



FRIDAY, APRIL 1853.

The Temperance Cause. We publish in our paper of today an interesting letter from that old apostle of temperance, Dr. N. B. Powell, which we commend to the perusal of our readers.

We shall be glad to receive any letter to the editor of the *South-Western Baptist*, together with the address, which accompanied it, of the State of Massachusetts to the citizens of that State, on the operation of the anti-liquor law which has been there adopted.

There may be some objectionable features in the law as proposed by the Sejm Convention, but we readily grant, as it is an old maxim that nothing is at once invented and perfected, but that the fundamental and cardinal principles asserted by the proposed reform are not only sanctioned by the constitution of the country, but loudly demanded by the exigencies of the State, we think can easily be demonstrated and made too plain to admit of doubt in any unprejudiced mind.

We do not propose entering upon this inquiry now, but we shall in due time take up the subject and speak out as becomes the position we occupy as conductors of a religious journal. We cherish all connection with politics, and shall carefully avoid all interference with elections, but while we do this, we shall strike for the maintenance of principle, for the total subversion of the soul-destroying and withering curse upon our country, the retailing of spirituous liquors as a beverage.

Men may covet and find fault with some of the details of any proposed law, but all these can easily be remedied—they are as the dust of the balance compared with the great fundamental principles at stake. These principles are: 1. Has the state a right to legislate for the suppression of this evil, by placing an inhibition upon the traffic so far as may be necessary to abolish tipping shops, and kindred establishments, which have hitherto "framed mischief by a law," or shall the license law remain an everlasting blot and disgrace upon our statute book?

2d. The second great principle involved in the proposed reform is to allow the people themselves, by a majority to be certainly ascertained, to determine whether or not they will have this ruinous traffic continued among them. And why, in the name of liberty and all that freemen hold dear, should they be denied this privilege of protecting themselves, their families, their neighborhoods and counties, ay, our beloved State, from the ravages of a vice which is destroying its tens of thousands every year, bringing discord into neighborhoods, impugning and woe into families, and even now is wringing the heart of many a stricken one—of mothers, wives, daughters, whose tears are but the superadded price the licensed retailer pays to the State! As the law now stands, this great principle of republican liberty is violated.

The people of the country may resolve solemnly to have no such plague-spot as a liquor shop within it, yet if only "for respectable free holders" shall otherwise determine, these few can override the whole country! Can such a law stand? Are the people prepared to yield this great democratic principle that "the majority shall govern"? We have greatly mistaken the genius of our institutions, and the love of liberty which so universally pervades the masses, to suppose for a moment that this foundation stone upon which our government rests, still be swept away. We plead for it as for the dearest legacy bequeathed to us by our patriotic sires.

To remedy this monstrous departure from the true principles of republican government, and to avert the more ruinous and shocking consequences which have been, and are now the necessary results of it, is the main object of the proposed law emanating from the Sejm Convention: A Convention composed of the best of men, and fully sensible of the great importance of the enterprise in which they had engaged. We repeat, the measures proposed in some minor details may, and probably will require amendment, but the main features involved in the recommendation, namely, the abolition of the license law, and leaving it to be decided by the people, as to whether they will be cured by a traffic, and at what price the privilege to sell shall be granted, should, in our poor judgment, meet with the unqualified approval of every good man.

All concede that this traffic is a grievous evil, and is doing incalculable mischief in the country, yet when any mode is suggested for getting rid of it, objections and reasons "plenty as blackberries" are arrayed against it. Some say the people are not ready for it, and that the country is to be prized out of the mass of moral slough into which intemperance has plunged it. Here we take issue with the objector. The people are far in advance of most of those who raise this objection, upon this vital subject. We have confidence to believe that the great mass of the people both see and feel the importance of second-order action in reference to this traffic, and are prepared to second any legislative effort for the suppression of this vice.

The strong arm of the law. They have been relying upon this moral suasion doctrine for many years—they have allowed this Legislature virtually to fix a price upon the morals of a large portion of the country, upon the lives of many, and the peace and happiness of still more, in the form of licenses for tipping shops, but they have determined to take the matter in their own hands. The time is not far distant when they will demand of the Legislature that they expunge from the Statute the license of this nefarious traffic. In the eloquent language of our venerable friend, Doctor Powell, "the cause of temperance like a mighty wave, is rolling over the Union, sweeping from ocean to ocean, and its two shores to be created in the Christian age."

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions were self-demonstrated. He said, "A newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty."

RESPONDENCE. CHENUGGERS, ALA., March 23, 1853. To the Editors of the S. W. Baptist: GENTLEMEN—I forwarded to you by the last mail, the "Kentucky Era" with a request, that you should reflect, from the columns of your invaluable journal, an interesting article, written in Allegorical style, a happy hit, at the monster intemperance, should the article be too lengthy for your limits, and your space not be sufficient to give in detail all the proceedings of *Satan's court*, the full report of each of his faithful loyal subjects, I should be gratified, if you can find room, to let his Vicegerent King Alcohol speak and tell of his wonderful deeds, for his reign, his foot prints every where, are stained with blood. I perused with the deepest regret the editorial article of the *Tuskegee Republican*, upon the subject of the liquor traffic. I had hoped that he was mistaken in his vain boasting of the liquor drinking, &c., in Tuskegee, but that awful tragedy of Saturday night demonstrates the correctness of his statements. But for the vulgar and vile habit of drinking liquor, young Harris would not have been murdered; nor would his aged and dotting parents have had their hearts lacerated and crushed; by following to an untimely grave their only child, the stay and hope of their declining years. If the gloom of the woe, and sorrow, resulting from the catastrophe of Saturday evening, is not sufficient to convince the Editor and all others, of the necessity of abolishing the vile traffic, they would not be convinced (it seems to me) through one "was to rise from the dead." The argument is exhausted; the time for action has come. The great and paramount object with all philanthropic Christian men is to arrest the ravages of the monster vice of the age, "intemperance." This overrides all other considerations. The office seeking demagogue, the wily politician, the man without talents, or merit, will strive to evade the issue, to mystify and mix it up with politics; like that fish, described by naturalists, who, when pursued by an enemy, muddys the water, and thereby eludes his pursuers. Such subtleties will not avail those who are not in favor of legal suasion, the proposition of the Sejm Convention, alias the "Alabama Law," are opposed to the temperance reform, are opposed to majorities ruling, and show an anti-republican spirit at war with the spirit and genius of our democratic government. The aspirant for office who evades the question and plays the artful "dogger," should look alone to the liquor influence for his elevation, and when placed in power, he will be the Dogger champion. The heart of the patriot and philanthropist should exult when he reflects that we have ten thousand Temperance men in our beloved State, combining a large portion of the talents and wisdom of Alabama. There can be no earthly necessity then, for voting for any man for office, who drinks liquor, or has any thing to do with the vile traffic. The intriguing, designing politician will cry out *proscription*, and say it will destroy their party. Ah! indeed—are not all good whigs, and all good democrats moral temperance men? Are not all good Baptists and Methodists and Presbyterians good temperance people? A Christian who is not temperate would be an anomaly. The temperance men ask nothing from their rulers or law makers, but protection—will any republican say, that a beat or township should have quartered or forced upon them, one of those sinks of iniquity, a liquor shop, alias a dogger, when ninety-five out of the hundred citizens are opposed to it—this would be democracy with a vengeance, for five besotted whisky drinkers and vendors, to govern and control the ninety-five moral tax paying temperance men.

It is said that the law confining the sale to druggists, physicians, &c., tends to create a monopoly. The same may be said of every law granting licenses and prohibiting those not licensed from engaging in that business. The granting of the privilege or franchise of keeping a ferry across a stream, a toll bridge or turnpike, a bank,—all these may be called monopolies in the same sense, yet the public good requires them, and it were unwise and impolitic to forego this consideration in our antipathy to that odious thing called "a monopoly." This is one of the articles which ought to be sold by the least number possible, and in the sale of which monopolies ought to be allowed. This has always obtained in this State so far, as retailing in small quantities is concerned; for none but such as have licenses can thus retail—all others are liable to indictment. But the proposed law would not create a monopoly in the odious sense of that term;—no one would be prohibited from becoming a druggist, or a physician, and there is certainly much of prudence and good sense in requiring those who deal in poisons, to be acquainted with the nature and effect of their drugs.

There are various other objections of less force however, than those we have named, urged—as that the law would be often violated, and could not be well enforced. This proves the opposite of what it is intended to establish; for if the love of liquor has taken such hold upon the community, as that the strong arm of the law will be resisted in its effort to suppress it, the evil should be met at once, lest by being allowed to grow more formidable it should become independent of law, and subvert all order—all government. But this argument amounts to nothing, as it would argue down all law as well as religion. Men will, despite of law, and of religion, commit offences; but whoever seriously contemplates the abolition of the whole some laws punishing those offences because men would violate them?

But we shall recur to this subject when we have more leisure. We earnestly beg our numerous readers, to reflect calmly on the subject, and to lend their aid, in this great reform. Especially would we commend our ministers to imitate the example of the great apostle of the Gentiles—to reason before the powers that be "of righteousness, temperance, and of a judgment to come."

Ordination of Rev. A. J. Battle. On Saturday the 25th of March, a Presbytery consisting of E. ders W. H. McIntosh, H. Tucker, J. T. Entons and Samuel Henderson, met according to the request of the Tuskegee Baptist Church, for the purpose of ordaining Prof. A. J. Battle to the work of the ministry. After the examination of the candidate it was unanimously agreed that he be set apart by prayer and the imposition of hands to the Gospel ministry on Lord's day the 29th March.

On Sabbath at an early hour, a very large congregation assembled at the Church, in the presence of which the following order of services occurred: Sermon and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. H. Tucker. Ordaining prayer by Rev. S. Henderson, the Pastor of the church. Charge by Rev. W. H. McIntosh, Pastor of the Eufrata Baptist Church. Right hand of fellowship by the Presbytery, McIntosh leading. Benediction by the candidate. Indisposition prevented Bro. Eubanks from participating in services of the occasion. It was truly a day that will long be remembered. The services throughout were deeply solemn and interesting; and although they occupied more than two hours, yet a very crowded audience manifested the deepest interest until the close. The sermon of Bro. Tucker was one of surpassing power and interest. His theme was "The dignity of the Christian Ministry," drawn from the text "I magnify mine office." The doctrine was illustrated, 1st, by the powers of mind a discharge of duties involved; 2nd, it called into exercise the highest and noblest moral qualities—it was an office of disinterested benevolence; 3d, the objects it was appointed to accomplish; 4th, it was the only commission on earth emanating directly from heaven; and finally, it brought the agency of man in direct co-operation with the divine agency. The discourse throughout abounded in the most felicitous illustrations, as well as images of the most impassioned eloquence. We trust Bro. T. will consent to give it to the public through the "Baptist Preacher," as we learn he has been invited so to do.

The candidate read to the congregation a concise and elegantly drawn up paper, containing his confession of faith. The charge by Bro. McIntosh was exceedingly solemn and impressive.

BURNING.—In Burnham churches are rising up here, and there, amid the vile moral waste, and thousands are already bowing to the authority of the blessed Redeemer, schools are in operation, and hundreds of children are leaving the vanity of putting their trust in idols. This God crowns the labors of our patriotic brethren with glorious success.

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions were self-demonstrated. He said, "A newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty."

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions were self-demonstrated. He said, "A newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty."

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions were self-demonstrated. He said, "A newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty."

RESPONDENCE. CHENUGGERS, ALA., March 23, 1853. To the Editors of the S. W. Baptist: GENTLEMEN—I forwarded to you by the last mail, the "Kentucky Era" with a request, that you should reflect, from the columns of your invaluable journal, an interesting article, written in Allegorical style, a happy hit, at the monster intemperance, should the article be too lengthy for your limits, and your space not be sufficient to give in detail all the proceedings of *Satan's court*, the full report of each of his faithful loyal subjects, I should be gratified, if you can find room, to let his Vicegerent King Alcohol speak and tell of his wonderful deeds, for his reign, his foot prints every where, are stained with blood. I perused with the deepest regret the editorial article of the *Tuskegee Republican*, upon the subject of the liquor traffic. I had hoped that he was mistaken in his vain boasting of the liquor drinking, &c., in Tuskegee, but that awful tragedy of Saturday night demonstrates the correctness of his statements. But for the vulgar and vile habit of drinking liquor, young Harris would not have been murdered; nor would his aged and dotting parents have had their hearts lacerated and crushed; by following to an untimely grave their only child, the stay and hope of their declining years. If the gloom of the woe, and sorrow, resulting from the catastrophe of Saturday evening, is not sufficient to convince the Editor and all others, of the necessity of abolishing the vile traffic, they would not be convinced (it seems to me) through one "was to rise from the dead." The argument is exhausted; the time for action has come. The great and paramount object with all philanthropic Christian men is to arrest the ravages of the monster vice of the age, "intemperance." This overrides all other considerations. The office seeking demagogue, the wily politician, the man without talents, or merit, will strive to evade the issue, to mystify and mix it up with politics; like that fish, described by naturalists, who, when pursued by an enemy, muddys the water, and thereby eludes his pursuers. Such subtleties will not avail those who are not in favor of legal suasion, the proposition of the Sejm Convention, alias the "Alabama Law," are opposed to the temperance reform, are opposed to majorities ruling, and show an anti-republican spirit at war with the spirit and genius of our democratic government. The aspirant for office who evades the question and plays the artful "dogger," should look alone to the liquor influence for his elevation, and when placed in power, he will be the Dogger champion. The heart of the patriot and philanthropist should exult when he reflects that we have ten thousand Temperance men in our beloved State, combining a large portion of the talents and wisdom of Alabama. There can be no earthly necessity then, for voting for any man for office, who drinks liquor, or has any thing to do with the vile traffic. The intriguing, designing politician will cry out *proscription*, and say it will destroy their party. Ah! indeed—are not all good whigs, and all good democrats moral temperance men? Are not all good Baptists and Methodists and Presbyterians good temperance people? A Christian who is not temperate would be an anomaly. The temperance men ask nothing from their rulers or law makers, but protection—will any republican say, that a beat or township should have quartered or forced upon them, one of those sinks of iniquity, a liquor shop, alias a dogger, when ninety-five out of the hundred citizens are opposed to it—this would be democracy with a vengeance, for five besotted whisky drinkers and vendors, to govern and control the ninety-five moral tax paying temperance men.

It is said that the law confining the sale to druggists, physicians, &c., tends to create a monopoly. The same may be said of every law granting licenses and prohibiting those not licensed from engaging in that business. The granting of the privilege or franchise of keeping a ferry across a stream, a toll bridge or turnpike, a bank,—all these may be called monopolies in the same sense, yet the public good requires them, and it were unwise and impolitic to forego this consideration in our antipathy to that odious thing called "a monopoly." This is one of the articles which ought to be sold by the least number possible, and in the sale of which monopolies ought to be allowed. This has always obtained in this State so far, as retailing in small quantities is concerned; for none but such as have licenses can thus retail—all others are liable to indictment. But the proposed law would not create a monopoly in the odious sense of that term;—no one would be prohibited from becoming a druggist, or a physician, and there is certainly much of prudence and good sense in requiring those who deal in poisons, to be acquainted with the nature and effect of their drugs.

There are various other objections of less force however, than those we have named, urged—as that the law would be often violated, and could not be well enforced. This proves the opposite of what it is intended to establish; for if the love of liquor has taken such hold upon the community, as that the strong arm of the law will be resisted in its effort to suppress it, the evil should be met at once, lest by being allowed to grow more formidable it should become independent of law, and subvert all order—all government. But this argument amounts to nothing, as it would argue down all law as well as religion. Men will, despite of law, and of religion, commit offences; but whoever seriously contemplates the abolition of the whole some laws punishing those offences because men would violate them?

But we shall recur to this subject when we have more leisure. We earnestly beg our numerous readers, to reflect calmly on the subject, and to lend their aid, in this great reform. Especially would we commend our ministers to imitate the example of the great apostle of the Gentiles—to reason before the powers that be "of righteousness, temperance, and of a judgment to come."

Ordination of Rev. A. J. Battle. On Saturday the 25th of March, a Presbytery consisting of E. ders W. H. McIntosh, H. Tucker, J. T. Entons and Samuel Henderson, met according to the request of the Tuskegee Baptist Church, for the purpose of ordaining Prof. A. J. Battle to the work of the ministry. After the examination of the candidate it was unanimously agreed that he be set apart by prayer and the imposition of hands to the Gospel ministry on Lord's day the 29th March.

On Sabbath at an early hour, a very large congregation assembled at the Church, in the presence of which the following order of services occurred: Sermon and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. H. Tucker. Ordaining prayer by Rev. S. Henderson, the Pastor of the church. Charge by Rev. W. H. McIntosh, Pastor of the Eufrata Baptist Church. Right hand of fellowship by the Presbytery, McIntosh leading. Benediction by the candidate. Indisposition prevented Bro. Eubanks from participating in services of the occasion. It was truly a day that will long be remembered. The services throughout were deeply solemn and interesting; and although they occupied more than two hours, yet a very crowded audience manifested the deepest interest until the close. The sermon of Bro. Tucker was one of surpassing power and interest. His theme was "The dignity of the Christian Ministry," drawn from the text "I magnify mine office." The doctrine was illustrated, 1st, by the powers of mind a discharge of duties involved; 2nd, it called into exercise the highest and noblest moral qualities—it was an office of disinterested benevolence; 3d, the objects it was appointed to accomplish; 4th, it was the only commission on earth emanating directly from heaven; and finally, it brought the agency of man in direct co-operation with the divine agency. The discourse throughout abounded in the most felicitous illustrations, as well as images of the most impassioned eloquence. We trust Bro. T. will consent to give it to the public through the "Baptist Preacher," as we learn he has been invited so to do.

The candidate read to the congregation a concise and elegantly drawn up paper, containing his confession of faith. The charge by Bro. McIntosh was exceedingly solemn and impressive.

BURNING.—In Burnham churches are rising up here, and there, amid the vile moral waste, and thousands are already bowing to the authority of the blessed Redeemer, schools are in operation, and hundreds of children are leaving the vanity of putting their trust in idols. This God crowns the labors of our patriotic brethren with glorious success.

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions were self-demonstrated. He said, "A newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty."

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions were self-demonstrated. He said, "A newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty."

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions were self-demonstrated. He said, "A newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty."

RESPONDENCE. CHENUGGERS, ALA., March 23, 1853. To the Editors of the S. W. Baptist: GENTLEMEN—I forwarded to you by the last mail, the "Kentucky Era" with a request, that you should reflect, from the columns of your invaluable journal, an interesting article, written in Allegorical style, a happy hit, at the monster intemperance, should the article be too lengthy for your limits, and your space not be sufficient to give in detail all the proceedings of *Satan's court*, the full report of each of his faithful loyal subjects, I should be gratified, if you can find room, to let his Vicegerent King Alcohol speak and tell of his wonderful deeds, for his reign, his foot prints every where, are stained with blood. I perused with the deepest regret the editorial article of the *Tuskegee Republican*, upon the subject of the liquor traffic. I had hoped that he was mistaken in his vain boasting of the liquor drinking, &c., in Tuskegee, but that awful tragedy of Saturday night demonstrates the correctness of his statements. But for the vulgar and vile habit of drinking liquor, young Harris would not have been murdered; nor would his aged and dotting parents have had their hearts lacerated and crushed; by following to an untimely grave their only child, the stay and hope of their declining years. If the gloom of the woe, and sorrow, resulting from the catastrophe of Saturday evening, is not sufficient to convince the Editor and all others, of the necessity of abolishing the vile traffic, they would not be convinced (it seems to me) through one "was to rise from the dead." The argument is exhausted; the time for action has come. The great and paramount object with all philanthropic Christian men is to arrest the ravages of the monster vice of the age, "intemperance." This overrides all other considerations. The office seeking demagogue, the wily politician, the man without talents, or merit, will strive to evade the issue, to mystify and mix it up with politics; like that fish, described by naturalists, who, when pursued by an enemy, muddys the water, and thereby eludes his pursuers. Such subtleties will not avail those who are not in favor of legal suasion, the proposition of the Sejm Convention, alias the "Alabama Law," are opposed to the temperance reform, are opposed to majorities ruling, and show an anti-republican spirit at war with the spirit and genius of our democratic government. The aspirant for office who evades the question and plays the artful "dogger," should look alone to the liquor influence for his elevation, and when placed in power, he will be the Dogger champion. The heart of the patriot and philanthropist should exult when he reflects that we have ten thousand Temperance men in our beloved State, combining a large portion of the talents and wisdom of Alabama. There can be no earthly necessity then, for voting for any man for office, who drinks liquor, or has any thing to do with the vile traffic. The intriguing, designing politician will cry out *proscription*, and say it will destroy their party. Ah! indeed—are not all good whigs, and all good democrats moral temperance men? Are not all good Baptists and Methodists and Presbyterians good temperance people? A Christian who is not temperate would be an anomaly. The temperance men ask nothing from their rulers or law makers, but protection—will any republican say, that a beat or township should have quartered or forced upon them, one of those sinks of iniquity, a liquor shop, alias a dogger, when ninety-five out of the hundred citizens are opposed to it—this would be democracy with a vengeance, for five besotted whisky drinkers and vendors, to govern and control the ninety-five moral tax paying temperance men.

It is said that the law confining the sale to druggists, physicians, &c., tends to create a monopoly. The same may be said of every law granting licenses and prohibiting those not licensed from engaging in that business. The granting of the privilege or franchise of keeping a ferry across a stream, a toll bridge or turnpike, a bank,—all these may be called monopolies in the same sense, yet the public good requires them, and it were unwise and impolitic to forego this consideration in our antipathy to that odious thing called "a monopoly." This is one of the articles which ought to be sold by the least number possible, and in the sale of which monopolies ought to be allowed. This has always obtained in this State so far, as retailing in small quantities is concerned; for none but such as have licenses can thus retail—all others are liable to indictment. But the proposed law would not create a monopoly in the odious sense of that term;—no one would be prohibited from becoming a druggist, or a physician, and there is certainly much of prudence and good sense in requiring those who deal in poisons, to be acquainted with the nature and effect of their drugs.

There are various other objections of less force however, than those we have named, urged—as that the law would be often violated, and could not be well enforced. This proves the opposite of what it is intended to establish; for if the love of liquor has taken such hold upon the community, as that the strong arm of the law will be resisted in its effort to suppress it, the evil should be met at once, lest by being allowed to grow more formidable it should become independent of law, and subvert all order—all government. But this argument amounts to nothing, as it would argue down all law as well as religion. Men will, despite of law, and of religion, commit offences; but whoever seriously contemplates the abolition of the whole some laws punishing those offences because men would violate them?

But we shall recur to this subject when we have more leisure. We earnestly beg our numerous readers, to reflect calmly on the subject, and to lend their aid, in this great reform. Especially would we commend our ministers to imitate the example of the great apostle of the Gentiles—to reason before the powers that be "of righteousness, temperance, and of a judgment to come."

Ordination of Rev. A. J. Battle. On Saturday the 25th of March, a Presbytery consisting of E. ders W. H. McIntosh, H. Tucker, J. T. Entons and Samuel Henderson, met according to the request of the Tuskegee Baptist Church, for the purpose of ordaining Prof. A. J. Battle to the work of the ministry. After the examination of the candidate it was unanimously agreed that he be set apart by prayer and the imposition of hands to the Gospel ministry on Lord's day the 29th March.

On Sabbath at an early hour, a very large congregation assembled at the Church, in the presence of which the following order of services occurred: Sermon and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. H. Tucker. Ordaining prayer by Rev. S. Henderson, the Pastor of the church. Charge by Rev. W. H. McIntosh, Pastor of the Eufrata Baptist Church. Right hand of fellowship by the Presbytery, McIntosh leading. Benediction by the candidate. Indisposition prevented Bro. Eubanks from participating in services of the occasion. It was truly a day that will long be remembered. The services throughout were deeply solemn and interesting; and although they occupied more than two hours, yet a very crowded audience manifested the deepest interest until the close. The sermon of Bro. Tucker was one of surpassing power and interest. His theme was "The dignity of the Christian Ministry," drawn from the text "I magnify mine office." The doctrine was illustrated, 1st, by the powers of mind a discharge of duties involved; 2nd, it called into exercise the highest and noblest moral qualities—it was an office of disinterested benevolence; 3d, the objects it was appointed to accomplish; 4th, it was the only commission on earth emanating directly from heaven; and finally, it brought the agency of man in direct co-operation with the divine agency. The discourse throughout abounded in the most felicitous illustrations, as well as images of the most impassioned eloquence. We trust Bro. T. will consent to give it to the public through the "Baptist Preacher," as we learn he has been invited so to do.

The candidate read to the congregation a concise and elegantly drawn up paper, containing his confession of faith. The charge by Bro. McIntosh was exceedingly solemn and impressive.

BURNING.—In Burnham churches are rising up here, and there, amid the vile moral waste, and thousands are already bowing to the authority of the blessed Redeemer, schools are in operation, and hundreds of children are leaving the vanity of putting their trust in idols. This God crowns the labors of our patriotic brethren with glorious success.

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions were self-demonstrated. He said, "A newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty."

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions were self-demonstrated. He said, "A newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty."

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions were self-demonstrated. He said, "A newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty."

RESPONDENCE. CHENUGGERS, ALA., March 23, 1853. To the Editors of the S. W. Baptist: GENTLEMEN—I forwarded to you by the last mail, the "Kentucky Era" with a request, that you should reflect, from the columns of your invaluable journal, an interesting article, written in Allegorical style, a happy hit, at the monster intemperance, should the article be too lengthy for your limits, and your space not be sufficient to give in detail all the proceedings of *Satan's court*, the full report of each of his faithful loyal subjects, I should be gratified, if you can find room, to let his Vicegerent King Alcohol speak and tell of his wonderful deeds, for his reign, his foot prints every where, are stained with blood. I perused with the deepest regret the editorial article of the *Tuskegee Republican*, upon the subject of the liquor traffic. I had hoped that he was mistaken in his vain boasting of the liquor drinking, &c., in Tuskegee, but that awful tragedy of Saturday night demonstrates the correctness of his statements. But for the vulgar and vile habit of drinking liquor, young Harris would not have been murdered; nor would his aged and dotting parents have had their hearts lacerated and crushed; by following to an untimely grave their only child, the stay and hope of their declining years. If the gloom of the woe, and sorrow, resulting from the catastrophe of Saturday evening, is not sufficient to convince the Editor and all others, of the necessity of abolishing the vile traffic, they would not be convinced (it seems to me) through one "was to rise from the dead." The argument is exhausted; the time for action has come. The great and paramount object with all philanthropic Christian men is to arrest the ravages of the monster vice of the age, "intemperance." This overrides all other considerations. The office seeking demagogue, the wily politician, the man without talents, or merit, will strive to evade the issue, to mystify and mix it up with politics; like that fish, described by naturalists, who, when pursued by an enemy, muddys the water, and thereby eludes his pursuers. Such subtleties will not avail those who are not in favor of legal suasion, the proposition of the Sejm Convention, alias the "Alabama Law," are opposed to the temperance reform, are opposed to majorities ruling, and show an anti-republican spirit at war with the spirit and genius of our democratic government. The aspirant for office who evades the question and plays the artful "dogger," should look alone to the liquor influence for his elevation, and when placed in power, he will be the Dogger champion. The heart of the patriot and philanthropist should exult when he reflects that we have ten thousand Temperance men in our beloved State, combining a large portion of the talents and wisdom of Alabama. There can be no earthly necessity then, for voting for any man for office, who drinks liquor, or has any thing to do with the vile traffic. The intriguing, designing politician will cry out *proscription*, and say it will destroy their party. Ah! indeed—are not all good whigs, and all good democrats moral temperance men? Are not all good Baptists and Methodists and Presbyterians good temperance people? A Christian who is not temperate would be an anomaly. The temperance men ask nothing from their rulers or law makers, but protection—will any republican say, that a beat or township should have quartered or forced upon them, one of those sinks of iniquity, a liquor shop, alias a dogger, when ninety-five out of the hundred citizens are opposed to it—this would be democracy with a vengeance, for five besotted whisky drinkers and vendors, to govern and control the ninety-five moral tax paying temperance men.

It is said that the law confining the sale to druggists, physicians, &c., tends to create a monopoly. The same may be said of every law granting licenses and prohibiting those not licensed from engaging in that business. The granting of the privilege or franchise of keeping a ferry across a stream, a toll bridge or turnpike, a bank,—all these may be called monopolies in the same sense, yet the public good requires them, and it were unwise and impolitic to forego this consideration in our antipathy to that odious thing called "a monopoly." This is one of the articles which ought to be sold by the least number possible, and in the sale of which monopolies ought to be allowed. This has always obtained in this State so far, as retailing in small quantities is concerned; for none but such as have licenses can thus retail—all others are liable to indictment. But the proposed law would not create a monopoly in the odious sense of that term;—no one would be prohibited from becoming a druggist, or a physician, and there is certainly much of prudence and good sense in requiring those who deal in poisons, to be acquainted with the nature and effect of their drugs.

There are various other objections of less force however, than those we have named, urged—as that the law would be often violated, and could not be well enforced. This proves the opposite of what it is intended to establish; for if the love of liquor has taken such hold upon the community, as that the strong arm of the law will be resisted in its effort to suppress it, the evil should be met at once, lest by being allowed to grow more formidable it should become independent of law, and subvert all order—all government. But this argument amounts to nothing, as it would argue down all law as well as religion. Men will, despite of law, and of religion, commit offences; but whoever seriously contemplates the abolition of the whole some laws punishing those offences because men would violate them?

But we shall recur to this subject when we have more leisure. We earnestly beg our numerous readers, to reflect calmly on the subject, and to lend their aid, in this great reform. Especially would we commend our ministers to imitate the example of the great apostle of the Gentiles—to reason before the powers that be "of righteousness, temperance, and of a judgment to come."

Ordination of Rev. A. J. Battle. On Saturday the 25th of March, a Presbytery consisting of E. ders W. H. McIntosh, H. Tucker, J. T. Entons and Samuel Henderson, met according to the request of the Tuskegee Baptist Church, for the purpose of ordaining Prof. A. J. Battle to the work of the ministry. After the examination of the candidate it was unanimously agreed that he be set apart by prayer and the imposition of hands to the Gospel ministry on Lord's day the 29th March.

On Sabbath at an early hour, a very large congregation assembled at the Church, in the presence of which the following order of services occurred: Sermon and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. H. Tucker. Ordaining prayer by Rev. S. Henderson, the Pastor of the church. Charge by Rev. W. H. McIntosh, Pastor of the Eufrata Baptist Church. Right hand of fellowship by the Presbytery, McIntosh leading. Benediction by the candidate. Indisposition prevented Bro. Eubanks from participating in services of the occasion. It was truly a day that will long be remembered. The services throughout were deeply solemn and interesting; and although they occupied more than two hours, yet a very crowded audience manifested the deepest interest until the close. The sermon of Bro. Tucker was one of surpassing power and interest. His theme was "The dignity of the Christian Ministry," drawn from the text "I magnify mine office." The doctrine was illustrated, 1st, by the powers of mind a discharge of duties involved; 2nd, it called into exercise the highest and noblest moral qualities—it was an office of disinterested benevolence; 3d, the objects it was appointed to accomplish; 4th, it was the only commission on earth emanating directly from heaven; and finally, it brought the agency of man in direct co-operation with the divine agency. The discourse throughout abounded in the most felicitous illustrations, as well as images of the most impassioned eloquence. We trust Bro. T. will consent to give it to the public through the "Baptist Preacher," as we learn he has been invited so to do.

The candidate read to the congregation a concise and elegantly drawn up paper, containing his confession of faith. The charge by Bro. McIntosh was exceedingly solemn and impressive.

BURNING.—In Burnham churches are rising up here, and there, amid the vile moral waste, and thousands are already bowing to the authority of the blessed Redeemer, schools are in operation, and hundreds of children are leaving the vanity of putting their trust in idols. This God crowns the labors of our patriotic brethren with glorious success.

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions were self-demonstrated. He said, "A newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty."

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions were self-demonstrated. He said, "A newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty."

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions were self-demonstrated. He said, "A newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty."

RESPONDENCE. CHENUGGERS, ALA., March 23, 1853. To the Editors of the S. W. Baptist: GENTLEMEN—I forwarded to you by the last mail, the "Kentucky Era" with a request, that you should reflect, from the columns of your invaluable journal, an interesting article, written in Allegorical style, a happy hit, at the monster intemperance, should the article be too lengthy for your limits, and your space not be sufficient to give in detail all the proceedings of *Satan's court*, the full report of each of his faithful loyal subjects, I should be gratified, if you can find room, to let his Vicegerent King Alcohol speak and tell of his wonderful deeds, for his reign, his foot prints every where, are stained with blood. I perused with the deepest regret the editorial article of the *Tuskegee Republican*, upon the subject of the liquor traffic. I had hoped that he was mistaken in his vain boasting of the liquor drinking, &c., in Tuskegee, but that awful tragedy of Saturday night demonstrates the correctness of his statements. But for the vulgar and vile habit of drinking liquor, young Harris would not have been murdered; nor would his aged and dotting parents have had their hearts lacerated and crushed; by following to an untimely grave their only child, the stay and hope of their declining years. If the gloom of the woe, and sorrow, resulting from the catastrophe of Saturday evening, is not sufficient to convince the Editor and all others, of the necessity of abolishing the vile traffic, they would not be convinced (it seems to me) through one "was to rise from the dead." The argument is exhausted; the time for action has come. The great and paramount object with all philanthropic Christian men is to arrest the ravages of the monster vice of the age, "intemperance." This overrides all other considerations. The office seeking demagogue, the wily politician, the man without talents, or merit, will strive to evade the issue, to mystify and mix it up with politics; like that fish, described by naturalists, who, when pursued by an enemy, muddys the water, and thereby eludes his pursuers. Such subtleties will not avail those who are not in favor of legal suasion, the proposition of the Sejm Convention, alias the "Alabama Law," are opposed to the temperance reform, are opposed to majorities ruling, and show an anti-republican spirit at war with the spirit and genius of our democratic government. The aspirant for office who evades the question and plays the artful "dogger," should look alone to the liquor influence for his elevation, and when placed in power, he will be the Dogger champion. The heart of the patriot and philanthropist should exult when he reflects that we have ten thousand Temperance men in our beloved State, combining a large portion of the talents and wisdom of Alabama. There can be no earthly necessity then, for voting for any man for office, who drinks liquor, or has any thing to do with the vile traffic. The intriguing, designing politician will cry out *proscription*, and say it will destroy their party. Ah! indeed—are not all good whigs, and all good democrats moral temperance men? Are not all good Baptists and Methodists and Presbyterians good temperance people? A Christian who is not temperate would be an anomaly. The temperance men ask nothing from their rulers or law makers, but protection—will any republican say, that a beat or township should have quartered or forced upon them, one of those sinks of iniquity, a liquor shop, alias a dogger, when ninety-five out of the hundred citizens are opposed to it—this would be democracy with a vengeance, for five besotted whisky drinkers and vendors, to govern and control the ninety-five moral tax paying temperance men.

It is said that the law confining the sale to druggists, physicians, &c., tends to create a monopoly. The same may

After the late heavy rains, we have had a few days of bright, pleasant weather. Our folks look cheerful, and our merchants are active in receiving their supplies of Spring goods. Among others, we notice that C. O'NEAL & Co. have on hand a beautiful and handsome assortment of ready-made clothing, and our friends wishing to purchase articles in their line, suitable for the season, would do well to give them a call.

Messrs. WALLER & TERRELL, also, have in store a beautiful variety of Fancy and Simple Dry Goods, calculated to please every taste and suit all classes of purchasers. Their Montgomery is particularly a Grocery market, and we believe there are few cities (of the same size) in which provisions of all kinds are sold cheaper and at smaller profits. We would recommend our friends, when buying in their supplies and calling at the various establishments, to call also at the house of Mr. W. A. GRANT, where they will find articles of first quality and cheap. If they should not make purchases there, they will, at least, make the acquaintance of very clever gentlemen, one of whom, Bro. WYATT, is an active member of the Baptist church and will be happy to see his brethren at all times.

Ex-President FILLMORE, in a letter replying to an invitation by a committee of the Councils of this city to visit Montgomery on his Southern tour, states that the time of his departure from Washington is rendered very uncertain by the severe illness of Mrs. Fillmore. We are sorry to learn by our exchanges that Mrs. F's health was not improving, and that the Ex-President may be compelled to give up altogether his Southern tour, through apprehension that the climate may be too warm for her.

We are glad to see that the latest reports from Cuba represent an improvement in Col. KIRK's health, and hold out hopes that he may ere long be enabled to return to the United States.

Political.

We continue the list of principal appointments made by the new Administration: Wm. H. Vesey, of Pa., Consul at Havre. John A. Campbell, of Ala., Justice of the Supreme Court. John A. Hobbie, First Assistant Postmaster-General. Hamilton Stuart, Collector for the District of Texas. Richard P. Hammon, Collector of San Francisco. Green W. Caldwell, Superintendent of the Branch Mint of North Carolina. A. Dudley Mann, of Mass., Assistant Secretary of State. R. W. Fraser, Mass., U. S. Consul at Halifax. John Shidel, of La., Minister to Central America. Gen. W. Moneypan, Ohio, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Nathaniel Hawthorne, of Mass., Consul to Liverpool.

For several days the Senate had been unable to muster a quorum, and it is said that the President has unofficially informed the body that he will not need its counsel after this week.

Commerce.

Our Cotton market has been dull and inactive during the last two weeks. The receipts at this place last week were only 87 bales—making a total of 65,211 bales received during the season, and, after deducting shipments, leaving a stock of 2,604 bales on hand on the 28th March. No material change in prices, which may be quoted—Middlings 9-14. Liverpool Market.—Advices by the Asia steamer to the 11th ult., and represent the market is dull, with a downward tendency in prices. American qualities generally had declined 1-1/2d. during the week previous, attributed to heavy receipts and accounts from this country leading to the expectation of continued large shipments.

The Deputation.

More circumstantial accounts of the doings of the British steamer Deputation differ somewhat from the first reports. The principle involved, however, is the same in both cases. A copy from the New York Tribune the following statement of the affair, as the most concise and explicit report we have yet seen: We have by an arrival at Boston some other accounts from Truxillo which correspond to some extent the previous reports of doings of the British steamer Deputation in Honduras. Some distance east of the mouth of the river Roman empties into the Gulf of Mexico; this river is conceded by the British to be the Northern or Mosquito Territory boundary of the Mosquito Territory, and on this ground they have long maintained logwood-cutting establishments, on the eastern or Mosquito side of that river. The process of time, however, they have crossed to the Honduras side, and have taken possession of a little place on the coast called Limas, which they have made the depot of logs of logwood-cutters whose operations were carried on upon ground to which the British had no title. The authorities of that State, unwilling enough to let them cut the wood, insisted on their paying the usual price for the privilege of so doing, and on their depositing their money in the Deputation. The Deputation now reinstated them on the novel pretext that Limas is within the Mosquito Territory, and that Honduras has no right to any claims from its logwood, nor any other commodities with the spot. This is not so, as the statement before received, applying to the boundaries of that territory had been extended over itself, but in point of principle it amounts to the same thing.

International Copyright.

Among the documents which arrived in Africa, and for which she was detained twenty-four hours at Liverpool, the British government, is said to be a project of a copyright treaty between Great Britain and this country. It had, the Baltimore Sun, been executed by Mr. Ashfield, by the late Daniel Webster, and Mr. Cranston, the British Minister at the former, and having been returned to England, with the sanction and approval of the British government, is now ready under the consideration of the Secretary and Mr. Cranston.

(Correspondence of the South-Western Baptist.) New Orleans, March 26, 1853. Gent.—I find in the Alabama Journal of 20th inst., a long editorial comment on an extract from your issue of 21st inst., in which I endeavor to urge upon your people the critical condition of your city, and the necessity, which I conceive exists, that something should be done to maintain your present commercial and political importance. The editor says, "Men who presume to write about such subjects should look at the facts before they commit such gross injustice." Now, Mr. Journal, I am quite willing to leave it to the good people who read the papers to judge between us who is best "posted in reference to the facts," while I would beg leave to make to you one suggestion; if you expect to secure a reputation for being thoroughly "posted" on any subject, you must prefer some stronger claim than a mere bald-faced denunciation of the ignorance of others.

Business Department.

Samuel Williams' letter received with remittance of \$5, for himself and bro. Bergin. You will see by the receipt list that you have paid to the 27th No. of the 6th Volume. H. F. Goddard's letter came safe to hand, containing \$250 for Mrs. T. B. Hinton's subscription. Rev. J. S. Hart's very kind letter has been received, which very much encourages us. We hope he will renew his efforts to do something for us in Florida. T. D. Bessel's letter received containing \$250 for Ed. H. Lide. John Sawyer's kind favor duly received with remittance of \$30. We hope he will succeed in getting us many new subscribers. Needham Bryant answered privately. P. B. Chandler's letter has come safe to hand with remittance of \$250. We hope he will succeed in getting us many new subscribers. Wm. C. Morrow's kind favor duly received with remittance of \$500. William L. Foster's enclosure is hereby acknowledged. He has our thanks for his kind opinion. John Brock's letter received containing \$5, half for himself, and half for Nathaniel H. Dobbins. Wm. C. Morrow's kind favor duly received with remittance of \$500. Joseph Crawford's letter with enclosure of \$250 came safely to hand. John Roberson's letter containing remittance of \$250 has been received. His paper shall be mailed regularly, and if he does not get it he may feel assured that the fault is in the mail and not in us. M. W. Phillips' remittance received—\$100. B. F. Hendon's letter came safe to hand with remittance of \$250 for W. W. Ward, which shall be placed to his credit. W. Cary Crane's kind letter received—shall be pleased to hear from him hereafter. R. H. Thackeron. Answered privately—papers sent according to request. Benjamin Ringgold's letter received with remittance of \$250, the same placed to his credit. James H. Lowery. The paper shall be sent to him on the same principle that the former editor sent it. W. W. Paschal's letter received with remittance of \$250 for Miss Caroline Welsh. His request shall be attended to. S. E. McDonald. Letter received containing \$250—shall be placed to his credit.

Receipt List.

Table with columns: Name, Amount, and Remarks. Includes Samuel Williams, J. A. Burgin, Mrs. T. B. Hinton, John Lawyer, P. H. Handy, J. J. Stewart, Mrs. Sarah Meadows, Gen. B. Graves, P. B. Chandler, William C. Morrow, Joseph Crawford, John Roberson, Benjamin Ringgold, W. W. Ward, Derrill Hart, Rev. David Peebles, Wm. Mortoli, Wm. G. Herrin, E. T. Goggins, Kornega, Wm. Thornton, Alfred Boggett, Stephen A. Thomas, Wm. Jordan, Wm. P. Bryan, Dr. B. B. Knapp, Jno. P. Stray, Jesse H. Lide, Maj. H. Russey, W. J. Young.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and style of C. Pomroy & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALEXANDER SHOTWELL, CHAUNCEY POMROY, Montgomery, March 24, 1853.

Trunks!

A NEW supply of TRUNKS just received and for sale at the fashionable Clothing Store of April POMROY & GREGORY.

1853 - SPRING TRADE - 1853.

WALLER & TERRELL have received a large portion of their Spring Goods, and by the 20th of March will have their stock complete—embracing all the latest and most elegant styles of Ladies' Dress Goods—and all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods Store—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public. March 11, '53.

Wholesale.

MRS. HAGAN respectfully informs the Ladies of Montgomery and the adjoining counties, that she is now receiving her Spring Stock of Millinery both from New York and New Orleans, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers and Ribbons all of which she intends to sell at reduced prices.

She has also a fashionable establishment in the city of Mobile, No. 9 Dauphin St., where the ladies both in the city and country may be supplied with the choicest Goods in her line. All orders promptly attended to. Jan. 31st, 1853.

Wm. W. Waller, John D. Terrell.

WALLER & TERRELL, Corner of Market and Ferry Sts., MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

DEALERS in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, and all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

W. & T. are permanently established in Montgomery, and by selling goods at small profits to solvent and punctual purchasers they hope to make permanent customers, with whom they can long continue to do business pleasantly and successfully. Their facilities for doing business are low rates on goods, and a large stock of goods, and are constantly replenishing.

Cash purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

New Publication of the Southern Baptist Publication Society.

AT CHARLESTON, S. C. MORE ANON.

Business Department.

Letters Received. Samuel Williams' letter received with remittance of \$5, for himself and bro. Bergin. You will see by the receipt list that you have paid to the 27th No. of the 6th Volume. H. F. Goddard's letter came safe to hand, containing \$250 for Mrs. T. B. Hinton's subscription. Rev. J. S. Hart's very kind letter has been received, which very much encourages us. We hope he will renew his efforts to do something for us in Florida. T. D. Bessel's letter received containing \$250 for Ed. H. Lide. John Sawyer's kind favor duly received with remittance of \$30. We hope he will succeed in getting us many new subscribers. Needham Bryant answered privately. P. B. Chandler's letter has come safe to hand with remittance of \$250. We hope he will succeed in getting us many new subscribers. Wm. C. Morrow's kind favor duly received with remittance of \$500. William L. Foster's enclosure is hereby acknowledged. He has our thanks for his kind opinion. John Brock's letter received containing \$5, half for himself, and half for Nathaniel H. Dobbins. Wm. C. Morrow's kind favor duly received with remittance of \$500. Joseph Crawford's letter with enclosure of \$250 came safely to hand. John Roberson's letter containing remittance of \$250 has been received. His paper shall be mailed regularly, and if he does not get it he may feel assured that the fault is in the mail and not in us. M. W. Phillips' remittance received—\$100. B. F. Hendon's letter came safe to hand with remittance of \$250 for W. W. Ward, which shall be placed to his credit. W. Cary Crane's kind letter received—shall be pleased to hear from him hereafter. R. H. Thackeron. Answered privately—papers sent according to request. Benjamin Ringgold's letter received with remittance of \$250, the same placed to his credit. James H. Lowery. The paper shall be sent to him on the same principle that the former editor sent it. W. W. Paschal's letter received with remittance of \$250 for Miss Caroline Welsh. His request shall be attended to. S. E. McDonald. Letter received containing \$250—shall be placed to his credit.

Receipt List.

Table with columns: Name, Amount, and Remarks. Includes Samuel Williams, J. A. Burgin, Mrs. T. B. Hinton, John Lawyer, P. H. Handy, J. J. Stewart, Mrs. Sarah Meadows, Gen. B. Graves, P. B. Chandler, William C. Morrow, Joseph Crawford, John Roberson, Benjamin Ringgold, W. W. Ward, Derrill Hart, Rev. David Peebles, Wm. Mortoli, Wm. G. Herrin, E. T. Goggins, Kornega, Wm. Thornton, Alfred Boggett, Stephen A. Thomas, Wm. Jordan, Wm. P. Bryan, Dr. B. B. Knapp, Jno. P. Stray, Jesse H. Lide, Maj. H. Russey, W. J. Young.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and style of C. Pomroy & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALEXANDER SHOTWELL, CHAUNCEY POMROY, Montgomery, March 24, 1853.

Trunks!

A NEW supply of TRUNKS just received and for sale at the fashionable Clothing Store of April POMROY & GREGORY.

1853 - SPRING TRADE - 1853.

WALLER & TERRELL have received a large portion of their Spring Goods, and by the 20th of March will have their stock complete—embracing all the latest and most elegant styles of Ladies' Dress Goods—and all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods Store—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public. March 11, '53.

Wholesale.

MRS. HAGAN respectfully informs the Ladies of Montgomery and the adjoining counties, that she is now receiving her Spring Stock of Millinery both from New York and New Orleans, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers and Ribbons all of which she intends to sell at reduced prices.

She has also a fashionable establishment in the city of Mobile, No. 9 Dauphin St., where the ladies both in the city and country may be supplied with the choicest Goods in her line. All orders promptly attended to. Jan. 31st, 1853.

Wm. W. Waller, John D. Terrell.

WALLER & TERRELL, Corner of Market and Ferry Sts., MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

DEALERS in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, and all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

W. & T. are permanently established in Montgomery, and by selling goods at small profits to solvent and punctual purchasers they hope to make permanent customers, with whom they can long continue to do business pleasantly and successfully. Their facilities for doing business are low rates on goods, and a large stock of goods, and are constantly replenishing.

Cash purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

New Publication of the Southern Baptist Publication Society.

AT CHARLESTON, S. C. MORE ANON.

Business Department.

Letters Received. Samuel Williams' letter received with remittance of \$5, for himself and bro. Bergin. You will see by the receipt list that you have paid to the 27th No. of the 6th Volume. H. F. Goddard's letter came safe to hand, containing \$250 for Mrs. T. B. Hinton's subscription. Rev. J. S. Hart's very kind letter has been received, which very much encourages us. We hope he will renew his efforts to do something for us in Florida. T. D. Bessel's letter received containing \$250 for Ed. H. Lide. John Sawyer's kind favor duly received with remittance of \$30. We hope he will succeed in getting us many new subscribers. Needham Bryant answered privately. P. B. Chandler's letter has come safe to hand with remittance of \$250. We hope he will succeed in getting us many new subscribers. Wm. C. Morrow's kind favor duly received with remittance of \$500. William L. Foster's enclosure is hereby acknowledged. He has our thanks for his kind opinion. John Brock's letter received containing \$5, half for himself, and half for Nathaniel H. Dobbins. Wm. C. Morrow's kind favor duly received with remittance of \$500. Joseph Crawford's letter with enclosure of \$250 came safely to hand. John Roberson's letter containing remittance of \$250 has been received. His paper shall be mailed regularly, and if he does not get it he may feel assured that the fault is in the mail and not in us. M. W. Phillips' remittance received—\$100. B. F. Hendon's letter came safe to hand with remittance of \$250 for W. W. Ward, which shall be placed to his credit. W. Cary Crane's kind letter received—shall be pleased to hear from him hereafter. R. H. Thackeron. Answered privately—papers sent according to request. Benjamin Ringgold's letter received with remittance of \$250, the same placed to his credit. James H. Lowery. The paper shall be sent to him on the same principle that the former editor sent it. W. W. Paschal's letter received with remittance of \$250 for Miss Caroline Welsh. His request shall be attended to. S. E. McDonald. Letter received containing \$250—shall be placed to his credit.

Receipt List.

Table with columns: Name, Amount, and Remarks. Includes Samuel Williams, J. A. Burgin, Mrs. T. B. Hinton, John Lawyer, P. H. Handy, J. J. Stewart, Mrs. Sarah Meadows, Gen. B. Graves, P. B. Chandler, William C. Morrow, Joseph Crawford, John Roberson, Benjamin Ringgold, W. W. Ward, Derrill Hart, Rev. David Peebles, Wm. Mortoli, Wm. G. Herrin, E. T. Goggins, Kornega, Wm. Thornton, Alfred Boggett, Stephen A. Thomas, Wm. Jordan, Wm. P. Bryan, Dr. B. B. Knapp, Jno. P. Stray, Jesse H. Lide, Maj. H. Russey, W. J. Young.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and style of C. Pomroy & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALEXANDER SHOTWELL, CHAUNCEY POMROY, Montgomery, March 24, 1853.

Trunks!

A NEW supply of TRUNKS just received and for sale at the fashionable Clothing Store of April POMROY & GREGORY.

1853 - SPRING TRADE - 1853.

WALLER & TERRELL have received a large portion of their Spring Goods, and by the 20th of March will have their stock complete—embracing all the latest and most elegant styles of Ladies' Dress Goods—and all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods Store—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public. March 11, '53.

Wholesale.

MRS. HAGAN respectfully informs the Ladies of Montgomery and the adjoining counties, that she is now receiving her Spring Stock of Millinery both from New York and New Orleans, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers and Ribbons all of which she intends to sell at reduced prices.

She has also a fashionable establishment in the city of Mobile, No. 9 Dauphin St., where the ladies both in the city and country may be supplied with the choicest Goods in her line. All orders promptly attended to. Jan. 31st, 1853.

Wm. W. Waller, John D. Terrell.

WALLER & TERRELL, Corner of Market and Ferry Sts., MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

DEALERS in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, and all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

W. & T. are permanently established in Montgomery, and by selling goods at small profits to solvent and punctual purchasers they hope to make permanent customers, with whom they can long continue to do business pleasantly and successfully. Their facilities for doing business are low rates on goods, and a large stock of goods, and are constantly replenishing.

Cash purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

The State of Alabama - Monty Co.

Special Court of Probate - March 10th, 1853. THIS DAY came John H. Cogburn, administrator of the estate of James R. Conyers, deceased, and filed an account of money laid out and expended for the use and benefit of Martha C. Conyers, an heir at law of said deceased, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned: And ordered that the 29th day of April next be set for a hearing of said account: And ordered that notice of the time and place of said settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 29th day of April next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed.

THE SOUTHWESTERN BAPTIST

AND THE SOUTHWESTERN BAPTIST

THIS Institution, which closed the Autumn term of the 18th inst., on Monday, the 10th inst., will close on Thursday, the 30th day of June. In point of location it could not be more favorably situated. For health and pleasantness, Tuskegee is proverbial and needs no commendation. The buildings are commodious and comfortable, and the faculty, under the direction of Col. J. L. Simmons, furnishes a pleasant home for students that board in the institution. The mode of instruction is a most laborious one. We know of neither magic nor machinery, which by any means may be made to do a great deal of labor in a short time. It is designed to be progressive, thorough, and systematic: such as will develop the energies, nature, train and bring into active and vigorous exercise, all the powers of the mind. The pupil is required to give a reason for what he does, and to explain the principle of his reasoning in his own words. He is taught to think, analyze, and calibrate. While he receives all necessary assistance, he is thrown solely upon himself. By this he acquires independence of thought, and a habit of reasoning, which is more valuable than a scholar, rather than a learned automaton. We think that boys ought to learn those things which they are to practice when they become men. Hence, the pupils in this institution are required to pay attention to what they learn, and the practical utility of active life. The rigorous, yet common, had almost universal, policy of thrusting pupils into branches of study beyond their powers of comprehension, is carefully guarded against—a policy, which wastes the talents of the young, and produces an aversion to intellectual effort, almost incurable. Without connecting the penal statutes of the State, which prohibit immorality and crime, we deem it sufficient to state that we expect every pupil to desert himself, at all times, as a Christian gentleman. He is regarded as under the immediate control of the teachers, and is pledged to unconditional obedience to all the rules and regulations of the institution. And any breach of property, as well as immorality, will subject the offender to such a course of punishment as the teachers shall deem expedient. The discipline will be mild or rigorous, gentle or severe, as circumstances require. If moral suasion and appeals to a student's pride of character and sense of propriety will not restrain him from promptly and cheerfully every required duty. We feel it a duty which we owe to the institution, to the public, and to ourselves, to keep it free from the contaminating influence of the vicious and the idle. And however mortifying to friends and painful to us it may be, to deny to a student a place in our school, if it is necessary from which we cannot shrink; and none will be admitted, whose moral character is known to be bad, or retained after his influence is ascertained to be pernicious. When deemed expedient, students will be required to attend school on the first of Saturday day, as well as the five preceding days of the week; to study a reasonable length of time each night, and to attend on Sunday, the church and Sabbath school of the choice of his parents or guardian. No student shall be found in the street after night, without the consent of the teachers, his parents or guardian. Students from a distance will be required to board in the institution, unless they have relatives or friends in the community, who will take their guardianship, and become responsible for their strict conformity to all the rules and regulations of the institution. A daily record will be kept of the attendance, conduct, and proficiency of each pupil, and reported quarterly to his parent or guardian. At the close of the session, and at such other times as may be deemed proper, there will be a public examination of all the classes, and any pupil who fails to pass, shall be required to re-examine himself in the institution, and be subject to public discussion. The institution is furnished with maps, globes, and ample philosophical and chemical apparatus for instruction and demonstration in the sciences. To these will be added, from time to time, such additions as the improvements in science and the wants of the institution demand.

Rates of Tuition per Term.

PARMAY CLASS—Embracing Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Mental Arithmetic. Autumn Term \$10—Spring Term \$15. SECOND CLASS—Embracing, with the above, Modern Geography, the fundamental rules of Written Arithmetic, the Natural History of Birds and Quadrupeds, and exercises in calculation. Autumn Term \$

That merry old song... The life-long bleeding of the soul... Quench, ev'ry rise, each selfish, low desire...

Some rare perfume in a vase of clay... The soul alone, like a neglected harp... These were but visions beautiful and rare...

Music's Call... Come, when sad and weary... Life seems lone and dreary... Cheerful music bring...

When sweet morn is breaking... Joy celestial bring... Live thy fondly clinging... Always bright appearing...

Sir Walter Scott--his Dying Hours

Amid kindest attentions from all whom they met, or dealt with, they went on their melancholy road... The river was in flood, and not being able to cross the ford, they were forced to take the longer road around by Melrose bridge...

Ostrich Catching

The ostrich country comprises the northern skirts of the Salarian desert, where water and herbage are plentiful in comparison with the arid plains of the center... The ostrich country comprises the northern skirts of the Salarian desert...

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., \$3.00...

...underneath him... the birds from escaping from the circle... The sportsmen will be a faithful and beautiful Pictorial History of the World...

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE

A letter-writer for the [Washington] Republic says: A trip of six hundred and fifty miles, from the Northern to the Southern extremity of France, justifies me in the expression of my opinion that the sun does not shed its rays on so fair a land, or one so thoroughly cultivated...

He motioned to be taken back into the garden, and when there, dropped asleep... The poet looked up; again the tears gushed from his eyes, and he said, "No, Willie!"

WHAT OLD BONES AND BITS OF SKIN MAY BE GOOD FOR

How to get a penny worth of beauty out of old bones and bits of skin is a problem which the French gelatine-makers have solved very prettily... Does the reader remember some gorgeous sheets of colored gelatine in the French department of the Great Exhibition?

DALLAS MALE ACADEMY

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...

Books and Stationery

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles 1. to the above list to his establishment...

Books and Stationery

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles 1. to the above list to his establishment...

...the birds from escaping from the circle... The sportsmen will be a faithful and beautiful Pictorial History of the World...

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE

A letter-writer for the [Washington] Republic says: A trip of six hundred and fifty miles, from the Northern to the Southern extremity of France, justifies me in the expression of my opinion that the sun does not shed its rays on so fair a land, or one so thoroughly cultivated...

He motioned to be taken back into the garden, and when there, dropped asleep... The poet looked up; again the tears gushed from his eyes, and he said, "No, Willie!"

WHAT OLD BONES AND BITS OF SKIN MAY BE GOOD FOR

How to get a penny worth of beauty out of old bones and bits of skin is a problem which the French gelatine-makers have solved very prettily... Does the reader remember some gorgeous sheets of colored gelatine in the French department of the Great Exhibition?

DALLAS MALE ACADEMY

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...

Books and Stationery

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles 1. to the above list to his establishment...

Books and Stationery

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles 1. to the above list to his establishment...

...the birds from escaping from the circle... The sportsmen will be a faithful and beautiful Pictorial History of the World...

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE

A letter-writer for the [Washington] Republic says: A trip of six hundred and fifty miles, from the Northern to the Southern extremity of France, justifies me in the expression of my opinion that the sun does not shed its rays on so fair a land, or one so thoroughly cultivated...

He motioned to be taken back into the garden, and when there, dropped asleep... The poet looked up; again the tears gushed from his eyes, and he said, "No, Willie!"

WHAT OLD BONES AND BITS OF SKIN MAY BE GOOD FOR

How to get a penny worth of beauty out of old bones and bits of skin is a problem which the French gelatine-makers have solved very prettily... Does the reader remember some gorgeous sheets of colored gelatine in the French department of the Great Exhibition?

DALLAS MALE ACADEMY

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...

Books and Stationery

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles 1. to the above list to his establishment...

Books and Stationery

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles 1. to the above list to his establishment...

...the birds from escaping from the circle... The sportsmen will be a faithful and beautiful Pictorial History of the World...

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE

A letter-writer for the [Washington] Republic says: A trip of six hundred and fifty miles, from the Northern to the Southern extremity of France, justifies me in the expression of my opinion that the sun does not shed its rays on so fair a land, or one so thoroughly cultivated...

He motioned to be taken back into the garden, and when there, dropped asleep... The poet looked up; again the tears gushed from his eyes, and he said, "No, Willie!"

WHAT OLD BONES AND BITS OF SKIN MAY BE GOOD FOR

How to get a penny worth of beauty out of old bones and bits of skin is a problem which the French gelatine-makers have solved very prettily... Does the reader remember some gorgeous sheets of colored gelatine in the French department of the Great Exhibition?

DALLAS MALE ACADEMY

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...

Books and Stationery

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles 1. to the above list to his establishment...

Books and Stationery

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles 1. to the above list to his establishment...

...the birds from escaping from the circle... The sportsmen will be a faithful and beautiful Pictorial History of the World...

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE

A letter-writer for the [Washington] Republic says: A trip of six hundred and fifty miles, from the Northern to the Southern extremity of France, justifies me in the expression of my opinion that the sun does not shed its rays on so fair a land, or one so thoroughly cultivated...

He motioned to be taken back into the garden, and when there, dropped asleep... The poet looked up; again the tears gushed from his eyes, and he said, "No, Willie!"

WHAT OLD BONES AND BITS OF SKIN MAY BE GOOD FOR

How to get a penny worth of beauty out of old bones and bits of skin is a problem which the French gelatine-makers have solved very prettily... Does the reader remember some gorgeous sheets of colored gelatine in the French department of the Great Exhibition?

DALLAS MALE ACADEMY

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...

Books and Stationery

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles 1. to the above list to his establishment...

Books and Stationery

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles 1. to the above list to his establishment...

...the birds from escaping from the circle... The sportsmen will be a faithful and beautiful Pictorial History of the World...

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE

A letter-writer for the [Washington] Republic says: A trip of six hundred and fifty miles, from the Northern to the Southern extremity of France, justifies me in the expression of my opinion that the sun does not shed its rays on so fair a land, or one so thoroughly cultivated...

He motioned to be taken back into the garden, and when there, dropped asleep... The poet looked up; again the tears gushed from his eyes, and he said, "No, Willie!"

WHAT OLD BONES AND BITS OF SKIN MAY BE GOOD FOR

How to get a penny worth of beauty out of old bones and bits of skin is a problem which the French gelatine-makers have solved very prettily... Does the reader remember some gorgeous sheets of colored gelatine in the French department of the Great Exhibition?

DALLAS MALE ACADEMY

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...

Books and Stationery

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles 1. to the above list to his establishment...

Books and Stationery

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles 1. to the above list to his establishment...