campbellites because they engage in Revision with us? Was the American and Foreign Bible Society obnoxious to the charge of Campbellism because Mr. Campbell and h followers formerly co-sperated with them, and Mr C. was one of its honored vice presidents? Are we under any obligations to excuse, defend, or in any wise wink at the ism because associated with t in a literary work? Would we owe this duty to Episcopalians, or Methodists, or Presbyterians? By no means. We are not in the least obnoxious to any suspicion because associated with them in this great and important work."

In this short paragraph we observe three things inconsistent with truth, with moral honesty, and

I. In representing the revision of the Scriptures as a merely "literary work" brother G. is inconsistent with truth. We fear, indeed this is the ultimate view taken of it by a majority of those engaged in the work. Hence the small consequence they have seemed to attach to the doctrines of the Bible, and the readiness they manifest to commit the sacred responsibility of revision to the hands of any man, even "an honest infidel," provided only he have learning; hence the promptness with which they avow their readiness to sacrifice all our cherished doctrines, if such learned tyres shall but aver them to be wrong! But is the Bible, in fact, with all the literary beauties which it confessedly has, to be regarded simply as a literary production Then, verily, our Baptist Israel have been wrongly instructed, when they were taught to look less at the golden casket in their hands, and more at the infinitely richer diamonds and precious jewels it contains. In giving his will to mankind, we trow" the Holy Spirit paid very little respect to what judgment they would place on his character as a " literary " Being, and we know his apostle who spake by inspiration was quite unconcerned about the "words which man's wisdom teacheth," in communicating a knowledge of the things of the Spirit-was quite unconcerned about" the excellency of speech or of wisdom while in plainess and simplicity he preached Christ and him crucified." The Bible is a book of Divine laws, doctrines, and promises, and we insist the desideratum of greatest moment with every man should be, to have these faithfully represented as to the sense. The arts and embelishments of "science falsely so-called," is the least important item to be considered in a translation, or a reviintends "to deal well and truly" by the thousands of unsophisticated minds, who depend on him for a right understanding of this question, he will tell them that, by how much excellent doctrines are more essential in life and in eternity than are sound and syllables, by so much is correctness in the faith of a translator or revisor more important than

simple learning. (2.) In attempting to justify an amalgamation with Campbellites in this enterprise, on the ground that Alexander Campbell was once a member of the American and Foreign Bible Society, brother Graves is inconsistent with moral honesty. We say this, because he is obliged to know that there is a world wide difference between the work he was called to perform in that society from this assigned Limbere. There, the ultimate extent of his influence was to give his money or to make an occasional speech in behalf of a dissemination of the Scriptures, translated by far steadier and safer hands than his own; here, is committed to him the work of revising and amending those Scriptures. What analogy is there between these two cases, on account of which to plead the one from the other? Moreover, if that were true, which we shall not deny, that Mr. Campbell was a Vice President of the A. and F. Bible Society, ere anything can be made of it in justification of the present amalgamation, it should be shown that that appointment fy a second wrong, a less evil will not justify a greater evil. Brother Graves knows all this, and we cannot help thinking his present course is a mere shift to blind the eyes of his followers, and lead them by a hair, whither in truth, they should not go. If he would deal candidly with the ignorant and unlearned he would draw proper distinctions in all such cases, and tell them of the difference between merely giving money and making re- and public houses, so crowded as during these simple enough to suppose, that those who disre-

word of God and with Baptist principles, He says Campbellism is a dangerous error, perhaps the most so of the age." This is true to the letter, as has been shown repeatedly. For holding and propagating his errors, Alexander Campbell was, more than twenty years ago, excommunicated from our churches as a heretic. Now what is our duty with ic after the first or second admonition reject."- public places, night aner night. "If there come any unto you and bring not this doctrine " (concerning Christ) receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed; for he than biddeth I im God speed is partaker of his evil deeds." commenting on the principle here laid down says, "There are duties incumbent on individuals in their behaviour towards persons who lie under the censure of the church. If they still continue in a state of impenitence, persisting in their sin, or be irreconciled to the church's proceedings with them it is of the utmost consequence that every member it is true, continue our ordinary and necessary in 1 of the city of Baltimore.

torcourse with them, in the concerns of this life; but there must be no familiarity with them. * * which is expressive of connivance at their conduct If individual members act contrary to this rule, and men, books and periodicals, which we fear, to say carry it freely toward the offender, as though nothing had taken place, it will render the censure of he church of none effect. Those persons who behave in this manner will be considered by the party as his friends, and others who stand aloof as is enemies, which will work confusion, and render void the most wholesome discipline," We ask again can it full to be inferred from the above what s our duty with respect to Alexander Campbell and his whole party? That he has been long under east from his sin; that he has formed a party around him does not diminish the crime for which are still most dangerous, and shall we bid him God tach to him an importance in the minds of the unnot Baptists. They are far, very far from it. We learned and the ignorant, which may enable him to rend the fold of God yet more? Brother Graves in this is decidedly inconsistent with the Bible, and with the principles on which Baptists have always

The Wane of Methodism.

If one should listen at the boasts, which some Methodist preacters are wont to make, he would early conclude that in the shortest time imaginable Methodism is doomed to cover the earth as waters do the great deep. There are however some honest spirits behind that screen, and these occasionally drop out an unwilling statement of "Facts and Figures" that disclose the other side of the picture. An example of this sort we copied a few weeks since, from an intelligent writer in the Southern Christian Advocate, Charleston, S. C., the work ought to be undertaken by the Baptist showing the inferiority of Methodists to Baptists denomination. It is true that, in his visit to the in the country generally, within his knowledge,-Below we copy another extract from the same author, demonstrating this startling fact, that while our population is everywhere rapidly increasing, Methodism is as rapidly decreasing. The writer

old country, except in the towns and villages .--This, it is true, is an ungrateful task, but unless the disease be ascertained, how can the remedy be applied? Several of our brethren seem to write as if our system was working admirably, as if we were accomplishing the great office of our mission, n every part of the country, under the present arrangement, as well or better than could be done neeringly remarked to me that Methodism well see if there is any aptness in the remark.

Ten years ago the preacher in charge returned from this circuit 281 members from seven country churches, being an average of 40 1-7 to each church Now within the same population we have eight

	Itsei	ř:				
	1842.				1852	
	No.	1.	75	No.	1.	29
	10	2.	66	4.4	2.	55
2	66	3.	48	- 65	3.	32
1	66	4.	4.4	45	4.	10
1	3.60	5.	29	- 44	5.	00
3	- 66	6,	10	1.5	6.	14
'n	465	7.	9	44	7.	21
d	164	8.	new ch.	110	8.	45
	:56)	9.	41	Tr.	9.	23
			281			229.
ZÚ.						

From this table it will be perceived that in nearly | brethren. every church there has been a considerable decrease, insomuch that notwithstanding there is an increase in the number of churches, the total membership has been falling off at the rate of 17 per cent for the last decade."

S. C. Advocate.

There will be a protracted meeting held in the Baptist church in Union Town, Perry county, commencing on Friday before the foorth Sabbath in August next; to which, all ministering brethren are affectionately invited. Come over brethren and help us.

Union Town, Ala., July 3, 1852.

Methodist Conference in Marion. The undersigned, having been appointed a committee, to procure homes, for the members of the Ala, Conference of the Methodist Church South, during its session in this place-to begin the 1st day of December-do hereby request such of the citizens of Marion, as are willing to aid in entertaining them, to report their names and the number of preachers they will take care of, to was Scriptually right. One wrong will not justi, either of the undersigned. It is very desirable that

> J. H. MYATT, W. R. BROWN, Committee. JNO PATRICK. Marion, Ala. July 6, 1852.

A CROWDED CITY .- The New York Herald measure, brother Graves is in conflict with the into the spring, and filled our hotels from cella r to garret. The principal hotels, generally, turn away from fifty to a hundred and fifty almost eyes ry night. These travellers have, frequently, to drive round town for a couple of hours, visiting halfa dozen hotels in their perigrinations, before they find shelter for the night. These crowds regard to such persons. The Bible says " an here- of visitors fill our concert rooms, theaters, and all

A bill is before the Mayriand Legislature. which provides that all free negroes and mulattoes who shall be born in the State after the first Is it difficult to see the application of this rule to day of January, 1855, shall, upon their arrival the case in hand? The immortal Andrew Fuller at the age of twenty-one years, be compelled to emigrate to Liberta, in Africa, or, upon their res maining within the State for more than twenty months thereafter, (unless in the hands of Maryland State Colonization Society,) shall be ordered to be sold as slaves for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years, and the proceeds should act a uniform part towards them, We may, thereof shall be applied to the colonization fund

Revision Question.

It was said by our opponents, you are inconistent with yourselves in using the English Vera ion where the word is transferred, and yet orderng your Missionaries to translate it. We felt he force of this objection but replied that we had no hand in making our English version. It was made for us by Episcopalians, and though we considered it, in the main, an excellent version, et we believe that great injustice has been done o the truth of God, by concealing the true means ng of baptism from the unlearned, who are the mass of the community. But the day may come, and perhaps it is not very distant, when the Baptist denomination shall deem it their duty to give a version of the sacred Scriptures in the English language, in which all the transferred words shall be faithfully translated; and thus give the truth, the whole treth and nothing but the truth, in reference to this subject; that the unlearned as well as the learned, may know the will of God and their duty. Speech of Rev. A. Maclay, at Glascow in 1839.

From this speech, delivered by Dr. Maclay while on a visit to his native country, it is evident that this New Version movement, so far as Baptists are concerned, originated in the debates of the American Bible Society, about giving their aid to the Baptist Oriental versions. It is equally evident that Dr. Maclay then admitted our present translation to be an excellent one, that his great object in desiring an amended version was to substitute what he considered more definite words for baptize and baptism, and that he thought South, a year or two before, and I have no doubt that it was the case wherever he went, he was in the habit of saying a good deal about bishop, church, &c., but these were evidently mere make weights. The great matter clearly was baptism, Mr. Editor :- I promised to demonstrate in this and had it not been for that, the subject would number, that Methodism was on the water in this never have been thought of. At that time, the great burden of his speech was that Episcopalians, under the direction of King James, for the purpose of concealment, transferred instead of translating the Greek words baptize and baptism. Now I suppose they used the words which they did for the simple reason that they were in common use, As I have said in a previous number the word baptize had been an English word for try and age in worth we live. A Pusevite once many centuries be ore our present version was made; neither was it introduced by our translasuited the early society of this country, but it was tors for the purpose of concealing the truth,destined to die out in the older portions. Let us This is an entirely efferent matter from its introduction into the agaage of India, in which t would be an n nown exotic, and altogether unintelligible. It to the 5th chapter of 2 Kings, our translators had and the Hebrew word Tabal churches and 229 white members, being an aver- and made Naaman tabal himself instead of dir age of 28 5-8 to each church. This is certainly a himself seven times n the Jordan, it would have notable decrase. That the state of things may been a case analogous to the transfer of the appear more manufest we give each church to words baptize and baptism into the language of India, but an entirely different one from that under consideration. Will not every candid man admit this? Let me here remark that in the Septuagint or Greek translation of the Old Testament, me Hebrew word is rendered by ebaptisate, he baptized homself. But to return to the case of Dr. Maclay and his friends in the American Bible Society, it seems to me that there was not the slightest foundation for the charge of in consistency, either against them or their Baptist

Perhaps it is alto, ether unnecessary to do so but I trust that I shall be excused in attempting to illustrate this matter a little further, especially as the charge of transferring has been made a matter of grave accusation. In the first sentence QUERY,-Suppose Methodism should continue of the Cyropædia, a celebrated philosophical rohus, will it be the only church at the Millenium? mance of Xenophon, he speaks of three different political syst ms. Demokratia, Monarchia and Oligarchia. Now with all due deference to Dr. Maclay, I should translate these words Democ racy, Monarchy and Oligarchy. But according to the doctrine that has been gravely promulgas ted, this is no translation at all; it is only a transfer. On the contrary, I contend that the derivative English words are the most exact translation possible. Not only so, but people might just as well say that the phrase, political systems, which I have casually used, is heathen Greek also. I see no reason why baptism is not just as much a translation of bastisma, as democracy is of the corresponding Greek word. But it is said from the force of custom, the word has become ambiguous. Now although I think the word is sufficiently defined by the accompanying circumstances, yet if this ambiguity really does exist, it is certain that we cannot correct it by simply the reports be handed in during the present month, substituting our definition in the text of the New Testament. It is like calling spirits from the vasty deep. Any one may call them, but will they come when he does call them? So we may substitute the word immersion for baptism in the text of the New Testament, but are peosays: We never saw New York, in its hotels ple bound to adopt our substitute? Is any one ninety-nine men o fa hundred.

days. The length and severity of the winter have gard our argumen soverwhelming as we con-(3) In bidding God speed to Campbellites in this thrownshi the usual casual visitors of that season sider them, will be afluenced by the simple substitution of one v for another in a revised edition of the New stament ! Truly, this is a noble scheme for a ding a contested point. It is simply absurd, such will be the verdict of But it seems the our received version was made by Episcopa. is. Indeed! And did it never occur to the mind of Dr. Maclay and his friends that the objection might be made with

equal force, nay, with ten fold greater force, that the enterprize in which they are engaged, owes ts inception, and is indebted for its prosecution to a clique of Baptists united with the friends of Alexander Campbe 1 ? But suppose that it was made by Episcopalions, they have not in their translation told us the first word about the three orders of the ministry; but on the contrary, in manner intelligible to every child, have shown hat originally bishop and elder were convertible terms. The truth is, that the version of 1611 was undertaken at the earnest solicitation of the Puritan party, men who were, at least generally,

opposed to Episcopacy, and were most anxious for a further reformation in the church. If any one will take the trouble to examine Hallam's Constitutional History of England, he will find that Cranmer and others of the founders of the Alglican church, so far from maintaining the divine and indispensable right of episcopal government, held bishops and presbyters to be the same order; that the celebrated lord Bacon, in the reign of Elizabeth, was of the same moderate sentiments; and that even so late as 1604, Landafterwards Archbishop and leader of the High Church party, was sentured by the University of Oxford, for maintaing that there could be no church without bishops. So much for the Episcopalian tinge of our translation. It is a source of proud satisfaction that the Puritans, the men who preserved English liberty at its las gasp, were also the authors of our present noble version of the Bible.

A BAPTIST MINISTER.

Delegates to Ecclesiastical Boards.

Dear Bro, Chambliss :- The design of the present note is simply to state a subject, that you, or some of your readers, may suggest a suitable plan, The time for the anniversaries of our Associations and Conventions is drawing nigh, when I presume delegates will be appointed to attend the Biennial Convention, in May next, at Baltimore. It has always been an easy matter to make the appointments, but not so easy to secure an attendance .-And the comparatively slim attendance has had an unfavorable influence on our denominational interests. These general meetings should certainly highest glory. Instead of complaining that they command the attention and enlist the sympathies are so holy, we must rejoice in their precision of all our churches. They should in some way or and purity, their stern and unbending exactitude. other be represented. And if a single church cannot raise the specified sum to entitle it to a delegate, there is not an Association in the State, which can not raise enough to send one or more. At any rate, whether our delegates be at pointed by Associations or by the Convention, we should have at least one delegate for every Association. But the question is, how is such a delegation to be sent? or how is any delegation to be sent? Are the messengers to go command us to "be filled with the spirit?"at their own expense, or those of the bodies which appoint and send them? This is a practical question, and one which stands intimately related to the prosperity of our Southern Convention. Heretofore the general practice has been to let the delegate find the way to the meeting as best he could, proffering him the glory of his appointment to compensate for his time, and expense of travel. Here is a custom which I think should be abandoned; it is based upon manifest injustice, and has precluded ness, brotherly kindness, charity?" This the practicability of securing anything like a fair must be perpetually bound as a sign upon our representation of our denominational strength .- hand, and as a frontlet between our eyes. Do The very men-the pastors of our churches-who the precepts of heaven come forth to us like a ought to go, are not able to meet the expenses of drawn sword to smite down our idols—to cleare travel, and if they were, it would not be right for them to do it. They go to represent churches or Associations or Conventions, which have as much interest in the deliberations of the meeting, as the delegates themselves, and it is but fair that we should assist to pay their expense of travel. We send them as our agents, and we should cheerfully farewell forever." If our complacency is almeet every reasonable expense. Many of our pas- lowed to smile upon anything whatever, short of tors, men of clear heads and good hearts, whose a full and perfect compliance with all things that presence would add to the interest of the meeting, God commands, where is the system of comproare receiving perhaps a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, would it be just, and even honorable, to allow these men to pay one-sixth of their whole annual income to attend this single Convention at Baltimore? The only class of men who can attend these meetings now, are such as live spiritual arch is out, and universal desolation near to the place of meeting, and our wealthy lay impends. Once affoat in this piratical barket who are receiving comparatively large salaries .- and every neglected duty, and evil habit, one Cannot some plan be devised by which this state of after another, will come aboard, and demand things may be changed? If our biennial meetings protection in their impious assaults upon our are of sufficient importance to be held at all, there should be something like a fair representation of the strength of our churches. This is utterly out of the question unless the expenses of the delegates by the deeds of the law; no, verily; that comes

gate to a meeting of any kind without paying his expenses—acting on the ground, that they themselves feel an interest in the meeting where they desire to be represented as strong as the deligate himself, and are bound to pay his expenses. And if it is at all possible for me to leave the city at the time the Lord willing, I expect to go to Baltimore, and if a

not as it should be? T. G. KEEN. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S 'NEW VERSION." We have lately seen in one or two newspapers whose conductors ough: to know better, a renew. al of the statement that the American Bible Society has been getting out a new version of the Scriptures in the English language. The states ment is utterly untrue. A committee of that Society have spent a large amount of time in collating different editions of the common English version, as to matters of capitals, spelling, punctuation, and verbal differences where any existed, and in the process they noted down about 24 000 " variations." Thus one edition has " ought " where another has " aught, "one "strawed," another " strewed," &c. These variations, in certain interested quarters, were soon set forth to the public as "errors," The American Bible Society had discovered "24,000 errors " in the English version! The American Bible Society had made a new version, with "24.000 emendations!" The truth is, that Society has with great pains taking prepared a very correct edition of the common English versien. We have not their special report now at hand, but if our recollection is not at fault, the most important changes are in relation to uniformity of spelling proper names, and inserting "Gr. Passover," in the margin against "Easter" in Acts, according to a rule of the translators which in this instance they probably by accidenomitted to follow. The American Bible Society has made no such discovery as " 24,000 errors," nor done any such thing as to make "24 000 emendations," nor done anything what. ever towards a "new version."- Watchman &

To all thy ways acknowledge bim, and he shall direct thy paths.

Soul Prosperity. NUMBER XXXI. 5. We should cultivate scriptural views of obligation and dependence. A profound and habitual sense of our obligation and dependence, will be found of great utility in helping us forward in our spiritual struggles. Such a state of mind is of more ins portance than many are apt to consider; a de. fect here will sadly mar our efforts; soundness here will impart to them nerve, soundness, vigor, and delightful proportion.

Our hearts must be deeply penetrated with a

sense of oar obligations to God, Vague and superficial notions on this point are far from being sufficient. The weight of duty as unfolded in the word of God, the great standard of duly, must be made welcome to our bosoms,-What God in his word commands us to be or do, we must cordially admit into the range of solemn and unalterable obligation. His will must be our will; his standard our standard; his commands our unshaken confession of faith in all practical things. Whatever God requires in thought, or word, or deed, we must consider ourselves under solemn obligation to perform: whatever he forbids in thought or word or deed. we must consider as resting under an uncompromising and unchangeable interdict. God's commands are exceeding broad; they must be no less broad in our admissions, our approval, our spiritual resolves. Nay, their exceeding strict. ness we must learn cheerfully to regard as their Does Jehovah say, "thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all the soul, and with all thy mind, and with all the strength?" We must habitually feel that one iota less than this is abomination in the sight of God, demands repentance, and can be washed away only by the blood of the Lamb. Does he This we are to receive as the just measure of duty. Are we required to "cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and the spirit, perfeeting holiness in the fear of the Lord?"-" Even so Lord, this is our unchangeable duty," must be the response of our hearts. Are we required with sleepless diligence to add to our "faith, virtue, knowledge, temperance, godis our darling corruptions from our natures? We must welcome the glittering blade, and cry out, "Strike, strike, thou blessed truth, and hew us into symmetry divine. This right eye, that of fends must go; this right hand that offendeth, mise to stop? One petted sin will beckon its neighbor on to seek the same indulgence; and thus our lessened sense of obligation threatens mischief without end. The key-stone of our spiritual peace and the rights of heaven. We are not to seek, nor to expect, justification

to us by the perfect rightconsness of Christ; but I have written thus freely because it is a matter shall we therefore encroach upon the strict claims of practical importance, and I have written without of the law as our rule of life, as the guide and embarrassment, because I have the honor of being teacher of our inner man? Our want of conconnected with a church that never sends a dele- formity to its demands does not diminish is claims. Our attainments are one thing, our duty is another. The former are crowded with des fects, and call for daily sorrow, and for daily purdon; the latter calls for nothing less than a hearty and full compliance with all that God commands. A standard less elevated than this delegate, the church will pay my expenses. Is this | will leave us without chart or compass, throw every man upon his own dark, selfish, and capricious promptings, and by putting down the views from the right mark, paralyze our efforts reconcile us to dwarfish attainments, and at length fill the bosom with proud and swelling notions for having attained to a deceitful and imaginary perfection. What unscriptural reas sonings sometimes creep into the bosoms of many that we would fain call the children of God. Some there are, who, almost unconscious ly to themselves, excuse in their hearts and lives what God condemns, because of the frailty and sinfulness of their natures." We are so evil, how can we do better?" and yet they scarcely weep and mourn that they are so evil. Poor discipline for the soul to thrive upon; to whiten over our spiritual deformity with deformity itself; to set up our sinful natures, which God abhors, as the apologist for our simil deeds. And some there are who are wonderfullly expert in making their frames and feelings the measure of obligations. We would do this and that, if we could only feel like it. Once our feelings were up and we could go forward in family prayer, in the social meeting, and do many other good things; but now they are down, and we are waiting for the heavenly breeze," Alas! alas! these frames and feelings are often poor, rebellious antinomian things! If these are to be admitted as the measure of duty, then have we as many standards as there are christians on earth, for they all have their peculiar frames; nay, as many standards as there are christians in the world, added to the ten thousand varying whims and impulses of every individual belierer! Away with all this carnal her s . God's eternal word is the standard. As the creatures of God are we bound to respect it in all things; as redeemed by the blood of Christ, our obligations are infinitely augmented, to have respect

to all God's commands. If our frames are not

in harmony with these, they are polluted and rebelious, and demand the unrelenting abhorrence of our hearts, and need the pardoning grace of our injured Savior. Labor then, my brother. for a constant and profound sense of obligation. as presented in the word of God, into the very he for higher and holier attainments.

But if you would prosper in soul, you must to explain to the dear people-and make it so connect this soul-absorbing sense of duty, with a plain and easy to be understood, that every one sense of absolute dependence. The one must can read and know what the mind of God is, on run parallel with the other. Whilst we are to every page, sentence and word of the original. feel that every precept demands, on our part, a The enquiring minister started up, in a passion hearte and cheerful acknowledgement of its -1 am opposed to such a movement-it shall binding force, we must well consider that not not be done if I can prevent it-for it such a verone iota of acceptable obedience in thought, sion is issued, they, the dear people, will not word, or deed, can we render without the aid of need us to explain the Scriptures-we will have sovereign and almighty grace. We must en- little or nothing to do, and will locke our livingdeavor to connect a sense of our own perfect I will sound the tocksin of war-will ring on all weakness with every vow we utter, every plan the alarm beils-appeal to the passions-sing we form, every conflict upon which we enter and preach the praises of the present versionwith the world, the flesh, and the devil. Need I will be to the Roman Catholic, a Roman Cath-I remind you, need I remind myself, of the many olic-to the Presbyterian, one of them-to a neclarations of the word of God, to gain our Methodist, one of their class-and agreeable to full assent to the doctrine of our helplessness? our brother's policy must be a deist, while with "Without me," says Christ, "ye can do noth one, in order to win them over-as the deist ing." John 15, 5. "Every good gill, and would much prefer the retension of a book, they every perfect gift is from above." James I: 17 | can so successfully attack, to one of pure ori-" Not that we are sufficient of ourselves, to think gin-for there never has a deist or atheist yet anything as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is been known to attack the Hebrew or Greek of God." 2 Cor. 3: 5. We are to keep our Scriptures. Now I can't believe that Paul inhearts with all dilligence, "but he that trusteth | tended to be understood thus-be all things to all in his own heart is a fool." Prov. 28: 26 .- | men. We think the preacher saw he was get-The inspiration which says, "work out your own ring on the Jesuit's platform-and as all such salvation with fear and trembling," with a divine opreachers do-when they have to resort to other care adds, "for it is God which worketh in you. principles and arguments, outside the true word both to will and to do of his good pleasure." - of God, to bolster up their position, they have to Phil. 2; 12, 13. And what are the numberless tell they don't mean to advocate jesuitism, or act exhortations of the word of God to ceaseless and in a positanimous way-yet he insidiously introearnest prayer, but a solemn demonstration of doces the principles of the veriest jesuit living; our never ceasing dependence? And what and asserts it to be the dictates of reason and of are the infinite helps of the Holy Spirit, and the Scriptures. Our brother, I think, is mistaken the infinite advocacy of the Son of God at the in thinking, that such a unit of feelings of reverright hand of the Father, but the evident counters ence is entertained for the present form of the parts of our infinite weakness? The solemn English Bible-the reverence is for the truth it warnings, with which the bible abounds against contains, not for its errors. I am in favor of the sin at d apostacy, are inspired momentoes of our old fashioned family Bible, just as it was, the inweakness. The haltings of Abraham, and spired original, before it was touched by the un-David, and Peter, and other ancient saints, are holy hands of King James and his translators to solemn teachings to the same point. If men so fasten in Episcopacy. I am an old fashioned much better than ourselves have stumbled, what Baptist, just as I believe they were, when driven is our strength out of the strength of God? And out into the mountain caves and valleys, when how many within the compass of our own per. Constantine issued his edicis-making the sonal observation, have we seen halting, sturn- word of God, all things to all men, in the way bling, and falling ! And are we inherently bets our brother thinks it should be carried out-tater than they? Such vain thoughts if cherished king the keys committed to Peter, presumed to may prove the prelude to our own overthrow, bring in as aids and auxiliaries of the laws of And let us consider further; have we not tried God, those of men. God does not want such our own strength a thousand times? What is aids. His holy and pure word is sufficient of the language of our broken promises, our dulls litself to direct the christian in his research, aided ness in duty, our backsliding from God, our free by his holy Spirit, which always accompanies it; quent yielding to the suggestions of the flesh? when read with a proper praying spirit, it needs Does it not speak of weakness that breaks in no commentators, or notes, or explanations of the every power of the soul! Can we proudly Priest-craft, in its original purity. boast against those lusts that have mastered us I will now give my brother a chapter of some so often? Against the devil so strong in spite, few of the twenty thousand errors, found and acand disciplined in craft for six thousand years ? knowledged by a committee of the Pædo-Amers say, " you will drive me to despair." Yes, and English Bible are unlearned persons and chil. that is my very aim. Your self-despair is your dren; and it is essential to remove every thing in only hope. A just sense of your weakness is the mere forms, which may become to any a your strength; a deep sense of dependence is stumbling block in the way of the right and one vital element of spiritual power. A total prompt understanding of God's Holy Word"abandonment of all creature help, as the efficient | Report of Committee, page 20-and in the lans gers and helpers of Soul prosperity.

in our views, of obligation and dependence, is pretext of expediency to resist its application. So the true evangelical posture of the soul. It is far as the principle is concerned, the Catholics the balance wheel of our spiritual machinery .- are as justifiable in withholding the Bible alto-It is this which gives symmetry, proportion, and gether from the masses, as Protestants can be in healthfulness, to our pious endeavors. A deep withholding a single sentence or word. The sense of duty shields us from antinomian slum, convest on this question is destined, at no distant ber; a deep sense of dependence guards us from day, to narrow down to this: EVERY WORD FOR self-righteous presumption. Now God's striet THE MASSES, OR NONE AT ALL." commands come home, the soul bows to their | Errors in the present version, selected righteous authority, they are turned into stern FOR THE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION OF OUR BAPresolves, and sent back to heaven in weeping TIST PREACHERS AND OTHERS .-- Chapter 1 .prayer. God's requirements are recognized as . The titles of the books sayor of the canonizing the measure of duty, and at the same time as the practice of Rome, "The Gospel by St. Matmeasure of weakness; and whilst by their ad- thew, do. St. Mark, do. St. Luke and John." It mitted force they drive us to the field of action, should be, "The Gospels according to Matthew, they drive us perpetually to the bosom of God. &c. Each thought, and affection and capacity are . "The title of the Apocalypse is, The Reves sternly summoned to the battle field; yet as we lation of St. John-this is very objectionable; march them forth, we pass by the armory of as it contradicts the opening statement of the beaven, and with bended, agonizing soul, be- Book itself, it is not the revelation of saint or despeak for them the paneply of God. We are vine, but as the opening says, the Revelation now as God would have us. Moving forward in of Jesus Christ." the order and discipline of his own appointment, 2. "Some of its renderings sacrifice fidelity his name is honored; he sees us duly prepared and uniformity, it not candor, to Sectarianism. for his blessing; his blessing comes; the bless. The word episcopec occurs four times in the ing is thankfully received and wisely used -THE | Greek New Testament. Twice (Luke 19: 44-SOUL PROSPERS. Each blow, each step, each 1 Peter 2: 12.) it denotes the act of being visis thought is victory.

have lived together as man and wife for seventynine years! Cept. Smath is ninety-eight years or office, the version has [Acts 1: 20.] "bishoold, and Mrs. Smith is ninety-six.

ROPE.—The salmatine telegraph from Holys tish shore. A submarine telegraph may be soon looked for from Ireland to Halifax.

ter who had been married, said, "I want you to "Episcopalians may regard the statement of remember this one thing: all you can get out of this fact as inviduous; but they have their own life is usefulness."

Revision Question. KING JAMES' BIBLE-A BAPTIST MINISTER

VS. KING JESUS' RIBLE AND ITS ADVOCATES. Let Goe's thoughts be your thoughts. By hons way, in the back woods-enquired of anotherest and deep reflection drive every point of duty what was all this ado about? What was the Baptists going to Memphis in such crowds for ? centre of your soul. This sense of obligation | What did they want to born all the Old Family will rebuke your sloth, stimulate to high and de- Bibles, the dear blessed Bibles, that lay on the permined efforts, and leave no place upon which stand for !- he could not understand it! Why, your eye can rest, this side of heaven, where says the more intelligent minister, they are deter. you will not need to pant, and strive and wress mined to remove all the mysterious sentences and words, as far as possible, that we preachers have or distinctly alfuded to in the Bible."

Against the world that has a trap in every path, | ican Bible Society, who opens by the avowal. a snare for every holy purpose? "Ah," you "By far the greater portion of the readers of the source of protection, is one of the great harbin- gauge of Rev. D. R. Campbell, "The Baptists every where, are irretractably committed to the Now things are right. This proper blending same principle. It is therefore vain under any

ted, and is correctly rendered in the version by the word visitation. Twice (Acts 1; 20, 1 Tim-AN AGED COUPLE. - Captain Isabel Smith 3: 1.) it denotes office (see ps. 109. 8.) or charge and wife, now living in West Brookfield, Mass., (as Geneva Ver, in loc) the connection determining it nature. Instead, however, of charge prick," an office of a Bishop [1 Tim. 3: 1.-TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH EU- The reference (Acts 1: 20.) is to the place held by Judas. As the original word denotes charge head, Wales, to Howth, Ireland, is completed. or office but twice in the New Testament; and is first used to designate that of Judas; King teen hours were occupied in laying it down. An. James and his translators, by rendering it, bisho. other, and a rival one, is to be laid to the Scot- prick, using the word in its ecclesiastical sensehave unwittingly assigned Episcopacy, an unenviable origin. According to the version, Judas was the first Episcopal bishop, the first link in WORTH REMEMBERING .- Rev. Dr. Jackson, the succession, and is the only person said, in a clergyman in Vermon, in parting with a daugh- the New Testament, to have held a bishoprick.

zeal to engraft Episcopacy on the version alone

to blame for the existence of the odium. To | WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND procure it, the original word was tortured into a comment, rather than translated. The passage in the Acts is, properly rendered, his office or A Pædo-minister, who lived rather out of the charge, -net his "bishoptick." "Let another take, "as the version has it. The Episcopacy is in the translators' comments on the original word, not in the word itself, or in its proper translation. It is strange the translators did nor render the word in the passage in Timothy, by bishopbrick. Uniformity would require it, and it would not have left the vacancy made by the death of Judas as the only bisho prick spoken of Old Gold and Silver taken. W.M. HUNTINGTON.

[To be Continued.]

67 The Papal National Council, recently held in Baltimore, resolved to recommend to the Pope, the erection of ten new sees, with an archienisconal see at San Francisco. - Bishoprics, Santa Fee, New Mexico, Builington, Vi., Portland, Me., Brooklyn, L. I., Newark, N. J., Erie, Penn., Wilmington, N. C., Natchez, Miss., Covington, Kentucky, and Quiney, III

Morinary.

Departed this life in Oak Grove, near Woodville, Wilkinson Co. Miss. Feb. 7th 1852, MAR-THE ELIZABETH, daughter of Capt, Samuel and Martha L. Thomas, formerly of Brunswick Co. Virginia, aged 21 years. Her illness was short -of not quite three weeks continuance, during which time, she bore her sufferings with patience and resignation to the will of God, expressing to one who visited her a short time before her des parture, that she was willing and prepared to die. She had never made a public profession of religion until a short time before her death; but she had lived a virtuous and upright life, and conscientions in her conduct, had won the esteem and respect of all who knew her. Those who knew her best, knew how to appreciate

WILSON, SMITH, & CO., Factors & Commission Merchants,

(NO. 7, WATER STREET,) MOBILE, ALA.

T. H. Wilson, Hope P. O., Ala-WM. MILLER, Union, Ala.

M. N. W. Smith, Aberdeen, Miss. July 4, 1852,

The South-Western Psalmist.

COLLECTION of Hymns and Sacred Songs, for A COLLECTION of Hydrac Athe use of Baptist Churches. By Rev. Sidney

In social and revival meetings the large pulpit hymn books have proved too cumbersome, as well as deficient in a class of hymns suitable for these occasions of warm and familiar religious enjoyment. This volume has been originated to supply these defects. Its arrangement is as brief and simple as possible, so as to give the least trouble in finding the desired number on the spur f the moment, as is often necessary in protracted

The order observed in Baptist churches, in the South and West, has been strictly copied in the arrangement of subjects, without any inversion; Baptism is not put out of the way in the latter pages, but in its proper position, immediately after the convert; and as the cus the candidate the right hand, a fini selection for this great improvement on all similar books.

In selecting the hymns, special care was exercised to use only such as were adapted both to the occasion ONE DOLLAR the addition of ten per cent, will be reand the class of religious emotions naturally brought into exercise. All didacticism, as far as possible, has been avoided: we look to the pulled for expositions Publications of Southern Bap. Pulication Socy Bantist Palmody, Pew. Size, Plain Speep 80 of Christian doctrines, and to the hymn lok as the vehiele for expressing rel gious feelings.

Many good hymns were handed about in manuscript of sufficient lyrical excellence, have been incorporated with those of long standing popularity. A large numper of choice pieces will be found in this collection, not found in any other; these are the result of many years' attention to t e subject. To the whole, a few original hymns have been added, some of which, it is hoped, will not be found wholly unworthy of acceptance by the denomination. The best work of the kind extant .- Louis. Jour.

For seasons of revivals, baptizing, and receiving members into church fellowship, this work will bear away the paim of excellence .- Western Recorder. It will certainly come into general use wherever its merits become known. -Louisville Courier.

In making the selections, regard has been had rather to what is old and approved than to what is new-rather to devotional sentiments than poetic beauty-rather to the expression of religious feeling than didactic it struction. Some original hymns add to the value of the table asistant in social worship, and to seasons of revi val .- Western Watchman, St. Louis.

The compiler is well prepared, from his talents, tastes and associations, to prepare a work of this kind for the South-western section .- Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati.

Exhibits both good taste and judgment .- Religious Herald, Richmond, Va.

Resolved, That the South-Western Psalmist is well adapted to the wants of our denomination.—Minutes of Long Run Association, Kentucky, 1851. From Rev. J. L. Waller, Senior Editor of the West-

book our churches want, and that they will be pl ased From Rev. D. R. Campbell, President of Georgetown College, Kentucky. The compiler has done a good service to the cause of social worship.

ern R corder, Louisville, Kv - We feel sure it is the

From Rev. S. W. Lynn, D. D., President of the Western Baptist Theological Institution, Covington, Ky. Well adapted for our prayer and conference From Rev. WILLIAM VAUGHN, Bloomfield, Ky .-

There is just enough, and not too much of it From Rev. J. B. JETER, D. D., Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo. Well adapted to social and revival meetings, and worthy of an extensive cir-

culation. I have obtained a copy, and we are about to introduce it into our Lecture room, From Rev. A. W. La Ree, Paster of the East Baptist Church, Louisville, Ky .- I feel no hesitation in saying, that it is admirably adapted to the services of so-

eral worship. From Rev. R. B. C. Howell, D. D., President of the Southern Baptist Convention, and Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Richmond, Va -- I find it very good. Its small size gives it, in many respects, an advantage over similar books of higher pretensions.

k. From Rev. J. B. Taylos, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the the Southern Baptist Convention-for social meetings, a small book, prepared with the taste and judgment exercised in compi- | Scripture Text Book and Treasury, g yours, must always have a preference over those | Curtis on Communion,

Baptist General Association of Kentucky-I, is now a work of great demand. It is with the greatest pleasure, Scenes and Legends in Scotland, do therefore, that I recommend the book to all the churches of our denomination, throughout the South and the South-west From Rev. I. T. TICHENOR, Pastor of the Baptist

Church, Montgomery, Ala .-- The arrangement I regard as the best that possibly could be made. The order is natural, and enables any one to find, without difficulty, hymns suited to any occasion. The selection includes the best hymns in our language.

In neat sheep binding, per dozen. -Per copy, at retail. If Any preacher desiring a copy for examination, if possible to be obtained. Post Office stamps, for small who will remit us the amount of postage sayten cents, will receive a copy, postage paid, by return of mail.

PRICE TO CHURCHES.

MORTON & GRISWOLD, Publishers, Louisville, Ky. July 7, 1852.

Silver Ware, MY SON, Wm. HERRY HUNTINGTON, having determined to remove from Marion, I desire to inform my friends and the public, generally, hat I will continue to sell Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and other articles in my line of business, and for a New Vork House, by whom I am to be supplied

I flatter myself, from my long experience in this busmess 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 eash I will make IT Watches and Clocks repaired, and warranted .-

March 17, 1852.

The Fourteenth Annual Examination

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE

WILL commence on Saturday, the 24th of July, On the last day, will be attended THE Exercises of HE 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 Wednesday nights.

The following gentlemen, Patrons of the Institute, have been appointed by the Trustees, a Boxen of Visorras to preside ever the Examination:

HON. BENJ FITZPATRICK Autauga County. HILARY TALBERT, Esq., Mississippi, S. Bennett, Esq., New Orleans L. B. LANE, M D., Marengo County.

Col. A. C. Horton, Texas. REV. J. HARTWELL, D. D., Arkansas. J. H. Brows, Esq., Sunter County Rev F. C. Lowey, Marengo County, T. W. Beltt, M. D., Buldwin County, JUDGE W. Y. COLLINS, Mississippi. REV. T. G. KEEN, Mobile. WILLIAM PROTURO, Esq., Louisiana

Maj. J. P. Tatum, Lowndesborough COL. WM. HAMILTON, Mississippi. GEN, L. W. LAWLER, Mobils J. M. CENNINGHAM, M. D., Mississippi. GREEN Rives, Esq., Lowndes County. Col. S. P. Storks, Weimpka. GEN. F. C. HEMINGWAY, MISSISSIPPI James Manning, Esq., Marengo County

REV. A. W. CHAMBLISS, Marion. REV. H. TALBIED, Marion.
N. B. CATALOGUES can be had on application to M. P. JEWETT, Principal.

June 2, 1852. Mississippi Female College.

THE Second Annual Examination of this Institution will commence on Monday, July 26th, and close on Thursday following. The exercises of the first Graduating Class will take

Rev. C. R. Hendrickson, of Memphis, Tennessee,

will deliver the first Anaoal Commencement Address. The Pupils and Teachers will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music on Thursday night. The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Mississippi Baptist State Convention as Visitors: Hon. STEPHEN ADAMS, HON. R. H. BOONE.

DR HILL JETER. R. T. SANDERS, Esq., DR. M. W. PHILIPS, DR. H. DOCKERY, Hos. J. WHITFIELD REV BENJAMIN WHITFIELD, DR. WM, L, BALFOUR Hernando, Miss., June 2, 1852.

Just Received,

A ND for sale, a new supply of Cotton Yarn, from the Tuskaloosa Manufactury. E. R. PARKER.

Marion, June 2, 1852.

BATSIST BOOK DEPOSITORY. Gharleston, South Carolina.

THE AGENTS of the Southern Baptist Publica-Leation Society, propose to send to Montgome y Alab ma, on the 1st of each month, a box containing tom is to sing, while each member of the church gives | all the BOOKS, which may be ordered during the p evious month, to be se t by mail, to any . I their cus and other occasions of manifesting Caristian fellowship. tomers in Alabama. By remitting the price of any is placed in immediate connection: this will be found a BOOK to Charleston, it will be sent free of postage t ners in Alabama. By remitting the price of any any point in Alabama, provided, the price of the BOOK is not over one DOLLAR. For BOOKS costing over

> quired, to cover the increased Po tage. Baptist Psalmody, Pew, Size, Plain Sheep 80

Pocket " Im. Turkey. tucks and gilt edges 1 25 Way of Salvation, by Dr. How Evils of Infant Baptism by Dr. Howell,

(new edition) 50 Fuller on Baptism and Communion (de Duties of Masters to Servants, (3 Prize Essays) 35 and Silver taken in exchange.
Simple Rhymes and Familiar Conversations 1) Orders by mail promptly for children, by Dr. Mallory

Predestination and Saint's Perseverance by Pev. Argument against Infant Baptism, by Dr. Dagg, 61 Advantages of Sabbath School Instruction, by

Dr. Mallory OTHER NEW PUBLICATIONS. Christian Duty, by James, Charity and its Fruits, by Edwards Bible in the Family, or mints on Domestic

Happiness, by Dr. H A. Boardman The Excellent Woman Church Members Manuel, Revised Edition Romanism at Home, by Kirwau ... Dr. Archilles Dealings with Inquisition Royal Preacher, Hamilton. New Themes for Protestant Clergy

Lectures on Lord's Prayer, Dr. Williams Religious Progress, Dr. Williams Words in Earnest, Addressed to Young Awake, Thou Sleeper, Rev. Dr Clark

The Pastor's Testimony, Rev Dr Clark A Walk about Zion, Rev. Dr. Clark ... Heart Treasure, Earnest Ministry, by James Lectures on Evidences of Christianity by Rev Drs. Plumer, McGill, Alexander, Breck-Rev Drs. Fidmer, Account 1 " 2450 enridge & Rice, I vov. 8 vo. " " 250

Pulpit Cyclopedia " " 2 50 Five hund. Sketches and Skeleton Sermons 2 50 Preacher's Manual "Theological Sketch Book, 2 vols. 8 vo. Kitto's Popular Cyclopedia of Bibical

Literature, 1 vol. Fuller's Works, 3 vols. Hall's Works 4 vols Buryon's Awakening Works -- --Consoling Works -- -Inviting Works -- --Directing Works Doctrinal Works Experimental Works -Searching Works

Devotional Works

Sinner's Progress -

The above is the New Edition just issued by the comp ete one in America. First Impression of England, Hugh Miller, From Rev V. L. Kirtley, General Agent of the Footprints of Creator,

Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1852, Midnight Harmonies, Winslow, -Lighted Valley,

cannet be enumerated in this list. Any book desired, can be procured at short notice. Boxes of Books can be forwarded to New Orleans and Department Mobile, when so ordered. All orders should be accompanied with the money or satisfactory references .-

South Carolina and Georgia money should be remitted amounts are equally good.
GEORGE PARKS & CO., Agents S. B. P. Society. Charleston, S. C. June 9, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A large and commodious DWELLING, A large and countries of the town-strated in a pleasant part of the town-strated in a pleasant p

DR. CRAINS' PATTENT SPINO-ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER! DR, S, BALL, would respectfully in

who aspire to the honors of Graduation is elevated and extensive, the Trustees being desirous to make there' and finished scholars. To secure this result, a knowlform the citizens of Marion and its vicinity, that Miss M. Hollon, the sole edge of some other than our vernacular tongue is con-Proprietor of this article for the State ; sidered indispensable, and hence the study of the Alabama, has constituted him her side Agent for the counties of Perry would gain a DIPLOMA. and Dallas, and the Town of Greenshoro'; 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 tute at any time in the Session, and engage in such studies as they prefer. Those who are advanced as the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in evepart 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 to equal. Its very construction and elastic support are sufficient recommendations of its utility. Dr. B would further say that he has before, for some two years, been agen for the same article, and has fitted nundreds so that none need fear his inability to secure a perfect fit. Terms invariably cash-

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

NEW CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE,

Selma, Alabama. B M. BAKER & CO., dealers in every description D. of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, Saddies, Bridies, Biankets, Fly-Nets, Winps, &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 sivles

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 tyle 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. be sold cheap. L. H. DICKERSON'S,

Cabinet Ware House, Selma, Ala.

TAKES this method of informing the public that he ■ has opened a large Cariner Wake House in Sel-MA. He will keep on hand a complete assortment of every variety of Furniture-consisting of Parlor, Di ning-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 , in Mobde or New Orleans, to purchase of him.

He will have on hand a supply of Pianos, of the mos improved construction.
Also, Metalic Burial Cases, air tight, of every and description. Mr. Dickerson would invite the public to visit his Cabinet Ware Rooms, and examine to themselves. Corner of Washington and Selma Streets.

Selma, March 22, 1852, C. A. SUGG,

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

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

April 14, 1852. G. L. & J. R. POOR,

Selma, Ala. IPORTERS and dealers in fine English and Swiss Watches, Bronze and arble Clocks, Timepieces, Diamond, Stone, and fine Gold Jewelry; Chandeliers Lamps and Girandoles; fine Table and Po ket Cut-Silver Plated Parian, and Imperial Ware; Cass, Cake and Card Baskets; Gold, Silver, Shell and Sheep 80 Steel Spectacles, and Eye Glasses, etc. Have in Store Roam 1 00 (also manufacture to order,) Sterling Silver, Tea and do "Roan 1 00 (also manufacture to order.) Sterling Silver, Tea and do "Im. Turkey, 1 15 Coffee Services, and Communion Ware; also Waiters. Pitchers, Flagons, Goblets Cups, Tumblers, Sa Plan Sheep 60 Stands, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Ladles and Sugar 75 Tongs, of all the various weights and patierus, war 85 ranted of pure Silver, and engraved tree of charge. instruments and merchandise; fine Guns, " Turkey and gilt edges 1 50 Pistols, and sporting materials, Fishing Tackle, Sur-

86 veyors Compasses, athematical Instruments, Fancy Goods & t. &c. wholesale and retail. 17 Fine Walches of every description, Clocks and 50 | Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. Old Gold

1) Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE, Marion, Perry County, Ala [Number of Papils Last Session, 166.]

1 60 PROFESSOR MILO P. JEWETT, A. M. Principal and Instructer in Moral and Intellectual Philoso-1 00 DR. F. ALBERTUS WURM, A. M. Professor of

Music. Miss L. E. SMITH. English. Embroidery & Wax. 1 0. Miss L. D. SALISBURY, French, Drawing an

85 Miss JENNIE A MOREY, English. Miss M. A. GRISWOLD, English, MISS SARAH SMITH, Music. 75 Miss MARY JANE DAVIS, Music, 75 Miss — Music

Music. 11188 ----75 Miss EMMA CONARD, Primary and Preparator, Departments.

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 FOURTHENTH year, under the direction of the same Principal.

It has always enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, without any interruption. It attracts students from all p. of Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisone and Texas. At no period, has it been favored with an abler Faculty. Professor Wurm is a Graduate of the University

Mumch, in Bavaria. He is a gentleman of high and varied acquirements, although he has devoted himself emethy, for the last twenty years, to teaching the sci-

ence and art of Vocal and Instrumental Music ten years, he was Supreme Director of Music in Kempten, under appointment of the King of Bavaria. For American Baptist Publication Society, and is the only three years past, he has been a distinguished Teacher of Music and Instructor in the German, French, Span sh and Italian languages, in Philadelphia. He speaks English fluently. He is a Composer, and a splendid 1 00 performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violon-1 00 cello, Louble Bass, French Horn, Tuba, &c. &c. His 1 00 learning taste experience and tact, industry and en-1 00 ergy, insure to his pupils the most critical and tho 1 25 rough training, and the most accurate and brilliant ex-

1 25 TTYoung ladies wishing to learn THE HARP, or to 60 secure brilliancy of execution on the Piano and Guitar, 75 will do well to finish their Musical studies under Pro-And a great variety of other Religious Works which | fessor Wurm.

The Lany Teachers of Music are eminently worthy to be associated with the distinguished Head of that The Teachers in the other departments possess the

nighest qualifications for their respective duties. They have all been engaged, for several years, in their pro fession, in the Judson, or in other Southern Institutions The Governess is admirably fitted by her bight moral and intellectual attainments, and her inter ourse with polished society in Washington City Ind other parts of the South, to mould the character and form the manners of the Pupils.

S DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF T The Matrox and Nusse has had experience in the same position, in a celebrated institution in

Maryland. Herkindness of heart will secure to the young ladies, in sickness or health, the tender care of an affectionate mother.

The Steward and Lapy are well known as deservedly occupying a high positibed a pleasan munity. They have aiways furnished a pleasant Home to the Pupils of the Judson.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF STUDY prescribed for those

French or of the Latin language is required of all who

It is not expected that all the Pupils will pursue the

Regular Course. Young Ladies may enter the Insti-

far as the Junior Class, and confine their attention to

the English branches, are ranked in the PARTIAL

Regular Course, and all who complete these, not at-

tending to French or Latin, will receive a CERTIFICATE

tus, Cabmets, &c. It has one Harp, twelve Pianos,

portment of the Pupils, are sent to Parents and Guar

six Guitars, and a variety of other instruments.

The Institute is furnished with a Library, Appara-

MONTHLY REPORTS, showing the scholarship and de-

MONTHLY LEVEES are held, conducted by Commit-

This embraces all the English studies of the

COURSE.

Wm.N. Wyatt. John Lockhart. James L. Goree. Wm. Hornbuckle.

tees 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 Insti-

tute, without the special permission of the Principal.

They retire at nine o'clock at night, and rise at five o'clock in the morning, throughout the year, and study one hour before breakfast; they also study two hours at night, under the direction of the Governess They are allowed to spend no more than fifty cents, each month, from their pocket-money.

ALL JEWELRY, of every description, is interdicted. Any young Lady DIFFING SNUFF, or bringing Snuff into me Institute, is liable to instant expulsion, LETTERS for the Pupils should be directed to the care

of the Principal, Post PAID. No young Lady will be allowed to have money in her own hands; all sums intended for her benefit 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 promote habits of economy and simplicity, a UNIFORM PRESS is prescribed. For winter, it is a DARK GREEN WORSTED. Of this

with turee Sacks of the same-one of the Sacks to be large and wadded. 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

fabric, each young lady - ould have three Dresses,

same material. PONNETS-One of Straw; in winter, tummed with wark in een Lustring thoon, plain solid color; in sumhe in d with Pink only-no flowers or tabs .-Visco one Cape Bonnet, of Brown Linen.

Actions, of Brown Linen and Barred Muslin-none

Mantilias prohibited. All me Dresses must be made perfectly plain; without inserting, edgings, or any trimmings whatever. All Ports, except those in Mourning Apparel,

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

Materials for the Uniform can always be obtained

in Marion, on reasonable terms; yet it is earnestly requested, that Pupils be furnished from home If Every article of Clothing must be marked with the owner's name. Every young lady should be provided with several

pairs of thick walking-shoes, and one pair of India 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, neatness and economy, are constantly fostered. They also enjoy an amount of moral and religious culture, which cannot be extended to others less favorably situated. The regufacity of their lives: the alternation of sedentary ! 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 assiduous and motherly attentions. Sessions and Vacations .- There is but one session a 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, 1st Division, Preparatory Department, and all English studies through the whole course,

12 00

15 00

Music on the Piano and Guitar, (each,) Use of Piano, 5 00 Use of Guitar, 1 00 Music on the Harp and use of Instrument, Ornamental Needle-Work. Drawing, alone, or with painting in

water-Colors, 15 00 Painting in oil, 25 00 Wax-Work, (per lesson,) French, German and Italian, (either or 15 00 Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, (either or 12

BOARD per month, including fuel, lights,

washing, bed, bedding, &c., 11 50 Incidentals. fuel and servant for school room, &c.,) per term of five months, , 00 Use of Library, per term of five months, 50
Board and Tuition will be payable, one-half in al. vauce, for each term of five months; the balance at

the close of the term-no deduction, except at the discretion of the Principal. Each young Lady must furnish her own towels and table napkins. If feather was are required, they will be supplied at a small charge.

Tuition must be paid from the time of entrance o

ploma untitall her bills are settled. N. P -The expression the Board and Tuition of a young Lady, pursuing English studies only, (Instrudone not included,) will be 148 00 a year. I we hundred and twenty-eight dollars per annum, coverall charges for Board, Tuition, Books, and

No young Lady will be ; "mitted to receive her Di-

Stationary, for a young Lady pursuing the higness Continuity, and Music on the common and sa Espan Piene. The estimate, of course, does not cover Instruction Books or Music nor sheet Music furnished. The last

tem 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 honors of the Listitute, and studying only English, with Latin, or French. Music adds sixty dollars to this

LT Where lessons in Embroidery, Painting, &c., are taken, it must be remembered, that the cost of the ma terrals 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 Puril. Books, Stationery, and Music, are furnished by the

Principal, at reasonable charges; and every effort is 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.

> Larkin Y. Tarrant. Trustees Sam'l Foulkes.

August 1: 1951

Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home.

Be kied to thy FATHER-for when thou wert young Who loved thee more fondly than he? He caught the first accents that fell from t'ry tongue

And joined in thy innocent glee, Be kind to thy father, for now he is old, His locks intormingled with gray, His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold;

Thy father is passing away. Be kind to thy Mother-for lo! on her brow May tracts of sorrow be seen;
O well may't thou comfort and cherish her now,

For loving and kind has she been. Remember thy mother, for thee she will pray, As long as God giveth her breath ; With accents of kindness then cheer her lone way E'en to the dark valley of death,

Be kind to thy BUOTHER-his heart will have dearth If the smile of thy joy be withdrawn; The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth, If the view of affection be gone,

Be kind to thy brother, wherever you are; The love of a brother shall be An ornament, purer and richer, by far, Than pearls from the depth of the sea, Be kind to thy SISTER, not many may know

The depths of true sisterly love;

The wealth of the ocean lies fathous below The surface that sparkles above, Be kind to thy FATHER, once fearless and bold, Be kind to thy MOTHER so near;

Be kind to thy BEOTHER, nor show thy heart cold Be kind to thy sister so dear.

Hope.

BY MRS. M. A. BIGELOW. When tempest winds have widely striven, Ere they are fulled to rest

A gift'ring rainbow spans the heaven, With glad'ning smies imprest: Thus, thus, in life's tempestuous hour, When adverse gales blow drear, Amid the darkest clouds that lower The beams of Hope appear.

When the bright sun, wrapped thick in gloon Sinks mournfully away, He leaves far up in you blue dome Full many a glim'ring ray ,

And thus when earthly hope seems lost, To gild the spirit's night, Still shining on the heavenly coast, There rests a flood of light.

Miscellancous.

Presence of Mind

VERY much has been written in regard to this important trait of character, vel adulis, as well as children, are continually in every dangerous emergency, found lam entably deficient. Accidents causing death and distruction of property will ever occur; therefore, in calm and tranquil moments, we should fortify oursely for the hour of danger. The story o. "John Raynor." impressed on the mind. possibly might have restored to life many children apparently drowned. It was in the infancy of this periodical that the account was given, and a host of our present readers were not then its patrons; therefore, I hope to be pardoned for giving a transcript for publication, especially as it cannot fail to interest our juvenile frends.

"it was during the summer holidays o. 1800,"said Mr. Bowers, "I had a young frend staying with me and my younger brother Edward. His name was John Raynor; and how he came by so much information as he seemed to have, I do not remember that we trobled ourselves to inquire; but my father, who liked John exceedingly, said it was from his constant habit of observation. He was then only fourteen, only two years older than myself. One evening, during the absence of my parents, we occupied ourselves with assisting our old gardener. The garden sloped down to a broad river, which joined the sea at a few miles' distance. I wa not so busy but I looked up every now and then to watch the beautiful sunset tha sparkled on the water, or the passenger boats and country barges that glided by at intervals. Suddenly I observed, at a small distance, something floating on the

"It is the body of a boy!' said John, and in a moment flung off his jacket and threw himself into the water. Fortunately he was a good swimmer, and his courage never left him. He swam with all hi strength towards the floating body, and seizing with one hand the hair, with the other directed his course to the shore. W. watched eagerly, and the moment he cam within reach, assisted him in taying the body on a grass-plot. My brother Ed ward recognized him as the son of a wash erwoman, exclaiming, as he burst int.

"Poor woman, she will never see he boy again.' John replied, in a hurries tone.

"She may if we lose no time, and us the right means to recover him. Edwar run quickly for a doctor, and as you pas the kitchen, tell Susan to have a ber warmed.'

".We had better hold him up by th heels,' said the gardener, 'to let the wate run out of his mouth.'

"No no,' exclaimed John; 'by so doin we shall kill him, if he is not already dear we must handle him as gently as possible

"When the body had been carrie into the house, the gardener urged Joh to place the body near the kitchen fire but after a little persuasion they yielde to John's entreaty, and the body was rub bed dry, and placed on his right side be tween hot blankets, on a mattrass. Th head was bound with flannel, and place high on pillows; four bo tles were fille with hot water, Wrapped in flannels, an placed at the arm pits and feet, while th body was constantly rubbed with bot flan nels. John then took the bellows, an having blown out all the dust, directe me to close the mouth and one nostri while he, by blowing in at the other, fill ed the chest with air; he then laid asid the beliows, and pressed the chest up wards to force the air out; this was don from twenty to thirty times in a minute to imitate natural breathing. All the time the windows and doors were le wide open. Edward at length returne without the doctor; he was absent free home. The use of fraction with warr flannel, and artificial breathing, was continued for one hour and a half, and p signs of life appeared. John continue his efforts. Another half hour passec faint sigh.

What a good thing it was for the mothof need .- Mother's Journal and Family fine salt, when it is packed down. The Visitant.

The Ants and their Slaves.

It appears that auts take possession of little insects, called aphides, or plant-lice, which they keep and milk, as we keep and ed; and it has latterly been discovered for their tood. The following is from a of a single pane each. These panes are, work on insects, by Kirby and Spence:

have long been celebrated; and that there is a connection between them, you may at any time, in the proper season, convince yourself; for you will always find the former very busy on those trees cent thing of the kind in London, and we and plants on which the latter abound suppose we may say, in the world .- Lons And, if you examine more closely, you don Paper. will discover that their object, in thus aitending upon them, is to obtain the sweet fluid, which may be well called their milk. that they secrete.

This fluid, which is scarcely inferior to honey in sweetness, issues in limpid drops from the abdomen of these insects, not 8. only by the ordinary passage, but, also, by two tubes, placed one on each side, Rev. H. TALBIRD, A. M. Professor of Theology just above it. Their sucker being inserted in the tender back, is, without intermiss Rev. R. HOLMAN, A. M. Professor of Mathematics. which, after it has passed through the system, they keep continually discharging by these organs. When no ants attend them. by a certain jerk of the body, which takes THE Collegiate year commences on the first Monto a distance; but when the ants are at each. hand, watching the moment when the aphides emit their fluid, they seize and Students are received into the Preparatory Departsuck it down immediately. This, howev. ment stany stage of advancement.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class, they absolutely possess the art of making books, viz: Latin and Greek Grammars, Casar, Salother words, of milking them. On this occasion, their antenna are their fingers. Reader, or what shall be equivalent thereto. A thorocasion, their antenna are their fingers. es is also required. For admission to advanced standthem very briskly. A little drop of fluid enter. immediately appears, which the ant takes dence that they have left that notitution free from into its mouth; one species conducting censure. it with its antenne, which are somewhat to su swelled at the end. When it has thus milked one, it proceeds to another, and so he has completed his fourteenth year, nor to advanced on; till, being satiated, it returns to the standing, without a proportionate increase in age.

gular part of its history. The ants make respective attainments will enable them to join, free of a property of these cows, for the possess sion of which they contend with great carnestness, and use every means to keep them to themselves. Sometimes they studies usually pursued in the best Colleges, an Eastern to claim a gight to the seem to claim a right to the aphides that gish, or Scientific Course, is prescribed for those inhabit the branches of a tree, or stalks whose means, age or plans for hie sender a liberal of a plant; and, if stranger ants attempt education mexpedient. This course includes all the to share their treasure with them, they guages, and may be completed in three years. endeavor to drive them away, and may be seen running about in a great bustle, and Literary and Theological Studies as their respective exhibiting every symptom of unquietude regular coarse of instruction given in this department and anger. Sometimes, to rescue them contemplates a residence at the Institution of three from their rivals, they take their aphides years. in their mouth. They generally keep guard round them; and, when the branch to keep off interlopers: they inclose it in Students rooming in College are charged \$2 a tube of earth, or other materials, and per month for room, and servant to attend thus confine them near their nest.

The greatest cow-keeper of all the ants Washing, do from tures, residing in hemispherical formicas and will at all times depend much upon the economy ries, which are sometimes of considera- of the student.

Board, including lodging, washing, fuel, lights, &c. ble diameter. I mean the yellow ant,- may be obtained in parate families at \$13.00 per This species, which is not fond of roaming month. of grass, and other plants. These it transsports from the neighboring roots, probasibly by subterranean galleries, dug out for the purpose leading for the purpose leading for the purpose leading for the purpose leading for the subterranean galleries. the purpose, leading from the nest in all free use of money, and is disposed to be extravagant, he may spend much more here, as well as elsewhere directions; and thus, without going out, though it is believed that Marion presents fewer tempit has always at hand a copious supply of tations to extravagance than any food. These creatures share its care and bama. solitude equally with its own offspring. WM. Hornsuckle, Secretary. To the eggs it pays particular attention, Oct. 1, 1851, moistening them with its tongue, carrying them in its mouth with the utmost tenderness, and giving them the advantage of the sun. This last fact I state from my own observation; for once, upon opening Watches, Jewellry, Music, and Musical mend, and for his attentive personal superintendence one of these ant hills early in the spring, on a sunny day, I observed a parcel of these eggs, which I knew, by their black color, very near the surface of the nest, west English, Swiss and French making. Ladies ment, and they immediately began to Various patterns.

A large assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and the interior of the nest. It is of great all ages ing of these eggs as much as possible, in their colony; and they had doubtless, in their stock of MUSIC and MUSICAL INthis instance, brought them up to the warmest part of their dwelling with this view. Huber, in a nest of the same ants,

things to be learned respecting the ant family, if we will study their history. A be sold as low as can be found in any establisment large book could be written about their of the kind-Goods all warranted to be what rephabits-a book which would be instruc- sented when bought, tive, too, and entertaining."

METHOD OF CURING HAMS.—The hams of Maryland and Virginia have long enjoyed a wide celebrity. At the last exhibition Printed too der, with neatness and dispatch, at this of the Maryland State Agricultural Social ety, four premiums were awarded for hams. We are informed by those who OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXEhad the opportunity of examing them,

and, to the inexpressible delight of us all, I that they were of first-rate quality. The the boy opened his eyes, and uttered a following is the receipe by which the TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA | UNEER THE PATRONAGE OF THE MISSISSIPPI BAPTIST hams were cured.

To every 100 lbs. pork, take 8 lbs. of still, that he had taken pains to remember the tub for some two days. Let the hams lated to benefit the distressed, should be dried several days before smoking. I measured in memory's garner for the hour have generally had the meat rubbed with meat should be perfectly cool before pack-

IMMENSE PANES OF GLASS .- Mr. Charles M. Lean, of the Commercial Plate-Glass Company, finding his establishment bemilk cows. These plant lice may often comeing too limited for his increasing be observed in large numbers on plants trade as a shop-front builder, and for his in gardens; and, wherever they are found, immeose stock of looking-glass, picture. we shall find ants with them, or near frames, &c., has added the adjoining house them. This connection between these and throw the whole into one frontage, two kinds of insects has long been obsery. | which is to be highly decorated. The shop. when complete, will have two windows. that the ants depend upon the plant-lice one on each side the entrance, composed each, sixteen feet in length by ten feet "The love of the ants and the aphides wide—the largest, we are informed in the world! One of them was placed in its frame on Tuesday. When the other pane is fixed in its place, and the entire front completed, it will be the most magnifis

HOWARD COLLEGE, Marion, Alabama.

FACULTY.

S. SHERMAN, A. M. President and Professor of

A. A. BROOKS, A. B., Tutor, J. A. MELCHER, A. B. Teacher of the Preparatory

place at regular intervals, they throw it months. It is divided into two terms of five months

ADMINSION.

er, is not the least of their talents; for most sustain a creditable examination in the following them yield it at their pleasure; or, in last, or Cicero's Select Orations, Virgil, and the Greek With these they par the abdomen of the log, candidates must sustain an examination on all the aphis on each side alternately, moving studies previously pursued by the class they propose to

Students from another College, must furnish evi-Applicants for an English Course, will be admitted

o such classes as they may be qualified to enter.

No one will be admitted to the Freshman Class un-

Pious young men desirous of preparing for the Saered Ministry, will be welcomed to all the advantages But you are not arrived at the most sin- of the Institution and admitted to such classes as their any charge for tuition.

COURSE OF STUDY, &c.

studies of the regular classes.

Starents in Theology will be instructed in such

The following are the rates of Tuition, Board, &c. is conveniently situated, they have restand Languages, and higher English, perterm, course to an expedient still more effectual fundaments. 4825 00 16 00 2 00

Board, per moutt, from - is one to be met with in most of our pas- | Fuel and Lights, of course vary with the season,

from home, and likes to have all its conveniences within reach, usually collects.

Tution 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 in its nest a large herd of a kind of aphis, the close of the term, unless for special reasons, he's that derives its nutriment from the roots admitted for a shorter period. In the Theological Department, tuition and room contact free.

> E. D. KING, President Of the Board of Trustees.

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

DEALERS IN

Instruments.

EEP constantivon hand a large and well selec-My attack put the ants into a great fer- and Gentlemen Chains, Keys, and Trinkels, of

sides all other articles belonging to a complete Stock of J. welry. Their STOCK of SILVER PLATED ment of the remains of their illustrious colleage, authors.

at the foot of an oak, once found the eggs mon Fire. Planes from the best makers known, of Aphis Quercus. There are a great many interesting ers, Seventy-Five Thousand Pages of Sheet Music, which are constantly repleashed by fresh arm-

> IT Watches and Jawelry repaired at short notice by the best of Workmen. Dec. 1, 1851,

BLANKS,

Office.

JOB PRINTING ECATED AT THIS OFFICE. East Alabama Female College.

THE rustees of the above mentioned Institution, I with much pleasure announce that the College er of this poor boy that John Raynor once G. A. salt, 2 oz. salpetre, 2 lbs. brown sus they have resolved to commence the College exercises Edifice is fast progressing to its completion, and that read, on a framed printed paper, "Rules of the Humane Society for recovering of water. Mix the above, and pour the Humane Society for recovering of water, when the meat after it has lain in They have made arrangements, to procure Apparatus. Pianos, Library, and every appliance necessary to the successful prosection of a thorough course of inthem. Every item that we glean, calcu- remain six weeks in brine, and then be struction. The exercises will commence, on the 13th of January next, under the following very able and efficient corps of teachers, viz :

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

tory and Philosophy.

MISS MARY A. WOMACK, Instructress in Pre

DR. S. BAR (LETT, Prof. of Vocal and Instru-

MISS MARY F. WILLIAMS, Instructress in

Instructress in Drawing, Painting, Embroadery, and Wax Work. The Trustees would here observe, that they have pared no pains, in selecting the very best talents and

partifications the country affords, to take charge of th

everal 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 ne . x, and the other four months. The regular commencement day, will be about the unddle of July in ach 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	Tui	tion.	
Aut	uma	term	Spring term
of	4 mo	nties,	of 6 months.
rimary Class	\$10	00	815 00
reparatory Classes	12	00	18 00
College Course	20	.00	30 00
atin Greek or Hebrew	8	00	12 00
bench Italian or Spanish	- 8	00	12 00
Insic on Piano or Guitar	22	00	33 00
Drawing and Painting	10	00.	15 00
Pil Painting	16	00	24 00
leedle Work and Em-			

Wax-Work, per lesson 1 00 L' Tuition in Vocal Music to the whole school ee of charge. No charge will be made for Pens, Ink, Paper, for Compositions, Blank Books, States Pencils ose of Library, use of fustruments, Servants here or

Fire-Wood One half of the Partion for each Term will be required in advance, and the balance at the end of the Term. Pupils entering ta. ... nan one month, from the begin-

ming of the Term, who be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence except Board exclusive of washing and lights, (per Mo.) \$10 Board, including washing and lights,

Board can readily be obtained in good private famihes 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 enga-ging 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 patropage, and to leave nothing undone which will make it to the interest of the country to encourage it. The uniform healthfulsess of Tuskegee and the elevated standard of morals of its citizens, cannot fail to be appreciated by those desirous of sending their daughters Those who design sending their daughters will blease 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. BLAKEY, VICE Pres't. GEO. W. GUNN, Jyo. C. H. REED. NAMESON LANGER. N. W. COCKE. H. A. Howard, W. W. BATTLE, Wm. C. McIver, Sec'ry. E. W. Josen. JAMES M. NEWMAN, Tr. 81. 3846. Tuskegee, Ala. Nov. 12, 181.



Fisk's Metallic Burial Case.

fillis lavention, 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, whole they combine the greatest strength of which metal is capable. When properly secured with cement they are perfectly air-light and free from exhalation of gasses. They cost no more than good Managany Coffins, and 16 00 are better than any other article in use, of whatever cost, for transportation, vanits or ordinary interments, as has been proven by actual experiments, and certifi-

ed 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 mutilation, bodies may be preserved in these Cases in their natural state, and for an unlimited time.

A good supply of the above Barial case will be kept constantly on hand, and may be seen or had by appli-cation to LOVELAND & LOCKWOOD. cation to

Recommendations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7th, 1849. We, the undersigned, have at different times examned 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 features. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

J. C. WRIGHT, M. D. JOHN GOLDSMITH, D. D.

Newtown, Sept. 8.

Letter from Mr. Calhonn's Private Secretary. Washington, D. C., April 4th, 1850.

MESSES. FISE AND RAYMOND, Gentlemen :- I beg to assure you of the satisfaction you have given, by the manner in which you have the late Mr. Calhoun, in one of "Fisk's Patent Lurial Metallic Cases," to the relatives and friends of the deceased illustrious statesman. They all feel much obliged for the prompt manner in which the Case was brody 1 from New York by Mr. Rayo the process of encombinent.

I have no doubt that this mode of protecting and preserving the dead will more fully accomplish this desira-ble object than any other that I am uware 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 desired to assure you, by Dr. C. Calhoun, the carry these interesting objects down into Saver Hoders; Gold and Salver Spectacles for above opinion, and his wish that your invention, so son of the late Sepator, of his entire concurrence in the consequence to them to forward the hatch. Pms, Earlogs, Bracelets, in great varieties, heorder to insure an early source of food for WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., is large and well ize 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 RATMOND,

Gentlemen .- We witnessed the utility of your ornamental "Patent Metallic Burial Case," used to convey the remains of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun Congressional Cemetery, which impressed t 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. P. AGCHINSON, 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.

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.

Physician and Surgeon.

Mississippi Female College.

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

HENRY M. JETER, M. D., Lecturer on C. emis-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." 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-

thes 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 Collegiate, " " "
Ancient and Modern Languages, one or all, 20 00 12 00 Music ou Piano or Guitar, each, 2 50 Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing and Painting in Water Colore, 25 00

Painting in Oil. Wax or Shell Work per Lesson, Board, Inc uding Lodging, Washing, Fuel and Lights, per Month, Incidental Tax, per Session,

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.

1 00

10 00

Hernando, DeSoto county, Miss., Sept. 19, '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 o the Tanning 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 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 usua prices on time—but very cheap for cash. Call and see us, and bring along the dimes, and you

shall have your tin cheaper than the cheapest. Peddlers not excepted. Shop three doors below the Messra. Myatt's store. Mr. Stewart Melvin is employed in the shop and will be happy to see his old triends and customers

E. R. PARKER February 11, 1852. JOHN H. McCALL.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family

GROCERIES AND WESTERN PRODUCE, MARION, ALA. WHA fill all orders for Goods in his line on a favorable terms for cash, as the goods could be purchased either in Mobile or Selma-expense of trausportation added. Call and see for yourselves before sending your orders elsewhere. All goods warranted

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 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 ustice 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. WILLIAM DUNCAN. New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1851.

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

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

MCRAE & COFFMAN, Commission Merchants, NEW ORLEANS

BOOKS AND STATIONERY! Wholesale and Retail. THE undersigned would respectfully call the atten-

tion of all who may intend purchasing articles in the above line to his establishment. His stock, he 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. of our Goods at a small advance above actual cost.—

MEDICAL and LAW BOOKS.—An extensive stock. We also with pleasure announce to all concerned (which RELIGIOUS and DEVOTIONAL BOOKS -For every denomination of Christians. Family Bibles of door South of Messrs. Blunt & Tutt, where, at all

SCHOOL ROOKS.-His stock embraces every SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS -All the Books

sed by the various denominations, constantly on hand STATIONERY.—Every article of French, English and American Stople and Fancy Stationeryery line stock. Golo Pens, of every kind and quality.
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.-Writing Desks, Portfolios, Cabinets, Albums, &c., made of this rich material. Tine 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 Paper; 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 n the South is connected with my establishment --Plain and Fancy Printing, of every description, neatly

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.

DR. S. BALL. SURGEON DENTIST, Per to the follocated 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 arthas 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 of Dentistry.

For further particulars, inquirers are referred to his printed Circular, or to any one of the large num-

ber of persons in this community for whom he has already performed Dental operations. IT All operations warranted and terms moderate.

Particular references, by permission:
Gen. E. D. King, Judge J. F. Bailey, Pres. S. S. Gen. E. D. King, Juage J. F. Daney, Pres. S. S. Sherman, J. R. Goree, Esq., Rev. J. H. De Volie, 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,

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

BAKER & LAWLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTES No. 2, Commerce Street,

MOBILE, ALA. \$19 00 ROBERT A. BAKER, Summerfield Dallas Co. LEVI W. LAWLER, Mardisville, Talladega Co

A. P. BARRY 5 WM. A. Buck. Greene Co. Ala. Noxubee Co Mi

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

MOBILE, ALA. 17 The usual accommodations offered to patrons. Dec. 1, 1851.

COTTON FACTORS: Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 15 Corondelet, between Canal and Common St's.,

AMAND P. PRISTER, 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; 'hildren's Story Books and Toy Books; Miscellaneous Books, and Books for Libraries. Ir Country Merchants are invited to call and ex-

February 11, 1852. THOS. & JAS. I. ADAMS.

amine the assortment and prices.

MOBILE, ALA.

A CARD.

formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Huntington Marios, Jan. 29th 1851. 48

FRY, BLISS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 12 & 14 COMMERCE STREET, MOBILE. A GAIN tender thanks to their many triends and public, in Alabama and Mississippi, and ask

article usually kept in a Grocery Store. ALSO-Glass, White lead, Oil, and a superior Fire-Proof Paint. Our prices shall be in strict

B. B. McCRAW, Attorney and Counselor at Law,

TUSKEGRE, MACON COUNTY, ALA. RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. Reference-Himself.

THE undersigned, has, this day, disposed of his e tire Stock of Goods to W. M. & Geo. CATLIN. All persons indebted to me, either by note or account are most respectfully invited to cail 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.

chased 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, is every body) that we have rented the Store House next suitable hours, we may be found with the disposition to please those favoring us with a call. WM. M. & GEO. S. CATLIN.

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

as they could be had in Mobile. If FOR CABAH ONLY.

Furniture! Furniture!!

Marion and environs, that they have changed the style of the firm of E. LOVELAND & CO. The business in future will be conducted under the tyle and Firm of LOVELAND & LOCKWOOD. We take this occasion to terder our sincere thanks to our many customers who have hitherto patronised us-and pledge our best efforts to serve them for the future in such a manner as to give the ful-

Furniture of our own manufacture, which we will sell at better bargains than any other house in the Southern country.

We have a fine Hearse and are prepared at all imes to furnish Fisks Metallic Burial Cases, Ma-

J. L. LOCKWOOD.

WM. DUNCAN, &Co.

NEW ORLEANS.

GROCESS. [Nos. 25 & 27, Commerce Sreet,]

IF THOS. D. COLE, of Marion, will be in the abov house the present Season, and respectfully solients orders from his Perry county friends, pledging his personal attention to the filling of their orders, and dispatching them in good condition. Jan. 1st. 1852.

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

to call attention to a large and well chosen stock of Family and Plantation supplies, with every other justice to ourselves and purchasers.

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

NOTICE.

Marion, Jan. 1st, 1852. WE also give notice that we have this day pur-

Marion Jan. 1st. 1852

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

By E. R. PARKER. Marion, March 24, 1852.

LOVELAND & LOCKWOOD, WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of

st satisfaction. We will keep constantly on hand all articles of

hogany and Covered Coffins at the shortest notice. E. LOVELAND, November 26 1851.