

THE BAPTIST

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1856.

The Temperance Question.

The election for members of the Legislature is now over, and it is now time for the friends of the temperance cause to bestir themselves.

What, then, is to be done? What is the duty of each friend of the English cause? We propose seriously and candidly to answer these questions.

It will be seen at once, that if this desirable result is ever realized, it must be by the most energetic and spirited co-operation of every friend of the cause throughout Alabama.

The most specious, and indeed the only serious objections we have ever heard all against the law we are seeking to pass, are those which are based upon the rights of minorities—that it is a question which concerns no one but the individual who is engaged in the traffic or making of the article—that it meddles with the private rights of the people—and that a legislated morality is no morality at all.

We learn through a letter from Rev. A. J. Seale, Greensboro, Ala., that he has just returned from a protracted meeting in the neighborhood of Green Springs, which continued nine days, and resulted in 21 conversions.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT.

THOMAS CHILTON, COR. EDITOR.

Houston, July 30, 1853.

*Note of any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his.—Rom. 8:9.

Am I a Christian?

In our last article under this head, we were talking of prayer; and though I would unsay in this, nothing that was said in that, yet many profitable things remain to be said, which have not hitherto been presented on that subject.

But we have thus far referred mostly to the neglect of the closet, and of family prayer, without noticing that apathy and indifference which have combined to rob the social prayer meeting of its interest and its power.

mitted to protect themselves from the ravages of this all destroying evil? We trust that every friend of temperance will do his duty; and if so, our success is inevitable.

We copy the reply of Gov. GEORGE R. GILMER to Rev. D. P. JONES, on the subject of Temperance, in our first page, in compliance with request made by Dr. N. B. POWELL in the following letter:

Education in Texas. Could we read at a glance the history of all the States of this Union from the beginning, I doubt whether one could be found, which at the age of Texas, furnished stronger proofs of a just appreciation of the value and blessings of Education than she.

BAPTISM IN ITS MODE AND SUBJECTS.—By the Rev. P. H. MELL, A. M., Professor of Greek and Latin in the Mercer University, Ga. Charleston, Southern Baptist Publication Society—p. 300.

Prof. MELL is already known to most of our readers, as the author of a masterly treatise on "Predestination and the Saints' Perseverance." From his triumphant vindication of these much abused, misunderstood and slandered doctrines of grace, we were prepared to look for something more than ordinary upon the baptismal controversy, when we first learned that he was preparing a work on that subject.

Temperance in Texas. I know well the view which is entertained in the distance of our State, and of all that pertains to it. It is not supposed that a country so new, and populated as this was in the beginning, by many of the dissolute from every land, can possess even yet, much refinement, or be in any considerable degree, distinguished for religion, morals, temperance, or any of the social virtues.

Am I a Christian? In our last article under this head, we were talking of prayer; and though I would unsay in this, nothing that was said in that, yet many profitable things remain to be said, which have not hitherto been presented on that subject.

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Health. It appears that the Yellow Fever is at New Orleans—and it has been rumored that some new cases had appeared at Galveston, but I presume untruly. This city has no epidemic or contagion whatever, but general health prevails.

To the Churches of the Tuskegee Association.

Dear Brethren:—You are doubtless apprised that during last spring an Associational Bible Society was formed in your Association at Tuskegee, the annual meetings of which are to be held at the regular meetings of your body.

Correspondence.

Letters from Bro. J. D. Williams

WETUMPKA, July 27, 1854.

Dear Brethren:—Marion ought to be proud of all her schools. I understand the Seminary is in quite a flourishing condition. I see no reason why they may not, through the united influence of the different denominations and the property-holders and merchants, who are greatly benefited by them, be rid of the moral pest named; and then, the Baptists, in a large portion of the State at least, would give them a most hearty support, and thus benefit the town.

I alluded to my visit to Tuskalooza. I found our good brother, JOSHUA FOSTER, laboring in earnest to promote the welfare of the Baptist Church in this place; and but few Pastors, as young in the Ministry, have made a more favorable impression on his charge. I was, of course, much pleased to find in him a devoted friend to the Bible cause, and to witness the ready support his people gave it.

I spent a pleasant night with brother MANLY and his hospitable family, but found him in bad health. He certainly is one of the most laborious, systematic and prompt Officers I have seen at the head of any Institution of learning, in all my long life of travels. As to his talents, delicacy would forbid me to express the full impression they have made upon my mind; even were it not so, his well established fame renders it useless.

A better location than Tuskalooza could not have been made by our worthy Governor, for the Lunatic Asylum. His health and beauty, with the known humanity of his citizens, give the proof.

The Rail Road spirit is high in and around Tuskalooza; and if there is a point in the State, which has superior claims to this on our Legislature, I am ignorant of it.

Temperance in Texas. I know well the view which is entertained in the distance of our State, and of all that pertains to it. It is not supposed that a country so new, and populated as this was in the beginning, by many of the dissolute from every land, can possess even yet, much refinement, or be in any considerable degree, distinguished for religion, morals, temperance, or any of the social virtues.

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Hence, he need not tell that persons from a distance are in attendance. All know. But he states further, there was at the time a military parade. To show that a mere gathering of the masses did not produce drunkenness, he adverts to the fact, that in a neighboring town, as large a collection had come together in a Railroad meeting, and maintained sobriety. He cannot be considered unfair, if the one object is better calculated to draw a drunken class than the other; for he stated what brought them together at both places.

Another charge is "a want to break up the schools," to take them to another point. To do justice to the writer (for you, brother editor, have rectified the other parties) the very fact, he labored to show the evils their dram-shops were bringing upon the community and schools, and the earnestness with which he urged their removal, ought to convince the disinterested, that he was in favor of Marion for the permanent location of the schools.

From Sandy Hook to the city, eighteen miles, the scene is one of surpassing beauty. The Harbor, extending south eight miles to the Narrows, is 25 miles in circumference, being sufficiently capacious to contain the united navies of the world.

We were almost sorry when the boat touched the wharf and we were called to disembark. Of our stay in this great Babylon, we will speak hereafter. Adieu. M. P. J.

For the South-Western Baptist, The Southern Central Literary and Mechanical Institute.

Bro. Editors:—In consequence of some reports and erroneous views having been circulated and entertained among and by some of our brethren in regard to this Institution, the Board of Trustees have thought it best to publish the facts as they are, the truth, as they believe, being the best means of removing all doubts and misapprehensions from the minds of Baptists, as well as all other unprejudiced persons.

It is true that the name of "Baptist" does not appear in the charter, but by whom was the charter obtained?

The Central Association at its session in 1851, determined to establish a high school for males within its limits, and they appointed certain brethren a committee on education, who procured a Charter from the Legislature—every one named in that Charter as Trustees or Incorporators are Baptists, and let me here add, Baptists in principle as well as name.

The Charter prescribes that the Incorporators shall provide the manner in which the Trustees are hereafter to be appointed, and this they have done, giving the sole power to appoint Trustees, except in cases of vacancy.

If, however, our Institution is not enough Baptist for our brethren, and they withhold their support from it (I mean now support in money) on that account, if they will suggest a better plan we will try to conform to their views.

Some objection has been raised because the Charter provides for a Mechanical department, but this objection must have been made by those who had not carefully examined our Charter.

of Mr. S., is destined to occupy the front rank among our best Seminaries for young men.

Mr. Bacon's Examination commenced on the day we arrived. We called only for a moment, but long enough to note the thoroughness and promptitude with which some little Misses reviewed their Grammar and Arithmetic.

Our voyage from Charleston to this city was most delightful. Bright skies were over us—balmy gales from the fragrant isles of the South wafted us onward. Though crowded with 200 passengers, yet all inconveniences were compensated by the gentlemanly character of our fellow travellers; and even the little sea sickness which prevailed did not cool the pleasurable excitement with which we swiftly passed over the unruddled surface of the ocean.

The first indication of our approach to the Empire City, was the number of vessels which we met. When about eighty miles out from New York, I counted, at one time, 47 ships, barques, brigs, &c., in sight of the naked eye. From that time on we were in a fleet of vessels till we reached the wharf.

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In conclusion, let me say at work. Our materials were prepared and brought to the building, and by October 1st to be ready to receive students.

Our location is 13 miles from the healthfulness, on the ridge waters of the Coosa and Rivers. No large streams within miles; abounding in pure free-stone water; good society, and in a neighborhood for its religious and educational purposes.

Persons wishing to educate their children, will find here every advantage as land is plenty and cheap, and they can settle, or if they will, they can find accommodations for families, as cheap or cheaper than other part of Alabama.

Bro. W. C. Barnes is an Agent to solicit and collect for also to appoint other Agents. Very Respectfully, W. T. HATCHER, Sec'y of the Board.

For the South-Western Baptist, The Designs, &c., of the Sunday School Union.

The grand design of the rising generation, to be imparted a knowledge of the Bible, to the rising generation, is to be dispensed its blessings in a sphere—among the young.

It seeks the occupancy of cultivated field, every day of our land, whether in gilded or wretched hovel; in the mansions or the cottages of the half-civilized. To these it sends its Missionaries, its publications, its organized, the word of God, place in the hand of the faithful teacher ascend to grace that a sanctified may reach, and purify the reflex influence of a Sunday School ere long reach, and the whole community upon it the tide of a University Society.

As a Benevolent institution, it has high claims upon the sympathy, the liberality, and the aid of an enlightened nation; moral character and worth, with the exception of a few, time is exclusively devoted to the interests of the society, the consciousness of serving God, and their country.

The capital upon which contributions of the benevolent fountain sends forth its streams and love just in proportion to received at its source.

As the liberality of those who ability, are its operations, its vice versa. The pecuniary of the society are not known—its are, except by its enemies—if are. A dollar sent in is a donation on an errand of love.

For the South-Western Baptist, SELMA, August 4, 1853.

Brother Editors:—Permit me your columns, to congratulate you of Temperance on the advance of heaven-born cause.

The Semiprocinctric composed of the county of has and Wilcox, has gained triumph in the election of Col. S. the avowed Temperance candidate. The Candidates offering to run Dallas county in the lower House one consent refused to answer to the interrogatories proposed will Central Committee. It was voted by many Temperance men to vote for any one, but on record of Messrs. Phillips and Hatchers is lected as most in favor of Peters action, and I am pleased to see unphantly elected. I am very in placing our Alabama law in their hands, not hesitating in meritorious spirit will meet in friends of Temperance through State be active in circulating so heard by thousands at Montgomery winter; and by the assistance of advocates who will be their faculty doubtless procure legislative will greatly advance the cause of and morality. Yours truly, A. G. McCLURE, Sec'y of the Board.

A Camp Meeting will be held at the Weeks near Winterborough, beginning day evening before the first of September. Ministering brethren community at large, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Baptist Church at Ebenezer to the North River Association. Beloved Brethren: At our meeting Saturday before the third Sabbath was resolved to postpone the meeting of the Association until before the third Sabbath in October. Cause: owing to the excessive

PONTREY.

For the South-Western Baptist. The Eighth Psalm.

O Lord! thou mighty God of all, Whom angels do obey; Around thy throne both great and small, Their willing homage pay.

Thy name is great above all names, Thy throne's exalted high; The lofty seraph's noblest strains, Proclaim THEE, GOD, MOST HIGH!

The mouths of babes and sucklings join, To celebrate thy praise; But Kings of earth with powers combined, Pursue their wicked ways.

Yet stubborn as those powers be, Their voice is hushed by thee; As infant eyes thy glory see, And sucklings speak thy praise.

When I go out of starry night, And view the heavens o'er; The mighty words that roll in sight Invite the thoughts to soar.

There I behold with fond delight, Thy workmanship, O God! As thousand thousands stars of night Unite to crown thee, Lord.

These mighty worlds which roll in space Receive thy constant care; While all thy works before thy face Thy heavenly blessings share.

Yet all these orbs are thine alone And all display thy skill; All worlds thy mighty power own, And all obey thy will.

While worlds on worlds thy power display, Through all ethereal space, O what is man! a child of day, To stand before thy face?

Were sin to throw its darkened pall O'er all the starry plains— Blot out the sun, the moon and all, And fix its dreadful stains,

Thy visits, Lord, to helpless man, In mercy and in love, Would fix on sin a deeper stain, Than all those worlds above.

Were sin, and moon, and stars to leave Their fixed seats on high, And come to earth to seek and save So great a wretch as I,

Still all would fail to show such love, As thou, O Lord hast shown, In sending from thy Courts above Thy true and only Son.

While angels, Lord, receive thy care, And worship at thy throne— Men fill a little lower sphere, And thy dominion own.

In glory and in honor crowned By thy almighty hand, Thy creatures, Lord, wherever found, Obey the will of man.

Against the law we are seeking to... The cattle feeding on the plain, And birds that fill the air; The fish that plough the wat'ry main, Lo, man's dominion fair.

O Lord, how excellent is thy name, Above all names below! Thy nature ever is the same, Thy works thy glory show. J. M. W.

The Little "Morning Glory."

Dear little pet! She was going a journey in the cars, with mama; and her little curly head could not stay on the pillow, for thinking of it. She was awake by the dawn, and had been trying to rouse mama for an hour. She had told her joy in hissing accents to "Dolly," whose stolid indifference was very provoking, especially when she knew she was going to see "her dear white-haired old grandpapa," who had never yet looked upon her sweet face, altho' pen and ink had long since heralded her polite perfections. Yes, little pet must look her prettiest, for grandpapa's eyes are not so dim that the sight of a pretty face doesn't cheer him like a ray of glad sunlight; so the glossy waves of golden hair are nicely combed, and the bright dress put on, to lighten by contrast, the dimpled fairness of the neck and shoulders; then the little white apron, to keep all tidy; then the Cinderella bonnet neatly laced. I can see you, little pet; I wish I had you in my arms this minute!

Good bye! Now the little curls shake! what a nice nest our tiny voyager has, with that pleasant open window, upon mama's knee! How wonderfully fast the trees and houses and fences fly past! Was there ever any thing like it? and how it makes her eye wink, when the cars dash under the dark driftings, and how like the ringing of silver bells that little musical laugh is, when they dart out again into the fair sunlight. How cows, and horses, and sheep, all run at that horrid whistle. Little pet feels as though she was most a woman, to be traveling about, seeing so many fine things. On they dash! it half takes her breath away—but she is not afraid; no indeed! What little darling ever could be afraid, when his hand was in mama's love clasp. Alas! poor little pet!

Grandpapa's eyes grow weary watching for you, at the little cottage window. Grandmama says, 'the cakes will be quite spoiled'; and she 'knits to her seam needle,' and then moves about the sitting-room uneasily; now and then stopping to pat the little Kitty, that is to be pet's playfellow. And now lame Tim has driven the cows home; and the dew is falling, the stars are creeping out, and the little crickets and frogs have commenced their evening concert, and still little pet hasn't come! Where is the little stray wail? Listen! Among the 'unrecognized dead' by the late railroad accident at Norwalk, was a female child about three

years of age; fair complexion and hair; had on a red dress, green sack, white apron, linen gaiters, tipped with patent leather, and white woolen stockings.

Poor little pet! Poor old grandpapa! Go comfort him; tell him it was a 'shocking accident'; but then 'nobody was to blame'; and offer him a healing plaster for his great grief, in the shape of 'damage-money.'

The French Legislature.

While a member is speaking, another, as soon as he hears the speaker utter remarks to which he wishes to reply, immediately call out to the President, *Je demande le parole*, which liberally translated, means "I demand the floor." As soon as the speaker has set down, the President calls out the name of the member who has demanded to speak, and all confusion and contention is avoided. Votes upon amendments and minor motions are decided by the raising of the hand; divisions, when called for, which I have noticed is rare and the final votes on the passage of a bill, are decided by ballots placed in a ballot box. Each member has printed cards with his name on, on which he writes yes or no. Six or eight messengers with ballot boxes in the shape of a vase, run hastily over the hall to the seat of every member, and the vote of the whole house is taken in about two minutes. If it is a final vote upon a bill, the Secretaries count out the votes at their leisure, while business goes on; or if it is at the hour of adjournment, the vote is announced next day. Business is but slightly interrupted by the voting process.

To keep silence in the hall the President hisses through his teeth, a favorite exercise with the French, and one which the President calls into requisition about every two minutes. When the uproar becomes furious, which it does every day, frequently on the most frivolous points, the President rises up and rings a silver bell placed on his desk, which is about eight inches high, is suspended on rollers in a frame, and is rung by means of a handle. Its summons are generally disregarded alike, until the members settle the matter to their own satisfaction. A French tongue must have its say out, if it all ends in smoke.

Every member is compelled to be in his seat every day, unless for very special and imperative reasons. He must always ask leave of absence before going, and explain the reasons of his demand. Almost the only admissible excuse is sickness of himself or family—so that the seats are very generally full. A more marked attention is paid when a member is speaking than is generally shown in American or English legislatures.—Cor. O. S. Journal.

Two Ways of Being Obedient.

There are some young people who are not exactly useless, but they have a way of doing proper things which is very troublesome. If they are asked to bring a pail of water from the well or pump, they will do it; but it will be in such a slovenly, "slouching" way, spilling it all along the floor, so as to make us wish we had done it ourselves. So if they are told to dust a room, they will do it; but in such a careless way as to break, or bruise, or scratch something at every turn they make.

Here is an employment in which two people engage—generally a mother and one of her children, winding a skein of silk or yarn. If the one who holds the skein is careful and gentle, holding firmly when the thread passes off easily, and yielding a little when a difficulty occurs, watching all the while the motions of the winder so as to favor her work, the most entangled skein can be, in due time, wound off in a perfect ball.

But if the holder looks first one way and then the other; if his hands wriggle about, letting off two or three threads, and in the attempt to catch them up again lets the whole skein slip off; the winder loses her patience, and takes the work upon her knee, or on the back of a chair, rather than be worried by such a helper.

CHARACTER OF HOWARD, THE PHILANTHROPIST.—The following is taken from the February number of the English Baptist Magazine of 1817: January 20th, 1790, died all that was mortal of John Howard, the friend of prisoners. He was on a visit of philanthropy at Cherson in New Russia, and died a martyr to his benevolence in visiting a lady in a contagious fever. The eloquent Mr. Burke says, "He visited all Europe and the east, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces or the statelyness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art; not to collect medals; or to collate manuscripts; but to dive into the depths of dungeons—to plunge into the infection of hospitals—to survey the mausoleums of sorrow and pain—to take the gage and dimensions of misery, depression and contempt—to remember the forgotten—to attend to the neglected—to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries." His plan is original, and as full of genius as it is of humanity. Perhaps Mr. Burke did not know that Mr. Howard was a dissenter, a Calvinist and a Baptist.

It may be information to some of our readers to be told that Mr. Howard belonged to the church in Little Wild street, in London, then under the care of the late Dr. Samuel Stennet. The excellent christian principles which led this truly virtuous man to imitate his Saviour in "going about and doing good," led him also, in the genuine spirit of that divine precept, "When ye have done all, say we are unprofitable servants," &c., to give orders that no eulogy should be placed on his tomb, and that nothing should be said but, "Christ is my hope."

LIFE OF A CADET AT WEST POINT.—He sleeps in the barracks in a room with one other; at five o'clock in the morning in summer and at half-past five in winter the reveille awakens him; he immediately rises, doubles up his blankets and mattress, and places them on the head of his iron bedstead; he studies until seven o'clock; at that hour the drum beats for breakfast, and the cadets fall into rank and proceed to the mess hall. Twenty minutes is the time usually spent at breakfast. Guard-mounting takes place at 7 1/2 o'clock, and 24 are placed on guard every day. At 8 o'clock the bugle sounds, and the recitations commence. At one o'clock the bugle again sounds, the Professors dismiss their respective sections, the cadets form ranks opposite the barracks and march to dinner. Between 11 and 1 a part of the cadets are occupied in riding, and others in fencing daily. After dinner they have until 2 o'clock for recreation, and from two till four they are employed at recitations. At four o'clock the bugle sounds, and they go either to battalion or light artillery drill. This exercise lasts an hour and a half. After that they devote the time to recreation until parade, which takes place at sunset.

After parade they form in rank in front of the barracks, and the names of the delinquents are read by an officer of the cadets. Supper comes next, and after supper recreation until eight o'clock, when the bugle sounds the call to quarters, and every cadet must be found in his room within a few minutes, at study, and must remain there thus employed till half-past nine. At half-past nine the bugle again sounds; this is called tattoo; and at ten the drum taps, and every cadet must then be in bed, having his light extinguished, and remain there until morning. If during the night a cadet is found to be absent from his room more than thirty minutes, and does not give a satisfactory account of himself, charges are preferred against him, and he is court-martialed.

The use of intoxicating drink and of tobacco is strictly prohibited; so are playing at chess, cards, and wearing whiskers. The punishments to which cadets are liable are privation of recreation, &c., extra hours of duty, deprivation of the right to wear a uniform, a room or tent; confinement in light prison and confinement in dark prison; dismissal with the privilege of resigning and public dismissal.

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Business Cards. Various notices and advertisements for various businesses and professionals in the area.