

THE BAPTIST.

MARION, ALA.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1852.
A. B. MITCHELL, Corresponding Editor.

LEADER INCREASE.—The large additions to one list of persons for several weeks past has caused some irregularity in the weekly supplies—such, however, as trust all our good brethren will rejoice at, even though they may have been longer a number or two by the operation. From 125 to 150 new names have been entered upon our books in less than a month, with the promise of many more of the same sort ere long.

THE JUBA.—This has opened with one hundred and fifty young ladies—thirty more than ever before. There is every reason to believe, that aggregate for the season will reach two hundred. The Institute Building will comfortably accommodate two hundred and fifty, and we should be glad to see it filled.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to Edward H. Fletcher, Esq., publisher in New York, for several new works to which we will gladly pay our respects at an early day. Meanwhile we recommend all our Baptist bookkeepers to give Mr. Fletcher a call when they go North to lay in supplies, as we are sure they will find him an accommodating gentleman and his stock ample.

THE PACIFIC BANNER.—This is the title of a new Baptist paper published in the city of San Francisco, California, under the editorial supervision of Rev. James W. Capen and Edward J. Willis, assisted by Rev. O. C. Wheeler. The first number of the Banner now lies before us. It is a handsome, well-filled sheet, about the size of the S. W. Baptist, five dollars per year, invariably in advance. We bid it God speed.

ALABAMA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—The Twenty-Ninth Session of the Alabama Baptist State Convention will be held with the same church, Marion, Perry county, on Saturday before the first Sabbath in November, proximo.

Brethren will note this, particularly those who have received the impression that the Convention embraced the second Sabbath. We hope to see a full delegation in attendance from every part of the State. By the way, this will be a good opportunity for such as are indebted to our office to make payment. Place your funds in the hands of the delegates, and they will come safely without the risk and expense of the mail.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEWER LIBRARY.—The New York Recorder says "this literary treasure, about which there has been so much discussion, has at length arrived. The time since its purchase has been occupied in refinding the volumes when it was necessary, so as to fit them for use in a public library—a work which can be done much cheaper in Germany than in this country. We hope that some man of wealth will be found who will do himself and his family the honor to assume the cost of this purchase and make a donation of the books to the Theological Seminary."

REVISION IN ALABAMA.—We often hear the question is perfectly flat in Alabama. It is certainly so, if the action of our Associations may be regarded an expression of public sentiment on the subject. So far as heard from, there has been but one voice uttered where the question has been mooted at all in the Associations, and that an unequivocal repudiation of the whole movement. We have just returned from a tour of five weeks, during which we attended the Pine-Barren, Tuskegee, Liberty (East) Central, and Alabama Association, in all of which the project of the New York Bible Union, and the Memphis Revision Association, was made a topic of free discussion, and in neither was there scarcely a note given in favor of revision. This is certainly significant of the views entertained among the Alabama Baptists of this new fangled semi-Campbellian bantling.

BAPTISM.—The presumption is that about five thousand persons have been added to our churches by baptism in this State during the past association year. This presumption is based on reports from the churches of five Associations that we have recently attended, in which more than twelve hundred baptisms were mentioned. Will the Clerks of the several Associations of the State furnish us at an early day with the numbers baptized to their respective bounds? I will afford grounds of pious joy!

CHANCE OF ADDRESS.—Rev. J. G. Collins having removed to Centerville, Bibb county, Ala., requests his correspondents to address him at that place.

We deeply regret to be informed of our brother's poor health, and trust the affliction may be sanctified to his eternal good.

CHRISTIAN COLONIZATION.—A hundred families of Methodist Protestants are preparing to go out to Oregon next spring, with a view to settlement there, taking with them the elements of one or two new churches. They will take with them wealth, and the means of turning the wilderness into gardens and fruitful fields.

HENRY CLAY'S FATHER.—The Southern Baptist says, "John Clay, the father of Henry Clay, was a Baptist preacher, and resided in Honover county, Va."

ANOTHER NEGRO STAMPEDE.—On Saturday or Sunday night last, some thirty or so slaves, the property of citizens of Marion and Jackson counties, made their escape across the Ohio River. Three of them captured some thirty-five miles back of R. City, have since returned; but owing to the facilities for flight afforded in Ohio, the probability is, that the residue will make good their escape. —*Monticello Eagle.*

Travelling on the Sabbath.
How few men act from principle! How few have any rule, by which they uniformly regulate their conduct! Fewer still act from Christian principle—regard a rule derived from revelation. It makes my very heart bleed to think how very few, even of civilized and evangelized men, regard divine authority. And yet it is the disregard of this which constitutes the sinners and the rebels. Some disregard one expression of it and some another. He who, whatever respect he may profess for God, practically disregards any expression of divine authority, is a rebel—*is in heart, if not in arm, against God; is engaged in a controversy against Jehovah.*

What has led me into this train of reflection, is the general disregard that I observe with respect to the sanctification of the Sabbath. He who made us, and who by constantly preserving us, when otherwise we would relapse into non-existence, may be said to be continually renewing the creation of us, and has beyond all question a right to control us, did long ago, from Sinai, distinctly express his will in regard to the manner in which the seventh portion of time should be spent, and how it should be distinguished from the other six portions. He reminded his creatures of it, and declared it to be his will that it should be kept holy; that six days should we labor, and therein do all our work, leaving none of it to be done on the seventh, because the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord our God. It is his rest, and therefore should be ours also. In it he has signified it to be his will that we should not do any work; neither we, nor those whose are subject to us as children or as servants, nor even those transiently domesticated with us, the stranger within our gates. Nor should man alone rest, but beast also. Then he condescends to give a reason for this enactment, in which all mankind, whenever and wherever they live, are equally interested—a reason which was valued from the creation of the world, and will hold good as long as the world lasts, "for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it."

Now, God has never revoked his expression of his will. He has never repealed this law. If he has when did he it, and where is the record of its repeal? He has not taken off the blessings which he laid on the Sabbath. He has not obliterated the distinction which he put on the seventh portion of time. He has not said, "You need no longer remember the Sabbath to keep it holy—seven days you may labor—my example of six days of work, followed by one of cessation and rest, you may now cease to imitate." He has not said anything like it. The law is in force therefore even until now. Well, here is the law of God, with the reason of it. Now for the practice of men. How poorly they compare! There are indeed few who do not remember the Sabbath day, and in some manner distinguish it from the other days of the week. But the law is, that they should remember it to keep it holy; that they should distinguish it by hallowing it as a day of rest. This they do not. They keep it no more holy than any other day, though they do differently on that day than they do on others. They do not the same work on that day which they do on the other days, but they do some work. Such as necessity requires, and such as mercy dictates, they may do. The law of nature teaches that, and the example of the Lord of the Sabbath sanctions and confirms the lesson. But they do other work than such as these call them to. The Sabbath is with them as secular a day as any other, though the manner of their workiness on that day may be unlike what it is on the other days. What is more purely secular than visiting and travelling, yet what more common on the day which the Lord has blessed and hallowed! These, I know, are not considered as fitting under the denomination of work, but they do fall under it. They are as certainly included among the things forbidden to be done on the Sabbath, as are ploughing and sowing. The former are no more sacred—no less secular than are the latter.

I have been struck with the indiscriminate manner in which travellers use the seven days of the week. One would suppose that the law had made an exception in favor of travelling—prohibiting every other species of secular employment on the day of rest, but allowing them to journey on it. They that would not do any other labor on the Sabbath, will nevertheless without compunction travel on that day. The farmer, who would not toil in his field; the mechanic, who would not sell an article out of his store; and the mistress of a family, who scrupulously avoids certain household occupations on the Sabbath, will yet all of them, without any relinishing, travel on the Sabbath, and that whether the object of their journey be business or pleasure. It makes no difference. They would not on the Sabbath do other work appropriate to the six days. That would shock them. But to commence a journey, or finish a journey on the Sabbath, offends not their conscience in the least. I am acquainted with many persons who would not for the world travel to a place on Saturday, to accomplish their business, the object of their journey, on Sunday, and return on Monday; but the same persons will, for a very little of the world, and without any hesitation, go to the place on Friday, do their business on Saturday, and return on Sunday. Now I would do the one just as soon as I would the other, and should consider that I desecrated the Sabbath by traveling to or from the place of business on it, just as much as by accomplishing the object of the journey on it.

I would ask the candid traveler if any thing can secularize the Sabbath more completely, if any thing can more effectually nullify it, than ordinary travelling? Is a man may lawfully travel on the Sabbath, except in a case of stern necessity, such as would justify any species of work, I know not what he may not lawfully do on that day. What is more absurd than that it should be lawful and proper to journey on the day set apart and sanctified for rest? Surely journeying does not comport well with rest. But they say travelling is not work, and therefore not included in the prohibition. I deny the fact. It is often hard and wearisome work. And what if it be not work to the passenger, is it not work to those are employed in conveying him? If he does not labor, yet others must labor in order to enable him to travel, and he is not equally responsible for the work which he renders necessary on the Sabbath, as for that which he does with his own hands? But what if no human being is employed to forward him on his journey, he deprives the beast of his day of rest. And is it nothing to withhold from the poor animal the privilege of the Sabbath—to compel him to work on the day on which God has directed that he should be permitted to rest?

According to this theory, that it is lawful to journey on the Sabbath, a man may so arrange it as never to be under obligation to keep a Sabbath. He has only to set apart that day of the week for traveling; he has only to keep in motion on the day of rest; that is all. Moreover, he who gets his living by traveling, or by the journeying of others, has, on this supposition, a manifest advantage (such it may be called) over his neighbor. The day-laborer and the poor mechanic may not use the seventh day as they do the other days of the week. They must make a distinction between them. But those who travel for their pleasure, or whose business calls them abroad, and those who accommodate them with conveyances, may use the seven days indiscriminately. Is this equal?

I think it must be evident to every unprejudiced mind, that to travel on the Sabbath is to use it as any other day. It is to make no distinction between it and Monday or Saturday. It is to disregard the peculiarity of the day altogether. Yet I suppose there is as much journeying on the Sabbath as there is on any other day of the week. With very few exceptions, the steamboats ply, and the stages run as usual; and both, I am informed, are full, and more crowded on the Sabbath than any other day; and private carriages are as numerous on the great thoroughfares, and in the vicinities of cities more so on the Sabbath. And the registers of the watering places show as many arrivals and departures on Sunday as on Monday. Yes, men make as free with the Lord's day as they do with their own days. So little authority is paid to divine authority. So little do men care for God. And they tell me, all sorts of men travel on the Sabbath—even many professors of religion. That I would suppose. I never heard of any thing so bad that some professors of religion had not done it. It was one of the professors of religion who bartered away and betrayed our blessed Lord and Savior. And some ministers of the Gospel, I am told do the work of traveling on the Sabbath. Now we have some ministers who live farms. I suppose it should be accounted dreadful, should they plough or reap on the Sabbath. Yet these might plough as innocently as those may travel. But these breakers of the Sabbath and indeed almost all of this class of transgressors, are the readiest persons I ever met with at making excuses for their conduct. I propose in my next to consider some of their apologies. They will be found very curious.—*Necia.*

Mississippi Convention.
Brother Chambliss:—The following are the arrangements and also appointments for the Sixteenth anniversary of the Baptist State Convention of Mississippi, which will commence its session with the Clinton Baptist church, Clinton, Miss., on Thursday before the 24th Lord's day in November next. Thursday 10 o'clock, introductory session by Rev. E. C. Egger, B. B. Galt alternate. At night, Indian Mission sermon by Rev. H. B. Haywood, C. S. McCloud alternate. Friday night, Bible Case sermon by Rev. Peter Crawford, J. T. Freeman alternate. Sabbath 10 o'clock, on Domestic Missions, Rev. L. H. Minkins G. H. Mar alternate. Sabbath evening 3 o'clock, Foreign Missions by Rev. S. S. Latamore, W. M. Farrar alternate. Sabbath eight, on Ministerial Education by W. C. Craze, J. T. Freeman alternate. Several able and efficient ministers from adjoining States are under promise to visit us on this occasion.

The semi-annual meeting of the Mississippi Baptist Educational Society, will take place during the session of the Convention. Also the Mississippi State Bible Society will hold its annual meeting at the same time and place.

The Baptist College of this State is located at Clinton, and is in a prosperous condition. The present session opened with flattering prospects. Will not all the friends of education and of the College, attend this meeting, if in their power—we trust they will.

Yours fraternally, &c.,
WM. JORDAN DENSON.
Vernon, Miss., Oct. 5, 1852.

A PREACHER SURPRISED.—Last Sabbath there occurred rather a curious scene in the parish church of Campsie. The Rev. Mr. Park of Cadier, proceeded to the pulpit to officiate for the Rev. Thomas Monro, the minister of the parish. Mr. Park had gone through the usual routine of singing, prayer, &c., and had just given out the text, and was commencing his discourse, when a woman got up, and, at the top of her voice, exclaimed—"Gae hame wi' you, sir, an' learn your lesson—(a slight pause)—gae hame, I say, an' learn your lesson, afore ye come here. We're nae accustomed wi' a man readin' a sermon like us—we can read ane at bame oursel's. Gae hame—louder than before, accompanied with a stamp of her foot)—gae hame an' learn your lesson, like a skuleboy—gae hame, sir." She went on in this strain for some time, and it is said Mr. Park looked unutterable things.—*Dumfries Herald.*

"Attention the Whole!"
Do all the Alabama readers of the Baptist know, there is to be a GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY in Selma, on the 24th November? It is a fact. At that time and place, due notice has been issued, calling a General Muster of all Sons of Temperance, Templars, Cadets, Daughters of Temperance, Matrons and Maidens of Temperance, and the universal rank and file of the vast Cold Water Army, then and there to meet!

It is reported that many great Captains of the host, in and out of the State, are to be present—Governor Collier; several of the Judges of the Supreme Court; Judge O'Neal of South Carolina; Mr. Carey, Great Great Grand Son of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance; and, possibly, NEAL DOW!

And what do all these Great men and Mighty men intend to do, at the Convention? Why, I understand, they mean to pass the MAIN LITIGION LAW—they mean "to legislate on our stomachs"—tell us, what we may drink, and what we shall not drink. They mean to interfere with that peculiar domestic institution, which gives every man the right to eat and drink what he pleases, in his own family! Now, this is horrible, and I call on the friends of liberty, all who would defend their own altars and their firesides; all who would act when they are hungry, and drink when they are "dry;" to come up to this contest. Let Ministers of the Gospel, of all denominations, attend, and show themselves the friends of freedom, as in the glorious days of '76. Let Lawyers come, and keep such a horrid law out of our Statute books.—Let Doctors be there, unless they wish all their patients to perish to death, for want of something good to take. Let all Teachers of youth go, that they may preserve the young from the dreadful tyranny threatened over them. Let all Professors of Religion be early in attendance, if they would save themselves from a union of state and church. Finally, let the Planters, the real princes and rulers of our country, BE THERE, that they may keep themselves and children from the awful fate which hangs over them.

I'll be there, for certain, and if I cannot talk I can at least, HICKUP.

Council of Ten Tribes at the National Council House.

For some months serious difficulties have existed between the Comanches and some small tribes, as the Delaware, Shawnees, Kickapoo and Kettie; and it was feared the Comanches were disposed to murder and plunder Indians and white men coming in their way. For many years the Comanches and Shawnees have been on good terms. The weaker tribes asked aid from the Creeks—rather they wished them to have a council with the Comanches, hoping they would be able to end the hostility. The Creeks were called to act in the matter, as a Shawnee, named Big Axe, also part Creek, had been murdered by the Comanches. The Comanches informed the Creeks of the murder, stating that some of their young men did the act, and that they were reproved for it by the tribe. At the same time they proposed a council with the Creeks, on the 1st of June last. The Creeks could not attend then. Intelligence has come in, that the Comanches went and not finding the Creeks, they were offended, and inferred from their not attending, they meant to avenge the death of Big Axe.

The Creeks called a council, inviting the tribes around to meet them at their council house on the 2d of September. Nine tribes came, though but one person present of three of the tribes. Other tribes sent as many as twelve delegates. The various tribes were not on the ground until the morning of the 4th day. When all were ready, the tribes met in the large council house. The visiting tribes occupying one part of the house, the Creeks the other, an open space between. A Creek chief said as all the tribes were now present, the council would open by welcoming them in the usual manner; when all the Creeks present shook hands with the visiting tribes. The writer, by the Creek chief, was invited to do the same. After this, pipes were exchanged freely, and columns of smoke filled the house. After which a Seneca made a short speech, stating that his people loved peace, and that their red brothers might be on good terms, they came two hundred miles to attend this council of peace. He stated further, that they could do nothing without the aid of the Great Spirit; and therefore, in their deliberations they must look to Him. Whilst he spoke, five interpreters stood up, and through these the various tribes heard.

One of the Creek Chiefs followed with a short speech welcoming their brothers, stating the object of the council—after which, the council adjourned until next morning. Met again. The same Creek Chief gave a long talk through the Council five interpreters were used. The pleasure of the various tribes, as to a council with the Comanches was called for; they were unanimous that a council should be held. The council therefore agreed that Mr. Christen, a Cherokee, (who, for twenty years, had been trading with the Comanches, Caddos, and other wild tribes) be appointed to visit the Comanches and propose a council next May. If that time would not suit them, if they favored a council, they could name the time, and the Creeks with delegates from other tribes would meet them. With this arrangement the council closed very harmoniously. It was a council of great order. The Creeks do not allow drinking, consequently no person was under the influence of spirits. The various tribes were pleased to see each other. Though speaking different languages they well understood each others motives, and by signs they make themselves understood. I was much pleased to see that the English language was the medium of communication.—I heard dress was unlike—something peculiar in each. Some were handsomely dressed—their leggings, moccasins and wampum, being covered with beads and ribbons, silver bands, rings, &c.

Whilst most of them carry the tomahawk, but it has a pipe attached and now only used for smoking, though the edge kept sharp. Many old relics used once in war, they, on this occasion, had attached to their person. The Indian man, having a ball of hard with a handle, with moderate force, this aimed at the foe would lay them prostrate.

Several Creeks on this occasion, who wear the English dress, were dressed in the style of olden times and made a warlike appearance. Most of the Indians appear best in native dress—more dignified, and certainly more like Indian braves.

As to the speaking during this council, I have to say, it came short of my expectation. I looked for happy expressions—reported to be uttered in Indian councils—but they came not. Eloquence was not in their looks or words. There was a great want of enthusiasm, without this speeches are tame. There was no feeling, unless the speaker leers. The hearers are inanimate.—During the council I was astonished that everything was done without life, and almost without interest. Yet good will result from the council.

A. L. HAY.
Tuckatchee, Sept. 10, 1852.

[From the Southern Baptist.]

Louisiana Baptist State Convention.
The Baptist Convention held its session in July last, and came to the conclusion that they would establish at Mount Lebanon, Bienville parish, La., a male school of high character, with a Theological Department; also a female seminary as soon as practicable, all under the patronage and supervision of the Convention.—The situation selected is healthy, and in the midst of an orderly population. The citizens of Mount Lebanon are preparing to erect and will have ready by next year, buildings suitable for the reception of 75 or 100 male students. To carry out the views of the Convention, will require an amount of money greatly exceeding any funds now at the disposal of that body. The Convention has hitherto employed Rev. Wm. H. Byrnes to act as agent in procuring subscriptions and donations from the friends of the Baptist cause throughout the Southern and South Western States. Brother Byrnes is a pious and efficient minister, and a gentleman of high character. The Convention recommended him to the favor and confidence of all that he may approach as the subject of his mission.

M. ANDRE, Cor. Secy.

CREEKS.

LETTER FROM REV. H. F. BUCKNER,

Dated August 18th, 1852.

Ten Baptisms—Camp Meetings—"Basking" Sea-ons, &c.

There have been ten baptisms in the churches connected with this mission since my last report. Besides these, I hear that brother Perryman has baptized several at a two days' meeting at Big Spring, but I have not learned the number.

Last Sunday we had a good meeting, at which I baptized one Creek man and a Quassady woman. Her experience was interpreted from the Quassady dialect into Creek, by brother Yatoojah, one of our native preachers.

Tomorrow our camp-meeting commences at Broken Arrow, the next Friday at the Muskoke church; Tuesday following commences General Council, which will probably continue three weeks, and then, early in October, will be our association in the Choctaw nation. I hope to attend all these meetings, and look forward with great desire for a beneficial result.

The present is a busy month with the Creeks, as it is time for "basking."

Each town has its "bask," at which many of the neighboring towns are present as guests. This keeps them continually engaged during part of July and August, so that it is difficult to choose a time for public worship, when the people will not be engaged at one or another of these annual festivals. More than this, the "lost property goods" have just been paid off, which has greatly engaged the heads and hands of the people; and I might say their hearts too, for "where the treasure is, there will the heart be also." This, however, has not been destitute of some good to the cause; for, by it, we are enabled for a short time, to enjoy the presence and assistance of Gen. Chilly McIntosh, whose labors among us were "not in vain in the Lord."

DR. JETER'S RETURN.—Dr. Jeter, upon his duties as pastor of the Grace street church, on Lord's day last, preaching in the morning and afternoon; and at night a third, and a very interesting meeting was held, at which the pastors of three of the Baptist churches and Elder Ford, Missionary for the lower part of the city, were present, to welcome and give the right hand of fellowship to Dr. J. The services were commenced with singing and prayer by Eld. R. Ford, Sermon, by Eld. B. Manley, Jr. Right hand of fellowship, with address, Dr. Howell; charge to the church, by Eld. Ryland. Closing prayer by the pastor. The church was well filled and the services were appropriate and impressive.—*Richmond Herald.*

A German Revolutionary Congress assembled in Wheeling on Monday 26th ult. It was composed of delegates from Philadelphia, Newark, Boston, Roxbury, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Alabama, Wheeling, Troy, Indianapolis and London, Eng. Dr. Hornburg, Indianapolis was President. Letters were read from Mazzini, Ruge, Ledru, Rollin, Kossuth, Kindel, and others. A resolution for the appointment of the various committees, after animated debate, was finally passed. The resolution defines the position of Congress towards internal affairs, foreign affairs, to the German Hungarians, for military organization in America in conformity with the laws of the United States, for agitation or a revolutionary propaganda, and on publication.

A man that flattereth his neighbor spreadeth a net for his feet.

REVIVALS.
Dear Bro. Chambliss:—Having a little rest after being in excited meetings for several months, I will give you the result of some of them beginning with our camp meeting, known by the name of "Weeoka," which held its twentieth annual meeting, embracing the 1st Lord's day in September.

We had a very pleasant and very profitable meeting, resulting in the conversion of about thirty, most of whom have since joined the neighboring churches. We had brethren Foster and Carroll, students of Howard College, with us, who rendered good service; of whom I will also say have been actively engaged in protracted meetings through our region of country, and have been instrumental in doing much good. Hope they may visit us next year again. We missed brother Chambliss at our camp meeting very much. The Coosa River Association held its session with the Tallahasatcha church, embracing the 3d Lord's day in September. We had a comfortable time; as the fruit of the meeting, on Lord's day following, I baptized 23, leaving six or seven unbaptized who had been received.

Monday afternoon of the session, we devoted to our "High School," which resulted in a subscription of \$3,500, which added to former subscriptions make \$14,000. We think we will get our \$25,000, the sum we propose starting with, by Christmas.

Last Lord's day I baptized eight, in the Talladega church. Brother Scott has baptized at the Big Spring church seven or twelve. The churches in the Coosa valley have generally received additions under the ministry of brethren Acker and Collins.

A camp meeting has just closed, held with the Liberty church, in Talladega county, where they had a good many additions by baptism, but I have not heard the number. At all our meetings we have had good order, especially on the Lord's day. We have had uniform good behavior at the Weeoka camp meeting for twenty years.

Hope this news will cheer your heart, and the hearts of the readers of the Baptist.

Yours in much christian love,

O. WELCH.

Kingston, Oct. 12, 1852.

The Religious Herald of Richmond, Va., will please copy.

Brother Chambliss:—We have just closed an interesting meeting, with Friendship church, in this parish, which resulted in the hopeful conversion of thirty-five souls, twenty-three of whom I baptized with Christ by baptism. One of these was a Methodist class-leader, who I think will be a very efficient member with us.

Our meeting increased in interest until the 9th day, Sunday, when we closed to attend to other appointments, leaving some thirty persons at the anxious seat.

We had as helps in our meeting Elders R. F. Fancher, J. Walden, Night, Jesse Tubby and others, who preached the Word with power, and whose ministry was attended with the demonstration of the Spirit; and there are now left but few in the vicinity of this church to advocate Satan's cause. Up to this time, this has been the only revival meeting we have heard of in North Louisiana or South Arkansas. Our churches in this part of the country are generally in a lukewarm condition, owing, I think, entirely to a division in our ranks, occasioned by the exclusion of a disorderly minister, who has succeeded in leading off a small party with him. Two young ministers who were raised up under his ministry are among the factious party. We hope and pray that this, like all similar difficulties, may soon have an end, and God's church prosper in our western country. The Liberty Association has been annoyed with this matter for three years past, and the cause of Christ perfectly paralyzed.

Yours in Christ,

S. J. FULLER.

Claiborne parish, La., August 30, 1852.

Brother Chambliss:—As the season of protracted meetings with the churches which I supply is now over, I hasten to give you the result, which I think will be gratifying to the friends of Zion.

With the Union Springs Baptist church we commenced a meeting on Friday before the third Sabbath in August. At the time of its commencement, I was sick and unable to attend. The brethren for the day met and held a prayer meeting, after which brethren Ely and Newman, licensed preachers, came to their assistance, and they were soon joined by brethren Moss and McQuiter, and one or two Methodist brethren. The meeting continued with growing interest for several days; and at the commencement of the second week, being a little improved in health, I fell in with them. It continued for fifteen days, and closed with the addition of fourteen by baptism and seven by letter. At the last monthly meeting three others were baptized, and two others joined, whose baptism was delayed until our next meeting, making in all 19 by experience and 7 by letter. The work seems still to be progressing, and I pray the Great head of the church may still continue His blessings to this growing interest.

On Friday before the fifth Sabbath in August, we commenced a meeting with the Ebenezer church, and were assisted throughout the same by brethren Handy and Wrenmoreland. Bro. Mays and a Methodist bro. were with us on Sabbath. The meeting commenced, as with this church is usual, by fasting and prayer. On Sabbath the anxious seats were crowded with mourners. On Monday the prospects darkened, and such was the increasing gloom, that on Tuesday a consultation was held with the brethren to know whether the meeting should continue or not, and it seemed to be the opinion of all that it had better close if the prospect did not brighten. Bro. Handy was appointed to preach

the coming autumn. As he arose to perform this service, he remarked that he was about to preach the funeral of the meeting, but a greater mistake that good brother never made, for instead of his funeral, he actually preached its resurrection. At the close of his sermon, mourners were invited forward for prayer, and the anxious seats were again literally crowded. Many of our children were there, and among the rest all of my own. Loud sobs and cries were heard all over the house. From this moment the meeting steadily moved on to its close, which was eleven or twelve days from its commencement. Fourteen were baptized, and five received by letter. At its last meeting, which was yesterday, I baptized six others, making in all 24 by baptism, and 5 by letter. A good feeling exists in the congregation. This church has been abundantly blessed; this is the fourth year in succession that the Lord has granted her large and gracious revivals. Bro. Roberson was with us in the meeting.

We have held a protracted meeting with the two other churches which I supply, but nothing of importance was accomplished. I pray almighty God that the clouds which hang so heavily about them may be driven away or break in mercy on their heads.

Yours with Christian mercy,
W. S. LLOYD.

Macon County, Ala.

Dear Bro. Chambliss:—A several days meeting has just closed with the Providence church, (a newly constituted church, and one which was received into the Tuskegee Association at its late meeting.) In the progress of this meeting the good Lord was pleased to awaken, and, as I humbly hope, convert many precious souls. Fifteen were added to the church by baptism, and one restored—while christians were built up and greatly encouraged to persevere. Among the number baptized were three of my own dear children; two daughters and my son Judson, who is now in the eighteenth year of his age. May the Lord grant that he may have the spirit of his illustrious name-ake. My dear brethren Eubanks and Brown assisted me in this meeting. May the Lord richly reward them for their labors of love.

I remain dear brother,
Yours in the bonds of the gospel.
B. M. WANN.

Russell Co., Ala., Oct. 12, 1852.

[CIRCULAR]
To the Friends of Temperance in the State of Alabama.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, at its late Semi-Annual Session, held at Decatur, resolved to call a convention to meet at Selma, on the 24th of November next, for the purpose of considering as to the best means of promoting the Temperance reformation; and appointed a committee to issue a call and engage all the friends of the cause, in every part of the State, to meet in Convention, and aid, by their counsel and co-operation, in exterminating the great evil of Intemperance, from the land. The time has come, in the history of this reformation, when its friends should act in concert and have a distinct and perfect understanding as to the object to be accomplished, and the mode and manner of accomplishing it. Union of effort and harmony of sentiment are necessary, aye, indispensable, to the successful prosecution of any important enterprise, but more especially are they necessary to the success of a reformation, which has for its object the extirpation of a fashionable vice which has entailed untold evils upon society, and inflicted injury upon the human race. Through the untiring efforts of the friends of Temperance, the public mind is at length made to apprehend the vast magnitude of this crying evil; and it is believed the people, in their sovereign capacity, are prepared to affirm any wise and judicious system of operations that may be recommended to stay its dire and fatal ravages.

At this time, of all others, it is peculiarly fitting and proper that the friends of Temperance, of every order and denomination, should meet in Convention, and devise and set on foot a plan of operation, suited to the demands of the age. Let there be, then, a grand rally of the friends of Temperance in the city of Selma, on the 24th of November. Let them come from all parts of the State. Let the North and the South, the East and the West, be represented there by full delegations of their wisest, best and most prudent citizens. Let every organization—whether Temple, Division, Rechabite, Abstinence Society, or whatever else—be there by its delegates to take part in the proceedings and deliberations of the Convention. In short, let all the friends of Temperance in the State see to it, that every county is represented, so that the Convention may be an able, dignified, and talented body, whose proceedings shall command the respect of all the people.

The citizens, with a liberality characteristic of their beautiful and flourishing city, have issued a cordial invitation, and offered the hospitalities of Selma to all who desire to attend the Convention. Under these circumstances, may not the Grand Division confidently hope to meet a host of co-laborers at the Selma Convention?

Friends of Temperance! let not our fond expectations be disappointed, but let us rally to the council house with our banners proudly "streaming over us" and one time at least, seek together for the promotion of the peace, happiness and prosperity of our common race and country.

R. H. POWELL, G. W. P.
A. F. PETER,
E. M. HASTINGS,
B. S. BIRCH,
W. B. HARALSON,
J. H. CAMPBELL,
W. S. KURR.

Com. on the part of the Grand Division.
S. of T. of Alabama.
Sept. 24, 1852.

The Death of Rev. G. B. Davis.

The following communication, from his son Solomon H. Davis, of Bunker's Hill, Ill., under date of Sept. 19th, will convey to our brethren of Alabama and of the South-west, the sad intelligence of the death of the Rev. G. B. Davis, the pious and devoted friend of the Indians, concerning whom we heard so many anxious inquiries during our late tour through the western portion of this State. The letter thus proceeds:

Rev. A. W. Chambliss:—
DEAR SIR—I write to inform you, in accordance with his request, of the death of my beloved and venerated Father, Rev. G. B. Davis. He died August 29th, at half past 6 o'clock, A. M.

As I stated, he desired me to write you of his death, and through you, to inform his Alabama friends, all of whom he held in grateful remembrance.

My father and mother arrived at my house June the 14th, worn out with their journey—father especially, reduced by disease to the helplessness of an infant. Medicine was of no avail to stay the progress of his disease, (chronic affection of the bowels,) and he wasted away until the vital spark went out.

He was intelligent to the last, and always spoke of his departure with composure and hope, expressing entire confidence in the promises of his God, and of his trust in the merits of that Saviour he had so long held up to others.

His funeral was attended by Revs. S. C. James, of Bunker Hill, E. Dodson, of Woodbury, Baptist ministers, and the Rev. Mr. Merrell, of the Congregational church, of this place. The funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. James, from 2 Tim. iv chap. 7th and 8th verses.

Yours in affection,
J. H. DAVIS.

Bunker Hill, Ill., Sept. 19, 1852.

Thus has passed from the earth one of the best men we ever knew in it. He was about 60 years of age, and if our memory serves us correctly, had been a minister of Christ near 40 years of that time. His personal acquaintance was very extensive—having spent much of his life in agencies for different benevolent objects—and we dare say that no one knew him well without loving him for his zeal, his purity of character, and his unflinching fidelity to the cause of the Redeemer. During the last years of his life he was often at our own house, and from frequent familiar interviews with him, it was manifest that his meekness for heaven was continuous and rapid, so that we seldom parted with him without apprehensions that it might be for the last time in the world. We are not therefore surprised to hear of his death, and should not have been had we known nothing of his protracted illness. The temper of his mind, and the general character of his affections had prepared us to hear that God had taken him to a purer heavenly clime, to mingle in the associations and employments of just men made perfect; and while we weep the departure of so good a man, so lovely a Christian, we rejoice in the hope that we shall one day meet him again "where the wicked cease to trouble, and the weary shall be forever at rest." "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Students of Howard College, held on the 13th of October, 1852, of which William Howard was made President and T. C. Daniel Secretary, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Thos. L. Howard, David A. Holman, and Saml R. Freeman, was appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of one of their fellow-students, JOHN A. HOLMES. The following resolutions were read and received:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the wise dispensation of his providence, to call from the earth to the Spirit Land, one of our beloved fellow-students, JOHN A. HOLMES, who died during our last vacation:

Resolved, That we deeply lament the untimely death of our young friend; but confiding in the unerring wisdom of God, to whom we look for a better life, we would seek submission to his holy and righteous will, for whose right to take is better than his who gave."

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Holmes, we have lost one of the most talented, pious and estimable of our number; the church its brightest ornament, and the world one who bid fair to win its highest honors.

Resolved, That we do hereby tender our warmest sympathies to the afflicted family, thus early bereaved of one for whom they might well have expected a career of usefulness and honor. But to them he has left a legacy more precious than sparkling gems, and which soltens the sorrow, and assuages the grief; his sudden departure—the hope of seeing him in a better world."

Resolved, That in token of our grief, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy to the S. W. Baptist for publication.

THOMAS S. HOWARD,
DAVID A. HOLMES,
SAML R. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM HOWARD, Pres.
THOS. C. DANIEL, Sec'y.

Resolutions of the Summerville Baptist Church.

Whereas, Information has reached us that our beloved sister, ELLA O'BRYAN, (wife of brother S. G. O'BRYAN, late pastor of this church,) has recently died in Texas, at which time she was a member of this church, therefore:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the death of this amiable woman, interesting companion and exemplary christian, and that we sincerely sympathize with her bereaved companion.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be sent to brother O'Bryan, and also to the "South Western Baptist" for publication.

D. P. BESTOR, Moderator.
Jno. E. BROWN, Ch. Clk.
Summerville, Ala., Sept. 25, 1852.

The Yellow fever in Charleston is on the decrease.

MARRIED—On the 10th inst., by Rev. P. H. Lundy, STEPHEN H. FEATHER, Esq. of Augusta County to MISS SARAH VIRGINIA LATUM, of Leesville County.

Noticed

DIED—At Summerville, on the 3rd inst., only child of Col. L. Chapman, and Miss B. W. W., aged 13 months.

NOTICE—A GENTLEMAN in Teaching, and having qualifications as an English teacher, of the University of Virginia, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a school of high order, as a teacher. For further information, apply to the Editor of this paper and W. A. W., at Marion, Oct. 6th 1852.

JOHN J. JEWELL, Editor.

JEWELL & BROWN,
Factors and Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.
Respectfully solicit patronage from their friends. 31 St. Sep. 22, 1852.

DALLAS MALE ACADEMY,

Selma, Alabama.

JOHN WILMER, A. M., PRINCIPAL,
Instructor in Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
RICHARD FURMAN, A. M.,
Instructor in Languages.
MAJ. E. M. HOLLOWAY,
Instructor in Primary Department.

THE Eleventh annual session of this Institution commenced on the first day of October next. The Board of Trustees feel gratified in being able to announce that Prof. WILMER will have charge of this institution in future, assisted by Prof. FURMAN. These gentlemen are two well known, and their merits too well appreciated, to need a word of commendation at our hands. Maj. Holloway's success the past session is a sufficient guarantee of his aptitude at instructing.

The high standing of the Dallas Academy, the numerous facilities afforded by the Railroad, River, &c., for reaching Selma, together with the acknowledged health of the city, combine to offer advantages for the instruction of youth, not equaled in Middle Alabama.

Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates.

TERMS, &c.

One-half of the Tuition will be required IN ADVANCE, the balance at the end of the session.
Primary Department, \$20 00
Arithmetic, Geography, &c., 30 00
All higher branches, 45 00
Incidental expenses, 1 50
Circulars containing the Terms, &c., of the Institution, may be had on application to the Principal.

TRUSTEES.

Col. P. J. WEAVER, President.
Wm. JOHNSON, Sec'y, J. H. GIBNEY,
Thos. L. CRAIG, J. H. FLEMING,
F. S. JACKSON, J. M. L. BROWN,
Thos. H. LEE, J. W. WATKINS, Sec'y.

BAPTIST Female College.

HENRY H. BACON, President and Prof. of Mathematics, Natural Science, &c.
ARCHIBALD J. BACON, Prof. of Ancient Languages, Natural Science, &c.
MRS. K. A. BILLING, Prof. of English Literature, Rhetoric and Music.

MISS F. C. BACON, Prof. of Natural Science, History and Poetry.

MISS M. STURTEVANT, Prof. of Modern Languages and English Literature.

MISS M. A. WOMAN, Prof. of the Preparatory Department.

DR. S. M. BARTLETT, Prof. of the Marine Department.

MISS M. F. WILLIAMS, Prof. of Music.

Superintendents in the Steward's Department.

MR & MRS JAMES M. NEWMAN.

27 Classes in Composition, Penmanship, Reading and Spelling, are so distributed to the different members of the Faculty, as to secure to every pupil the most thorough instruction in those branches.

The Autumnal Term will commence on the 14th of September, under very favorable auspices. The large and elegant building now nearly finished, will then be ready for the reception of boarders.

With regard to the facilities afforded to the student, it is proper to state that the Institution is furnished with an excellent and well selected Library, a good Apparatus, a Cabinet of minerals, and with numerous specimens of our native birds, quadrupeds and other animals prepared expressly for the College.

The Trustees consider themselves very fortunate in steward of the college, Mr. James M. Newman. Being a member of the Board of Trustees, and a warm friend to the cause of education, Mr. N. feels a deep solicitude for the prosperity of the Institution. The many good qualities which render both himself and family eminently suited for the undertaking, are so well known, that a formal commendation is unnecessary.

That the President may have the constant supervision of the pupils, and give attention not only to the cultivation of their minds, but also to the improvement of their morals and their manners, it is earnestly requested those particularly, who come from abroad, should board with him in the Institution. It is the firm conviction of the Trustees and Faculty that by this means alone, will the highest benefits accrue.

Uniform.

FOR SUMMER, ON ORDINARY OCCASIONS—Dress, Pink calico or gingham. For the larger girls, white linen collar and cuffs. For the smaller girls, white apron. Caps, if worn, of the same material as the dress.

Green sun bonnet.

FOR FORMAL OCCASIONS—Dress, white muslin or cotton, plain straw hat with white and trimmed with blue lustrous ribbon.

FOR WINTER, ORDINARY OCCASIONS—Dress, Green worsted; sack of the same material, white linen collar and cuffs; brown sun bonnet.

PELVIC OCCASIONS—Dress, black blue worsted; sack of brown worsted; white muslin collar and cuffs; bonnet, plain straw, trimmed with every ribbon.

Aug. 16. 22-11

EXPENSES

For Tuition.

Autumnal Term, ending Term four months.

Primary Class, \$15 00

Preparatory Classes, 18 00

College Course, 30 00

French, Latin or Greek, 12 00

Piano or Guitar, 33 00

Drawing and Painting, 15 00

Oil Painting, 24 00

Needlework and Embroidery, 15 00

Wax Work per Lesson, 1 00

Tuition in Vocal Music, double School fee of charge.

No charge is made for Penmanship, Paper, or Composition, Blank Books, Stationery, or use of Library, use of Instrument, or for the use of Pure wood.

For Board.

Board, (exclusive of washing and coals), \$10 00 per month.

Board, including " " " 12 00

E. F. KING HOUSE,

Marion, Ala.

HAVING leased this fine Hotel, the subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public of the fact, and announcing their patronage.

The King House is well known to every person who has visited Marion, as one of the very best buildings for hotel purposes in the State. The rooms are parlors and dining rooms, &c., are spacious, and well situated in regard to the rest of the building. The private apartments are large, comfortable and well ventilated, while the whole structure is finished, inside and out, in a manner second to few similar buildings in the State.

The subscriber has made arrangements to improve these advantages, in their fullest extent, to the comfort and convenience of his guests. He pledges himself, that nothing shall be wanting on his part, either of labor or expense, to make it the pleasure of those who may call on him, to call again.

He therefore invites all whose business or pleasure may bring them to the most beautiful and attractive village in the State, to pay him a visit. He assures a hearty welcome, and abundance of good cheer.

37 The two lines of daily stages passing thro' Marion, both stop at the House.

Charges shall be reasonable, and in strict justice to the entertainer and the entertained.

JAS. H. GRAHAM.

Marion, Aug. 19 1852.

JUDSON

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Marion, Perry County, Ala.

[Number of Pupils Last Session, 188.]

Faculty.

PROFESSOR MILOP. JEWETT, A. M. Principal and Instructor in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

C. P. JONES, A. B., Professor of Modern Languages, and of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology, &c.

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

MISS S. J. McALLISTER, Instructor in Drawing and Painting.

MISS L. E. SMITH, English and Wax-Work.

MISS JENNIE A. MORREY, English.

MISS MARY A. BOOTH, Music.

MISS ELIZA DENISON, Music.

MISS MARY JANE DAVIS, Music.

MISS REBECCA C. PIERSON, English.

MISS EMMA CONARD, Primary and Preparatory Departments, and Embroidery.

MISS REBECCA C. PIERSON.

Matron and Nurse, MRS. H. C. EASTMAN.

Steward's Department, WM. HORNBUCKLE, Esq. AND LADY.

THIS Institution has now entered its fifteenth year, under the direction of the same Faculty. It has always enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, without any interruption. It attracts students from all parts of Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

At no time has it had so able a Faculty.

Professor JONES is a gentleman of the highest character, and has been engaged in teaching for the last ten years. He teaches French, German, &c., as spoken languages.

Professor WORM is a Graduate of the University of Munich, in Bavaria. He is a gentleman of high and varied attainments, although he has occupied himself chiefly for the last twenty years, in teaching the sciences of Vocal and Instrumental Music. He speaks English fluently. He is a Composer, and a splendid performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violoncello, Double Bass, French Horn, Tubas, &c., &c. His learning, taste, experience and tact, industry and energy, insure to his pupils the most careful and thorough training, and the most accurate and brilliant execution.

Young ladies wishing to learn the Harp, or to become proficient in execution on the Piano and Organ, will do well to finish their Musical studies under Professor WORM.

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

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

The Department of DRAWING and PAINTING is filled by a distinguished Lady Artist, who sketches from nature and from life. She has two Diplomas from the Massachusetts State Fair, for superior excellence in Oil Painting, and bears a flattering letter of recommendation from Gen. FLEMING PLACE. The people are divided as to Gen. Place's qualifications for the Presidency, but all admit he is a gentleman of cultivated taste, and he may be a very good judge of Drawing and Painting.

The Government is admirably fitted by her amableness of temper, united to her decision and energy of character; and by her high moral and intellectual qualifications, as well as by her intercourse with the best society of the South, to mould the character and form the manners of the Pupils.

The MATRON and NURSE have experienced the same position, in a celebrated institution in Maryland. Her kindness of heart will secure to the young ladies, in sickness or health, the tender care of an old and true mother.

The STEWARD and LADY are well known as deservedly occupying a high position in the community. They have been twice married, and a pleasant home to the young ladies of their family.

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

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

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

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

MONTHLY LEVIES are held, conducted by Committees of the older Pupils, under the supervision of the Trustees. These are attended by the members of the Board of Trustees and observed married gentlemen with their ladies. They are designed to raise the necessary funds for the support of the Institution, and to make them practically familiar with the usages of polite society.

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

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

ALL JEWELLERY, of every description, is interdicted.

Any young Lady Dying, Suffering, or bringing Smell into the Institute, is liable to instant expulsion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For summer, each Pupil should have one Pink Cotton

with Pink Gingham, and two Brown White Dresses

with one Brown White Dress. Also, one Brown Linen Dress. Every Dress should be accompanied by a Sack of the same material.

Colors.—One of Silk; in winter, trimmed with dark green Lustrous Ribbon, plain solid color; in summer, trimmed with F. S. Lustrous, plain solid color; only one of the Cape and Collar may be lined with Pink only—no flowers or tulle. Also, two Caps: Bonnet; one of Dark Green Cotton; and one of Pink Gingham.

Accessories of Brown Linen and Barred Muslin—none of Silk permitted.

Small Linen Collars, with Black Velvet Bands, are worn around the neck. No Neck Ribbons are tolerated.

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

All Pupils, except those in Mourning Apparel, must be provided with the Uniform, and must wear it at all times.

Dresses 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.

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, one pair of India Rubbers, and an Umbrella.

REGARDING THIS INSTITUTE.

Only by boarding in the Institute, can the highest advantages of the Institution be realized. Here young ladies are always under the supervision of the Governors and Teachers, under whose care they enjoy every advantage for the improvement of their manners, and the cultivation of refined tastes and pure and elevated sentiments. They have regular hours of study and recreation; habits of order, system, punctuality, neatness and economy, are constantly fostered. They also receive an amount of moral and religious culture, which cannot be extended to others less favorably situated. The regularity of their lives, the alternation of sedentary habits with exercise of hours of study with amusement, secures the highest degree of mental vigor and bodily health.

The experience of the MATRON and NURSE, added to great kindness of heart, secures to the young Ladies, in sickness or in health, the skillful and affectionate care of a judicious and tender Mother.

The extension of the Main Building of the Institute, now in progress, will enable us to furnish ample accommodations in the school for Two HUNDRED and Fifty young Ladies.

RELIGIOUS WORKING.

Pupils attend Church, once at least, on the Sabbath, under the direction of their parents or guardians as to the place of worship. Other religious exercises are attended, at the discretion of the Principal, but all secular influences are carefully excluded.

SESSIONS AND VACATIONS.

There is but one Session a year, in the Institute, and that of Nine months; commencing always about the first of October, and uniformly closing on the first Monday of July. By the new arrangement, the Pupils have a respite from study during the three hot and unhealthy months of July, August and September. Rested, refreshed and invigorated, they will resume the labors of the next Session with a degree of energy and alacrity, which they could not gain in a vacation of two months only, and will thus be prepared to perform as much mental labor as they have heretofore performed in a season of ten months.

The salaries of the Professors and Teachers remaining as formerly, the FORMER RATES OF TUITION will remain unchanged. It will be observed, that if anything is lost in Tuition, it will be more than made up by the saving of a month's board.

The next session will commence on Wednesday, the sixth of October. It is of great importance to the Pupils to be present at the opening of the session.

Rates of Tuition, &c., for the Session of Nine Months.

Primary Department, 1st Division, \$24 00

" " " 2d " " 24 00

Preparatory Department, and all English studies through the whole course, 30 00

Use of Piano, Guitar and Melodion, (each), 50 00

POETRY.

For the South Western Baptist Home.

Within the sweet home where in love we are dwelling,
There cluster dear friends with kind to us, who are
willing
Admission best offered from hearts that are ever
Averse to the woe of the poor of each other.

"The here that a kind and dear father is resting,
Away from the care of the world, and the bustle
In days of his youth, when his heart was so
bounding
As the stream that o'er breakers flows, meeting
sounding.

"The here that the Mother, so loving, so constant,
Whose kindness never failed, but was always
constant
Is cherished by loved ones with common devotion,
More cared for than pearls from the depths of the
Ocean.

"The here that Brothers and Sisters are striving
To render more easy, while each one is striving,
The pathway of life, and the sweetest of all,
And the bright sunshine of gladness across it.

"The here that each flower in beauty is opening,
The Gladiolus, the Dandelion, the sweetest of all,
With Tulips and crocuses, and flowers of all
And the bright sunshine of gladness across it.

Through flowers may bloom and companion
And youth will still flourish and lend its aid to
Yet beauty, please; if there's about, affection,
Not a heart will ebb forth to face its reflection.

Bright reflection of love from the face of Brothers;
The sweet look of approval from eyes of a Sister;
The kind grasp of the old parents' hand, as a true
sister
Are prized, and afford the most exquisite pleasure.

Miscellaneous.

Coffee.

An interesting analysis of Coffee was made by Mons. Cadet, apothecary in ordinary to the household of Napoleon, when Emperor; from which it appears that the berries contained mucilage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, a concrete essential oil, some albumen, and a volatile aromatic principle, with a portion of lime, potash, charcoal, and iron. Roasting develops the soluble principles. Mocha coffee, is of all kinds, the most aromatic and resinous. M. Cadet advises that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it be drunk, and that the roasting be moderate. Mr. Mossey, in his learned and ingenious treatise states that "the chemical analysis of coffee evinces that it possess a great portion of mildly bitter, and highly astringent gummy and resinous extracts, a considerable quantity of oil, a fixed salt, and a volatile salt. These are its medicinal constituent principles. The intention of correcting it is not only to make it deliver these principles, and make them soluble in water, but to give it a property it does not possess in the natural state of the berry. By the action of fire, its gummy taste and the aqueous part of its mucilage are destroyed; its saline properties are created, and its oil is rendered empyreumatic. From thence arises the pungent smell, and exhilarating flavor not found in its natural state.

"The roasting of the berry to a proper degree, requires greater care. If it be underdone, its virtues will not be improved, and in its use it will load and oppress the stomach; if it be overdone, it will yield a flat, burnt, and bitter taste; its virtues will be destroyed, and in use, it will heat the body, and act as an astringent. The closer it is confined at the time of roasting, and till used, the better will its volatile purgative, flavor, and virtues, be preserved.

"The influence which coffee, judiciously prepared, imparts to the stomach, from its invigorating qualities, is strongly exemplified by the immediate effect produced on taking it, when the stomach is overladen with food, or nauseated with surfeit, or debilitated by intemperance, or languor from mania.

"In vertigo, lethargy, catarrh, and all disorders of the head, from obstructions in the capillaries, long experience has proved it to be a powerful medicine; and in certain cases of apoplexy, it has been found serviceable, even when given in clisters, where it has not been convenient to convey its effects to the stomach. Mons. Malbranche restored a person from apoplexy by repeated clisters of coffee.

"Du Four relates an extraordinary instance of the effect of coffee in the gout; he says Mons. Deveraux was attacked with gout at the age of twenty-five, and had it severely until he was upwards of fifty, with chalk stones in the joints of his hands and feet; he was recommended the use of coffee, which he adopted, and had no return of the gout.

"A small cup of coffee, immediately after dinner promotes digestion.

"With a draught of water previously drunk, according to the eastern custom, coffee is serviceable to those who are of a costive habit."

The generality of the English families make their coffee too weak, and use too much sugar, which often causes it to turn acid on the stomach. Almost every house-keeper has a peculiar method of making coffee; but it never can be excellent, unless it be made strong of the berry.

Count Rumford says, "coffee may be too bitter—but it is impossible that it should ever be too fragrant. The very smell of it is reviving, and has often been found to be useful to sick persons, and to those who are afflicted with the headache. In short, every thing proves that the volatile, aromatic matter, whatever it may be that gives flavor to the coffee, is what is most valuable in it, and should be preserved with the greatest care, and that in estimating the strength or richness of that beverage, its fragrance should be much more attended to, than either its bitterness or astringency. This aromatic substance, which is supposed to be an oil, is extremely volatile, and escapes in the air with great facility, and is observed by filling the room with its fragrance."

grace is suffered to remain uncovered, and at the same time losing much of its flavor."—*Philp's History of Vegetables.*

Bashful Men.

We never yet saw a genuinely bashful man who was not the soul of honor. Though such may blush and stammer, and shrug their shoulders awkwardly, unable to throw forth at ease, the thoughts that they would express, yet commend them to us for friends.

There are fine touches in their characters that time will mellow and bring out; perceptions as delicate as the faintest out to the untold rose; and their thoughts are none the less refined and beautiful that they do not flow with the impetuosity of the shallow streamlet.

We are astonished that such men are not appreciated; that ladies with really good hearts and cultivated intellects, will regard this bashful Sir Mustacio Bramante with smiles and attentions, because he can tell a shawl gracefully, and bludy compliments with Parisian elegance, while they will not condescend to look upon the worthy man who feels for them a reverence so great that his every thought glances is worship.

The man who is bashful in the presence of ladies, is their defender when the tongue of slander would delude them, it is not he who boasts of conquests, or dares to talk glibly of failings that exist in imagination alone; this cheek will flush with resentment, his eye flash with anger, to hear the name of woman coupled with a coarse oath; and yet he who would die to defend them, is least honored by the majority of our sex.

Who ever heard of a bashful libertine? The anomaly was never seen. Ease and elegance are his requisites; upon his lips sits flattery, ready to play court alike to blue eyes and black, he is never nonplussed, he never blushes. For a glance he is in raptures, for a word, he would profess to lay down his life. Yet it is he who fills our vile city dens with wrecks of female purity; it is he who profanes the holy name of mother, desolates the shrine where domestic happiness is throned; ruins the heart that trusts in him; pollutes the very air he breathes, and all under the mask of a polished gentleman.

Ladies, a word in your ear; have you lovers, and would you possess a worthy husband? Choose him whose delicacy of deportment, whose sense of your worth leads him to stand aloof, while others crowd around you. If he blushes, scorns him even at your approach, consider them some signs of his exalted opinion of your sex. If he is reticent and modest, let not a thousand fortunes weigh him down in the balance, for depend upon it, with him your life will be happier with poverty, than with many a richer surrounded by the splendor of palaces.

—*Olive Branch.*

TAMATO FIGS.—Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or sixteen pounds) of fruit, scald and remove the skin of the fruit in the usual way, cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified; they are then shaken out, spread on dishes, flattened, and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying, after which pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated and bottled for use. They keep well from year to year, and retain their flavor surprisingly, which is nearly that of the best quality of fresh figs. The pear shape of single tomatoes answer the purpose best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in the syrup.

A SPINNING LADY.—Europeans state that a girl is now exhibited in Paris, and there attracted great attention, who possesses the power of turning round on her leg, for a space of time, which, were we not assured of the fact by an eye witness, who has just arrived in New York from Havre, we should hesitate to believe possible. On one occasion, Mlle. Angeline performed 300 revolutions in a minute! She does not appear at all giddy after the operation, and is a remarkable and finely formed person. Her feet are very small, but of a singular muscular development. Perhaps the most striking part of the exhibition is where Mlle. Angeline fits a circular saw to her waist, so that the visitors may test the force with which she spins by applying pieces of wood to the saw. Her costume is a complete suit of elastic silk, which displays admirably the statuesque proportions of this revolutionary young lady.

GUM ARABIC.—In Morocco, about the middle of November, but in the present season, which begins in July, the gum juice exudes spontaneously from the trunk and principal branches of the acacia tree. In about fifteen days it thickens in the furrow, down which it runs, either in a vermicular (or worm) shape, or more commonly assuming the form of oval and round tears, about the size of a pigeon's egg, of different colors, as they belong to the white or red gum tree. About the middle of December the Moors encamp on the borders of the forest, and the harvest lasts six weeks.

The gum is packed in large sacks of leather, and brought on the backs of bullocks to certain ports, where it is sold to the French and English merchants. Gum is highly nutritious. During the whole time of harvest, of the journey and of the fair, the Moors of the desert live almost entirely upon it; and experience has proved that six ounces of gum are sufficient for the support of a man during twenty-four hours.

A FEMALE SCULPTOR.—A young woman named Harriet Hosmer, of Warton town, Mass., about twenty years of age, has recently produced a piece of sculpture in marble which evinces talent of a high order, and promises to render her prominent as an artist. She calls the bust which she has completed, "Hesper, the Evening Star." It has the face of a lovely maiden gently falling asleep with the sound of distant music. Her hair is gracefully arranged, and intertwined with capsules of the poppy. A star shines on her forehead, and under her breast lies the crescent moon. The conception of the subject of the whole work was her own, men having been employed only to chop off some of the largest pieces of marble, as the work was in progress. The bust is exhibited in Boston. Miss Hosmer promises to visit Rome for a few years, with a view of becoming a sculptor by profession.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.—The following rules on this subject, extracted from the columns of a contemporary, deserve extensive diffusion.

1. Use not-sized paper, because a large sheet covers a printer's case, and renders his work.
2. Do not write on the back of the paper, as that doubles the time of printing the article; while one side is being "set up," what is on the back cannot be "gone on with."
3. Write with black ink; for an editor will read with reluctance what he sees with difficulty, and the compositor, for the same reason will dislike to "set it up."
4. Always write a plain bold hand. Some hands which are elegant, are too elegant to be understood. If you send an indistinguishable scrawl, it will be thrown aside until the editor has leisure to make it out, which may not be until the "interest of the article has passed away."
5. Remember that whatever gives an editor trouble at his desk, doubles expenses in the printing office. The printers and readers waste time in deciphering bad MS; and out of any failure in interpretation, commonly grows a charge of "misrepresenting" the writer.
6. If you know that the editor will take any trouble to oblige you, give him any trouble to please you?—You may scribble with a pen or your button paper, and the editor will try to make it out; but if the editor is under no obligation to you, if you are not so popular that any thing must be printed that bears your name, why, cleave to good sense, good taste, correct expressions, and a plain hand.

The *Woman* has established a weekly newspaper at Hamburg, and have prepared a German translation of the book of *Moses*.

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

TAKE notice of the following: The public has been informed that L. D. Dickerson, of Selma, Ala., has been appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Southern Baptist Convention, to be the agent for the sale of the *South-Western Baptist* in Selma, Ala. He will accept of a complete assortment of every variety of furniture—consisting of Parlor, Dining, and Bed-room Furniture. He has also an extensive assortment of Carpets, Oil Cloths, all of which he will sell at reasonable prices. He proposes to sell on such terms as will induce the interest of those who have been in the habit of procuring articles in Selma, Ala. He will have on hand a supply of the most improved construction.

Also, Metallic Bureaus, of every size and description. Mr. Dickerson would invite the public to visit his Cabinet Ware Rooms, and examine for themselves. Located at Washington and Selma Streets, Selma, March 22, 1852.

From the New York Chronicle.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Wholesale and Retail.

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

BOOKS.—Of every variety and description, and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts. *JOHN L. LEWIS & CO.*—An extensive stock of *RELIGIOUS AND EVANGELICAL BOOKS*—For every denomination of Christians. *FAMILY BIBLES* of every quality.

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

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

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

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

BLANK BOOKS.—Manufactured to order in any style. Record Books, Dockets, Tax Books, and every other kind of Books used by Sheriffs, Clerks of Courts, &c., made to any pattern. A large stock of Record Books of all sizes constantly on hand of superior quality.

JOHNSON'S BOOKS.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash-books, Day Books, &c., of my own manufacture, a very heavy assortment always on hand.

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

WALL PAPER.—Toasters, Fine Boards, Borders, Scenery, &c., a large assortment constantly on hand.

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

JOB PRINTING.—The best Job Printing Office in the South is connected with my establishment. Plain and Fancy Printing, of every description, neatly and promptly executed.

BOOK BINDING.—Pamphlets, Music Books, Periodicals, Law Books, &c., bound in every style, at very low rates.

Merchants from the country, Teachers, Law-ymen, and all others, are assured if I remain in Selma, I will call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing.

WM. S. RICKLAND,
28 Dauphin Street, Mobile, Ala.
September 22, 1852

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND Silver Ware.

MY SON, WM. HENRY HUNTINGTON, having determined to remove from Marion, I desire to inform my friends and the public generally, that I will continue to reside at Selma, Ala., where I will continue to receive all orders for Watches, Jewelry, and other articles in my line of business, and having recently made arrangements to sell as an agent for a New York House, by whom I am to be supplied every few weeks.

I flatter myself, from my long experience in the business and this favorable arrangement, that I will be able to sell on good terms as can be bought elsewhere. I will sell on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on, and for cash I will make a liberal deduction.

Watches and Clocks repaired, and warranted.—Old Gold and Silver taken.

WM. HUNTINGTON.
1-ly.

BAKER & LAWLER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2, Commerce Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

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

AMAND P. FOSTER,
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OFFERS FOR SALE an extensive assortment of Books, Stationery, and Music; comprising Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and English School Books; Children's Story Books and Toy Books; Miscellaneous Books, and books for libraries.

For Catalogue Merchants are invited to call and examine the assortment of books.

February 11, 1852. 48-11

WM. DUNN, & CO.
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AND
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
15 Canal Street, between Canal and Common Sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Oct. 1, 1851.

B. B. McCRAW,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ALA.

RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage.

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

J. The usual accommodations offered to patrons.
Dec. 1, 1851 42-11.

BARNEY BROTHERS
No 45, 47, Commerce & Front Streets
MOBILE, ALA.

IMPORTERS and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns &c., Bar Iron, Nails, Axes, Hoes, Chains, Straw Cutters, Fan-blades, Ploughs, and other tools. Millwrights, Blacksmiths, Carpenters and Painters visiting our city, would do well to call before purchasing. Our stock is very complete, and we are determined to sell low. Orders are attended to promptly, and great care taken in their execution.

Aug 52. 11

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

April 14, 1852.

The South-Western Psalmist.

A COLLECTION of Hymns and Sacred Songs, for the use of Baptist Churches. By Rev. SUGAR DYER.

This social and revival meeting the large pulpit hymn book has proved to our knowledge, as well as deficient in a stock of hymns suitable for these occasions of warm and familiar religious enjoyment. This volume has been organized 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 of the moment, as is often necessary in protracted meetings.

The order observed in Baptist churches in the South and West, has been strictly copied in the arrangement of any city, without any compromise. Baptism is not put out of the way at the latter pages, but in the proper position, immediately after the converts; and as the custom is to sing, while each member of the church gives the candidate, the right hand, a full collection for time and other purposes of maintaining Christian fellowship, is placed in immediate connection with the will be found a great improvement on all other books.

In selecting the hymns, special care was exercised to use only such as were adapted to the occasion and the class of persons most numerous in the congregation. All subjects, so far as possible, have been avoided, and the book is printed for expeditious use of Christians, and to the hymn book as the vehicle for expressing their feelings.

Many good hymns were examined in manuscript. Those as far as possible, were obtained, and were found of sufficient literary excellence, have been incorporated with those of original composition. A large number of the choicest hymns have been selected from the collection, and the result of many years' attention to the subject. The whole, a few original hymns have been composed, some of which, it is hoped, will not be found unworthy of acceptance by the denomination.

The best work of the kind extant.—*Louis Jour.*

For authors of tracts, baptizing, and receiving members into church fellowship, this work will bear as the palm over all other works of the kind. It will certainly come into general use wherever its merits are known.—*Christianity*

In making the selections, regard has been rather to what is useful and approved than to what is new—rather to devotional sentiment than poetic beauty—rather to the expression of religious feeling than dialectic instruction. Some original hymns and to the value of the collection. The collection will be found a very acceptable addition to the library of every church of reviv-
Western, Washington, St. Louis.

The compiler is well prepared, by 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 be well suited to the wants of our denomination.—*Minutes of Long Run Association, Kentucky, 1851.*

From Rev. J. L. WALLACE, Senior Editor of the Western Recorder, Louisville, Ky. "We feel sure it is the book our churches want, and that they will be pleased with it."

From Rev. D. R. CAMPBELL, President of Georgetown College, Kentucky. "The compiler has done a good service to the cause of sacred worship."

From Rev. S. M. LEXY, D.D., President of the Western Baptist Theological Institution, Covington, Ky. "Well adapted for our prayer and conference meetings."

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 circulation. I have obtained a copy, and we are about to introduce it into our lecture room."

From Rev. A. W. LAKE, Pastor of the East Baptist Church, Louisville, Ky. "I feel no hesitation in saying, that it is admirably adapted to the services of social worship."

From Rev. R. 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."

From Rev. J. B. TAYLOR, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention—for social meetings, a small book, compared with the taste and judgment exercised in compiling yours, must always have a preference over those of larger size."

From Rev. V. L. KENTLEY, General Agent of the Baptist General Association of Kentucky. "I am now a work of great demand. It is with the greatest pleasure, therefore, that I recommend the book to all the churches of our common faith, throughout the South and the South-West."

From Rev. T. T. THOMSON, 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 lyrics in our language."

SALE TO CHURCHES.

In neat sheep binding, per dozen, \$3 00
Per copy, at retail, 25
37 Any preacher desiring a copy for examination, will send us the name of postage sent cents, where a copy, postage paid, by return of mail, will be sent.—MORTON & GRISWOLD, Publishers, Louisville, Ky. 18-11

Dedication.

THE East Alabama Female College, will be dedicated on the 1st of September. The address on that occasion will be delivered by Rev Dr. Manly.

A Teacher Wanted.
To take charge of the Centerville Masonic Institute, on the 1st of October, is desired a liberal salary will be given. Applications received until the 26th of September. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.

FELIX SHROPSHUR,
Secretary Board Trustees.
Centerville, September 8, 1852.

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

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

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

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

WILL fill all orders for Goods in his line on as favorable terms for cash, as the goods could be purchased either Mobile or Selma—expense of transportation added. Call and see for yourselves before sending your orders elsewhere. All goods warranted to please, they may be returned.
March 10, 1852. 52-11

McRAE & COFFMAN,
Commission Merchants,
N-W ORLEANS

Aug. 7, 1850 23-11

J. A. & S. S. VIRGIN,
MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.
LEADERS IN

Watches, Jewelry, Music, and Musical Instruments.

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

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

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

Their STOCK OF MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, is unequalled in the State, comprising all the Instruments, stringed and wind, from the GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTÉ, to the Common FIFE. Pianos from the best makers known, such as Chickering, Mears and Clark, and others. Seventy-Five Thousand Pages of Sheet Music, which are constantly replenished by fresh arrivals of late publications. All of the above articles will be sold as low as can be found in any establishment of the kind—Goods all warranted to be what represented when bought.

Watches and Jewelry repaired at short notice by the best of Workmen.
Dec. 1, 1851. 41-11.

Fisk's Metallic Burial Case.

THIS invention, now coming into general use, is pronounced one of the greatest of the age. These Burial Cases are composed of various kinds of metals, but principally of Iron. They are thoroughly enameled inside and outside, and thus made impervious to air and indurible. They are highly ornamental, and of a classic form, light, strong and portable, while they combine the greatest strength of which metal is capable. When properly constructed, they will perfectly resist fire and fire from oxidation of gases. They cost no more than good Maudslayi Coffins, and are better than any other article in use, whatever cost, for transportation, vaults or ordinary interments, as has been proven by actual experiments, and certified to by some of our most scientific men.

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

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

Recommendations.

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

JAMES R. CULBERT, M. D.
J. C. WRIGHT, M. D.
JOHN GOLDSBETH, D. D.

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

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

Messrs. FISK AND RAYMOND,
Gentlemen:—I beg to assure you of the satisfaction you have given by the manner in which you have enclosed the corpse of the late Mr. Calhoun, in one of "Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases," to the relatives and friends of the deceased illustrious statesman. They all feel much obliged for the prompt manner in which the Case was brought from New York by Mr. Raymond, and for his attentive personal superintendence to the process of entombment.

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

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

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

WASHINGTON, April 5th,