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UNION SECTARIAN OR TERODOX ?

s your appeal to us for rch. You send no simresbyterian, Congregadist, and Episcopalian documents and oral adir churches as a denomifficers are mainly Bap-* A sectarian k that has, by the comt of all evangelical sects. and general, is little currency or confidence, wn denomination, much

ces which you have acnumerous at the West. the Rev. Alex. Camped with you. With that octrines, ministry, and own churches have long nip. The movement beprevalent disunion. But ed, from their founder, or the Disciples, have in tions of their tenets, givcalled virtually a creed, ned as binding the conmembers. We find in much that is obscure, painfully unsatisfactory . On some minor points, minunion, and its being pensed by a private memto lay stress. But the of the system we have distinguish from Baptison, which is, as we bemost baleful of religious ring the Holy Spirit, corgerms of the Christian islocating the entire gosmen to expect in Sacraom of God which begins

e replied that the Ameriety and the American and

institution in Britain,) have co-operated ing?" You cite their example as a prewith Arians and Unitarians. They have cedent against us; but it proves to be admitted their membership. But they in favor of the very thing you condemn. have not employed them as translators And, as it is an argument of your own and revisers. When it had been inad- choosing, you must admit the force of vertently done in a Strasburg edition by it. On your own premises, so far as the the British and Foreign Bible Society, example of that venerable Institution can its detection was followed by its repudia- be taken as a safe precedent, we should eriber, not paying strictly in tion. But here we see Campbellites at be justified in employing an infidel to your anniversaries; and in the committee translate the Scriptures. Moreover, as examining and reporting favorably on you say, our Board and "Officers are your unpublished scheme of revision; mainly Baptists;" as are also a large maupon your Committee on Versions; and jorny of the Committee on Versions, the body among your translators. Can tured with Arianism, or Unitarianism, or we safely admit such partnership, and any other fundamental error in doctrine, one Dollar per square, or ten quent insertion. Fifty Cents expect the Saviour's presence, and the could be approved and published by the

that we do not apply for aid to Presby- no such thing. We employ no men in ablication, or on business con- terian, Congregational, Methodist, and the work of revision, who are not firm Episcopalian churches, and from the believers in all the cardinal doctrines of character of our arguments, which you Christianity, as held by the Baptists and say are addressed "to our churches as other evangelical denominations. American Bible Union a denomination," and from the known We have no occasion to vindicate the fact that our "officers are mainly Bap- "Church of the Disciples" from the tists," that our "enterprise is denomina- charges which you bring against them, as tional," that it is a Baptist movement, a people; although the individuals of which must result in "a sectorian ver- that connexion, whom you attack perrsion of the Bible," says sion." You object to the Union be- sonally, on account of their alliance with "executed in a manner cause it is too exclusively Baptist. Then the Bible Union, must be allowed to magnitude of the under- you are horrified at the idea of our hav- speak for themselves in another part of measure would have a ing the adherents of Alexander Camp- of this Reply. But you will permit us

pen their understandings. This no new phase of the opposition be justly condemned as unsound, simply earts, to enliven their de- to revision. From the beginning of our because it has no written creed, apart delight their imagina- enterprise these incongruous, contradic- from the Bible. It is not every orthoe advantages," says Dr. by the same men. First, that the Union tance to such creeds, as you do. The h our unbelievers have was a "sectarian" institution, organized Tabernacle Baptist Church of this city, ve over certain passages to get up a "Baptist Bible;" whereas under the pastoral ministry of Rev. Epave arisen from an inac- the work of revision ought to be done WARD LATHROP, has no written article translation of the terms by "English Christendom." Secondly, of faith nor anything in the shape of a and an appeal to this has that the integrity of the Bible was great- Church creed; and yet they are accountly endangered by admitting into the U- ed equally orthodox with the Amity MACKWALL, A. M., au- nion and to a participation in the work of Street Baptist Church. And why the ated work on "The Sa revision those who are not sound in the abandonment of all creeds is so much efended and Illustrated," faith. The-e may be very effective, as worse in ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, and King James's version, ad captandum arguments, appealing alike his people, than it is in EDWARD LAing remark :- An accu- to the pride, prejudice, and the fears of THROP, and his church, we do not unproved and supported the people; but they are unjust, and they derstand. If you really look upon it as

agreed upon a great principle, as the when found among a people, with whom es might be greatly mul- foundation of our Union, and the rule of you have no connection, how can you of the intelligent world. are not needed. The our action. That principle, (which we tolerate it in a church with which you to admit of argument have already given,) is all-sufficient to are intimately associated? If this charge eet and refute the cavils ed by the Board and the Union, against the love of truth, would it not be preferainst these passages of any doctrine which is not plainly reveal- ed against those who are guilty of the uld certainly begin with ed in the Bible. Our Board of Mana- same thing much nearer home? But we e translation to the origi- gers has been composed of honest, con- pass to consider the orthodoxy of the ald not make the word scientious men, who require strict and English Episcopal Church, by whom ible for the errors of uniform adherence to that fundamental our common version was made.

Standing on this platform, and confi-

e version a more perfect portunities and ability, the word of God fory, have given to our received version se, merely because we the Pedobaptists generally accepted our neither the Latitudinarianism nor Pelad us. Many of the ar- generally stood aloof, except when join- rency and sway. The Episcopal Church ork of revision. A reli- pray, what would you have us do? Should other bodies became known and powercannot "safely admit such partnership, but one that he can believe." p. 6, they have admitted their membership, all denominations, but they have not employed them as "You want," say you, "in reasoning translators and revisors." Now, do the with your neighbor who is of another

ommon expectation places members of and the revisors; so that no version tinc-Spirit's blessing?" pp. 6, 7, 9, 10. Union; even though we should employ You conclude from the supposed fact, men unsound in the faith. But we do

tory charges have been made against us dox church that attaches the same importhe beginning of such destructive hereobjections of pert and In the beginning of our enterprise we sies, and feel called upon to assail it, version may be endors- was brought against Mr. Campbell from

11. CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE

COMMON VERSION. the translation, is most ding in such men, we deemed it not only "Now, the history of our own and ctually silenced by re- safe, but becoming the character of our other evangelical churches, and the rs of that translation, and work, in giving, to the utmost of our op- providence of God as shaping that his-'to every creature" in his own mother more than a denominational character. tongue, to invite all to participate, who It has a national reputation and authority. could conscientiously act with us in the It has struck its roots through the Britobject and principle of our organization, ish and American classics of two entire without regard to sect or party. Had centuries. It came from a time when invitation, we should have rejoiced in it. gianism of some later periods in the But they did not accept it; they have English Establishment had as yet curing with you in the opposition. Whether of England was then evangelical, not to they fear "the exact meaning of the in- say Calvinistic in doctrine. The sendspired text" translated into plain English, ing of delegates to the Presbyterian and or act from some other cause, we do not Calvinistic Synod of Dort, done in that pretend to say. We have some belong- age, would not have been done in any ing to the Union from several Pedobap- later era of the English Church. At the tist denominations. And the "Church time of the preparation of King James's of the Disciples" is with us as a body; on version, the Presbyterian, the Congregaaccount of which you seem to think our tional, and the Baptist, then feeble and forth-coming revised version is in great obscure, like Levi paving tithes in Abradanger of being tinctured with heresy. ham, were lost from view under the Now, admitting for the present that Mr. broad shadow and preponderating power Campbell and his people are heretics, of the Establishment. But, as those ve alter our constitution so as to exclude ful, they emerged into influence, not to this denomination, from the Union? or, reject and impugn, but to accept, as a with an open door, should we refuse to general rule, and to quote and extol the admit them? Their co-operation was received version. For many generasedulously sought, and graciously enjoy- tions, their grateful endorsement and aced for years, in the Am. & For. Bible centance and eulogies of it have made it. Society; aye, we have reason to believe a ground of common union, and a point it would have been acceptable there to of mutual appeal. Any amendments now this day, had it not been withdrawn. to be made would, we think, be consid-And we know of no Bible Society in the erate and effective only as they should world whose constitution would exclude not be sectarian, using that term as Carthem. But you except specially to their son, a Baptist and a critic, used it, in the alliance with the Bible Union, on the innocuous sense of denominational. You ground that such connexion involves not want, in reasoning with your neighbor only membership, but a participation in who is of another Christian communion. the work of revision. You think we a Bible not only that you will believe, and expect the Saviour's presence and We admit that our common version

the Spirit's blessing." To strengthen "has a national reputation and authoriyour position, while acknowledging that ty." Its very language is interwoven the Am. Bible Society, and the Am. & with the most enduring fabric of the For. Bible Society, and the British and world's literature. And yet, we cannot For. Bible Society, "have co-operated grant all that is claimed for this version, with Arians and Unitarians," you say : as an authoritative standard, common to

brethren and sisters of the Amity Street Christian Communion, a Bible not only Church know whereof they affirm in this that you will believe, but one that he can matter? We are prepared to prove that believe." And this is very plausible. It the British and For. Bib. Society is now may be, we grant, very desirable to have circulating a New Testament, in the en- "a point of mutual appeal," "in reatire translation of which they employed soning with your neighbor;" but is there a man who held Jesus Christ to be an anything in the desirableness or real adm. 12. impostor, and his gosper a masphenious valuage. Class, vol. 11, Prof. 1731. fible. How could they "expect the Sa- the retention of known errors in the impostor, and his gospel a blasphemous vantages of it, that can possibly justify

between those versions which may, and union of believers."

the renderings of inspired truth. sake, what you will not admit absolute- common standard in their own tongue. all denominations (or rather such, we endorsement of all evangelical sects,"

portant theological controversies of the Word, pour forth its unclouded splendor day, than appeals from the English ver- over all the earth. sion to the original text.

And these appeals being sustained by lated, not only weaken, but, to a certain

is the English of King James called are concerned, that version is not " common," except as an "apple of discord." and of great force. He says:

"So long as different donominations combine together to make a version obscure or ambiguous, in order that all may consistently use it, each explaining it in views, sectarian divisions are inevitable; neous substitution for the inspired original. be read in the whole church, and no other a they are provided for in the translation. This disposition of the case is understood to Fuller's Ch. Hist. but not in the word of God. Defective be the result of a compromise among the dif-

"endorsement." About how much error from the English translation to the original, now so common, go much farther in while those who made the common veryet be protected by such "endorsement" favor of a corrected version, when it is sion were all with a single exception against its revision, or the substitution of considered, that, the common people Episcopalians. a purer version? On what principle, constituting a great majority of all who consistent with fidelity to God, can you use the Bible, do not read the original; copal church was at that time remarkadraw a line that will separate between so that when they are compelled by the bly pure in doctrine and catholic in spirit the little errors that may be tolerated, criticisms of such men as Horne and so that the version of King James did and those great faults which must be re- Kennicott, Clarke and Carson, "Walton, not become unjustly conformed to the moved from the word of God? You Castell and Cudworth," to ahandon the peculiarities of any particular sect, as a may see such a difference between the English as authoritative proof in matters version brought forth at this time by any faults of the Donay version and the er- of controversy, they are left not only one denomination, must be, from the nerors of King James's, as justifies "the without a "common version" in our cessity of the case. While admitting common endorsement" of the latter, mother tongue, but without a common that all other denominations were, "at while it forbids it to the former. But standard anywhere; except as they gath- the time of the preparation of King we recognize no such distinction. We er the truth of the inspired text from the James' version," "lost from view under believe that every error which is known scattered notes and commentaries of the the broad shadow and preponderating to exist in the common version, howev- learned. Now, let our version be so power of the Establishment," you mainer trifling it may be deemed by the ad- conformed to the original, as to fall in tain that the Presbyterian, Congregationvocates of a general platform for all prot- with these criticisms of the learned, and alist, and Baptist, on emerging from that estant denominations, should be at once such appeals from the translation would invisible state of obscurity and subordinaremoved; there can be no advantage be done away with; for, however men thou, accepted, gratefully endorsed, quoarising from a common standard, so far might be disposed to make them, their ted, and extolled the received version, as a mere translation is concerned, suffi- want of respectable support would either notwithstanding it had been made by a y to establish the faith of bell allied with us in the Bible Union. here to say, however, that no church can cient to compensate for a single error in prevent them or bring them at once into single, and all-powerful denomination. disrepute. So the common people Even when granting, for the argument's would have a "common version" and a ting power of the Establishment' did

> presume, as you would deem evangeli- "is little likely to obtain currency or version, in the British Realm; which cal,) will unite in revising it. If they confidence, even within our own denom- plainly disproves what some of your own will, then you favor it; if they will not, ination, much less beyond it." You party have so confidently asserted, that you seem determined to oppose it. But may reckon "the common endorsement our common version first came into genwith us it is very different. The simple of all evangelical sects," when given to a eral use on its own merits, without any question is, whether there are known faulty version, more powerful than that interposition of royal or ecclesiastical errors in this version, which can be cor- of a single sect, or fragment of a sect, rected. If there are, we go for revision, (such as you are pleased to regard us.) though all the earth and the "gates of when given to a version comparatively unsectarian, or that King James' version hell" resist our course. Which of these pure; which is the necessary import of positions is most consistent with supreme what you say. But we have more faith peculiarities of different sects. On the love for the truth, and implicit obedience in the triumph of truth over mere sectato the Divine will, we submit to your rian bigotry. Mankind are not all sectaown candid judgment, and to the verdict rians; nor will the better part of mankind and that the version, made by order of sympathize with, much less tolerate, for King James, was in some particulars But your argument here is suicidal. any considerable time, that unboly com-Because, while reasoning, as you sup- promise, (falsely called Christian union.) pose, against revision, you actually prove which seeks to accommodate all the vaits necessity. For, if it be important to rying sects of Christendom, except the purable authority. make the English version "a point of Roman church, at the sacrifice of truth." mutual appeal," it is plainly necessary But what is infinitely more, God rules your own admissions prove that our verto conform that version as nearly as pos- over all; and he will not suffer his "very sible to the inspired text; since no mere pure" word to be forever supplanted, translation can become a point of ulti- perverted or obscured by the traditions mate appeal, except so far as it agrees of men. Though for a while it may be only unregenerate but notoriously and with the original. On this account King "crushed to earth" by "the common James's version, though in common use, endorsement of all evangelical sects;" is nevertheless very far from being "a yet the time will come, (God grant it may ground of common union, and a point of be in our day,) when that truth, by him, mutual appeal," among the various and in whose hand is "the King's heart, as varying denominations that use it. No- rivers of water," shall rise again, and thing is more common, in the most im- through faithful versions of the Divine

> In this matter, however, we are not the most approved criticisms in vindica- to what is future. We do not seek so tion of the original, as improperly trans- auxiously to determine what will be the probable results of a measure, whose conextent, destroy the authority of our sequences no human forecast can calcu-English version, as a common standard; late, as to know what he, who sees the whereas, if the translation were revised, end from the beginning, would have us and conformed so exactly to the original to do. For this is one of those great text that no such appeals could be sus- matters, in regard to which men may tained by sound criticism, then, the know the will of God, and do it, without English translation, however it might being able to survey beforehand all the agree or disagree with this or that sect, particular events that infinite wisdom would become, of necessity, "the common sees fit to produce or allow, as the appaversion," in a much higher and truer rent consequence of that obedience. It sense than King James' version now is. may be well for you in the illustration of Thus, when discussing some impor- this point, to remember the fate of Jonah. tant religious doctrine of duty, one party That lone inhabitant of the great fish cites in proof the language of our Eng- learned by a somewhat severe discipline, hish version; but the opposing party takes that no prospect of failure in his mission exception to his proof, on the ground to Nineveh, as it might appear to his cirthat the English is not a correct transla- cumscribed vision, could either annul or tion of the original, sustaining his excep- lessen his obligation to do just what the tion with such indisputable authority as Lord had commanded. And we know cannot be gainsayed, and consequently not but that you may be brought, by some nullifying the authority of our version, divine dealing, no less disagreeable to so far as the passage or passages, quoted, the flesh, to understand that "the comare concerned; if not in the estimation mon endorsement of all evangelical deof his opponent, yet in the judgment of nominations," is no acceptable guide for an intelligent and candid world. And us or for you, in giving the Oracles of this is not a mere supposititious case; God to "every creature," as free as may nor one of rare occurrence. You know be from all admixture of human error, it to be a real fact in the everyday his- with the least possible obscurity or intory of the church. In what sense, then definiteness; while we have before us the explicit precepts of the Almighty : "the common version?" So far as all .. He that hath my word let him speak my those passages, which have a bearing on word faithfully." Jer. 23:28. "Thou matters in dispute between any two par- shall write upon the stones all the words of ties using the English language, and this law very plainty." Deut. 27:8.which, in the judgment of good critics, "Write the vision, and make it plain upon are incorrectly translated-so far as these tables, that he may run that readeth it." passages, which are by no means few, Hab. 2: 2. " Ye shall not add unto the Watchman, at St. Louis, Mo., says in his paper word which I command you, neither shall A remark of Dr. Maclay is in point here keep the commandments of the Lord your man in the moon."

the Euglish text, but put this note in the marbut not in the word of God. Defective ferent denominations represented in that soversions, I am persuaded, have done ciety, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, &c.

Foreign Bible Society, (like the parent viour's presence and the Spirit's bless- | translation of God's Word? If so, why | more to multiply and perpetuate sects in | God which I command you. Deut. 4: 2. | Puritanism. But we find something that are we not bound to unite on Douay, the the Christian world, than all other causes One ground of your objection to the Catholic's version? as that is the only combined. Give to all people in their Bible Union is, its alleged "denomina-"one that he can believe." Or, if you vernacular tongues, faithful translations | tional" character; on account of which, say that the Catholic version is too un- of the inspired truth, unmutilated by man, any version procured by it must be refaithful to receive "the common endorse- and as free as possible from error, and garded, you think, as "sectarian."ment of all evangelical sects," will you whatever may be the immediate results, Now, if this be good ground of objection tell us exactly where to draw the line it will certainly terminate in the closer to our forth-coming revision, then the version of King James is much more those which cannot properly receive such Moreover, these justifiable appeals objectionable; in as much as our revi-

But you seem to think that the Epis-

Now, we admit that "the preponderamuch to bring King James' version into ly, that our version needs revising, the You may sucer at this, and tell us, that general use, among all denominations; question still remains with you, whether a version which has not "the common requiring it "to be read in churches," and prohibiting the printing of any other authority.* But we do not admit that the church of England was by any means is faithful or impartial, as it respects the contrary we believe that church to have doctrines and practices of the Establishment. For this opinion we have indis-

> control of King James. And what was the character of James I? He was not outrageously wicked; corrupt in principle, and abandoned in practice; born a Catholic, educated a Presbyterian, and finally confirmed in Episcopacy, as "by the grace of God, King of England and Defender of the Faith;" upholding the church only for the sake of the State .-Accepting the charge made by the church party against the Puritans, that they "favored a limited monarchy, and governed entirely by our faith in respect | wished to subject the title of Kings to the approbation of the people," James set himself against the Puritans, and said to Dr. Reynolds, their representative in the Hampton Court Conference: " If this be all your party hath to say, I will make them conform themselves, or else I will harrow them out of the land-or else do worse-only hang them-that's all."t And addressing Mr. Knewstubs, in that same conference, he said: "I will not argue this point with you, but answer as Kings in Parliament, Le Roy S'avisera. This is like Mr. Jno. Black, a beardless boy, who told me, the last Conference in Scotland, that he would hold conformity with his majesty in matters of doctrine; but every man, for ceremonies, was left to his own liberty. But I will have none of that; I will have one doctrine, one discipline, one religion, in substance and in ceremony."T And when the Bishop of London, in the Hampton Court Conference, declared for the "divine ordination of bishops," the King responded: "I approve the calling and use of bishops in the church; and it is my aphorism, 'No bishop, no

> > Again, addressing himself to Dr. Reynolds, he said: "If you aim at a Scottish Presbytery, it agreeth as well with monarchy as God and the Devil. Then Jack, and Tom, and Will, and Dick, shall meet and censure me, and my

> > It is evident from this that " Latitudinarianism" had no sway at that time over the church of England, on the side of

*Rev. Mr. Crowell, editor of the Western of May 6, 1852: "King James had just about ye diminish aught from it, that ye may Bible as that well known gentleman, 'the

When the making of our present version *The Board of the American Bible Society, was first proposed in the Hampton Court in their revision, keep the word "Easter" in Conference, King James remarked: "I wish some special pains were taken for an unigin: "Greek, the Passover;" which is a full form translation, which should be done by admission that they deliberately retain, publish and circulate, as a translation of God's viewed by the bishops, presented to the Privy a different way, to suit their respective word, what they know to be a human erro- Conneil, lastly ratified by royal authority, to

> †Neil's Hist. Purit. Vol. I, pp. 401, 403. Fuller's Hist. Hamp. Court Conf. [Ibid. ||Ibid, second day.

looks very much like it, in the opposite direction, towards Rome. For in a speech before his first Parliament, James acknowledged the Roman Catholic church to be his mother-church, desired a union between it and the church of England, and proposed to meet them half way in the consummation of such a union.*

Again, in the Hampton Court Conference, James said, "I profess I could never yet see a Bible well translated in English; but I think, that, of all, that of Geneva is the worst," Ithe Puritan version.] * * * * "In the Geneva translation, some notes are partial, untrue, seditious, and savoring of traitorous conceits." Then speaking of the new translation to be made, he said : " Let errors in the matter of faith be amended, and indifferent things be interpreted, and a gloss added unto them. For as Bartolus de Regno saith, that a king with some weakness is better than still a change; so rather a church with some faults, than an innovation."+

Such, but far worse than anything here described, was the profane man, who. the translators, in their dedication of our common version, say was "the prime mover and author of the work ;" such was the Head of the Church, and Defender of the Faith, when the received version was made-a time which you regard as most propitious for the production of a faithful, unsectarian version of the Holy Scriptures.

Bishop Bancroft, to whom the King confided very much in the actual execution of the work, was one of the most bigotted and bloody sectarians in the civilized world, excepting only the ill-fated Laud. When Dr. Reynolds had made some remarks in the Conference, rather derogatory to the dominant power of Episcopacy, Bancroft appealed to the King, presiding, to silence the presumpa tuous Puritan. "May your majesty lie pleased," said he, "that the ancient cane on may be remembered, Schismatici contra episcopos non sunt audiendi, [Schismatics are not to be heard against bishops.] And there is another decree of a very ancient council, that no man should be admitted to speak against that whereinto he hath formerly subscribed. And as for you, Dr. Reynolds, and your associates, how much are ye bound to his majesty's clemency, permitting you, contrary to the statute primo Elizabethae, so freely to speak against the liturgy and discipline established?"1 sion was under the ultimate, absolute

Granger, in his excellent Biographical History of England, says, " Bancroft had the highest notions of church power that ever were entertained by any Protestant Bishop, except Laud, and was a strenuous friend of the royal prerogative, in which he followed the dictates of his own conscience and the genius of his times. At the Conference held before the King, at Hampton Court, he delivered an oration full of the most abject flattery, comparing King James I. to Solomon for wisdom, Paul for learning, and Hezekiah for piety. He strove hard to establish Episcopacy in Scotland, and it may be said of this prelate, that he laid the foundation on which archbishop Laud raised a superstructure."

Only one year previous to the Hampton Court Conference, Bancroft drew up twelve ecclesiastical canons, declaring everything concerning the church, its ministry, its ordinances, its policy and its practice, to be scriptural; and requiring the Puritans to subscribe to those canons under oath, on pains of excommunication, disfranchisement, imprisonment or death without a burial; either, or all of these in succession, at the pleasure of the King and his Privy Council; the result of which was, that during the year in which King James' version was begun, about three hundred nonconformist ministers, who could not periure their consciences by subscribing to those canons, were silenced or deprived; some were excommunicated and cast into prison, while others were driven from their homes into exile. Rev. Mr. Maunsel was thrown into prison through Bancroft's influence, for no other crime than signing a petition to Parliament for relief from persecution. And for defending Maunsel in court, Fuller was shut up in close prison until he died. #

You may well conclude that the "Latitudinarianism of some later periods" had not "as yet currency and sway." And yet, this was, you think, of all periods, the most favorable to the production of a pure, unsectarian version of God's holy word; and a bitter persecutor, the relentless Bancroft, was eminently qualified to be the translator of the Divine Oracles, that his equal cannot be found in our day, especially among those employed by the Bible Union. They are all heretics and sectarians, in your estimation; but Bancroft was orthodox and free from all sectarian bias!

*Neil Vol. I. p. 40. r fFuller's Hist., &c. tFuller's Hist. H. C. Conf., 2d day. Crossing, after the manner of the Roman Catholics, was then a part of the ceremony of baptism, as approved and practiced by the hurch of England. Neil Vol. 1, pp. 413, 416, 419.

TO BE CONTINUED.

MONTGOMERY, ALA: FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1853.

The Clerks of the Associations will please send us notices of the time and place of the meeting of their several bodies, so that we may publish them in due time.

The School Question and the Roman Catholies.

This is beginning to be one of the most exciting questions of the age, not only in this country, but in Great Britain. If it be the legitimate province of the State to educate the rising generation at all, the question comes up, how far should it lend its aid to the inculcation of moral and religious truth? We are aware that this question is environed with perplexing difficulties. As there is no lished religion in the country, it seems to result as a logical necessity, that the State cannot lend its aid to any purely sectarian educational movement. If not to a sectarian movement of the kind, another one comes up, involving, it seems to us, the whole merits of the case. It is this: Is it possible to incorporate into a system of popular education, the fundamental principles of Christian morality, or practical Christianity, without trenching upon the religious tenets of any sect? In stating this to be the true question demanding solution in this controversy, we assume it to be a conceded point, that every system of education, whether private or publie, must take in the moral, as well as the intellectual nature of man; that he shall be taught to act right, as well as to think right.

The only parties in this country, who have taken the negative of this question, are the Catholics and the Infidels. The Catholics aver, that the most guarded system of education, which the wisdom of the age can invent, which inhibits sectarian teaching, and which recognizes the Bible at all as the text book and standard of morality and religion, is destructive of their tenets, and ought to be abolished as an undue discrimination against them. The Infidel plants himself on the opposite extreme, and demands the entire exsion of all religious teachings or influences from the School room, leaving the mind of the pupil perfectly free from all bias for or against all forms of religion. So that the advocates of the present system of Common Schools in the Northern and Middle States, find themselves exposed to a cross fire from both Catholics and Infidels.

But we set out simply to give our readers the present condition of this remarkable controversy. And this we shall attempt to do as briefly as possible.

Some ten years since, Bishop Hughes of New York, headed a movement among the Catholics, complaining of the use of the common English version of the Bible in the public School of that city, and demanding on that ground, a "separate allowance from the school fund, to support schools of their own, to be conducted according to the views of their Church," and of course for its special benefit. The public authorities, rightly conceiving that they could not divert the funds at their disposal from their original purpose to aid any religious sect, nevertheless, out of complaisance to the Catholic population of le city, banished the Bible from the public School, thinking that as the root of the evil was removed, the complaint would cease. But sadly did they misconceive the wily policy of the "Mystery of Iniquity." It was only a pretext to open a war upon the educational policy of Protestant America, which is destined to spread, we fear, through every State in the confederacy. No sooner was the evil complained of removed, than Bishop Hughes and his satelites are seized with pious horror at the "heathenish" and "Godless" system of education, which excludes religious truth from the catalogue of its studies. A grievance is complained of in the public schools-that grievance is removed-the removal of that gievance constitutes the basis of another, more ser ous than the first. This is a freak of Jesuitism worthy of the "holy order" in its palmiest days.

That the movement in New York, ten or twelve years ago, refered to above, was but the beginning of a war upon the time honored educational policy of the older States, appears from this, that throughout the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Michigan, there is now being made a concentrated effort among the Catholics, to divide the school fund in each of these States, so that with the portion which falls to them, they can erect Schools expressly to promote the interests of their own church. What success is to attend this effort, remains to be seen. Possessing an influence in each of these States, which is known among politicians as the balance of power, they may succeed in at least some of them. We notice in the State of New York, the powerful name of Gov. Seward is enlisted on the side of the Catholics. At this, however, we are not surprised, as it is not the only instance of treachery to the obvious interests of his country which his political career exhibits,

A very pertinent question suggests itself just here, which is worthy of being pondered by every American. Why is this movement among the Catholics in favor of popular education, confined to Protestant countries? Why are they not equally zealous for the education of the poor and the orphan, in Italy, in Spain, Portugal, Mexico, &c., as in the United States? Have the poor and the needy less claims upon their benevolent regards in countries in which they have the supreme control, than in countries in which Protestantism prevails? But why ask these questions? Can it be expected that that church, whose motto is, "ignorance is the mother of devotion," ever should have any sympathy for the masses of mankind, any further than that they can be made the instruments for the promotion of her own ends? Every thing must be subjected to the scrutiny of "holy mother," before it can be permitted to reach the popular mind. All the fountains of learning must pass through the Vatican, belipre the common people can be permitted to trink. They seem to possess an internal consciousness, that no discovery in art or can be made-no treatise on any branch of Theology can be written-nay,

must not pierce!" And these are the lineal as well as "of sorrows." descendants of the holy apostle Peter! the conscience keepers of the world! the heaven appointed guardians of the gates of paradise!! As if that Saviour who is the light of the prince of darkness! Nay, they are not a man, and then deny him an opportunity of for it is said that he, on some occasions, this brother Waller has done. I regret to say " transforms himself into an angel of light," such things, but truth and justice demand that whereas they are for continuing the world in they should be known. the "blackness of darkness." Or if any rays of light are permitted to reach the multitude, of this paper were informed, in the event they must be refracted, discolored and per- brother W. should persist in his obstinacy, atmosphere, in which the "mother of harlots" tian spirit, or to publish my reply, that I should breeds those "unclean spirits" which she spread it before the public through the colcommissions to go forth to deceive the na- umns of the S. W. Baptist; and many, I doubt tions. May her polluted hand never be per- not, have been anxiously awaiting its publimitted to touch our glorious temple of liberty! cation. I have had it on my table for weeks

REV. S. L. HELM.—We notice this brother has received and accepted the appointment of Corresponding Secretary of the Indian Mission Association, vacated some months since by the resignation of brother Dyer. He

We learn that at the last Commence ment of the University of Alabama, the honorary degree of D. D. was confered upon the Rev. HENRY TALBIRD, President of Howard College: and that of L. L. D. on Judge Long-STREET, President of the Mississippi University. Also, the degree of A. M. was confered upon our young friend, W. B. Moss, Esq,

The degree of A. M. was confered on the Rev. Wm. H. McIntosh, of Eufaula, Ala., at the last Commeucement of Howard College.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT.

THOMAS CHILTON, COR. EDITOR.

Houston, July 16, 1853. Now if any man have not the spirit of Christ,

he is none of his."-Rom. 8:9. Am I a Christian?

ing that we would devote some time to the like that of Christ, or morose and fierce like that referred to, shewing that they are founded of the great adversary? And now my brother, neither upon truth nor justice. what progress are we prepared to report in this important work? And what discoveries have we made as the results of our labor ?-If on an honest and faithful examination we have formed a correspondence in this partic. State will be abundant. The general health, ular between ourselves and Christ, happy it is for us-honorable to our Saviour-and good for all around us.

temper. And here, I speak not particularly of ing. Texas is going " ahead." its consequences to ourselves-its blighting influence on our peace and our spiritual enjoyments, or of its tendency to unfit us for the service of God, but of its lasting injurious effects on our families around us. Let the parents, especially the father of a family of children, habitually indulge a hasty, morose and revengeful temper, and in ninety-nine of every hundred cases, the children will grow up in imitation of the evil example set before them, and become as overbearing and hateful in their dispositions as their parent. And any other. I honestly believe, that the coin; in all these things, yea, and many who can fail to see, that if we entail upon our children such a disposition, we fix their destiny for a life of wretchedness. How partic- perhaps others; but this Institution has abound, they shall make you that you ular then should we be? Enjoined as it is

but his entire household with him, on ac- committed to his charge. Being a man count of these fancies. He fumes, and rages, of sound practical wisdom, as well as of and scolds, and threatens, being perhaps half superior scholarship, his great object has his time tossed by a tempest of passion, all been to elevate and dignify the manners to no purpose, except indeed as before shown of his pupils, while imparting health and to make himself and others miserable!- strength to their moral and intellectual flictions and troubles as they come, without look on him, and admire his example. They catch his spirit and grow up in his likeness.

here, what shall we do? Why, first of all, we must set a constant watch over our tempers, and then go to God for strength to overcome them. Without his aid, we shall nev-

farther, the very Bible, the pure, unadultera- human evil. In the next number, we will and gospel faith to direct them to a cruted word of God, without note or comment, look to the habit we have formed, of going to cified Jesus for redemption. cannot be circulated or read-without en- God for help against this, and other evils dangering the whole fabric of Romanism! which beset us-in other words, we will talk We are led to exclaim, as did Robert Hall in with each other on the subject of prayer. - Institution. regard to the nefarious purposes of the Infi- For if any man have the spirit of Christ, he will dels of France,-" Eternal God! on what are be found on examination a praying man .thine enemies intent! What are those en- We will therefore look into our lives, and see terprises of guilt and horror, that, for the safe- whether we are living in this particular, in ty of their performers, require to be envel- imitation of the example of Christ our blesoped in a darkness which the eye of heaven sed Redeemer, who was "a man of prayer,"

The Rev. John L. Waller, Again.

The attack made on me by the brother above named, in the October number of his the world, had commissioned them to over- paper, ("The Western Recorder," Louisville, spread it with darkness. As if he who came Ky.,) remains still unauswered. It will be find nipto, which means to wash, as the to teach men knowledge, should have deputed recollected that my reply was sent forward to hands, face, feet; generally applied to them to lock up all its stores, and consign his office in January last, and that he would the world to utter ignorance. These the am- not publish it. The world would consider bassadors of God! They may assume the this exceedingly unfair, unless there existed name, but they have exchanged natures with some good apology for the refusal. To attack even as liberal as their father in this respect, defence, is alike unchristian and unmanly. But It was my settled purpose, as the readers

verted, through that dismal, murky, putrid refusing either to explain his attack in a chrisand even months in readiness to be forward-HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY for July has been ed, and yet have withheld it. And why !received with its usual rich and varied enter- For no other reason in the world, than that I tainment. It has already reached a circula- dislike to be compelled to deal with any man tion of one hundred and twenty-five thou- whether by profession "a saint" or a sinner, sand! This is unparalleled in the history of in a manner so pointed and severe as that such publications, and speaks well for the reply deals with Bro. Waller. He has assign- not first washed, would be had not first ed no reason for refusing its publication, but been immersed, or had not first immersed he has a reason for it, and on his part a migh- themselves. ty one. He dared not allow the world to see him m his true character, and painted out as he is in that reply!!

is to be ex officio, editor of the Indian Advoof his influence before the world, either in expressed by the original. characters and feelings of others, who have never molested him, which is "his trade?"-And if he thinks otherwise, let him publish the reply! If his advisers think otherwise, let them urge him to do it!! He will not do it. He dares not do it. And if his heart could be probed, and an honest acknowledgment extorted from it, that acknowledgment would be, that he had found at least one man in the course of his experiments with the world, whose lash was rather " too keen for comfort," and with whom he will play "quits" for the future. And I venture to prophecy, that he will never again dare attack me in any form unless he can conceal his paper from me!-He could not, even by all his friends, be flattered into it. I hope God may forgive him for his nuholy disposition, and convert him to the knowledge, and into the image and ex- honor thre. And when thou wouldst ample of Christ.

I have concluded for the present at least, to suppress my reply, thereby sparing as I try, for they are "low bred and worthless;" believe my worst enemy among men, for no oth- neither shalt thou associate with them, We parted last week with the understand- er man has ever treated me so unkindly. I "lest thou be defiled," but when thou may nevertheless, from time to time, in short givest alms, give unto the aspiring and examination of our tempers. That we might articles, notice some of the positions taken eloquent, and he shall relieve the needy determine whether they were mild and gentle by brother Waller against me in his attack in a "far country," even in a "strange

Texas Generally.

So far as I am informed, after some labor to ascertain the fact, I think the Crop of the too, I think is good. It is in truth, a great country !-- destined to be still greater, and advancing with rapid strides. If you doubt, We but seldom, perhaps, reflect on the mis- "Come and See." Houston was, perhaps, chief we may do, by the indulgence of a bad never more healthy, or more rapidly improv-

Correspondence.

For the South-Western Baptist. WETUMPKA, July 20, 1853. Brother Editor :-

The Judson is now decidedly the best Female School in the country. I make East-Alabama Female College is, to its others, shalt thou take him in. that he finds every thing moving around him, eminently useful qualifications to govern ever and everand he not only makes himself miserable, and direct the minds of the young ladies

These reflections have been elicited by attendance to the examination of this Yours, &c., J. D. WILLIAMS.

For the South-Western Baptist. The word wash, including the derivatives, occurs a number of times in the New Testament, represented by at least five different Greek words, not counting the derivatives and compounds.

In Matthew, 6: 17: 15: 2:27:24: 15: 20; John. 9: 7, 11, 15, and 13: 5, 6, 8, 12, 10, (second part of the v.,) 14; the washing of a part and not the whole of the body.

In Luke, 7: 38, 44, we have breecho, which means to moisten, wet, rain upon,

In John, 13: 10, (first part of the v.;) Acts, 22: 16; 3: 37; 16: 33; 1 Cor. 6:11; Heb. 10:22; Rev. 1:5; Eph. 5:26; Tit. 3: 5, we find lono, which signifies to wash or bathe.

In Rev. 7: 14, we find pluno, which means to wash clothes. It occurs in the Septuagint, Gen. 49: 11, "He washed his garments in wine, &c." In Heb. 9: 10; Mark, 7: 4, 8; Luke, 11, 38; we have words formed from baptizo, which we all believe to mean immerse. Hence, in Heb. 9: 10, divers washings we would understand to mean divers immersions; in Mark, 7: 4, 8, instead of washing we have immersions; in Mark, 7: 4, wash must be understood immerse themselves or be immersed; and, in Luke, 11:38, had

By a careful examination of the foregoing references, the curious reader will be much interested in observing the par-He had then stood demolished and shorn ticular kind of washing intended to be R. F. SELMA, July 20, 1853.

> For the South-Western Baptist. opular Creed.

Spirit of the World vs. Scripture. It hath been said of old time, "thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," but I say unto thee, love thyself supremely, for if thou lovest not thyself how can others love thee; moreover, thou shalt get unto thee property in houses, and property in lands, and man-servants and maid-servants, and cattle, and silver and gold, yea, much fine gold shalt thou get; then shall men "rise up and call thee blessed," and the women (even the fair sex,) shall admire thy goodness and thy wisdom, and all people shall delight to give alms unto the poor, give not unto the poor and destitute of thine own counland" shall he relieve them; then shalt "thy light so shine that others seeing thy good works may glorify THEE.

Again: Ye have heard that it bath been said, "whosoever smiteth thee on one cheek turn to him the other also," but I say unto you, be ye not imposed on, but whosoever smiteth thee, him shalt thou smite most fariously. And he that resisteth not a blow is chicken-hearted and cowardly, him shall "men of honor"

It hath been truly said, "if a man would borrow of thee, turn not thou away," for, peradventure, he is in distress and looketh somewhat to thee for succour; then thou mayest make double gain of him.

And when thou takest in a stranger, thus shalt thou take him in in old style goods, and in worthless property, in galno exception north or south. I do not vanized watches and diseased horses, in wish, in the least degree, to detract from "Peter Funk" auctions and spurious

been in successful operation fifteen years; shall be neither barren nor unfruitful in upon us, alike by our duty to God, our own and the chief cause of excellency is, the" ways of the world, but "ye shall best interests, and the claims of our offspring, Professor Jewett has all the time presigrow up as calves in the stall," doing ded over its destinies. He commenced "the will of your father who is in heav" The affairs of a man of hasty, bad temper, in early manhood and is growing grey in -purgatory, and he shall at last "receive are always in confusion. He finds or fancies years, and continually ripening in more you unto himself" to serve with him for-

For the South-Western Baptist. So. BAPTIST PUB. SOCIETY, Charleston, July 15, 1853.

Messrs. Editors : - In the issue of your paper of July S, I find an article which While on the other hand, the man of meek capacities by a useful course of instruction. Southern Baptist Publication Society. consists of grave charges against the and Christ-like disposition, looks calmly on His judgment, strengthened by long ex- Had they appeared in a less- notable things around—endeavors to rectify things perience and observation, enables him to place than in the columns of your excelthat are wrong, to put the best and brightest make a good choice of teachers; and lent and widely circulated journal, or appearance on every thing; and in every one of the great secrets of his success in had an humbler name been appended to the improvements, especially of the man- them than that of Rev. Jas. M. Russell, ever allowing himself to magnify any of them, under his charge, is to be found in his ply. Any Society which, with but liminers and disposition of the young ladies they would scarcely have called for a recourtly and yet easy politeness, in all his ted means, undertakes an important enintercourse with them. I need not en- terprise, can scarcely hope that its pro-Happy man, and happy family, thus living Institution shine, in the social and domestic circles of this and several sur- must often proceed gradually to a work, rounding states, as models of well edu- which some of its patrons think they cated women. Not a few now-the de- should undertake at once. And often voted and honored wives of affectionate its expenditures must be retrenched, and husbands, who are happy in the posses- enterprises which are too large for its er accomplish the work—but he is Almighty sion of such mothers to raise and train means must be temporarily abandoned. and able to give us the victory. This is one their children. I need hardly add, that Of this course, those who have not acof the evils against which, perhaps, above the religious advantages of this school quainted themselves with the reasons of every other, we shall find it necessary to equal its moral and intellectual facilities. its action, may readily persuade them-With Prof. Jewett, female education is selves that they have a right to complain. Its occasions are so frequent, as also so incomplete, unless it embraces a knowl- Thus all great societies, while in their sudden, that even well disposed men for want edge of the elementary principles of chris- first years, are liable to be misunderstood, of watchfulness, often find themselves surprised by anger, and unexpectedly overcome. erature. Not content with this, one of his Society must expect unmerited censures And I have devoted the more time to this in- highest enjoyments is, to lead them, ev- and wounds in the house of its friends.

the facts of the case, before he published At a period when an endowment is of equally practicable and benefit his "thoughts and inquiries" in the colorst and absolute necessity, could they made with it by each Assoc are prepared to give a satisfactory account nomination which they represent, could features, the Society's great of all their proceedings. Besides, the shey ever expect to do justice to the ininterest with which they regard that noble terests of Publication, Sunday Schools borhood, will be eminently in Alabama, has already been shown by sent, did they persevere in so expensive tematically and at a trifling example of the Denomination, nourishing and the Denomination of the Denominati the fact that they have expended a larger an experiment? As we have shown, ganize one in each of their classification of their classifications and the state of their classifications are a triffing end of their classifications. the entire South beside. No reasons existed for supposing that inquiries from could not have done. So much perhaps operations of the A. S. S. Union this quarter would not have received a they ought not to have done. respectful consideration. Had this course been pursued, it would never have been said that a change has taken in the policy of the Society, or that the Society with- carried to cities, villages and country holds from any individuals what is mor- places, where such papers as the S. W ally their own, or that its Depository is Baptist, and such ministers as James M. a mere local Institution. Such are the Russell, have nobly prepared the way, charges to which I am summoned to re- and taught the people to appreciate the

ciation, to invest in books to be sold and page. In such a work, it knows no secdistributed by the ministers and local col- tional distinction-no "sea-board,"-no porteurs in the limits of such Associa- "beyond the mountains" no "far west." tion." The adoption and success of this It seeks to effect this work just so far as plan is the subject of gratulation in the its means will give it power; and there-3d Annual Report of 1850; and it is re- fore solicits with confidence, the prayers, commended to the adoption of the breth- the sympathy, the liberal co-operations ren generally, in the 4th Annual Report of all who love the Lord Jesus in sinof 1851. The reasons which influenced cerity. the Board are succincily stated in that | Pardon me, Messrs. Editors, for indocument: "It involves very little pe- truding so long upon your patience .cuniary responsibility on the part of each Incredible as it may appear to you, I Association, while the good results of bave found it difficult to pause here, but such efforts are almost incalculable. If have succeeded by reflecting that we the Board should attempt to do this work, shall probably meet at the Alabama Conwhich is now partially done by the vari- vention in the fall, and there have an opous Associations, they would be neces- portunity of saying many things more resarily retarded in their publication ope- specting the Southern Baptist Publicarations. They therefore think it more tion Society. prudent, for the present, to concentrate all their energies on the publication department, trusting to the liberality of their brethren to furnish the means of a wide circulation of the Society's works."-This plan the Society has never ceased to urge upon the consideration of its pat- To the Baptist Churches of Alabama and

Another plan appears in a single report, that of 1849, in which, however, The Board proposed to furnish books to subject of Sunday Schools. colporteurs in the employ of Associations, his agency proved sufficient. After try- erator in the Gospel field. ing the experiment in Alabama some But to contemplate abortive efforts, or Society, the Board have not abandoned quite discouraging. cient plan originally propounded.

contributed in Alabama for this object? to suggest a plan which is doubtless, We reply: They have been appropria- practicable and well suited to our wants. ted accordingly. By some persons, the Plan: Let each Association at its comtions and instalments taken as well as time, say two or three months. cash received; also, sales of books from Let the Association make provision the Depository; also, sales of Bibles for his salary during that term, which will Bible Society, with which it is scarcely Body. necessary to say, the Publication Society It will then become the duty of the \$1500 as the amount in cash remitted sources, the destitution of his field, i. e. Society during that year being \$200 .- where. Let him communicate this in-Such of the contributions in Alabama as formation to the "Corresponding Secrewere needed for carrying on the work of tary A. S. S. Union, Philadelphia," Colportage, were distributed by our with special directions as to what place agent himself and did not therefore reach books shall be forwarded and to whose the Treasury of the Society. No one care. surely will complain of this distribution He will then (if the society approve of funds. As to the remainder, which the plan,) receive a commission as Miswas forwarded to Charleston the amounts sionary, with a requisite amount of books for successive years were as follows, as for the supply of his field. He will be oppears by the Treasurer's Report:

\$175 10; for 1849-50, \$515 92; for directed. 1850-51, \$200; for 1851-52, nothing; The aim of this benevolent society is for latter part of 1852, \$140 19; making to plant a Sunday School in every place 8 packages of Tracts, at a cost of \$139 tions on hand for that purpose. 9; from Dec. 31, 1851, to April 15, The months of December, January, will appear that by far the larger part of er salary than in a business season of the all that has been contributed by Alabama, year, and under this arrangement the difhas been devoted to Alabama, in a faith- ferent localities being in expectation of ful to the church; faithful in the ful and perhaps too protracted effort to him, can be readily organized, and with carry on the work of Colportage there.— books in hand and officers appointed been taken from us with the full carry on the work of Colportage there. — books in hand and officers appointed, of a blissful immortality beyond What could the Board do under such they might commence operations simul-And I have devoted the more time to this infirmity in our natures, for the reason that it is the fraitful source of the greatest portion of the fraitful source of the greatest portion of the fraitful source of the greatest portion of the A.S.S. Union and feel confident in expressing the be-

write to the Board to learn what were than fall back on their original plan ?- | lief that the above arrange umns of the S. W. Baptist. The Board do justice to the great and growing Debranch of the Denomination, flourishing and Colportage, all of which they repre- and the Baptist denomination

words of sound and holy instruction .-Has the Society changed its policy in Nor in Alabama, only, have they vindiregard to colportage? The policy of the cated the faith. You will find them scat-Society from the beginning, has been to tered over every State from the mounforward the work of colportage in every tains and valleys of Virginia, to the prapracticable way. Without being wedded ries of Texas, and co-operating in some to any one measure for the attainment of measure with every pious work in which this end, the plan which it has invariably Southern Baptists are engaged. The recommended from the first year of its objects of the Society contemplate the organization up to the present time, (as whole South. It entertains a lively inappears by the third page of the cover of terest in the weal of all-would cultivate the minutes of each year,) is: "The with all the spirit of fraternal affections. providing of a book-fund in each Asso- It seeks to preach Christ by the printed

Yours Fraternally, E. S. WRICKLER, Cor. Secretary.

[For the South-Western Baptist,] Sunday Schools No. 1. Georgia:

The writer, who is himself a Baptist, has been much gratified recently at the the plan indicated above, also appears. interest manifested by his brethren on the

When intelligent, enterprising, benev-Churches, Missionary Boards, these bo- olent members are found aiming at nodies becoming responsible for the salary thing short of a Sunday School, in conof the Colporteur. Bro. Stout was also nection with each Church, it argues an empowered to appoint additional Colpor- advancement in piety, and a sense of obteurs, to be supported by the Society, if ligation to train up their children for the the funds collected within the sphere of Lord, truly encouraging to the active op-

four years, the Board were reluctantly measures so tardy in their operation as compelled to abandon it, the expenditure almost to exclude the hope even of ultirequired beyond its limited means. In mate success, and that in the face of setting aside this measure, which as we abundant and appropriate means for the have seen was not the original plan of the accomplishment of the desired object, is

the policy of Colportage, but on the Public meetings and Conventions on contrary, look forward to the period when this subject show the state of feeling it may be re-engaged in under more fa- which is now leavening the christian vorable auspices, and in the meantime, community. But what farther? The urge the Associations throughout the field is already white unto harvest inviland, to embark on the simple and effi- ting the sickle. Shall we not cast it in forthuith? Why delay when all things What then has become of the funds are ready? Permit me, in a few words,

amounts received at the Treasury of the ing session, recommend to the "Ameri-Society from the State of Alabama, may can Sunday School Union" of Philadelpossibly be regarded as greater than they phia, a responsible and suitable man to actually were. The aggregates of our act as the Society's Missionary in the July 4. late and worthy agent, cover subscrip- bounds of the Association for a limited

and Tracts received from the Alabama be the only expense incurred by the July 18.

is not identified. Thus, for example, person recommended, to learn immedithe 4th Annual Report indicates about ately from the delegates and other by Brother Stout to Charleston, for the about how many Sunday School vacanyears 1850-51. This includes amounts cies exist within his bounds, both in the for books sold; the cash remitted to the vicinity of Baptist Churches and else-

governed by the Society's instructions a few moments, the communications made the following report: For the early part of 1849, the sum of and make returns of his proceedings as Whereas, it has pleased an All-will be N. O.

a total of \$1031 21 in all, or a little over where there is none, and encourage those ty as an officer of the Church line. \$250 per year, received for general pur- already in operation. They will sell their poses. In return for these sums, the books at reduced prices, so that almost promotion of the Redeemer's King of Go Society has made the following grants of every neighborhood with proper efforts, called upon in this public man books: From Nov. 1, '49, to Dec. 31, can pay for those necessary for their use. press our high regard for the mens 50, 494 Volumes and 381 Packages of But when one is found unable to do so a Practs, at a cost of \$116 56; from Jan. donation of books is cheerfully granted, , to Dec. 31, 1851, 586 volumes and so long, at least, as they have contribu-

1853, 1318 volumes and 46 packages of and February, would be a suitable time Church feel deeply, the loss we Tracts, at a cost of \$405 09; the total of for this Missionary to operate, for his upon to deplore, and yet, with his grants amounting to \$661 54. Thus it services can then be obtained at a small- mission would we bow to the

Under this plan, or one have

er with the excellence and people And this will serve as an answer to tation of their books and pen those who proscribe the Depository as the wants of children and you "a local thing." Its books have been classes, I propose in a few so numbers to speak particularly,

July, 1853.

DOMESTIC MISSION ROOM

MARION, July 19 Dear Brethren :- You will please w following acknowledgements, to-June 15. Received of Mrs. Sarah H.

Bacou, for California Mission, by Rev. Joshua Fos. d at ter, Received of Rev. J. 500

Reynoldson, Agent for Virginia. 1027 56g Rec'd of Bro. J. A. Collins agent for Alabama Coca. Association: Tallasaliate, ee Church, of W B Funder, burg, \$2, W B Griffin, 50c. Mrs Susan Griffin, 25 cts. Miss Matilda Griffin, 25c. Firs Mahala Reynolds, 25c. Miss Ann E Reynolds, 25c. Mrs Amelia A Mathis, 250,

Mrs E Mathis, 25c., From Mt. Zion Church, of Henry P Oden, \$1, Thomas Goodman, \$2, John Perry, \$1. Dr. W C Patterson, \$1. Mrs Louisa Cox, 50c, Mrs Mary Oden, 50c., Mrs Nan-cy Rey, 50c., Mrs Nan-\$2, Mrs J Hill, \$2,

From Mt. Horeb Church Shelby Association, of WI Peters, \$1, J B McClinton, \$1, Jef. Holby, 50c., Columbian Met. Church, of Mrs E M Steritt, \$1; Mrs Wilson, 50c.; Mrs Leeper,

\$2; A A Steritt, \$1 50, Spring Creek Ch., of Rev W W Kidd, \$1; H W Nelson \$2; Mrs Ellen Nelson, \$1, Mt. Zion Church, Benton Co., Jacob R Green, 75c; Zion Goodlett, 25c.; VH. Pace, \$2; John Raney, \$1; J A Gladden. \$2; SJ Embra, 50c.; Col J M Crook ing 2,81

S. John Bruton, 500., 21pts of Friendship Church, Ben ributed ton Co., from Benj. Matterson, \$2; Mrs Sarah Sawye,

Nirs E McClerkin, \$1; Ma E Starins 25c; Mrs F A Brown, 50c; Miss Sank Brown, 50c; E P Gaines \$1; Dr. S C Williams, \$1; Mrs M A Williams, \$1, From Cold Water Church of Jacob Wright 75c; Miss NC Wright 25c; Miss EC t on the McClerkin 50c; A Fowler 25c; C M Burk 25c; JW Easly 50c; Public Collec-

At Silver Run Academy, of George Taylor \$1; John Bell 20c; R Wright 50c; I B Downing 20c; R R Broth ad gatherers 10c; Public Collection and of 1

At Saiem Church, of Oh 1119 year ver Elston \$2; Z B Sims \$2, stry have 50; A B Abercrombie 50c o State a At Refuge Church Talle y. Its al dega Co., of Rev H D Archer \$2: Mrs Lucinda Gmy 27c; Mrs Lucinda Sims 25c Forty Mrs E Gray 25c; M W Garding, 28 50c; JJ Britt 50c; E Graft Mississ 500; W Archer 50c; M Gm 50c; R M King 50c; J M 1881881PP

At Blue Eye Church of vention David McCuller 50e; Mrs M tol in Ja McCuller 25c, At Autioch Church, of Chair,

At Annuel Church, der Esqu At Pine Spring Church, der, Esqu of Mrs Eliza Rowden \$1: vendon a Mrs Stondenmire 25c; Pub-ars of Ms lic Collection \$3 80, 30. Received of R P Lyde, Car Russell, c loville Church, Dallas co. derdale, Received of Rev W Farms, agent for Mississippi, by Hive office July 11. Rec'd of St. Helena Rapis ing a bla

Church, S. C., by L Reeve Rec'd of C Entzminger, S.C. by J S Reynoldson, Agent, Rec'd of Rev B Kimbrough, w which agent for Tennessee, for night, fel general purposes, For California Mission,

fearful a

ently bed

WM. HOMBUCKLE, Traine The oth B. D. M. S. B. Conversal hours

For the South-Western, his Hold BETHANY, LOWNDES Co., July 2 mined him In Conference, cican Fall,

REV. P. H. LUNDY, Moderations consti The Moderator having announce for that a Church, the death of Bro. GREEN Roll so seriou con, on motion, a Committee of Dis, and the appointed to draft Resolutions expoutable in p the feelings of the Church, under be Falls this ! sation of Providence. After an eventuring i a few moments, the Committee relia

dence to deprive us by death, of the services of our much beloved broths. so much endeared him to us ar oo much beloved departed brother, aving

Resolved, That in the death of MA very in Rives, Bethany Church has not only by the of her best officers, but the christman

tion of the friends of Temnet at Selma last week, exnce for WM. S. EARNEST. er candidates for Governor ters from Messrs. Earnest, ks, the three candidates now read, replying to inquiries timents of the writers upon law," and the preference ex-Earnest was based upon the of his letter.

ow Fever is now prevailing and appears to be increasof its victims. Over forty reported in one day at the No case has ver been reand we trust that our comim will entirely escape the

IGHTNING .- On Monday last, Gehee, youngest son of Mr. of this county, while returntion about ten miles below olent storm, was instantly escaped with a slight shock. s a young gentleman about ly years, and was highly esfriends. The affliction falls eight on his venerable survi-

ing capital punishment has Senate of Wisconsin by a It had previously passed as the Governor's assent is fill doubtless become a law.

YESTERDAY.-An election lay for the purpose of ascerthe real estate owners in reproposition for issuing city It was 425 votes for the meainst it .- Mobile Tribune, 26th.

alace Exhibition was visited last week, by persons pregle, and 1,000 season tickets. day, \$1,386 26, besides \$52 10 Washington Monument. of unpacking and displaying cles for exhibition, is proseat energy.

RSHAL INCARCERATED .- Balti--U.S. Marshal Wynkoop has In Philadelphia for refusing ngitive slave on a writ of Haere is considerable excite-

al Seminary at Columbia, S. It has 32 students, \$106,aid the foundations of a new trial. rs 5.000 volumes in its librain its list not less than 174 m, however, 15 are dead .-ide the Institution au honor good whetstone to its Theii are laboring in Southern rs of flourishing congregaht of them are settled in S. leorgia, 14 in Alabama, and

HIG CONVENTION .- The Whig Mississippi assembled at the son, in that State, on the 11th Hon. W. A. Lake was called d R. K. Arthur and Thomas appointed Secretaries. The inated the Hon. Francis M. roe county, as the Whig canice of Governor, and Daniel Carroll, James A. Horne, of George H. Foote, for the reof Auditor of Public Accounts tate, and Attorney General, for the office of Treasurer.

sident occurred vesterday at nation in the vicinity. It is for pecuniary assistance. accident involving a loss of as this has occurred at the vent, it is to be feared, is atrt to carelessness. Visitors to mmer cannot be too cautions to insecure places.

N. Y. Daily Times, 20th.

Picayune has later and more ims from New Mexico. The dates Fe are from June 11th up to a

order had been issued by the ister of War for the withdrawras and his forces from the furon of Messilla valley, which omptly obeyed by Gen. Trias, alley in the same condition as it pmencement of the difficulties. meeting had been held at Santa izens, for the purpose of petiress, at the next session, to ic and speedy measures for the he California Indians in New

on Council of Charleston, S. C., solutions in layor of superibto the stock of the Blue Ridge is understood that the several terested have been consolidantract entered into with Messrs. Co. for the construction and f the road. The whole length Knoxviile, Tenuessee, is 180 Later Foreign News.

We have later news by the Franklin, the Europa and the Araic. Though the intelligence they bring is somewhat contradictory and unsatisfactory, it leaves but little ground for further hope that a war in Europe canlong be avoided-if, indeed, it has not already not in possession of the data from which a actually commenced.

The Russian troops, is is conceded, have crossed the Pruth and invaded principalities the period of his decease. He was married acknowledging restricted allegiance to Tur- to Mary E. Ontlaw, of Bertie county, N. C. key-principalities which Russia has long October 31, 1809; and this admirable lady, the desired, but has never fully possessed. The ministry, had preceded him to the rest of the English and French fleets, too, have been or- saints a little dered to pass the Dandanelles into the Black
Sea. Both of these steps are really acts of
that Father Dossey entered the Ministry in
the Baptist Church, before his marriage; war, and have been adopted as measures of and at an early period of his life, and that he reprisal or retaliation, without any formal early became distinguished as an energetic declaration of hostilities. Whether, in this servant of God, a popular preacher, and an state of affairs, with an open infraction of About the period of his marriage, on a jourreatics on both sides, perceful negotiations ney to the westward, he called and preached can be resumed, is very estionable.

It was reported by the Europa that Austria | before noted for the irreligious tendencies of had sided with England and France, but the a portion of its people; and such was the efintelligence by the A.clic (the latest arrival) represents her as taking the part of Russia. great revival that pervaded the district in 1808 We copy from the Charleston Courier a re- and 1809, were, for the time, completely port of the political leas by the Ardic, which arrived at New York on the 23d:

selrule has issued a circular more menacing than his previous one, in which he says that Russia occupies the Principalities in consequence of the French and English fleets hav- the people as a recent event. ing entered the Dardanelles, and intimates ke of lightning. His horse that his Government will refuse all overtures His companion who was for a reconciliation with Turkey until the fleets have been withdrawn; he expresses, however, on behalf of the Emperor, a willingness a evacuate the Principalities upon the demands of Russia being fully complied with. This, it is said, has opened the eyes of Western Europe, and public opinion demands | idence in Alabama. a decisive settlement of the question. It is believed, however, that Russia is only attempting to gain time to render her position impregnable. Those dispatches that announce the pacific tendency of affairs, are generally regarded as simply ridiculous .-The latest reports say that a note, couched England. An answer was expected about 000 in aid of the Girard Rail- the 20th of July. A dispatch from Amster- churches, were occasionally drawn from him. viously denied that Government, and that the lation. Austrian troops were moving to the Turkish Louis, and the Austrian Consul, arrising from prove that he was an American citizen .-

There has been a discovery of a plot to as- fied in his later years. sassinate Louis Napoleon at the Opera, and lance, fidelity, kindness and prudence, and quite a serious conspiracy had been unravel- rarely omitted a duty or made a mistake.is, with more subscriptions led. The prisoners were undergoing their During the period of his regular pastorate, no

Later from California.

[Reported for the Mobile Tribune.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1853. The steamer Pampero has arrived here, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 1st the facility of moving a congregation to tears

Shasia, which destroyed property amounting and his services in revival seasons were sought, every where, with great interest, by

had also been a large fire. Loss \$60,000. O'Donohue, the Irish exile, had escaped from Australia, and had arrived in San Francisco on the 22d ultimo.

The Democratic State Convention had renominated Bigler for Governor of California. The mining prospect was very favorable. The crops are extremely promising.

Gen. Lane has been elected to Congress from Oregon. (Dem.)

Great excitement existed in Mexico, caused by the question of a Spanish Protectorate an extent, that he, who had been the life of over Mexico. The papers were discussing every circle he entered, was rarely found the subject.

Late advices from the fishing grounds in-Three men, belonging to a form us that mackerel are so scarce that the elegance of his incomparable wife, would be me down the river on Mon- vessels have very little to do. The inhabisleep in a small boat, which tants of St. John's Island, who were at one e loosened from her moor- time so clamorous for the protection of the where, a way-worn traveller could be said of the men were hurried over colonial fishermen against the Americans, are to rest, it may have been in the house of Bro. arse they were instantly kill- now petitioning for the return of the latter. lingered in the Rapids for Formerly, the American fishing vessels afand all efforts for his relief forded these people considerable business, Late in the afternoon he whereas their own vessels are of no use to seen, he would desire to "turn in" again. on a rock, which had hitherto them, and they are now in a starving condiand was dashed over the Ation. They state in their petitions taut they
sion of his home. But he was not idle—
Like the aged Paul, books and papers were

MARRIED.

At Tampa, Fla., on the 10th July, 1853, by Rev. J. M. Hayman, Rev. J. H. BREAKER, of Key-West, to Miss Eliza J. Spencer, of Tam- ings, nothing is known to the writer. It is

Commercial.

MONTGOMERY 1	PRICES	CUR	R	ENT.
Bacon-Sides,	per lb.	81	a	9
Shoulders.		71	a	71
Hams,	**	12	a	16
BAGGING-Ky.	yd.	15	α	16
India,	**	134	a	14
BALE ROPE-Ky.	lb.	84	a	91
COFFEE-Rio,	lb.	10	a	101
Laguyra,	44	121	a	
Java,	1.6	15	a	
Maracaibo,	.16	14	a	
CORN,	bush.	65	a	70
FLOUR-Superfine,	bbl.	7 50	a	9 00
Extra.	**	9 10	a	
LARD, (bbl. and kegs	s.) 1b.	12	a	14
MOLASSES, (bbl.)	gall.	27	a	28
(hf. do)		82	a	33
PORK-Mess,	bbl.	17 50	a	
	lb.	54	-	6
Rick,	Sauk,	1 50		175
SALT,				1151114
Sugar-Brown,	ib.	6	4	81
Clarified,		- 9.3	a	
Crushed,		11	42	124
Montgomery, July	29, 1853			

We are requested to announce SPENCER HARE a candidate for Tax-Collector of Wilex county, at the next An- him at Upper Peach Tree, Wilcox county gust election.

his MORTUARY.

A FATHER IN ISRAEL FALLEN. The Rev. WILLIAM Dossey died at Laurel, the place of his abode, in Marengo county,

Ala., on the Lord's day, July 3, 1853. The writer of this brief autouncement, is fit tribute to his memory might be made. is known that he was born January 26, 1779; light of his honse and the help-meet of his at Edgefield Court House-a place then and ect of his single discourse, that hardened men, who had passed unmoved through the melted and subdued, the fountains of tears in the old christians, which had seemed to have been exhausted at the close of that extraor-Russia. Turkey and Austria -- Count Nes- dinary and protracted outpouring, were troubled and opened afresh, and flowed more copiously than ever; and, in 1822, when the writer was there, the memory of the sermon and its unusual effects was as tresh among

About 1814, upon the withdrawment of that venerable man of God, the Rev. Daniel White, from the pastorship of the Welsh-Neck Baptist Church, Brother Dossey removed to Society Hill, Darlugton District, S. C., (the seat of the church.) and became its pastor. This church continued to be blessed with his pious and faithful labors and influence uninterruptedly, for a period of twenty years, or thereabouts, until his removal to his late res-

To a very large extent, the Churches throughout the eastern half of South Carolina. shared in the frequent gratuitous labors of this devoted missionary pastor; and all the public convocations of the churches enjoyed the benefit of his counsels and influence

In 1832, the Welsh Neck Association was formed-his own church taking the lead in that movement; and the constitution and ar in moderate terms, had been sent to St. Pe- ticles of faith adopted by that body, (digested tersburg by the governments of France and into a little volume,) were the production of his pen. Circular letters from the Associations, and other documents of use to the dam states that the Austrian Envoy at Con- He also published a Hymn Book, under the stantinople had made an imperative demand name of "the Choice," a second (stereotype) upon the Porte for all the concessions pre- edition of which has very considerable merit as a compilation, and has had a wide circu-

It was, however, as a Preacher of the "Evfrontier. A difficulty occurred at Smyrna, erlasting Gospel," that Brother Dossey was between the Captain of the U.S. Frigate St. most conspicuous and useful. He had an easy flowing and graceful elocation, not formed upon the technical rules of the art, but polthe arrest of a Mr. Costa, an emissary of Kos- ished and rendered attractive by good taste, suth's. The Captain would have taken Costa and by familiarity with society and good by force, had that gentleman been able to books. His doctr.nal views were decidedly Calvinistic, avoiding the extremes of Armiui ans and Antinomians alike; and his views Austria demanded satisfaction of Turkey for of the organization and discipline of Churthe recent insult, and the Governor of Smyrna ches were generally sound. It is not known that he differed from his brethren at any time of life, or more than one point, "the Washing FRANCE.—The French funds and other se- of feet;" and, with respect to that, it is be curities in the Paris Bourse continue firm .- lieved that his views were materially modi-

one could be more beloved by a people than

While his Sermons were always instructive, and never long or wearisome, the disunguishing peculiarity of his pulpit efforts into the heart, and held all its sensibilities, unconsciously, at his control. He possessed when in his happier moods, in a higher degree A large fire had occurred in the town of than any man the writer has ever listened to: his brethren. He was a revivalist, in the best In the town of Rough and Ready there sense-not as to the sudden, spasmodic, strained and short-lived excitements which are but too common-but those old fashioued revivals with which we were familiar 40 years ago: which began among christians in secret prayer: which consisted in a substantial increase and renewal of pious affections and labors, which diffused throughout their sphere a spirit of deep and pervading devo-

tion, and which lasted for years. In later years, a serious defect of hearing abridged his enjoyment and usefulness.-Even before his remonal from South Carolina, this growing infirmity had cut him off from intercourse with his brethren to such mingling in promiscuous assemblies, espe-

cially at a distance from home. To describe his domestic manners, especially as set off by the sweetness, purity and and the happiest households it has been the good fortune of the writer to enter. If any Dossey. His "Shepherd's Tent" in Carolina, or, not less, his "Laurel" in Alabama, was a place, like the chamber of the Shunammite, that if a christian of refined taste had once

From age and infirmity, the latter years of his life were spent, very much, in the secluhis delight. If the conjecture of the writer is correct, there will be found in his study, many facts of his old age, sufficient to show that when his bodily energies were worn out, his spirit was "flourishing" in lively "commun-ion with the Father and with his Son, Jesus Christ." Of his dying sentiments and feelknown, however, that for many years past, he has has been serenely awaiting his dis-

charge. Much is it regretted that his name and memory have to be mentioned with so meagre and unedifying a detail; yet, on such a theme, it is difficult to restrain the plea of affection and hallowed friendship, even in the attempt to utter nothing more than the prophet's lamentation over the servant of God :

"Alas! my brother!"

To the survivors of his family—a son and four daughters-these sainted parents have left a rich inheritance, the long abiding fragrance of their prayers and labors, their cheerful intelligent piety, the sanctified refinement of their manners and minds. Farewell, thou man of God!

The Baptist Church at Ebenezer to her Sisters of the North River Association:

BELOVED BRETHREN: At our Conference Saturday before the third Sabbath in July, it was resolved to postpone the time of the meeting of the Association until the Saturday before the third Sabbath in October, 1853.

Cause : owing to the excessive drought. THOMAS L. REED,

Rev. Reuben Hickson requests his correspondents hereafter, to address Alabama.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Letters Received.

Received the names of the following new subscribers, paid as per receipt list: Ferrel Fielder, John Colt , B. F. Hart, Elisha Henderson, W. S. B bertson, E. Webb, Mrs. Frances Bridges. H. J. Vaughan, O. H. P. Dawson, W. F. Parker, James Pullaim, J. E. Spinks, Elbert Harris, H. H. Eatmore, Rev. B. T. Smith, Rev. Early Greathouse, Isaac Smith, Wm. H. Thomas, Mary Ross, A. D. Waller, J. T. Glaze, George W. Goodwin, J. A. Shropshire, Dr. J. C. McLendon, John Work, Dr. J. T. Reese, B. M. Fluker, W. H. Womble, H. P. Oden, Z. Boaz, Wm. J. Breedlove, and R. M. Mynatt. We also credit on our ledger, A. F. Goldsmith, to No. 84, Vol. 5; Robert John, to No. 29, Vol. 5; William Parks to No. 29, Vol. 5. and Rev. D. Culberson, to No. 34, Vol. 7. Sister M. Cochran's very kind letter receiv-

ed, enclosing \$2 50. Bro. J. J. Pitt's kind letter received, with enclosed \$3. Answered privately.

Bro. Jesse P. Bowles' letter received, enclosing \$3. Bro. N. W. Pitt's letter received, enclosing

H. H. Armstrong's polite letter received, with \$2 50, for Mrs. Jane Calloway.

W. M. Ford's letter received, and attended to promptly. J. B. Gladnev's letter received, with euclosed \$5, for Dudley Bennett.

Rev. D. Elkin's letter received, enclosing Bro. W. H. Scruggs' kind letter received, enclosing \$3. T. A. Brooks' letter received, with enclosed

Bro. R B. C. Howell's letter received. We will publish the article refered to, as soon as we have room in our colums.

RECEIPT LIST.

1	1011011111			
	Paid to	NO.	VOL	\$
4	W. C. Ray,	47	5	2
	J. H. Pinston,	35	. 5	2
9	Jesse P. Bowles,	12	6	3
Ц	N. W. Pitts,	7	6	3
1	J. R. Morris,	9	6	
	L. R. Miller,	49	5	2
9	Mrs. Jane Calloway,	28	5	2
9	Ferrell Fielder,	13	6	2
	John Colby,	13	6	2
F	B. F. Hart,	13	6	2
	Elisha Henderson,	13	- 6	2
	W. S. Robertson,	13	6	2
	E. Webb,	13	6	2
	Mrs. Frances Bridges,	13	6	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22
I	H. J. Vaughan,	13	6	2
	Rev. D. Elkins,	52	5	2
	W. H. Scruggs,	44	5	3
3	F. A. Brooks,	38	5	2
	Dudley Bennett,	14	5	5
	W. B. Funderburgh,	34	5	2
ŝ	R. M. Sims,	29	5	2
ij	W. W. Pope,	28	5	2
	W. H. Thomas,	13	6	2
	B. M. Fluker,	13	6	2
Ŋ	W. H. Womble,	13	6	2
	H. P. Oden,	13	6	2
	Z. Boaz,	13	6	2
	Wm. J. Breedlove,	13	6	4
	J. J. Pitts,	44	5	1

Tuskegee Classical and Scientific INSTITUTE.

made for absence; nor in cases of expuision or dismission. The tuition fees will be payable on the first day of November, for the Autumn term ; and for the Spring term, on the 1st day of March.

Rates of Tuition per Term. For spelling, reading, writing, and mental arithmetic,
The above with modern geography, the
fundamental rules of written arith-

metic, the natural history of birds and quadrupeds, and exercises in

declamation, 15 00
The foregoing with English Grammar,
Arithmetic continued, Civil History, 20 00 The entire English and Classical Course, 25 00 The boarding department is still in the care and under the control of Col. James L. Simmons, with whom boarding including washing, may be obtained at \$12 per month.
WM. JOHNS,

Principal and Proprietor.
JAS. F. HOOTON, Associate Proprietor.

Instructor in Latin and Greek.

Instructor in Mathematics

July 28, 1853.

THE ORANGE HILL SCHOOL IS now vacated by the removal of Key, J. H MBWELL, to Virginia. The patronage high school in the immediate vicinity is not vary

considerable, but the unequalled healthfulness and pleasant situation of the place, with its abundant excellent spring water, are grounds for believing that a properly qualified Teacher could establish a flourishing and profitable school here.

There are also good openings for a school at Campbellton and Greenwood in Lesland water and Greenwood w

Campbellton and Greenwood, in Jackson county, where there are larger and more wealthy com-Wm. Hall, Esq., may be addressed at Campbellton, and Rev. Edward Minchen, at Green-

wood, and at this place. Martin B. Everett, D.

D. P. EVERETT. Orange Hill, Fla., July 12, 1853.

State of Alabama ... Montgomery Co. Special Court of Probate-22d July, 1853.

THIS DAY came Thomas J. ZIMMERMAN, guardian of Sarah A. Daniel, a minor, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate, which was examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned, and ordered that the 8th day of September next, be set for a hearing of said account And ordered that notice of the time and place of hearing of said account or settlement be given by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons in terested to be and appear before a Court to be held on the 8th day of September, 1853, to show cause why said account should not be stated H. W. WATSON, Judge of Probate.

DALLAS MALE ACADEMY. SELMA, ALABAMA.

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October next, under the charge of the undersigned, together with such assistants as the wants of the school may require Terms per half session; Frst Class 312.00,-Second Class \$18,00, and Third Class \$25,00.

JOHN WILMER.

RICHARD FURMAN. 1058—SPRING TRADE.—1523.

WALLER & TERRELL have received large portion of their Spaing 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.

POMROY & GREGORY

March 11, '53.

HAVE just received a beautiful assortment of Cravats, Cot. 1 Hose, Gauze Under-Shirts, Respectfully solicit patronage from their April 15, 1868: friends. Shirt Collars, &c. &c.



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EXCHANGE HOTEL, Montgomery, Alabama,

THIS splendid and popular Hotel has under the management of Washington 88848 heen recently renovated, and is now

The Lessee flatters himself that few persons in the South have had opportunities superior to his own for acquiring a knowledge of the business of Hotel-keeping; and he thinks he may be allowed to refer to the estimate which the public have placed on his capacity in that line, as a guarantv that the "Exchange" will continue to deserve its well-won reputation.

The fare at the Exchange will be the best that the whole range of the Southern markets, accession ble by steamboats and railroads, can furnish. The 00 servants at the establishment are well trained and 2 50 attentive. 5 00 The Chambers, Bedding, Ventillation, &c., o

the Hotel are particularly looked after; and the admirable construction of the House, in connection with recent renovation and refitment, enables 2 50 the proprietor to accommodate families with all the comforts and privacy of their own dwellings The subscriber will use his utmost exertions an constant personal attention to insure the comfort of those who favor him with their patronage.

MONTGOMERY HALL.

March 25, 1853.

WASH. TILLEY.

THIS extensive establishment is now in fine or der for the reception of guests. During the past year the Hall has been thoroughly renovawill be opened on Monday, the 19th day of September next, and close on the 23d day of June following. The session will consist of two terms of equal length. Students will be received and charged by the term; and no deduction will

N. B .- Colored servants are in attendance at the fiall. E. S. ROGERS, Montgomery, June 14, 1853. Proprietor.

HOME MANUFACTURE

THE undersigned is making and has for sale a STRAW-CUTTER, that for simplicity, durability and usefulness, is not equalled, and at such prices as will astonish the strictest economist. Planters, stable-keepers, and all who use such machines, will consult their own interest by examining this machine, before they purchase else

N. B. Every variety of Straw-Cutters, Corn-Shellers, Cob-Crushers, and other agricultural machinery repaired on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Machines sent from a distance will be promptly attended to, by giv-

JONATHAN TAYLOR, Machinist. Foot of Commerce-st., opposite F. M. Gumer's Cotton Warehouse. April 29, 1853. April 29, 1853.

AUBURN WATER CURE.

THIS establishment is now open for the reception of patients. The location is pleasant and healthy, being on the great Southern mail route in Eastern Alabama; is about a hundred yards from the depot, immediately adjoining the The efficacy of the Water Treatment in all

acute diseases, as Fevers, Scarlatina, Measles, Smalt Pox, &c., is so complete and rapid as to seem almost miraculous; while in chronic disea-

Cure is a sovereign remedy where all other means have failed, and in Child-birth procure mmunity from untold suffering.
Patients must bring one quilt, two pair blan-

kets, two sheets and linen diaper for bandages.

Terms according to treatment and attention required, payable weekly, invariably. Consulta-tion fee, \$5. Dr. W. G. REED, Mrs. M. A. TORBET Physic'ns F. R. TORBET, Proprietor.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE!

DOMROY & GREGORY have just received, per Railroad, in addition to their stock, many new and fashionable articles in the their line, ocnsisting in part of Fine Blue Cloth Dress Coats;
" French Cassimere Pants;

Buff and White Marseilles Vests; A superior article of Irish Linen Shirts; " Fancy do
" Sum. Stocks & Cravats; Black Hair Stocks; Bordered linen cambric Hdkfs;

Shoulder Braces; Porte Monnaies; Money Purses Military, Kid, Thread and Silk Gloves, &c. Also, a fine assortment of Union Calf Boots; Toilet Slippers; Stitched Boots ; Fancy Operas, &c.

SPRING MILLINERY. MRS. HAGADON respectfully informs the Ladies of Montgomery and the ad-

joining 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.

JAMES C. BORUM. JOHN I. JEWELL. JEWELL & BORUM, Factors and Commission Merchants. MOBILE, ALABAMA,

Samily Groceries.

COPARTNERSHIP. MR. JOHN NICKELS becomes a partner of the undersigned in the GROCERY business in Montgomery, from the present date. The style of the firm will be Grant & Nickels.

My grateful acknowledgements are returned to the public for their patronage and confidence, and continued favors are solicited for the new firm.

W. A. GRANT.

Montgomery, July 8, 1853.

1853 SUMMER TRADE 1853

GRANT & NICKELS

A RE prepared, with an ample stock of goods in the GROCERY LINE to offer favorable inducements, either at wholesail or retail, to purchasers who buy in this market. One of the firm will visit New Orleans and Northern markets to lay in additions to the present stock adequate to the wants of the Summer and Fall Trade; and we feel confident of pleasing After next September we shall remove to the late stand of Messrs. J. D. Hutcheson & Co., in the rear of the present Court House, and will do, in addition to the Grocery, a Commission business for the sale and purchase of Cotton or other

Montgomery, July 8, 1858.

Montgomery, 1st Jam. 1858.

GILMER, TAYLOR & CO., N returning their thanks for the pat-I ronage heretofore extended to them, beg leave to introduce with the new year, a new element in the GROCERY TRADE of this city—namely— A strict adherence to a Cash System of

Business. Having sold, in the two years and a half nce the establishment of their concern-a Half Million of Dollars worth of Groceries and West-ern Produce—they have had a wide field for a practical test of the present mode of doing business in this trade, as it now prevails in Mont-gomery, and have satisfied themselves by actual proofs, that a trade conducted on a ca with a reduction in profits of one half, will be as profitable to the seller, and much cheaper to the buyer; and therefore they this day announce a cash Grocery establishment—wholesale and retail—for the benefit of all cash customers. The extensive nature of our business hereta fore, is the best proof that can be offered of the

general satisfaction we give to those who favor us with their patronage. And we have now the additional inducement to offer, in the location at New Orleans of Mr. Samuel Snodgrass, as our Special Agent for the purchase of Goods-who is well known to be fully acquainted with the merchandize suited for this market; and having ample facilities at command, will always avail himself of the lowest prices in the New Orleans

market. Soliciting your patronage, we are
Your ob't serv'ts,
GILMER, TAYLOR & CO. Montgomery, Jan. 7, 1853.

E. HALFMANN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. E. J. DONNELL.

AT THE OLD STAND BACK OF THE COURT HOUSE,

MONTGOMERY. GROCERIES of all sorts at the lowest quoted rates, at Wholesale. All orders filled promptly and guaranteed as represented. December 17, 1852.

Miscellaneous.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS! At the Rock Island Paper Illis Agency.

COOD clean Linen and Cotton Rags are worth I three cents per pound, when delivered in quantities of a hundred pounds or more, and two and a half cents per pound for smaller quantities. A. J. MATHEWS, Agent. Montgomery, June 24, 1853

WARE-HOUSE NOTICE, 1852.

GILMER & CO., Warehouse & Commission Merchants.

Brick Cotton Sheds and Close Storage. THE undersigned beg leave to tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally, for their past liberal support, and hope, by prompt attention to the interest of their patrons, to give full satisfaction, and to merit a further extension of their business.

They now have READY for the reception of Cotton their NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, situated on the property so well known as Bibb & Nickel.

Warehouse, which for convenience will be unequalled by any other in the city; also, their new CLOSE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, situated immediately in front of their old stand; and with these additions to their present large capacity for storage, they may safely promise their customers that their Cotton and other produce will be well sheltered and taken care of. Each of their Cotton Warehouses is provided with large cisterns From the locality of their Warehouses—immediately on the bank of the river—they are ena-bled to offer extra inducements as to promptness and dispatch in their shipping department, as well as security in case of fire

Dr Special attention given to the sale of Cot-All consignments of Cotton per Railroad, received free of drayage to the shipper.

They offer for sale, at the lowes market 1000 pieces best Kentucky Bagging: 100 coils "article; Rope-a premium

1500 lbs. "Twine;
100 bales India Bagging.
Also, GINS of Griswold, Taylor and Carver's
GILMER & CO. make Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 17, 1852.

ROCK ISLAND PAPER MILLS AGENCY. Blank Book and Stationery Ware House,

(IN CROMMELIN'S ROW, FRONTING THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE,)

HAVE just received a good variety of staple and fancy STATIONERY, foreign and domestic Writing Papers.

Foreign Writing Papers —De La Ruc's, Joynson's, the celebrated Victoria Mills, and the best French manufactured Packet, Letter, Cap, Bath, American Papers.—Blue and white, laid and wove Foolscap, Packet Post, Commercial Post, Bath Post, Letter, Bill, and Commercial Note

Papers. Rock Island Papers - Superior Printing, Book, and News Papers, Colored Mediums, Flat Cap, blue wove and laid Letter, Commercial Letter and all kinds of Wrapping Paper.

ENVELOPES, plain and fancy, of all sizes; Gold and Steel Pens, Quill Pen Nibs, Blank Cards in

packs, of the best qualities; Waterman's and Ameican Drawing Paper, of all sizes; Bristol Boards, Portfolios, Porte Monnaies, Wafers. Sealing Wax, Lead Pencils, of Rhodes', Faber's and other make; Quills, Backgammon Boards, Banker's Cases, Writing Inks, Glass Ink-stands, Fancy Paper Weights, Tissue Paper, Silk Paper, India Rubber, Green's Patent Ink Eraser, Pocket Knives, of Wostenham's, Rogers' and Crooke's manufacture.

BLANK BOOKS made and ruled to order. Our arrangements are such as to enable

us to offer great inducements to purchasers, both

GEO. P. KELLY, Commission Merchant, MOBILE.

DROMPT and personal attention given to Dec. 17, 1852 May 13, 1863.

Dusiness Cards.

New Lumber Yard in Mon gomery. HE subscriber having established a Lumbe-Yard in the City of Montgomery, respects fully solicits a reasonable share of patronege from the citizens and surrounding community. A good assortment always on hand-low for cash or on short time. My agent, Mr. John M MARTIN, can b. found on the yard at all times, ready and willing to wait on friends and customers. Perfect satisfaction given in all purchases made. Yard located

on the Plank Road, three squares above the Ex-change Hotel. B. A. BLAKEY. change Hotel. Montgomery, April 8, 1853-3in. HE subscriber has on hand

and is constantly receiving, a good and general assortment of Calif net Furniture of almost every description, which he will endeavor to sell at uniform prices. He has also a first rate Upholdster who is capable of doing all kinds of Uphone stery or Paper-hanging which may be required. All orders attended to with neutness and depatch. He also keeps constantly on

hand a large assortment of Metallic Buriat Cases. JOHN POWELL. Montgomery, Jan. 19th, 1853.

BARNEY BROTHERS. No. 45, 47. Commerce and Front-streets MOBILE, ALA.,

lery, Guns, &c.; Bar Iron.
Nails, Axes, Hoes, Chains, Straw Cutters,
Fan-mills, Ploughs, Mill-Rocks, Milllrons, Blacksmiths', Carpenters' and Farmers' Tools of every description. Merchants and Planters visiting our city would

do well to call before purchasing. Our stock is very complete, and we are determined to sell low. Orders are attended to promptly, and great care taken in their execution. August, 1852.

BARRY & BUCK, Commission Merchants. No. 33 COMMERCE & FRONT STREETS,

April 8, 1853-1v. MOBILE, ALA. A P. BUSH. WM. HUDSON, Mobile, Ala., Pickensville. LYON, HUDSON & BUSH. Commission Merchants.

April 8, 1853-6m. MOBILE, ALA. HOOTEN & MARQUIS. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ry, Pike, Russell, and Tallapoosa counties; in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and the U. S. District court at Montgomery.

GUNN & ERNDERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

GEO. W. GUNN, Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6th, 1853. 38-

TUSKEGEE, ALA. January 2 1853.

REESE & JOHNSTON,

HODNETT & HOWARD,

Office in the Masonic Building, Main Street, MONTGOMERY, ALA. REFERENCES, (for all of whom they

DENTISTRY. H. G. R. McNEILL, (ONE DOOR EAST OF JOHN CAMPBELL'S JEWELBY

RESPECTFULLY informs the pub-tinue permanently that he will con-tinue permanently the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, at his office. All operations entrusted to his care will be ex-

style, that superiority by any operator is not feared. His suction plates cannot be surpassed. Chloroform administered in extracting teeth,

under the immediate supervision of an eminent Repers to all for whom he has operated. May 20, 1852.

Corner of Market and Perry Sts., MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, DEALERS in Funcy and Staple Dry-Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, and all other articles usu-

make permanent customers, with whom they can long continue to do business pleasantly and satisfactorily. Their facilities for purchasing goods at low prices are equal to those of any other house in montgomery. They keep a very large stock, and are constantly replaising.

If Cash purchasers will always find prices satisfactory

C. J. L. CUNNINGHAM. HAMILTON & CUNNINGHAM. ATTORNEYS&COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

WILL practice in the various Courts of Pike. Coffee, Dale, Henry, Barbour, Macon and Montgomery Counties; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U.S. District Court at

RECEIVED THIS DAY, per R. Road, BLACK CLOTH F. COATS, BLUE DRESS " with metal buttons

Boys' Brown and White Drill Jackets: White Kid Gloves; Silk G. E. Suspenders; Bro. and Fancy Cot. 4 Hose; Beys' White Cot. Shirts,

WRAPPING PAPER.

MERCHANTS can be supplied with every va-riety of WRAPPING PAPER at NORTH-ERN PRICES at the ROCK ISLAND PARES. MILLS AGENCY. July 8, 1858.

TMPORTERS and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cut-

A. P. BARRY. WM. A BUCK,

Noxubee Co., Mis. Greene Co., Alu.

Macon County, Alabama, WILL practice in co-partnership in the various courts of Macon, Montgome-

HENRY C. HOOTEN, GEORGE Union Springs, Ala. Tu. Jan. 14, 1852. Tuskegee, Ala

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon. Chambers, Russell, Pike, Tallapoosa and Talladegee, in the Supreme Court of the State, and the U. S. District Court at Mont-

Physicians & Surgeons. WM. J. REESE, D. D.S. & ROB'T JOHNSTON, M.D. D. D. S.

DENTISTS, have operated)—Hon. Benj. Fitzpatrick, Elbert A. Holt, Esq., Dr. A. A. Wilson, Dr. W. H. Rives, Dr. Wm. M. Bolling, Felix Ashley, Esq., Rev. D. Finley, Wm. M. Shockley, H. W. Cater, Esq., Col. Hugh N. Crawford, Dr. Harper, Dr. N. Bozeman, H. M. Lewis, Esq., Rev. J. G. Davis. [51-1y] April, 1853.

STORE, UP STAIRS.) MONTGOMERY, ALA.,

ecuted in the neatest and most durable style. Having added to his experience of ten years all

the new improvements of his profession, he feels warranted in saying, he will give entire satisfaction in every operation.

The public are particularly solicited to examine his style of Artificial Teeth. Single gum block or teeth with continuous gums, set in such

WM. W. WALLER, JOHN D. TERRELL WALLER & TERRIPLE.

ally kept in a Dry Goods Store. W. & T. are permanently established in Moutgomery, and by selling goods at small profits to solvent and punctual purchasers they hope to

Troy, Pike Co., Ala.,

Montgomery.

Business confided to their care will receive immediate attention.

Fancy Cass. Pants, (boot pattern); Youths' Bl'k Cass. Hats;

Boys' White Con. San Do. Shirt Collars;
Do. Shirt Collars;
Planters' Lin. Hunting Coats, with pearl buttons. &c. &c. POMROY & GREGORY. May 27, 1853.

From the Christian Register. [The following beautiful and touching lines have been handed to us in manuscript. We know not their origin.]

"In Heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father."

Silence filled the court of Heaven, Hushed were angel harp and tone, As a little new-horn spirit Knelt before the eternal throne; While his small white hands were lifted, Charged as if in earnest prayer, And his voice to low, sweet murmurs. Rose like music on the air; Light from the full fount of glory. On his robes of whiteness glistened, And the bright-winged scraphs round him Bowed their radiant heads and listened.

Lord! from thy world of giory here, My heart turns fondly to another. Oh! Lord our God, the Comforter! Comfort, comfort my sweet mother! Many sorrows hast theu sont her, Meekly has she drained the cup, And the jewels, thou hast lent her, Unrepining yielded up, Comfort, comfort my sweet mother !

Earth is frowning darkly round her, Many, many hast thou taken; Let her not, though clouds surround her, Feel herself of thee forsaken. Let her think when faint and weary, We are waiting for her here : Let each loss that makes earth dreary, Make the thought of Heaven more dear, Comfort, comfort my sweet mother !

Saviour! Thou in nature human, Dwelt on earth a little child, Pillowed on the breast of woman, Blessed Mary! undefiled. Thou, who from the cross of suffering, Marked thy mother's tearful face, And bequeathed her to thy loved one, Bidding him to fill thy place, Comfort, comfort my sweet mother.

Thou, who from the Heavens descending, Tears and woes and suffering won; Thou, who nature's laws suspending, Gave the widow back her son; Thou, who at the grave of Lazarus, Wept with those who wept their dead; Thou, who once in mortal anguish, Bowed thine own anointed head, Comfort, comfort my sweet mother. The dove-like murmurs died away

Upon the radiant air. But still the little suppliant knelt, With hands still clasped in prayer. Still were his softly pleading eyes Turned to the sapphire throne, Till golden harp and angel voice Rang out in mighty tone ; And as the silvery number swelled, By seraph voices given, High, clear and sweet the anthem rolled

" He is the widow's God," it said, "Who spared not His own Son ;" The infant cherub bowed his head, "Thy will, not mine, be done !"

Through all the court of Heaven :

Picking a Living from the Street.

That you have rag-pickers in New York, I know, but that you have there individuals who get their food in the streets, I doubt. I mean literally, their jood-who pick up such rejected morsels as the servants have thrown on the pavement. From my window I see one of these horrible creatures every morning; he is as regular as a watchman upon his beat. The chiffoniers, or rag-pickers, exclude him from their society; he is admitted to none of their convivialities, and never takes part in their annual banquet at the Barrier. If you can conceive of a grade lower than that occupied by the chiffoniers, he certainly fills it: but there can be no rank below him. His clothes are so penetrated with grease and filth, that if he were so unwise as to take them off, they would fall to pieces from the effect. They are tied to his limbs by bits of twine and old remnants of handkerchiefs or towels that he has found in the gutters. Whenever he stumbles upon a piece of carpet, or upon a ragged dishcloth, he generally finds some exposed part of his person upon which to utilize it; and thus, incidentally, while looking for his breakfast he finds his raiment. He has no shoes nor boots, nor any leather at all about his feet. They are enveloped thickly in lost all human form, and have become shapeless clouts, a foot through. He never washes, nor shaves, nor combs his hair; he never changes his linen, nor sleeps in a bed. He sleeps a la cordethat is, he lies down on the floor, in company with others of his sort, placing the nape of his neck in a rope extended from the wall to fall about six inches above the ground. He pays two sous a night for this accommodation. Where he obtains his two sous I cannot tell; he gets nothing from the street that can be converted into money. He is a collector of refuse in a double sense; for not only does he take what has been turned out of doors, but what has been left behind by the more fastidious chiffonier, as valueless and unpalatable. He walks slowly and shufflingly-never scampers to a pile, with greedy haste, to be the first to explore its contents; for he knows that what is the object of his search will wait till he comes. He kneels down over the heap, with a squalid basket in one hand, using the other to turn over the horrible mass. A cabbage leaf, a fragment of lettuce, sometimes an onion or the peeling of an onion, a few turnip tops or slicings of radishes, are the more usual goosends that reward his search. They form the basis of his morning meal, and are the ingredients of his vegetable soup. He may sometimes give it a saver of flesh, if he is lucky enough to find a bone, or some remnant of a chicken's carcass. He upturns, from time to time, a slice of toast, or the end of a loaf, that a careless servant has tossed into the waste pan; if it is soaked

with moddy water-as the gutter usually flows close by-he treads upon it to press out the humidity, and then gently places it in with the onions and the turnip tops. He even collects potatoe parings, if the knife has been unskillful, and has left any portion of the potatoe clinging to the skin. I have seen him gather up, with tremb-All this is to be cooked over and made into an olla podrida. So as the pot must be made to boil, he is on the lookout for odds and ends of fuel, if any come in his way-half burned pieces of coal, chaired wood, and anything that will present, hold fire and evolve heat. The same basket carries both cinders and dinnerhe sorts them when he gets home; and thus he lives from day to day. It would astonish no one when he dies, to learn that he has left two or three thousand francs in coin, and that having no heir, and leaving no will, his treasure reverts to the city hospital, or is claimed by the Domaine Publique.

Cor. N. Y. Daily Times.

The Pedlar's Bargain.

One day a tin pedlar, with an assortment of nick nacks, arrived at a village in Maine, called at one of the houses to sell his wares. After disposing of a few articles to the lady of the house, who for the want of money.

"Well," said he, "you seem to have

"What will you give, sir?" "Ten dollars for one of them."

" In good tin ware?" "O, yes, marm, the best." "Well, sir, it is a bargain."

She then handed one of the urchins to the pedlar, who surprised that the offer was accepted, yet convinced that the mother would not part with her boy, placed him in the cart, and supplied the Sanderson, and between the Valley woman with tins until the sum of ten dollars was made up.

The man felt certain that the mother would rather raise the money than part the next place of meeting. with her child, seated himself by the side the idea of having a ride. The pedlar the Rev. H. A. Smith, Alternate, and kept his eyes on the house, expecting Ruling Elders Levi Loveland, Principal, to see the woman hasten to redeem the and T. J. Hosea, Alternate, commislittle one, he rode off at a slow pace. sioners to the next General Assembly. After proceeding some distance, he began to repent of his bargain, and turned

The woman had just finished ornamenting her dresser with her tin, when the pedlar returned.

"Well, I think the boy is too small, I guess you had better take him back again, and let me have the ware."

"No, sir, the bargain was fair, and you shall keep to it. You may start off as soon as you please."

Surprised at this-" Why, marm, how can you think of

parting with your boy so young, to an utter stranger?" "Oh, sir, we should like to sell off all our town paupers for ten dollars a head."

The boy was dropped at the door; the whip cracked, the tin rattled, and the other volumes of the series. pedlar measured the ground rapidly, and he never after forgot his pauper specula- P., S. & Co. have just Published, tion .- N. Y. Reveille.

Foolish Extravagance.

A few weeks since I called upon a farmer's daughter, who had lately married a young physician of moderate talents, and destitute of fortune. Her father had given her, at her marriage, all he H. Trusta. I vol. 18mo., illustrated. Price 50 ever expected to give her, viz: \$2000. cents. Yet the lower part of her house was fur- FATHER BRIGHTHOPES, OR AN OLD nished with as much splendor as we usually find among the wealthiest. The whole two thousand dollars had been expended upon Brussels! carpets, alabaster vases, mahogany chairs and marble tables. I afterward learned that the more useful houshold utensils had been forgotten; and that, a few weeks after her wedding she was actually obliged to Number of Students LAST SESSION, TWO HUNwads of rags and tatters, till they have apply to her husband for money to purchase baskets, iron spoons, clothes lines, &c., and her husband, made irritable for the want of money, pettishly demanded ers and other officers, associated with him inconwhy she had bought so many things they did not want.

Did the Doctor gain any patients, or she a single friend, by offering their vis- in the South, under the direction of the same itors water in richly cut glass tumblers, or serving them with costly damask nap- healthy region, removed from any river. creek, kins, instead of plain soft towels? No, or swamp. Sickness among the teachers and putheir foolish vanity made them less happy, and no more respectable.

Kidderminister carpers, and testeful vases of her own making, she might have ly be completed, connecting Marion with the Alput one thousand dollars at interest; and, abama river on the east, and with the Mobile and had she obtained six per cent, it would Judson within a few hours' ride of Mobile. have clothed her as well as the wife of any man who depends merely upon his those who aspire to the honors of Graduation is (Instrumental Music not included,) will be \$145 own industry, ought to be clothed. This rous to make thorough and finished scholars To would have saved much domestic disqui- secure this result, a knowledge of some other than et; for, after all, human nature is human ble, and hence the study of the French or of the because she teases for money.— Mrs.

Virtue maketh men on the earth famous, in their graves illustrious. in the confine their attention to the English branches, heavens immortal.

God's mercies are as cords to draw and all who complete these, not attending to French or Latin, will receive a Certificate of us to him, but our sins are as sharp swords that cut those cords.

Never expect spiritual wealth while your e indulging spiritual sloth.

We should live as though our life would be both long and short.

From the Southern Presbyterian. Abstract from the Minutes of the Presbytery of South-Alabama.

The Presbytery of South-Alabama met in the Government Street Church, Piano, he probably has no equal in the southern Mobile, on the 7th of April, at 7 o'clock, country, and no superior in the United States-his P. M. The last Moderator being ab- style being distinguished by elegance and fleet ling fingers, a quantity of coffee-grounds, sent, the meeting was opened with a seras it he was collecting pinches of snuff. mon by the Rev. H. R. Raymond, of the Presbytery of Tombeckbee, from John vi., 37.

After sermon, the Presbytery was constituted with prayer by the Rev. R. Nall, D. D., Mobile, the last Moderator love of the art; his ability to simplify and explain

There were fifteen Ministers and ten Ruling Elders present.

Several Ministers from other denominations were invited to sit as correspon- and he is as much esteemed for his virtues as a ding members.

The Rev. P. J. Sparrow, D. D., was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. Messrs. Morgan and Anderson, Clerks.

The Rev. A. C. McNeill presented a of Fayetteville, N. C., which was accepted. After an examination on theology he was received as a member.

Centre Ridge Church presented a call for the pastoral services of Mr. McNeill | acquire brilliancy of execution on the Fland and Guitar, would do well to finish their Musical studwhich was accepted, and the Rev. Messrs. ies in the Judson. A. A. Porter and Anderson, were appointed a committee to instal him, on the second Sabbath in May. Mr. Porter seemed to live in the midst of children, she declared her inability to buy more to preside and propose the constitutional questions, and deliver the charge to the accompanied by all the Experiments found in the pastor, and Mr. Anderson to preach the Text-Books in use, and by many others. "But, marm, ar'nt you got any rags?" sermon and deliver the charge to the of high standing, selected from the various south-

Selma Church presented a call for the attend the Annual Examination. The various "Well," said he, "you seem to have plenty of children. Will you sell me pastoral services of the Rev. A. A. Por- classes are examined, always in presence of this Board, and often by the members themselves, ter which was accepted, and the Rev. with the greatest strictness and impartiality. Messrs, Nall and Sanderson were appointed to instal him, on the fourth Sabbath of April. Dr. Nall to preside and propose the constitutional questions, deliver the charge to the people, and Mr. Sanderson to preach the sermon and deliver the charge to the pastor.

The pastoral relationship between the Friendship Church and the Rev. D. D. Creek Church and the Rev. George Bell, was dissolved by mutual consent.

Newbern, Greene Co., was chosen as The Presbytery appointed the Rev.

of the boy, who was much pleased with Alexander McGlashan, Principal, and

PHILLIPS, SAMPON & CO. HAVE IN PRESS.

AND WILL PUBLISH ABOUT THE FIRST OF SEPT. MEMOIR OF REV. ADONIRAM JUDSON, D. D., The First American Missionary to Burmah. BY REV. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D.,

President of Brown University. To be comprised in Two Volumes duodecimo, with a superb Portrait, finely engraved on Steel.

THE CONFLICT OF AGES,

THE GREAT DEBATE ON THE MORAL RE-LATIONS OF GOD AND MAN, By Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D.

One volume duodecimo-to be issued simultaneously with Dr. Judson's Memoirs. HEARTS AND FACES, OR HOME LIFE

UNVEILED. By Paul Creyton, author of " Father Brighthopes," one volume, 18mo., uniform with the

THE LAST LEAF FROM SUNNY SIDE. By H. Trusta, author of Peep at No. 5, Sunny &c. 1 vol. 18 mo., with a Memoir of the Author, by Rev. Austin Phelps, D. D. Price 50 cts. THE TELL TALE, OR HOME SECRETS without inserting, edgings, or any trimmings what-TOLD BY OLD TRAVELERS.

By H. Trusta, author of Sunny Side, Peep at No. 5, &c. 1 vol. 18 mo., illustrated. Price 50 cts. A PEEP AT NUMBER FIVE.

Or a chapter in the life of a City Pastor, by to the above provisions, will not be allowed to be

CLERGYMAN'S VACATION.

By Paul Creyton, 1 vol. 18 mo., uniform with eep at No. 5, Tell Tale, Last Leaf, &c. &c. Orders from Booksellers, Agents and others. respectfully solicited Boston, July 6, 1853.

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE. MARION, PERRY CO., ALA.

GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.

ducting the Institute. This Institution has entered on its fifteenth year of uninterrupted and increasing popularity, and is see

now the oldest Female Seminary and the largest, It is located in an elevated, broken, dry and

pils is almost entirely unknown. Young ladies coming from various parts of Alabama and the neighboring States, in feeble health, here acquire Had the young lady been content with firm health, flesh, color and vigor, often to the astonishment of parents and friends. A Railroad is now in progress, and will speedi-

> Ohio Kailroad on the west; thus bringing the THE REGULAR COURSE OF STUDY prescribed for elevated and extensive, the Trustees being desi- a year.

It is not expected that all the Pupils will puroue the regular course. Young Ladies may enter the Institute at any time in the Session, and engage in such studies as they prefer. Phose who are advanced as far as the Junior Class, and are ranked in the Partial Course. This embraces all the English studies of the Regular Course,

MUSIC DEPARTMENT. The ablest Professors and Teachers are engaged in this department. There are in the Institute thirteen Pianos, one Harp, several Guitars,

a Melodeon, Violencello, and various other instru-The head of this department is Charles Loehr,
A. M. Prof. Loehr is a native of Prussia and a graduate of the Royal University of Berlin. Born a musician, he was educated for the Musical Profession, under the greatest masters of Germany Late Publications.

and Italy. An adept it Counterpoint, Fugeu, Thorough-Bass, Harmony, Composition, Vocalization and Instrumention, he composes with facility, and performs with taste and skill on all stringare his favorites. In his brillian' execution on the

For ten years he has been constantly engaged in teaching his favorite instruments; and his kind and pleasing manners, his patience and perseverance, his remarkable quickness to perceive the peculiar deficiencies of his pupils, and his talent and tact in applying the proper remedy, have secured the greatest success to his students. His the intricacies of the science; his industry, energy and devotion always arouse the greatest enthusiasm in his pupils, and enable them to gain

ness, and marked by beauty, expression and pa

the highest distinction.

Prof. Loeha is a naturalized citizen of the United States; for four years a resident of the South; man, as he is admired for his transcendent talents as an artist.

The Professor at the head of the Department is sponsible for the Plan of Teaching. In the exation of his plan, the Teachers associated with him co-operate with distinguished zeal and ability. Perfect uniformity is preserved throughout letter of dismission from the Presbytery all the parts of the system. To give to the pupils the highest possible advantages, every individual Music scholar receives, separately, the personal attention of the Professor, while the most advanced receive instruction from him alone.

Young Ladies wishing to learn THE HARP, or to acquire brilliancy of execution on the Piano and

restern States, is appointed by the Trustees to

Monthly Reports, showing the scholarship and deportment of the Papils, are sent to Parents

The MANNERS, personal and social HABITS, and the MORALS of the young Ladies, are formed under the eyes of the Governsss and Teachers, from whom the Pupils are never separated. The Boarders never leave the grounds of the

Institute, without the special permission of the PRINCIPAL. They attend no public parties, and receive no visitors, except such as are introduced by Parents or Guardians.

They retire at nine o'clock at night, and rise at and study one hour before breakfast; they also study two hours at night, under the direction of the Governess. They are allowed to spend no more than fifty

ents each month from their pocket money.
All Jewelry, of every description, is interdict Any young Lady Dipping Snuff, or bringing Snuff into the Institute, is liable to instant exput-

LETTERS for the Pupils should be directed to the care of the Principal, rost-Pail. All correspondence, except between Pupils and Parents and

Guardians, is liable to inspection. No young Lady will be allowed to have money in her own hands; all sums intended for her ben efit must be deposited with the Principal.

No accounts will be opened in town, except un ler special direction of the Parent or Guardian. When apparel is requested to be purchased, it is expected that funds will be forwarded for that pur To promote habits of economy and simplicity,

Uniform Dress is prescribed.

For winter, it is a Dark Green Worsted. O this fabric, each young lady should have three Dresses, with three Sacks of the same-one of

the Sacks to be large and wadded.

For summer, each Pupil should have two Pink Calico, two Pink Gingham or Muslin, at common White Dresses, with one plain Swiss Muslin. Also, one Brown Linen Dress. Every Dress should be accompanied by a Sack of the

same material. Bonners-One of Straw ; in winter, trimmed with dark Green Lusting ribbon, plain solid color: n summer, trimmed with Pink Lusting, plain solid color-only with cape and strings-may be lined with Pink only-no flowers or tabs. Also, two Cape Bonnets; one of Dark Green Cotton;

and one of Pink Gingham, Arrons, of Brown Linen, and Barred Muslinnone of Silk permitted. Small Linen Collars, with Black Velvet Bands, are worn around the neck. No neck ribbons are

All the Dresses must be made perfectly plain;

All Pupils, except those in mourning Apparel, must be provided with the Uniform, and must wear it at all times. Dresses brought by the Papils, not conforming

worn, exhept in peculiar cases. Materials for the Uniform can always be obtained in Marion, on reasonable terms, yet it is ear-

nestly requested that Pupils be furnished from Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name Every young Lady should be provided with one

pair of India Rubbers, and a small Umbreila. BOARDING IN THE INSTITUTE. An addition of forty feet square, and four stories high, having been made to the main building, the Judson can now comfortably accommodate

Two Hundred and Fifty Pupils-one-half of them

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The next session will commence on Wednesday, the fifth day of October. It is of great importance to Pupils to be present at the opening of the ses RATES OF TUITION, &C.

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Each young Lady must furnish her own Towels and Table Napkins. If Feather Beds are required, they will be supplied at a small charge. No young Lady will be permitted to receiv her Diploma until all her bills are settled. N. B .- The expenses for the Board and Tnition

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