

South Western Baptist.

HAMS, CHILTON & ECHOLS, Proprietors.

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South Western Baptist,
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BY HAMS, CHILTON & ECHOLS, Proprietors,
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liberty. They were used on all public occasions. The Christian, forgetful of his duty, not only drank himself, but put the bottle to his neighbor's mouth and made him drunk also. So proverbial were Americans abroad, for being lovers of strong drink, that almost every American was looked upon as a drunkard, and they have maintained this reputation so well that now in parts of Europe, Americans are always served with the strongest liquors, while the rest of the guests are served with wine. With our liberties we acquired a knowledge of vice and dissipation. Our poor houses and lunatic asylums were filled with inmates, crimes instead of diminishing increased. Our sons instead of being ornaments to society and blessings to us, were a curse and a shame. Sober men looked about and saw the land deluged with poverty and crime. They examined our lunatic asylums and intemperance had filled them with inmates. They went to our prisons and workshops and drunkenness had peopled them; they searched the court-rolls and wine had filled its lists with burglary, theft, and murder. In the words of Dr. Beecher, "Fathers died drunkards, their widows procured liquors, and their children became drunkards at their funerals." Good men stood aghast, and then drank the poison, lamenting the evils and setting examples which tended forever to perpetuate them. An old man, as he poured out his glass of brandy, put in the sugar and began to stir it up, while his mouth was watering for the liquor, said to his friends, "What are we coming to? If we continue so we will become a nation of drunkards." He then drank the liquor without once suspecting himself as being one of the authors of the mischief. He only drank just enough, they drank too much. Societies were formed to prevent men from drinking too much. Of course the evil did not abate but increased. Ministers preached against drunkenness, then drank the drunkard's poison, thus setting the very example their hearers loved so well to follow. But soon, experience taught that this plan was not founded on good philosophy, and soon men learned that we must not only abstain from the abuse, but also from the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, if we would derive any permanent good, and that it was required of us by our duty to God and our fellow-men.

why they may not unite to prevent the vice of intemperance by milder means than the law uses. Indeed, we see no reason why drunkenness may not come under the jurisdiction of the law as well as other crimes, and the sale of alcohol be regulated by law as the sale of all other poisonous drugs. Several States have placed the decision of the subject where it rightly belongs in a republican government, with the people of each county, township, and ward. The people say, a man shall not destroy his neighbor's field of corn, or burn his gin-house, that he shall not murder, or take money without an equivalent. And why may they not unite and say, a man shall not for filthy lucre, make our daughters poor broken-hearted, homeless widows, and our sons helpless, you, worse than helpless, vicious sots.

To reform the drunkard has proved, in most instances, a hopeless work, but to prevent men from becoming so, is an easy matter if the temptation to drink is removed. It is hardly necessary to bring the question home to the heart of each one, none are so degraded in their tastes as to prefer a drunken son, or son-in-law, to a sober one. We may speak of our liberty to get a drink whenever we please, but we are not fond of seeing that liberty exercised when it is by those who are near and dear to us. It is very amusing to hear of the freaks of a drunkard who is afar off, and in whom we feel no interest, but when it comes to our own doors and in our own families, intemperance becomes a horrid monster, the father of all crimes.

The evils of intemperance stare us in the face at every step. At the corners of every street we see its haggard and poverty-stricken victims. Men who were once the pride and ornament of society, the idols of their family and friends from whose eyes flashed the fire of genius and intellect, but now, oh, how debased. The contempt and loathing of their former friends and acquaintances, a burthen to themselves, and the drones of society, their companions the very dogs and off-scouring of the earth. Driven out from decent company they make their abode with thieves and robbers, and lie down with filth. Their bed is a bed of shame, their home is a place of infamy, their tongue the tongue of blasphemy, and their threshold the very gate of hell. In their lives they honored not God, and at their death, they go to their father, the devil.

awful and eternal doom of the drunkard, refuse to lend his countenance and support to this cause.

No people can long maintain their freedom who are addicted to the vice of intemperance. War may desolate the land, destroy our harvest, and consume our dwellings, but the energy and perseverance of a few years can place them all, and the country look as smiling and prosperous as ever. Pestilence may visit us and fill the land with mourning and tears. Famine may fill it with lean carcasses and haggard countenances, so that with hunger they perish from the earth, that there be none to help; an earthquake may shake the mountains to the dust, and dry up our rivers, but this condition is a happy one when compared to that of a nation of drunkards. The fields of the drunkard are choked with weeds, and his harvests rot in the fields. His fences decay, and his houses moulder and fall, and there is none to rebuild or repair. Their bodies are bloated, their intellects destroyed, their sensibilities impaired, their blood bearing in its unwilling current, the consuming fire of alcohol—their constitutions broken down, they entail effeminacy and weakness upon their posterity. Intemperance dries up the source of a nation's wealth and prosperity, and undermines the foundations of its sublimest monuments, of its greatness and glory. All that is lovely, all that is desirable, all that is generous or noble in individual or national character, is consumed by this depraving sin.

To the ladies we would especially address ourselves. You, of all others, are most interested in this cause. Let us point you to the numberless unwilling and innocent victims of your sex from this vice. It is not to prevent you, my fair hearers, from becoming drunkards, that we appeal to you. To gain your assistance, it is hardly necessary to introduce you to the drunkard's family and paint the scene there—to see the demoniac stare of the drunken husband, as he looks upon the partner of his bosom and the tender pledges of her affection—to mark the grey that streaks her hair and the wrinkles that furrow her brow, not the effect of time, but of care. Once her society was his delight, and she smiled at his approach, and her little ones ran out to meet him; but now she shrinks at his approach, and they flee from him as an infuriated beast. That home was once a little Paradise, but now joy is driven out from it.

We know that there are many of you, who unknowingly nurture in your own bosoms the viper that shall destroy the dearest objects of your affection, and unwittingly feed the hidden flames that shall consume your happiness. If you do not take strong drink yourself, O never minister it to those you love. Do not encourage your husbands, your brothers, your lovers, by proffering the wine cup.—Young woman! your smiling countenance is the false light that lures on thousands of noble and generous youths, until their hopes, their fortunes, their all, are engulfed in the mighty maelstrom of intemperance. We beseech you to give your voice, your influence, to this cause. Thy words sway thousands. When you speak, her words are all teeming with bliss or pregnant with woe.

To the members of the different Temperance orders we would say, to use a western phrase, "we know the length of your tether," or in other words, we know the strength of your obligations. Upon you must rest the brunt of the battle.—You have enlisted, not for six months or a year, nor for five only, but for the war—until you have destroyed the last vestige of Baccus's tyrannical reign. Your foe is the enemy of the human race. He insinuates himself into the bosom of every family throughout the whole land, destroying the happiness and reducing to want thousands of helpless women and children. He turns beauty to deformity, and reduces to penury and wretchedness the innocent and the helpless. He turns strength to weakness, honor to shame. He makes youth as old age, and old age a disgrace. Kings are his instruments, and princes and law-givers his willing tools. He humbles the pride of the conqueror, and levels him with the dust. He scorns the efforts of the mighty, and tramples under his feet the weak and the feeble. He prostrates genius and intellect, and laughs at its servitude. To overcome such a foe is more noble than to conquer armies or subjugate empires; more honorable than to wear the diadem of Nicholas or Louis Bonaparte.

Those who make profit by this murderous traffic will laugh at your efforts and ridicule your exertions. They fear your success. We warn you to make no cessation of hostilities. The only terms to which they would submit, is your disgrace and eternal ruin. No noble cause but deserves exertion for its accomplishment, and is worthy suffering reproach from its enemies for its advocacy. Be true to your cause, and you will be blessed with happy homes, gentle and affectionate companions, smiling children, and enough of the good things of this life, with health to enjoy the blessing, and an old age unclouded with sorrow.

Be true to the cardinal principles of your orders—Love, Purity and Fidelity. They are the first attributes of Deity. They are holy ministers, like Noah's dove, let loose from the windows of heaven, and finding a resting place upon the human breast, never return from the heart all deluged with sorrow till they bear back the bows of hope and promise. They are

pure and limpid streams, gushing forth from the throne of God, and flowing together, from the boundless sea of universal benevolence, in whose bright waters the inhabitants of heaven bathe their purified souls, and on whose broad bosom they delight to take their angelic excursions. With these mottoes carved upon your hearts, let the Star of Temperance be your beacon-light, and Relief your watchword.

Was John Howard a Baptist?

We copy the following interesting article respecting that distinguished philanthropist, from the *London Baptist Magazine*.

MY DEAR BROTHER: Before I address a few observations in reply to your correspondent, Mr. Williams, of Glasgow, allow me to say that I feel it incumbent on my Christian character, to express my deep sympathy on the afflictive dispensation which has deprived you of a beloved son, and the church of a devoted and useful minister. May He who has thus smitten, continue to uphold you with the "right hand of his righteousness," and also sanctify the removal of the beloved one to all our hearts; especially to the benefit of your young men.

The record referred to by Mr. Williams I believe to be perfectly correct: he desires full proof on the names of Newton, Milton, Whiston, and Howard, but I confine my present intelligence to the last mentioned.

It is quite true, that Mr. John Howard the philanthropist "belonged to the Baptist denomination;" the very individual of whom Mr. Edmund Burke said: "I cannot name this gentleman without remarking that his labors and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of all mankind. He has visited all Europe—not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces or the statelyness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosities of modern art, nor to collect medals, or collate manuscripts; but to dive into the depths of dungeons, to plunge into the infection of hospitals, to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. This plan is original; it is as full of genius as of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery; a circumnavigation of charity. Already the benefit of his labor is felt more or less in every country; I hope he will anticipate his final reward by seeing all its effects fully realized in his own."

The circumnavigator of charity was a member of the Baptist church assembling at Little Wild Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, which was long presided over by the excellent Stennetts.

Dr. Samuel Stennett preached Mr. Howard's funeral sermon, on March 21st, 1793; and the introductory remarks to that beautiful, very beautiful sermon, with two more extracts, will supply indubitable evidence of a profitable nature. The text is Acts x: 38: "He went about doing good." The preacher then directs my attention to those words, words so descriptive of the character to which I mean to accommodate them, that the name of Howard scarce need be mentioned to inform you whom I intend. To raise a monument to his memory is not my object. It does not require it, nor am I equal to the service. The obligations however I owe to his friendship and your edification, will not allow me to be silent. His benevolent regards to this Christian Society, his regular attendance with us for many years past, as opportunity permitted; the satisfaction he expressed in the word here preached; and the particular share I had in his affectionate esteem, are all considerations which will I hope secure me from the imputation of vanity, in thus taking notice of so public a character."

After a judicious arrangement, and lucid description of Mr. Howard's virtues and excellences, Dr. Stennett then says, "Such were the moral environments of this extraordinary man, such his fortitude, his humanity, and disinterestedness, and temperance! I go on now to speak of his religious character."

"He was a firm believer of divine revelation. Nor was he ashamed of those truths he heard stated, explained, and enforced in this place. He had made up his mind, as he said, upon his religious sentiments, and was not to be moved from his steadfastness by novel opinions obtruded on the world. Nor did he content himself with a bare profession of these divine truths. He entered into the spirit of the gospel, felt its power, and tasted its sweetness. You know, my friends, with what seriousness and devotion he attended, for a long course of years, on the worship of God among us. It would be scarce decent for me to repeat the affectionate things he says, in a letter with me from a remote part of the world, respecting the satisfaction and pleasure he had in the religious exercises of this place. I shall, however, be excused, if I just observe, that his hours of religious retirement, whether on land or at sea, were employed in reviewing the notes he had taken of sermons delivered here. And these, he adds, are my songs in the house of my pilgrimage."

Oh, sir, how many Sabbaths have I ardently longed to spend in Wild Street! God in Christ is my rock, the portion of my soul."

Wishing you solace under your affliction, and success in every labor,
I remain yours, fraternally,
R. G. LEMAIRE.
VELY, Nov. 5, 1852.

Too much Money and too little Labor.

Mr. Hill, a friend and patron of John Fletcher, told him one day that the living at Dunham, in Cheshire, was at his service. He proceeded to dwell on the advantages of the place. "The parish," said he, "is small, the duty light, the income good, being about 400 pounds per annum, and it is situated in a fine, healthy, sporting country."

"I am greatly obliged to you for thinking of me, and for offering me the situation," said Mr. Fletcher, "but Dunham will not suit me; there is too much money and too little labor."

Mr. Hill remarked that such objections were not often made, but as he wished to make Mr. Fletcher comfortable in his own way, he asked him if he would like Madely. Fletcher replied that he should prefer it to Dunham. Mr. Hill said, "If you prefer Madely, I shall find no difficulty in persuading the present vicar to exchange it for Dunham, which is worth more than twice as much."

The population of Madely consisted chiefly of colliers and foremen. Fletcher had preached for them a few Sabbaths, and when he left them, they followed him with tears, crying "Who shall now show us the way to heaven?"

When the charge of the parish was offered him, he sought for the clearest indication of the will of God, before he ventured to accept it. The following was the view of the case, as presented to his mind. "The church," said he, "is vacated—the presentation is brought, unasked for, into my hands—the difficulty of getting proper testimonials, which I looked upon as insurmountable, vanishes at once—the three clergymen who had opposed me with most bitterness, signed them—and the Bishop countersigns them without the least objection—the lord of the manor, my great opposer, leaves the parish—and the very man (the vicar) who told me I should never preach in that church, now recommends me to it, and tells me he will induce me himself. Are not these intimations of the will of God?"

Doubtless they were. And all those who with like disinterestedness seek only to know the will of God, will have equally clear indications given them. How delightful, to have our way clearly marked out by the Lord!—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

towards making up the sum of happiness in declining years. These should be studiously performed by the child, that the pathway to the tomb may be made smooth and pleasant.

Died,
In Laodicea, the PRAYER-MEETING, aged 1 year. The health of the meeting was poor, most of the year, and its life was despaired of. But a few anxious friends kept it alive, and sometimes it would revive as to encourage them. Discouragement, however, at last prevailed, and the prayer-meeting is dead. It died from neglect. Not a Christian was present when it died. Over forty Christians (?) were living within a mile of it, but not one was there. Had two only been there, its life might have been saved, "for where two are agreed, as touching anything that they ask, it shall be done for them." Two-thirds of the forty might have been there, had they been so disposed. But they were not, and the prayer-meeting died.

If actions may be allowed to speak, it has but very few mourning friends. O what will become of the Laodiceans?—God knows their works. They are "thence cold nor hot"—lukewarm. He threatens to cast them out of his mouth, but they regard it not. O ye Laodiceans, "what will you do when God riseth up?" You who have forsaken the prayer-meeting, and thrown the burden of sustaining it upon a few. You who can spend your Sabbath evenings at home, or at your neighbors house, when you are as well able to be at prayer-meeting as your minister is to attend to his appointments; you who have no interest in the prayer-meeting, and no tears to shed over its death, "When God visits you what will you answer him?"

You covenanted with the Great Head of the church to help sustain his cause in Laodicea, as long as you remained there. You pledged yourself to be a faithful attendant of the prayer-meeting, but your pledge is broken. The prayer-meeting, through your neglect, has died. You are responsible for its death, and will answer for it to God. It will become a swift witness against you, except you repent. God grant that its death-knell may haunt you until you are willing to cry mightily unto him for his resurrection, and do all in your power, to revive it.—*New York Baptist Register.*

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AN ADDRESS

PREPARED BY W. WYCKE RIVES,
Ridge, Lowndes Co., April 3.

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may ask, what can this small do towards accomplishing these results? But remember, this is only neighborhood in which the Sons of Temperance are exerting themselves there are more than five thousand societies in America for the purpose of this cause, and, at least, periodicals devoted to its interests, as we hope soon to accomplish the work of our efforts. See that small it floats swan-like, upon the bosom of the air. It cannot of itself, quench and purify the heart, but many little streams, the heavens are covered with them, the tempest sweeps over the earth and is deluged with the virtue stand alone, it loses half its influence. It is by combining effort that the mightiest results are accomplished in the moral as well as in the physical world. The progress is slow, though the developments which give a knowledge of it, are rapid and destructive. It required experience in tears, of bitterness and anguish of heart, of ruined families and lost reputations, before men were willing to learn the same wisdom in efforts to put down intemperance, they exhibited in every thing else, until found by tears and blood, it was so easily forgotten. Knowledge acquired becomes part of our being.

us, for a moment, glance at the of the Temperance reformation, the causes which led to it. Here we remark, that we shall give "honor a honor is due," and award to each its due proportion of influence in the accomplishment of this revolution, the revolutionary war our soldiers, without an exception, acquired the using strong drink as a beverage, for the war it soon became a comrade in all circles of society. No it be fashionable without keeping tally on his side-board, liquors of all quality, for the entertainment of guests; and a greater affront could be offered a guest than to refuse to the hospitality of the social glass. The use of intoxicating drink, as a beverage, soon became the great sin of the people. It was used both to prevent and to cure it. At every social intoxicating drink became the great

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may ask, what can this small do towards accomplishing these results? But remember, this is only neighborhood in which the Sons of Temperance are exerting themselves there are more than five thousand societies in America for the purpose of this cause, and, at least, periodicals devoted to its interests, as we hope soon to accomplish the work of our efforts. See that small it floats swan-like, upon the bosom of the air. It cannot of itself, quench and purify the heart, but many little streams, the heavens are covered with them, the tempest sweeps over the earth and is deluged with the virtue stand alone, it loses half its influence. It is by combining effort that the mightiest results are accomplished in the moral as well as in the physical world. The progress is slow, though the developments which give a knowledge of it, are rapid and destructive. It required experience in tears, of bitterness and anguish of heart, of ruined families and lost reputations, before men were willing to learn the same wisdom in efforts to put down intemperance, they exhibited in every thing else, until found by tears and blood, it was so easily forgotten. Knowledge acquired becomes part of our being.

us, for a moment, glance at the of the Temperance reformation, the causes which led to it. Here we remark, that we shall give "honor a honor is due," and award to each its due proportion of influence in the accomplishment of this revolution, the revolutionary war our soldiers, without an exception, acquired the using strong drink as a beverage, for the war it soon became a comrade in all circles of society. No it be fashionable without keeping tally on his side-board, liquors of all quality, for the entertainment of guests; and a greater affront could be offered a guest than to refuse to the hospitality of the social glass. The use of intoxicating drink, as a beverage, soon became the great sin of the people. It was used both to prevent and to cure it. At every social intoxicating drink became the great

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Preparation for Death.

PREPARED BY W. WYCKE RIVES,
Ridge, Lowndes Co., April 3.

Consent and Friends of Temperance.

PREPARATION FOR DEATH.—When you lie down at night, compose your spirits as if you were not to awake till the heavens be no more; and when you awake in the morning, consider that new day as your last, and live accordingly. Surely that night cometh of which you will never see the morning, or that morning of which you will never see the night, but which of your mornings or nights will be such you know not. Let the mantle of worldly enjoyment hang loosely about you, that it may be easily dropped

THE BAPTIST.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1853.

We are again under the necessity of throwing ourselves on the indulgence of our readers. A few days after our return from the Convention at Baltimore, we had a severe bilious attack, from which we are just recovering—scarcely being able to pen this scroll. Our readers may be assured that we shall be at our post so soon as health and strength will permit.

Our Visit to the Churches.

After an absence of six weeks, we have returned to our post improved in health, and much gratified by our visit among the brethren. It is our expectation to continue these travels, from time to time, until we shall have enjoyed the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with most of the Alabama Baptists.

Any one who will visit our Churches for the purpose of examining and noting down their condition and state of progress, will meet with some things which he would rather have altered, and yet many things which he can highly approve, and set forth as worthy all commendation.

We formed a very pleasant acquaintance with Bro. John G. Williams, who removed some 22 years ago, from South Carolina, and settled on the Bigby river, in the southern part of Marengo county.

We have reason to be highly pleased with our brethren in Conecuh county, not only for their hospitable welcome, but the readiness with which many subscribed to our paper and pledged their diligent efforts in its behalf.

Many of our Churches, we fear, are not sufficiently acquainted with the precise position we occupy on this subject as Baptists, and as Southern Baptists.

A Word of Explanation.

In traveling among the Brethren, we have heard of several who were formerly subscribers to our paper, but who have not received a No. since we took charge of it.

We were therefore compelled to have the old book transcribed entirely, and have since been using this new book.

In drawing off 2 or 3000 names, the transcriber omitted a considerable number, and in some instances, overlooked whole Post-Offices.

We had no means of knowing or correcting these errors, only being informed from time to time by those brethren thus omitted.—There may be yet others of whom we are not informed. Our friends will much oblige us by extending this explanation among the Brethren, and should there be any other cases of oversight, we hope to get speedy information of them.

A Line or two to those in Arrears.

When we took possession of the South-Western Baptist, our predecessor in office had received advance payments to the amount of between a thousand and eleven hundred dollars.

We immediately sent out circulars to those Brethren who thus appeared to be behind, not vouching of course for the correctness of the accounts, for of this we could know nothing.

We therefore, make one more effort, and through the columns of our paper, kindly request our friends, at least, to let us hear from them, and if the accounts are incorrect, it will afford us pleasure to deduct any portion or the whole of the amount.

Death of Bro. Green Rivers.

As our paper is going to press, we have just received the painful intelligence of the death of Brother GREEN RIVERS, of Lowndes county.

We were with him on Thursday last, just one week ago, and though confined to his bed, yet he conversed freely, and particularly so on religious subjects.

Bro. Noah Hill's Letter. We have received an interesting letter from Bro. Noah Hill, Pastor of the Church at Margado, Texas.

The Houston and Austin Rail Road.

This enterprise, so important alike to the commercial and agricultural interests of our State, is now going forward with great activity, and will unquestionably succeed.

The Imposition.

I find in the number of this paper of date the 13th inst., my letter to the editors exposing the wicked imposition practised on them and the country, in regard to the "Organ" and also the remarks of the editors on that subject.

My Stand-Point.

I hope to be able next week to commence a series of short articles, having for their object to advance the cause of what we denominate "PRACTICAL PIETY."

Discussion on Baptism in Huntsville, Texas.

Although the following letter from Bro. CREATH was written to us privately, yet we take the liberty of publishing it, that our readers may understand something of the case, and be prepared for the article referred to, which we will transfer to our columns as soon as we meet with it.

Huntsville, Texas, May 20th, 1853.

Dear Brethren: I have been engaged for some time in a discussion with Rev. Daniel Baker, D. D. (U. S. S. P.) of this place, on the "Subjects" and "Mode" of Baptism. You will see, perhaps, in some of our Baptist papers, a communication under the caption, "Controversy," intended for the "Texas Presbyterian" of this place, in which I retract a remark which I made in reference to a garbled quotation of Dr. Baker, from Dr. Carson, with an explanation and charge against Dr. Baker, Ricard and others, who have garbled Dr. Carson, with a view to make him (Carson) testify to a "false position," or "one the opposite of what he intended."

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Dr. Baker has written a pamphlet on "Infant Baptism," which is now about to be printed in Philadelphia, containing the same misrepresentation of Dr. Carson; and as Dr. B. is a man of standing among the Pedobaptists, it is calculated to do harm, unless corrected by the Baptist press.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT.

THOMAS CHILTON, COR. EDITOR.

HOUSTON, May 25, 1853.

"The Houston Institute."

This is to be the name of the city school, which is soon to be started at this place.—The sum of fifteen thousand dollars has been raised to erect a suitable building for that object, and to secure necessary apparatus for the school.

It is a singular fact, that, up to this time, over all the commercial, and indeed general property of the city of Houston, there never has stood up the first literary institution as a testimonial of the public regard for the blessings of education.

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Correspondence.

WETUMPKA, Ala., June 5, 1853.

To the Pastors of Alabama Baptist Churches:

DEAR BRETHREN:—The time for holding Associations will soon come round. You are generally aware, that I have been laboring, for some time, to promote the interest of our Southern Bible cause.

For the South-Western Baptist.

WETUMPKA, June 5th, 1853.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Allow me as the President of the Central Association of Bible Society, to notify the churches, that the following called meetings will be held by the Society, and a full representation is requested.

For the South-Western Baptist.

WETUMPKA, June 5th, 1853.

Minutes of the Texas Baptist Convention.

CONNECTION OF ERRORS.

I am requested, by several brethren, to correct, through the public press, some mistakes in the Minutes of our Convention held in Marshall, June 19, 1852:—There are many, very many small mistakes, such as Plignv is put for Pilgrin; Bains for Barnes; Burlaston for Burlinson, etc.

The Vatican of Rome.

This word is often used, but few many who do not understand its meaning. The term refers to a collection of drawings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which cover a space of 1500 feet in length, and 1000 feet in breadth.

The Sabbath and Rail Roads.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, under the signature of "A Railroad Director," makes a strong appeal to the New York and New Haven Railroad Company to discontinue running their cars on the Sabbath.

Advances of the Choctaws.

population of the Choctaw nation is increasing; and their churches are multiplying in numbers and strength. In the last year, more than \$1,000,000 was contributed by these churches, in purchase of intoxicating drinks, in violation of law throughout the nation.

A Missionary Set Apart.

An interesting religious services were given by the "Greenboro," on Monday night last, in connection with the setting apart of Mr. H. Davis (now Mrs. Bowen), to a Missionary to Central Africa.

On the following morning.

Miss Davis was united in marriage, immediately afterwards started for New York, where they will embark in a few days. —Christian Index.

four preachers; since which time two have ran away, and a third has gone away, and I think the prospects are better by their absence. The Board has had the services of Bro. Couch here for a short time, but he returned to Mobile for the want of help.

If you can call anything from the above lines, they are at your service.

Your brother in Christ,

J. VEAZEY.

[For the South-Western Baptist.]

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himself with all the helps of this kind possible? As to the imperfect character of the original text used by our translators, I do not feel competent to speak. This, I believe, however, has been insisted on only as a minor point by revisionists,—the alleged defects in the text used, being, with a few exceptions, unimportant.

We would thank Brother Duncan to make this statement good by facts. Is it not true that classical learning was more cultivated in those times than now? Were not the scholars of Oxford and Cambridge critically read in the whole range of Greek Literature?

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Is it not significant that the appalling calamity at Norwalk, in the coincidence in time with the setting of a line to run on the Sabbath? New Haven and Boston? The question whether the railroads of our country are to conduce to the vanes or desecration of the Sabbath, yet to be decided. I have thought much, and that the decision will be decided, and that the decision will be to be in the opposite direction. Upon you, gentlemen, more than any other men in the United States, the decision of this question will rest, whether for good or evil, followed by a very large proportion of the railroad companies throughout the country. Will you not decide in such a manner that the religious part of the community will regard your decision as a reflection, and that when you will render to the arbiter of human affairs your final account, you will not be able to say, "Theoboeis, to be sure, deliberated, and no one should have interpreted the designs of Providence, in bereaving visitations, but with such a humility, especially when the people of the evil perish together. We submitted to bow in submission to decrees, all their bearings, we cannot find the judgments which inspired. As having been visited upon our cities, many of the faithful have, with the unrighteous, though in instances of selections, as in Noah, Lot, &c. It is a singular, in regard to the recent railroad, that not a citizen of New Haven was injured by the late catastrophe, which fact has been connected with the line of the railroad between New York and Boston, that remembrance of the public meeting as a community, the Sunday railroad travel.

The error is more to be regretted, because Brother Creath has a fixed rule not to receive a salary of more than \$400. I remember distinctly the Board of the Convention, in 1851, fixed his salary at \$600. He modestly replied, "Brethren, I never receive more than \$400 a year. My Saviour had not where to lay his head, and the Servant is not greater than his Master. While I and my little family get food and raiment and usefulness, we are content. Take the \$200 and send a missionary to some of our towns or neighborhoods, perishing for the Bread of Life." If we only had a few more such preachers as Bro. C., our banners, in a few years, would be set up in every valley and on every hill top from the Sabine to the Rio Grande.

Another less important though more glaring mistake occurs in the report on Foreign Missions. It is thus: "The Sainted Judson lived after the persecution of Omgungpa to see the Christian world after slumbering for centuries, awakened the cause of Missions." and to hear of the baptism of twelve or thirteen hundred thousand Kewens in one year! The manuscript reads, "twelve or thirteen hundred." I learn the journeyman printer who set the type was a Catholic, and had probably been reading the legendary exploits of St. Xavier: who is said to have baptized (or rather sprinkled) several hundred thousand of the astonished heathens with a hyssop, in order to regenerate their souls or remit their sins by baptism.

It is sincerely to be regretted that so many errors occur in the minutes of Associations and Conventions. Will not our Clerks and Publishing Committees be more particular? Unless our minutes are published in good time and respectable style, they ought not to be published at all.

RUFUS C. BERLESON,

Cor. Sec. of Texas Bapt. Convention.

The whole of the immense library composing the Vatican are filled with statues, found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome; with paintings by the best artists, and with curious medals and coins of almost every description. It is known that there have been destroyed more than 70,000 statues of ruined temples and palaces of Rome; a reader can form some idea of the value of the Vatican.

The Vatican will ever be held in estimation by the student, the scholar, the scholar, Raffael, and Michael Angelo are enthroned there, and their presence will be as endurable as the love of duty and genius in the hearts of their worshippers.—Unc. Art.

LITTLE THINGS.—Springs are little things, but they are sources of power; a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of the ship; a nail is a little thing but see its power; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the parts of large buildings together; a word, a look, a sigh, a smile, are little things, but they are of great value, for good or evil. Think of the position of the little things. Pay the debt—it's a promise, redeem it—shilling, hand it over—you know what important events hang upon a Keep your word sacredly—keep your children; they will mark it soon, any one else—and the effects will be only be as lasting as life. M. D. LITTLE THINGS.

ADVANCE OF THE CHOCTAWS.—The population of the Choctaw nation is increasing; and their churches are multiplying in numbers and strength. In the last year, more than \$1,000,000 was contributed by these churches, in purchase of intoxicating drinks, in violation of law throughout the nation.

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POETRY.

My Mother.

By N. P. WILLIS.

My mother's voice! How often creeps its evidence on my lonely hours...

Earth's Delusions.

By MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Build'st thou on Wealth! Its wings are ever spread Its dazzled votaries to elude and foil!

A Hint to the Farmer.

We may send to England for Durham cows, and to Spain or Saxony for the choicest sheep...

The above, which we cut from an exchange, reminds us of the reply which a shrewd old farmer, whom we knew many years ago...

BARNUM'S NEW PROJECT.

A new project has been suggested by Barnum, which we should like to see tried. In a recent temperance speech made by him in New York...

Baron Liebig, the distinguished chemist, says that as much flour or meat as can lie on the point of a table knife is more nutritious than five measures...

AID FOR THE STARVING INHABITANTS OF MADEIRA.

The citizens of Boston have contributed nearly five thousand dollars to purchase food for the starving inhabitants of Madeira.

"In the meantime let us note some signs of the growing strength of the navy as well as of the military power of France. I see that two new squadrons are to be formed, composed each of six ships-of-the-line, under the command of a Vice-Admiral and counter-Admiral.

INTERESTING FACT.—It may be interesting to state that Mr. Prescott, of Boston, United States, the accomplished historian of Ferdinand and Isabella, is the grand son of Col. Prescott, who commanded the Americans at Bunker's Hill, in 1775...

SINGULAR HISTORY.—Elihu Yale the founder of Yale College, at New Haven, Conn., lies buried at the church in Wrexham, Wales. His monument, a plain altar tomb, bears this inscription:

"Born in America, in Europe bred. In Africa traveled, and in Asia well. Where long he lived and thrived in London dead. Much good, some ill, he did; so hope all's even. And that his soul through mercy's gate to heaven. You that survive and read this tale, take care. For this most certain exit to prepare. Where blest in peace the actions of the just. Small sweet, and blossom in the silent dust."

WORTH KNOWING.—Some of the papers of late have a paragraph recommending the use of wheat flour in case of scalds or burns. A gentleman at Dayton saw it, and the other day, as he writes to the Empire, tested it to his satisfaction. He says:

While at the supper table, a little child, which was seated in its mother's lap, suddenly grasped hold of a cup full of hot tea, severely scalding its left hand and arm. I immediately brought a pat of flour, and plunged the arm into it, covering entirely the parts scalded by the flour. The effect was truly remarkable—the pain was gone instantly. I then bandaged the arm loosely, applying plenty of flour next to the skin, and on the following morning there was not the least sign that the arm had been scalded—neither did the child suffer the least pain after the application of the flour."

JELLY OF GELATINE.—Half an ounce of gelatine, one quart of water, the grated rind and juice of two fine lemons, the whites of four eggs, sugar to the taste. Pour a quart of boiling water over the gelatine, and stand it near the fire to keep hot until the gelatine is dissolved. Add the rind and juice of two fine lemons with the sugar (which must be loaf or pulverized white), let it boil once, take it off, strain it, and when lukewarm add the beaten whites of four eggs with the shells, which must have been washed and wiped dry. Strain it till the jelly is perfectly clear. Pour it in moulds, and set it to cool.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. LETTERS OF EXECUTORSHIP on the estate of J. A. Hagerty, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Hugh W. Watson, Judge of Probate of Montgomery county, on the 4th day of May, 1853, those indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ANDREW J. TERRELL, Exr. May 6, 1853.

Preface words. As polished steel receives a stain From drops at random flung. So does the child, when words profane Drop from a parent's tongue.

Legal Advertisements.

State of Alabama—Montgomery Co. Special Court of Probate—18th May, 1853. THIS DAY came THOMAS J. ZIMMERMAN, executor of Blasigame Haggerty, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers, showing the amount appropriated and expended for the use and benefit of said estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned, and ordered that the 25th day of June next be set for a hearing of said account.

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Institutions of Learning EAST ALABAMA FEMALE COLLEGE. OFFICERS. Literary Department. HENRY H. BACON, A. M., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science. Rev. ARCHIBALD J. BATTLE, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Natural Science. THOS. G. POND, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. Miss C. M. STURTEVANT, Instructor in French and English. Miss AMELIA McLESTER, Instructor in Natural History and Botany. Miss M. A. STEINHAUER, Instructor in History, Physiology and Spanish.

REMARKS. I. The number of pupils in the College, from the first of January to the first of April, was 200. The Trustees have made ample provision for their instruction, both in regard to the number and character of the Teachers employed. II. The Mathematical Department is now preparing the benefits of the constant and variable logarithms of an efficient Professor. The President, Col. F. J. JEWETT, has been appointed to the office of Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and a superior grade of instruction is given in these departments. III. Although in the studies of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, the additional advantage of attending the Lectures which are regularly delivered on those branches. Both the recitations and lectures are rendered the more interesting by illustrations and experiments with an excellent apparatus. IV. The Cabinet, supplied as it is with Minerals, Fossils, Reptiles, Birds and Quadrupeds, affords great facilities to the student of Natural History. Many kind friends have manifested great interest in the College by their contributions to it, and also to the Library. We take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude for these favors, and hope that others will emulate their example. V. A knowledge of the Languages is an indispensable qualification for all who have devoted themselves to the liberal advantages afforded in their pursuit. The large and interesting classes which have hitherto pursued them give abundant evidence of the ability and faithfulness of the Professors. At the option of Parents and Guardians, young ladies will be taught Latin, Greek, French or Spanish. VI. The Musical Department is conducted with great skill. Being furnished with eight Pianos and two Guitars, three teachers employ the whole of their time in imparting instruction. While they give lessons to each individual of the same class, of regular and stated intervals, they also overlook the practice of others in separate rooms. In this Institution music is taught as a science as well as an art. Were the pupils allowed to practice the department of learning a few pieces by rote, their progress would, for a while, appear more rapid. But they are required to read a musical score, and to play on the Piano, and to sing, with the accompaniment of the Organ. Instruction in Vocal Music is given to all the pupils without charge. VII. Equally with those already alluded to, the Ornamental Department is well sustained. To the elegant accomplishments of Penmanship and Painting, water and oil colors, is added that of Monochrome Painting, and Gouache after the most improved style. Pictures already executed by pupils have had recently commended these branches, and also those of Embroidery and Wax-Work, reflect great credit on the Faculty and the Trustees.

CALENDAR. Autumnal Term, from Sept. 1st to June 31st. Spring Term, from Feb. 1st to June 30th. Vacation, from July 1st to Sept. 1st. Annual Commencement, the last Wednesday in June. Annual Examination, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday previous. Concerts, evenings of Monday and Wednesday. FARMY CLASS. per term, \$10 00. SECOND " " 15 00. COLLEGE COURSE, " " 25 00. FRENCH COURSE, " " 25 00. LATIN COURSE, " " 25 00. DRAWING, PAINTING or EMBROIDERY, term, \$12 50. MUSIC, " " 10 00. BOARD, per month, 1 00. WASHING, per month, 1 00. LUGGERS and WARDROBE, " " 2 00. The above charges cover all contingencies, such as Pen, Ink, Paper, Blank Books, Pencils, Use of Library, Servants' hire, and Fire-wood. For further particulars, apply to the President. Tuskegee, April 22, 1853.

JUDSON. SERRAVALLO INSTITUTE, MARION, ALABAMA. THE number of Professors, Teachers, &c., constantly engaged in the Institute is fourteen. The number of students at this date, is one hundred and twenty-five, from Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. For more than fourteen years, the Judson has enjoyed a patronage unequalled in the South. From the fifteenth of February to the first of March, will be a favorable period for the entering of new students, although pupils are received at any time. The Semi-Annual Convention will occur on Friday, the 18th of February. J. J. JEWETT, Principal. January 12, 1853.

DALLAS MALE ACADEMY, Selma, Ala. JOHN WILMER, A. M., PRINCIPAL. Instructor in Mathematics and Natural Science. RICHARD FULMAN, A. M., Instructor in Languages. MAJ. E. M. HOLLOWAY, Instructor in Penmanship.

THE Eleventh Annual Session of this Institution commences on the 1st day of October next. The Board of Trustees feel gratified in being able to announce that Professor WILMER will have charge of this Institution in future, assisted by Prof. R. F. FURNAS. These gentlemen are too well known, and their merits too well appreciated, to need a word of commendation at our hands. Maj. HOLLOWAY'S success the past session is a sufficient guaranty of his aptitude at imparting instruction. The HIGH STANDING of the Dallas Academy, the numerous facilities afforded by the faculty, the acknowledged health of the city, combine to render it a desirable location for the education of youth, not equaled in Middle Alabama. Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. TERMS, &c. One half of the Tuition will be required in advance, the balance at the end of the session. Primary Department, \$20 00. Arithmetic, Geography, by Sec. 30 00. All Higher Branches, 45 00. Incidental Expenses, 1 50. Teachers, containing the Rules, &c., of the Institution, may be had on application to the Principal.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! A NEW supply of TRUNKS just received and for sale at the fashionable Clothing Store of POMROY & GILSONY. April 4.

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION. This Institution, which closed its term of the fifth annual session, commenced the Spring Term, the 10th inst., and will close the 30th day of June. In point of location, it is more favorably situated than any other in the South. Its regular communication with the West Point, and its proximity to the great thoroughfare of the South, is one of its great advantages. Its regular communication with the West Point, and its proximity to the great thoroughfare of the South, is one of its great advantages. Its regular communication with the West Point, and its proximity to the great thoroughfare of the South, is one of its great advantages.

Without repeating the pen and ink, which is sufficient to state that, we regard it as a duty to ourselves, and to the community, to publish a notice of the regulations of the Institution. The discipline will be such as to secure the most efficient and useful results. The Faculty are well qualified to give instruction in all the branches of the liberal arts, and to prepare students for the professions and for the various branches of business.

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