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South Western Baptist.

FRIDAY MORNING.

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Advertisements:

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intoxicated, I have returned to my mother, between two and three o'clock, burst open the window, poured out a torrent of abuse, and sunk upon the bed a monster of iniquity. Next morning I have been aroused by a mournful voice, smothered with heavy sobs and tears. I have listened, and, to my inexpressible astonishment, found it was my mother pouring out her soul in this language: "O Lord! Oh, mercy, mercy, mercy, mercy upon my poor child! Lord, I will not, cannot give him up; he is still my child. Surely he is not yet out of the reach of mercy. O Lord, hear, hear, I beseech thee, a mother's prayers! Spare, Oh spare, for Christ's sake, the son of her old age! O Absalom, my son! O Absalom, my son, my son! Yes! Precious mother, thy prayers are now answered, and thy child, thy worthless, guilty child, still lives a monument of boundless grace and uncomprehensible mercy."

But why should I multiply examples? Time would fail me were I to attempt to set before you the title of what is on record to prove the faithfulness of the Healer of the mother's prayer. Let one fact suffice. It is one which speaks volumes in proof of our position. An inquiry was instituted in the United States, in six theological seminaries, belonging to three different denominations of Christians, by which it was ascertained that of 507 students who were being educated for the ministry, no fewer than 428 were children of praying mothers. Christian mothers! be of good courage! You are surrounded with a great cloud of witnesses—witnesses to the faithfulness of God's promise—witnesses to the power of believing prayer—witnesses to the efficacy of sound religious instruction. Go forward in your work with holy confidence. Great and many indeed are your difficulties, but greater is He that is for you than all that can be against you.—Trust ye in the Lord forever, for with the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength. "In due time you shall reap if you faint not."

The Fastidious Lawyer.

I had in my congregation at —, a lawyer, who, though respectful and attentive to Christian institutions, was greatly annoyed by what he called man's adoration of religion. He wanted Christians to keep their religious feelings to themselves, and not to trouble other people with them. He had a female relative in the place, who felt as he did on this subject. Though she had been brought up by pious parents, she carefully avoided every thing which was calculated to bring the subject of religion home to her own heart. At a time of general awakening in our place, this young lady became exceedingly distressed about herself, and after a severe struggle, she yielded up the controversy, and became full of joy and peace in believing. While I was visiting at the house where the young lady resided, the man of whom I have been speaking came in, and finding his relative, who used to feel and think as he did, weeping with joy, while speaking of her own sinfulness, and of the goodness of God, and the preciousness of Christ, he became quite uneasy, and was evidently mortified with the conversation of his young friend. He finally told her that if he should ever be a Christian, he would not expose himself, as she was doing.

Consistency a Jewel.

It is one of the easiest things in the world to give advice, and one of the hardest to take it. And hence there are good people enough to be found all over the country, who generally have on hand a plentiful store of counsels and exhortations, which they are very liberal in giving to others, and very careful never to practise themselves. It is not improbable that these well-meant charities are often bestowed because the giver, never expecting to act upon them himself, thinks it would be better that they should be used by others than to lie in the treasury of his wisdom, and rust like the miser's gold. It has frequently been a matter of wonder to us that these good sort of people never discover the discrepancy between their theory and practice. We do not pretend to account for the failure, but so it is. And no doubt it is as true here as anywhere that "ignorance is bliss." On one occasion you will hear an individual expatiating with the utmost gravity upon the improper conduct of neighbor So-and-so, who has been guilty of sleeping in church during service, when he himself, as you may remember, has been heard to snore through the whole octave in precisely the same situation, to the no small discomfort of those around him. On another, you will hear a notorious gossip, whose chief happiness consists in gathering up and retailing out the little-tattle of the neighborhood, expressing the most decided regret that Mr. or Miss Such-an-one has that unfortunate propensity to talk about others.

come to him, but he wished to come in a dignified manner, as a lawyer. He wished to do as he had said, "Be a Christian without exposing himself." But the Almighty taught him, by a long experience, and a distressing one too, that if he would be accepted of God, he must not come to him as a fastidious lawyer, but as a poor vile sinner, who was not ashamed of the cross of Christ. How often sinners in high places, when awakened to a sense of their guilt and danger, are kept from the mercy-seat by an unwillingness to come like other sinners.

["From the Watchman and Reflector"]

"I'll Think of It."

So replied a Sabbath scholar to the earnest appeal of her teacher, when urging her to the duty of a personal decision to be a Christian. "I'll think of it." That is well. All matters involving personal welfare require and should receive deliberate thought. It is worthy of the interest in question, and of the person whom that interest is to affect. There is a great deal of thinking in the world, which is to little or no purpose. But where important consequences are suspended, and everything depends on prompt and careful thinking, he surely lacks wisdom who heedlessly neglects those precautions which may ensure safety, and thinks nothing of it. Men think energetically, and even agonizingly, if by thinking, they can devise any means to save a few dollars which are in peril. They will think earnestly and soberly when reputation or character is questioned. They will often think passionately and feelingly when their good name is traduced. And when placed in circumstances of sudden danger, burning thoughts will come rushing through the soul, stirring it to its deep foundations. And why should not one who is conscious of possessing no well grounded hope in Christ, and who believes in the necessity of such a hope, think of the claims of God on the affections of his heart, solemnly and earnestly? To think is the indispensable first step. If the attention can be arrested, and the mind led to reflect on its actual condition and its need, there is hope. The mass of men will not think of religion as a personal matter, and so never become interested in it. O, if the sluggish dream of thoughtlessness can be broken, and the soul allowed to grasp those themes which fix the mind's eye upon itself, it could not remain insensible.

The Preaching of the Press.

Dr. Gregory relates the case of an indigent and afflicted man, whose infirmities were such that he was unable even to occupy a chair, without being supported by bands and braces attached to the ceiling of his poor cottage. In this helpless condition he had been for several years, unable to move a limb, while suffering the whole time extreme bodily anguish. "As soon," says Dr. G., as I had recovered a little from my surprise, at beholding an object which appeared a living image of death, I asked, "Are you left alone?" My friend, in this deplorable situation? "No, sir," replied he, in a tone of mild and touching resignation, while nothing but his lips and eyes moved as he spoke; I am not alone, for my God is with me! On advancing, I discovered the secret of this unspeakable comfort: *A Bible lay on his knees, open at a favorite portion of the Psalms!*—In this way was he enabled daily to read for himself the words of eternal life, partaking of the heavenly manna, which imparted life and peace to his soul. In the midst of pain and poverty, he had learned from that blessed book, in whom to believe; and as he expressed his confidence that his Father would never forsake him, his eye sparkled with faith, which beamed in celestial radiance upon his pallid cheek. Such were the resignation and hope wrought in the heart of a poor dying sinner, by the blessing of God, upon the constant perusal of the Holy Scriptures. He died with a hope full of immortality, and is, without doubt, now realizing all that he had read of that "better country"—the rest that remaineth for the people of God." And, adds Dr. G., "gladly would I sink into the obscurity of the same cottage, gladly would I languish in that same chair, could I but enjoy the same uninterrupted communion with God, be always filled with the same 'strong consolation,' and constantly behold, with equally vivid perception, the same celestial crown sparkling before me."

Articles of Faith.—Dr. J. M. Peck in an article in the January number of the Christian Repository, thus clearly shows how it is that Baptists have Articles of Faith, and yet make the Bible their only rule of Faith and practice.

Baptists in their Churches and Associations use articles of Faith, but for purposes widely different from the 'standards' of other sects referred to. They are desirous that all others who inquire about their belief and practice should know their views of scripture teaching in a summary way. This summary is not their bond of union, nor the 'standards' by which the new fangled doctrines of individuals whether ministers or laity are tried when suspected of heresy or departure from the faith. But Articles of Faith serve as barriers to errors to entering the church and they furnish information to strangers of their views of gospel truth."

"The Water of Life."

Sometime since an incident related in my presence by a clergyman who had formerly resided at the South, interested me exceedingly. It illustrated very beautifully, the freshness of salvation; and also that text of Scripture—"The way-faring man, though a fool, need not err therein."

The incident related to a poor negro slave who had felt the burden of sin, and who had sought and found relief. The precise language of the clergyman, in relating the incident, I do not remember, but the following is the purport.

The poor negro had gone, sad and mournful, for many a day. He felt a burden upon his heart, heavy like a stone, but he spoke to no one about it. He knew that something should be done, but what, he could hardly tell. One morning he resolved to fast. At noon, when others went for their food, he repaired to a lonely place near by, where was a spring of water, partly to quench his thirst, and partly to be alone. He stood by the spring of water, his eyes cast down to the ground, and his heart well nigh breaking in sadness. Now the steps of the flowing stream.—Just then, the thought flashed upon him that "the Water of Life" is as free as that. He turns his eye of faith to Jesus, and says, "Lord, I will drink of the water that thou givest." He drank and he was happy.

The Prayer of the Righteous.

Some thirty-five years since, there lived a man in the town of —, in northern Vermont, having a companion and four children of tender age. Their circumstances were not simply humble, but quite dependent on his daily earnings, and the scanty products of that uncultivated section of the State. A log cabin was their dwelling. Here he had commenced his manly toils in expectation of prolonged life, and in earnest hope of years of plenty yet to arise. "A man's heart deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps."

What is the Use of Those Long Hebrew Genealogies—Gen. chap. 5?

It is a remarkable fact, that the names that are given in this chapter of memoirs and epitaphs, when literally translated from the Hebrew, contain a prophecy of the gospel of Christ, each one conveying a great and blessed truth. Adam is the first name, which means, 'man in the image of God.' Seth, 'substituted by' Enoch, 'frail man'; Canaan, 'lamenting'; Mahalaleel, 'the blessed God'; Jared, 'shall come down'; Enoch, 'teaching'; Methuselah, 'his death shall seal'; Lamech, 'to the humble'; Noah, 'rest,' or 'consolation.'

A Young Lady's Reasons for Not Dancing.

1st. Dancing would lead me into crowded rooms and late hours, which are injurious to health and usefulness. 2d. Dancing would lead me into very close contact with very promiscuous company, and evil communications corrupt good manners. 3d. Dancing would require me to use and permit freedoms with the other sex, of which I should be heartily ashamed, and I believe to be wrong. 4th. My parents and friends would be anxious about me if I were out late keeping company with they know not whom. 5th. Ministers and good people in general, disapprove of dancing, and I think it is not safe to set myself against them. If a thing be even doubtful, I wish to be on the safe side. 6th. Dancing has a bad name, and I mean to study things that are pure and lovely, and of good report. 7th. Dancing is generally accompanied with drinking, and I see drinking produces a great deal of evil. 8th. I am told dancing is a great temptation and snare to young men, and I do not wish to have anything to do with leading them astray. 9th. Dancing unfit the mind for serious reflection and prayer, and I mean to do nothing that will estrange me from my God and Saviour. 10th. There are plenty of graceful exercises and cheerful amusements, which have none of the objections connected with them that lie against dancing.

I Am Nothing.—Christ is all!

Christ is all! I disclaim, as well as disdain any righteousness but his. I not only rejoice that there is no wisdom for his people, but that from above, but reject every pretension to any but what comes from himself. I want no holiness he does not give me. I could not accept a heaven—he did not prepare for me; I can wish for no liberty but what he likes for me; and I am satisfied with every misery that he does not redeem me from; that in all things I can do nothing.—Lady Huntington.

He that scoffs at the crooked, had need go very upright himself.

All who adventure to appear before God as they are in and of themselves, ignorant both of God and of themselves, neither know how holy is, nor how vile they are. They would never venture dry before this consuming

Greatness of Soul.

We have met in the course of our reading, with the following instance of true greatness of soul, which has towered before our mind like a mountain, not unattended with sublime emotions. Louis De Leon was a Spanish scholar of much celebrity, and a lecturer on sacred literature in the college of Salamanca. At the request of a friend he made a version of the "Song of Solomon," explaining that book as a pastoral eclogue. It was entirely a private affair, and the Professor had taken pains to have his version known only to the individual for whose benefit it had been made. But by the treachery of a servant his manuscript was copied and circulated. It constituted a grave offence against the Catholic church, and in 1812 the author was brought before the Inquisition of Valladolid. For five years he was imprisoned, "in a way," says Ticknor, in his history of Spanish literature, whose words we now quote, "that seriously impaired his health, and broke down his spirits. But the University remained faithful to him. He was reinstated in all his offices, with marks of the sincerest regard, on the 30th of December, 1816; and it is a beautiful circumstance attending his restoration, that, when for the first time he rose before a crowded audience, eager to hear what allusion he would make to his persecutions, he began by simply saying,—"as we remarked when last we met," and then went on as if the five bitter years of his imprisonment had been a blank in his memory, bearing no record of the cruel treatment he had suffered."

Eight Fears.—A pastor in a Congregational paper, has the following fears—the first eight respecting himself, the other six respecting his brethren:

1. I fear that I am not sufficiently thankful for the privilege of preaching the Gospel.
2. That I think too much of the trials of the ministry.
3. That I am not entirely devoted to my work as a minister.
4. That I have given my people occasion to utter just complaints respecting my sermons.
5. That I have needlessly caused them to feel dissatisfied with my prayers.
6. That I have not visited them as I ought to have done.
7. That some have already gone to hell through my unfaithfulness.
8. That others who may now form a part of my charge, will perish in like manner.

Six More Fears.—1. I fear that some have entered the ministry without being called.

2. That some who have been called have not entered it.
3. That some who were called, and who did enter it, have left without permission.
4. That their influence, in leaving, has been evil, and only evil to the ministry.
5. That some now in the ministry are more intent on acquiring the world than saving souls.
6. That merchandize, agriculture, animal magnetism, electricity, and a thousand other secular interests, are carrying captive numbers of the watchmen of Israel.

Power of the Bible.—The mother of a family was married to an infidel, who made a jest at religion in the presence of his own children; yet she succeeded in bringing them all up in the fear of the Lord. I one day asked her how she preserved them from the influence of a father whose sentiments were so openly opposed to her own. This was her answer: "Because, to his authority, I did not oppose the authority of a mother, but that of God. From their earliest years, my children have always seen the Bible upon my table. This holy book has constituted the whole of their religious instruction. I was silent, that I might allow it to speak. Did they propose a question, did they commit any fault, did they perform any good action, I opened the Bible, and the Bible answered, reproved, or encouraged them. The constant reading of the Scriptures has alone wrought the prodigy, which surprises you."—Adolphe Monod.

All is Well.—An. yes, all is well, for He who "seeth the end from the beginning," holds evenly the scale of justice. "Dies shall yet beg of Lazarus." Every human tear is counted.—They shall yet sparkle as gems in the crown of the patient and enduring disciple! When the clear, broad light of eternity shines upon life's crooked path, we shall see the snares and pitfalls from which our hedge of thorns has fenced us in, and, in the maturity of our full grown faith, we shall exultingly say—"Father! not as I will, but as Thou wilt."

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Posthumous Charity.

When a man executes the wishes of his heart in his life-time, and dispenses his own charities himself, the virtue and reputation of philanthropy seem more properly and truly to belong to him, than when he leaves the glorious work to be performed by an executor or trustee.—Such appears to have been the sensible opinion of the late excellent Amos Lawrence, of Boston, and Mr. Cooper, of New York, still living. Of the former, though out of place, we would relate an anecdote, when he appeared in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, about twenty years ago, probably the very time he withdrew from active business. Solicitor General Daniel Davis, who happened to come into the Hall of Representatives, though not a member, and seeing Lawrence at a distance in his seat, remarked to us, "Do you see that man," pointing to him, "he is one of God's noblemen," and so he was, for his patent was stamped both on his head and heart.

Christian Principle.—"It is true, even of saints on earth, that they commit sin. But to be overtaken in a fault is one thing, to commit that fault with the deliberate consent of the will is another. There is in the bosom of every true Christian a strenuous principle of resistance to sin, and it belongs to the very essence of the principle that it is resistance to all sin. It admits of no voluntary indulgence to one sin more than to another. Such an indulgence would not only change the character of what may be called the elementary principle of regeneration, but would destroy it altogether. The man who has entered a course of Christian discipleship carries on an unceasing and universal war with all iniquity. He has chosen Christ for his alone Master, and he struggles against the ascendancy of every other. It is his sustained and habitual exertion in following after him to forsake all; so that, if his performance were as complete as his endeavor, you would not merely see a conformity to some of the precepts, but a conformity to the whole law of God. At all events, the endeavor is an honest one, and so far successful that sin has not the dominion."

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GENERAL NEWS.

The four Powers opposed the act. The fleets at the last advice remained in Besica Bay.
KsZIA is to embark, with the consent of Austria, for the United States on the 31st inst.
The Cholera is slowly increasing at Liverpool.
France and Naples have extended the term for the free import of Broadstuffs, and France has prohibited the export of potatoes and material vegetable of all kinds.
The best foreign papers state that the most important reform that has been projected for many years in the Ottoman Empire is at length about to be accomplished. A firman will shortly be issued, authorizing the admission of Christian evidence in courts of law. Heretofore no Christian's word has been admissible as evidence against a Mussulman, and hence an immunity from punishment and a license to crime to any Mussulman who took care to have none but Christian witnesses to his offence.
A Good Show.—The steamboat landings begin to grow busy—to give some additional signs of the returning life and vigor of our city. The number leaving daily, even now, is sufficient to excite a little satisfaction and even cheerfulness. On the list of the departures today contains the names of no fewer than twenty-three.—N. O. Pic, 15th.

MORTUARY.
DIED, on the 10th inst., Mr. JOHN HENLEY, in the forty-fourth year of his age, at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Molton, in this county.
DIED, in this city, on Sunday morning the 16th inst., Mrs. ABAGAIL MULDER, in the 62d year of her age. She was born in the State of South Carolina, near the "Old Natchez Ford," in York District, and removed to this city in the month of October, 1837.
Mrs. Mulder made a profession of religion and was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist Church, in Columbia, S. C., in the year 1822, and upon her removal to this city, attached herself to the Baptist Church in this place, of which she remained a member to the period of her death. In all the relations of life, Mrs. Mulder exhibited kindness of heart. Many a sick woman and dying bed witnessed her devotion and self-sacrificing spirit; indeed, it seemed ever to be her wish to "do good and communicate as she had opportunity." Her summons to another world, she was attended with a chill on Thursday morning the 13th inst., from which she never recovered. Medical treatment and the kind attention of her family and friends did all that affection and skill could suggest; but her time had come—her work on earth was finished, and at the summons of her Saviour, she passed into the Eternal World.—And her friends have consolation in believing that she has entered upon her heavenly abode. At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning a funeral was attended in the Baptist Church, and a sermon, suitable to the occasion, delivered by the pastor, Rev. I. T. Tichenor, and as the sun was setting, her remains were deposited in their last earthly resting place, to await the summons of the "Trump of God" in the resurrection morn.
H. Montgomery, 18th Oct., '53.
Hot-springs, October 8, 1853.
DIED, of yellow fever, in the city of Houston, Texas, on the 3d inst., Mrs. A. R. GARRETT, consort of Mr. W. R. Garrett, in the 39th year of her age. She suffered patiently the heavy affliction which terminated her life, for the space of thirteen days; and then expired without a struggle of a groan, to be with that blessed Saviour in whom she so confidently trusted.
She professed religion in the year 1836, and in the year 1831, in the month of November, together with her husband and only daughter, she emigrated to this State, settling in this city. She directly after united with the Baptist Church, and during all her connection with it, so exemplary has been her life, and such her christianian deportment, that she secured the confidence and affection of all the pious around her. She is one of the losses which a pastor and a church most deeply feel. She was active and zealous in the cause of Christ, and ever ready to engage in any good work to advance it. Yet the Lord has taken her from us, and it is our duty most humbly to submit, though heavy the loss.
She was early in her attack, impressed with the belief that she would die, and manifested a perfect resignation to the will of God. Throughout, she informed her pastor, that "her way was unclouded, and her firm hope rested in the Lord Jesus Christ." On being interrogated by her husband, as to what charge she wished to have for him, she calmly yet earnestly replied, "Let me go to Heaven." Thus she died, as she had lived from her earliest profession of religion, firm and devoted in the faith of the precious Saviour. Her husband and daughter are both consistent members of the church from which she is called.
Pastor.
The Tennessee Baptist will please copy this notice.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.
Barton's New System of English Grammar.
Opinions of experienced Professors, Teachers, &c.
From the Rev. O. Rockwell, A. M., President of the Theological Seminary, Selma, June 11, 1853: "Having examined the manuscript of Mr. Barton's Grammar, I am of the opinion that it will greatly simplify the study of the English language. The method and plan of the work is clear and perspicuous, obviating many of the practical difficulties which arise in the ordinary pursuit of this science."
From S. M. Stafford, A. M., Professor of Lit. and Univ. of Ala., Tuscaloosa, July 2, 1853: "The Rev. T. J. Ramsey, A. M., Prof. of Lit., Centenary Inst., Sumnerfield, July 29, 1853: "I fully concur in the opinion expressed above by Mr. O. Rockwell."
From J. R. Malone, A. M., President of Orville Inst.; Prof. P. E. Collins, Prof. W. Lowry, and Rev. A. Thomas, Orville, May 2, 1853: "I would not do it without a full and free opinion."
From H. P. Hatfield, A. M., President of Dayton Female College, Dayton, Ala., July 5, 1853: "It combines all the requisites of a good school manual, superior to any other that has come under my observation."
From the Rev. S. R. Wright, A. M., Prin. Canabake Female Inst., Union Town, Ala., July 4, 1853; and Prof. T. J. Paris, Cahaba, Ala., July 9, 1853: "It is altogether worthy, in my estimation, the attention of practical educators."
From Prof. W. J. Kittel, Principal &c., Orville, July 14, 1853: "It combines all the requisites of a good school manual, superior to any other that has come under my observation."
From Prof. R. Furman, A. M., Selma, Ala., July 30, 1853: "An excellent work, and contains many valuable improvements."
From the Dallas Gazette, July 15, 1853: "His extensive attainments in science, and long experience as a successful educator, speak for the work a cordial reception from all interested."
From the Selma Reporter, Selma, July 28, 1853: "It is superior to any work of the kind of which we have any knowledge."
From the Alabama State Sentinel, July 21, 1853: "We have no doubt from its many excellencies, but it will become a leading text-book in the schools and seminaries of the South."
L' The above work is now "in press" and will be published about the first of January.
Cahaba, October 1, 1853.

Commercial.
MONTGOMERY PRICES CURRENT.
Bacon—Sides, per lb. 9 1/2 to 10
Shoulders, " 8 1/2 to 9
Hams, " 12 to 16
Bacon—Kry, yd. 15 to 16
Lard, " 14 to 15
Lard—Kry, lb. 8 1/2 to 9 1/2
Coffee—Rio, lb. 11 1/2 to 12
LUGNATA, " 15 to 16
Macaibo, " 14 to 15
Corn, bush. 65 to 70
Flour—Superfine, bbl. 7 50 to 8 50
Extra, " 6 00 to 7 00
Lard, (oil and kigs), lb. 13 to 14
Molasses, (tbl.), gall. 27 to 28
Chestnut, " 32 to 33
Sugar—Mess, bbl. 18 50 to 19
Rice, lb. 6 1/2 to 6
Sisal, sack. 1 75 to 2 00
Sugar—Brown, lb. 6 to 6 1/2
Chestnut, " 7 to 8
Chestnut, " 11 to 12 1/2
Montgomery, Oct. 21, 1853.

Institutions of Learning
EAST ALABAMA FEMALE COLLEGE.

OFFICERS.
Literary Department.
HENRY H. BACON, A. M., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
REV. ARCHIBALD J. BATTLE, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
THOS. G. POND, Professor of Mathematics.
MRS. K. A. BILLINGSLEY, Instructor in Logic, Zoology and Mathematics.
MISS M. A. STEINHAEUER, Instructor in French, German and English.
MISS BEATRICE C. HILL, Instructor in Rhetoric, History and Latin.
Musical Department.
DR. S. M. BARTLETT, Principal, and Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MRS. MARY BRYAN, Instructor on the Piano, Guitar and Harp.
MISS LUCRETIA HEWES, Instructor on the Piano and Guitar.
Ornamental Department.
MISS MARY L. KIMBALL, Instructor in Drawing, Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Crayoning, Wax-Work and Embroidery.
Steward's Department.
MR. and MRS. ALEXIS HOWARD, Principals.
MISS MARY E. PERDUE, Assistant.

REMARKS.
I. The number of pupils in the College during the Spring Term was one hundred and thirty-eight. The number who were present at the opening of the College, on the 1st of September, was only thirty. The number who were present at the opening of the College, on the 1st of September, was only thirty. The number who were present at the opening of the College, on the 1st of September, was only thirty.
II. The Mathematical Department is now reaping the benefits of the constant and exclusive labors of an efficient Professor. The President, on whom the burden formerly rested, being thus relieved, will devote more of his time to the general supervision of the College.
III. Although in the studies of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry text-books of a superior kind are used, the classes enjoy the additional advantage of attending the Lectures which are regularly delivered on those branches. By the recitations and lectures are rendered the more interesting by illustrations and experiments with an excellent apparatus.
IV. The Cabinet, supplied as it is with Minerals, Fossils, Reptiles, Birds and Quadrupeds, affords great facilities to the student of Natural History. Many kind friends have manifested their interest in the College by their contributions to the Library. We take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude for these favors, and hope that others will emulate their example.
V. A knowledge of the Languages is not inadequate to graduation; still, many have availed themselves of the manual advantages here afforded in their pursuit. The large and interesting classes which have hitherto pursued them give abundant evidence of the ability and faithfulness of the Instructors. At the option of Parents and Guardians, young ladies will be taught Latin, Greek, French, or German.
VI. The Musical Department is conducted with great skill. Being furnished with eight Pianos, two Guitars and a Harp, three teachers employ their whole time in imparting instruction. While they give lessons to each individual of the Music class,

at regular and stated intervals, they also overlook the practice of others in school. In this Institution music is taught as a science as well as an art. Were the pupils allowed to practice the deception of learning a few pieces by ear, their progress would, for a while, appear more rapid, but they are required to read music, and whenever they practice, to adhere strictly to the notes. Each pupil spends at least one hour of the instruction in Vocal Music is given to all the pupils without charge.
VII. Equally with those already alluded to, the Ornamental Department is well sustained. The elegant accomplishment of Penmanship and Painting in water and oil colors, is added that of Monochromatic Painting, and Crayoning after the most improved style. Pieces already executed by pupils who have but recently commenced these branches, and also those of Embroidery and Wax-Work, reflect great credit on the Instructors in this Department.
VIII. In the arrangement of the course of study, much time is allowed to the study of Arithmetic, Geography, Vocal Music, Reading, Spelling, Writing and Composition. Classes in these branches are so distributed to the different members of the Faculty, as to secure to each individual the most thorough instruction. The smaller classes receive an equal share of attention with those more advanced.
IX. The Trustees feel themselves pledged to make prompt and adequate arrangements for the comfort and health of all who labor in the College in their labors by a Matron and Nurse. To this end they have employed a Steward and Stewardess of well-known abilities, whose assistance and fidelity are secured by a Matron and Nurse. To furnish additional security for the care and attention to the boarders, the President and several of the Faculty board into Institution.

CALENDAR.
Autumnal Term, from Sept. 1st to Jan. 31st.
Spring Term, from Feb. 1st to June 30th.
Vacation, from July 1st to Sept. 1st.
FEES.
PRIMARY CLASS, per term, \$10 00
SECOND " " 15 00
COLLEGE COURSE, " 25 00
PIANO or GUITAR (incl. use of instr.) " 27 50
HARP, " 35 00
LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH or GERMAN, " 10 00
DRAWING, PAINTING or EMBROIDERY, term, \$12 50
OIL PAINTING, " 20 00
WAX WORK, per lesson, 1 00
BOARD, per month, 10 00
LIGHTS and WASHING, " 2 00
The above charges cover all contingencies, such as Pens, Ink, Paper, Blank Books, Pencils, Use of Library, Servants' hire, and Fire-wood.
For further particulars, apply to the President.
Tuskegee, Sept. 5, 1853.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

FACULTY.
REV. H. TALBIRD, A. M., President and Professor of Theology and Moral Science.
A. B. GOODRUE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
N. K. DAVIS, A. M., Professor of the Natural Sciences.
L. BROWN, A. M., Professor of Languages.
R. A. MONTAGUE, A. B., Tutor.
This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthy village of Maxton, Perry county, Ala. Its Plan of Instruction embraces two courses of study—the Regular or Classical Course, and the English or Scientific Course. The courses of study are arranged with special reference to thorough and accurate scholarship.
Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class must sustain a creditable examination in the following books, viz: Latin and Greek Grammars, Caesar, Sallust, or Cicero's Select Orations, Virgil, the Greek Reader, and Davies' Elementary Algebra, through Equations of the first degree, or what shall be equivalent thereto.
The requirements for admission to the first year of the Scientific Course are the same as the above, excepting the Greek. The French and Spanish Languages receive particular attention, and the student is taught to write and speak them with the utmost correctness.
The Theological Course embraces three years, and is the same as is usually pursued in Theological Seminaries. Those whose want of previous advantages renders it necessary pursue Literary studies in the Regular or Scientific course.
The Session begins the first of October, and the Annual Commencement is held on the last Thursday in June. There is but one vacation, viz: during the months of July, August and September.
The expenses in Howard College, including Board, Tuition, Room, Servant and Incidentals, will not exceed \$175 per annum. Fuel and Lights vary with the season, and will at all times depend upon the economy of the student.
In the Theological Department, Tuition and Boarding are free. In the Scientific Department, the means of instruction are abundant. The Department of Mathematics is supplied with a good Trigonometry, Compass, Chain, Level, Levelling Staffs, &c. In Surveying, the student is familiarized with the use of Instruments, and Field Practice.
The Philosophical Apparatus is complete, and comprises all that is requisite for illustration.—Throughout the course of Natural Philosophy pursued by the Senior Class, experiments are performed in connection with the daily recitation in the text-book.
The Astronomical Apparatus consists of a good Telescope, every Astronomical Instrument, and all the Elements of Astronomy, and they are freely used throughout the course.
The Chemical Department possesses ample means for exhibiting all the experiments indicated in the text-book. In addition, many others are performed, and the higher branches of the science are pursued. Agricultural Chemistry receives a large share of attention, and no pains are spared to give the student a clear insight into the truths upon which this important branch of Chemical Science is based. Mineralogy is taught in connection with Chemistry; and the Senior Class is introduced to the science of Botany by a series of familiar lectures.
The Cabinet contains a considerable number of Minerals and Geological specimens. These are quite sufficient for the purposes of instruction, but as a larger collection is desirable, contributions are solicited.
HOWARD COLLEGE has hitherto been exempt from violent outbreaks so common in other institutions, and its students have received universal commendation for their habits of industry and morality. These, together with its ample means of instruction, make it all that parents and guardians can desire in seeking a place for the education of their sons or wards.
There is a Theological Department connected with the College, in which students are received

Judson Female Institute,
MARION, PERRY CO., ALA.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS LAST SESSION, TWO HUNDRED AND FIVE—FROM ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.
The Faculty consists of the Principal, Prof. MISS P. JEWETT, with thirteen Professors, Teachers and other officers, associated with him in conducting the Institution.
This Institution has entered on its fifteenth year of uninterrupted and increasing popularity, and is now the oldest Female Seminary and the largest in the South, under the direction of the same Principal.
It is located in an elevated, broken, dry and healthy region, removed from any river, creek, or swamp. Sickness among the teachers and pupils is almost entirely unknown. Young ladies coming from various parts of Alabama and the neighboring States, in feeble health, here acquire firm health, flesh, color and vigor, often to the astonishment of parents and friends.
A Railroad is now in progress, and will speedily be completed, connecting Marion with the Alabama River on the east, and with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the west; thus bringing the Judson within a few hours' ride of Mobile.
THE REGULAR COURSE OF STUDY prescribed for those who aspire to the honors of Graduation is elevated and extensive; the Trustees being desirous to make the regular course. Young ladies may enter the Institute at any time in the Session, and engage in such studies as they prefer. Those who are advanced as far as the Junior Class, and confine their attention to the English branches, are ranked in the PARTIAL COURSE. This embraces all the English studies of the Regular Course, and all who complete these, not attending to French or Latin, will receive a Certificate of SCHOLARSHIP.
MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
The ablest Professors and Teachers are engaged in this department. There are in the Institute thirteen Pianos, one Harp, several Guitars, a Melodion, Violoncello, and various other instruments.
The head of this department is CHARLES LOEBA, A. M. Prof. LOEBA is a native of Prussia and a graduate of the Royal Inst. of University of Berlin. Born a musician, he was educated for the Musical Profession, under the greatest masters of Germany and Italy. An adept in Counterpoint, Fugue, Through-Bass, Harmony, Composition, Vocalization and Instrumentation, he composes with facility, and performs with taste and skill on all stringed instruments. The Piano, Harp, and Guitar are his favorites. In his brilliant execution on the Piano, he probably has no equal in the southern country, and no superior in the United States—his style being distinguished by elegance and fleetness, and marked by beauty, expression and pathos.
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 love of the art; his ability to simplify and explain the intricacies of the science; his industry, energy and devotion always around the greatest enthusiasm in his pupils, and enable them to gain the highest distinction.
Prof. LOEBA is a naturalized citizen of the United States; for four years a resident of the South; and he is as much esteemed for his virtues as a man, as he is admired for his transcendent talents as an artist.
The Professor at the head of the Department is responsible for the Plan of Teaching. In the

Commercial.

MONTGOMERY PRICES CURRENT.
Bacon—Sides, per lb. 9 1/2 to 10
Shoulders, " 8 1/2 to 9
Hams, " 12 to 16
Bacon—Kry, yd. 15 to 16
Lard, " 14 to 15
Lard—Kry, lb. 8 1/2 to 9 1/2
Coffee—Rio, lb. 11 1/2 to 12
LUGNATA, " 15 to 16
Macaibo, " 14 to 15
Corn, bush. 65 to 70
Flour—Superfine, bbl. 7 50 to 8 50
Extra, " 6 00 to 7 00
Lard, (oil and kigs), lb. 13 to 14
Molasses, (tbl.), gall. 27 to 28
Chestnut, " 32 to 33
Sugar—Mess, bbl. 18 50 to 19
Rice, lb. 6 1/2 to 6
Sisal, sack. 1 75 to 2 00
Sugar—Brown, lb. 6 to 6 1/2
Chestnut, " 7 to 8
Chestnut, " 11 to 12 1/2
Montgomery, Oct. 21, 1853.

Tuskegee Classical and Scientific INSTITUTE.

THE Sixth Annual Session of this Institute will be opened on Monday, the 10th day of September, at Tuskegee, in the county of Macon, Georgia, at 10 o'clock on the 10th 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 be made for absence; nor in cases of expulsion 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, \$12 00
The above, with modern geography, the fundamental rules of written arithmetic, 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. Sims, with whom boarding including washing, may be obtained at \$12 per month.

Letters Received.
E. E. Kirwin's letter received, enclosing \$1, to be credited to account of Wm. Waldron, deceased.
J. Reevey's letter received, with \$5 enclosed, to be credited to account of Rev. L. L. DeWitt. We thank him for his kind efforts on our behalf.
Rev. J. W. D. Creath's letter received, containing a remittance of \$2.50, to the credit of Rev. David Fisher.
Bro. R. C. Warren's letter received, containing a remittance of \$5—placed to credit of P. Smith and self. We thank him for his kind wishes.
Bro. B. Acker's letter received, containing a remittance of \$2.50—placed to his credit.
Rev. W. Howard's letter received, containing a remittance of \$5—placed to credit of Mrs. Roberts and Henry Gill.
Bro. Thos. Ashcraft's letter received, enclosing \$2.50—placed to his credit.
Received of Rev. J. M. Wilkes \$2—placed to his credit.
Rev. Wm. J. Ledford's letter received, enclosing \$2—placed to his credit.
The following new subscribers received, and all paid in advance for one year, from No. 25, Vol. 3: Thos. J. Knight, W. B. Parker, L. Faulk, Dr. Wm. M. C. Westmoreland, A. T. Hall, Isaac Kirksey, Louis Rouse, M. T. Pann, Rev. J. J. Curkie, Reuben Thornton, J. L. Simpson, M. Peagler, John Peagler, J. Carter, Mary Hardy, A. Lizzy M. Hardy, James H. Hayes, S. W. Frederick, Sampson Robertson, John H. Lee.
The following new subscribers received: Wm. Farrior, Isaac Clayton, Martin McLeclendon, John Herring, T. T. Adams, B. F. Pearson, R. T. Worthington, Wm. Mills, Joseph E. Mills, J. J. Graham, W. J. Johns, M. Dennis, Alex. Youngblood, J. S. McKinzie, Wm. Hinson, A. F. McKinzie, T. K. Padgett, B. H. Holliday, W. H. Denison, Thos. Pharoah, Rev. I. U. Wilkes, Robt. Smoke, John Hardy, Jonathan Crum, W. B. Parker.
We received, some time since, a letter containing two dollars, to pay the subscription of James Griffith. The letter was signed by M. B. Parker, and had neither date nor place to it. We would like to hear from the parties, in order to give the proper credits.

BROWNWOOD INSTITUTE,
Near LaGrange, Ga.
S. S. SHERMAN, Principal.
OTIS SMITH,
A. C. BAKER,
E. D. BEATTIE, Assistants.
THE next Session of this Institution will open on Wednesday, the 14th day of September. The course of study is arranged with direct reference to two leading objects: first, the adequate and thorough preparation of young men for the higher classes of college; and, secondly, the special education of those who do not contemplate so extensive a course of mental training, for professional and business avocations.
Much attention is, therefore, paid to Mathematics, and the Physical Sciences, to the application of scientific principles to the Arts and industrial pursuits, and to the study of the English Language and Literature.
The Institution has been supplied with ample apparatus for illustration in the various departments, and a well selected cabinet of minerals, rocks and fossils. No expense has been spared in order to furnish every facility for teaching the Natural Sciences; also, Surveying and Civil Engineering, thoroughly and practically.
EXPENSES:
Board, (including lodging and washing), \$80 00
Tuition, per term, 25 00
French, " " 10 00
Chemistry, (including the use of apparatus and chemicals), per course, 15 00
Students furnish their own lights and towels; and during the winter months an extra charge will be made for fuel.
N.B.—Payment for board and tuition, is in advance. No deduction from tuition is made for absence.
Brownwood, July, 1853.
NOW READY,
THE NEW METHODIST SINGING BOOK:
LUTE OF ZION.
By L. B. WOODBURY, assisted by Rev. H. MARSHALL, Pastor of the John Street Methodist Church.
It comprises nearly one Thousand Pieces of the choicest Music, including almost every old tune of any merit ever published; it represents the LUTE OF ZION, the most complete of the world ever saw, and contains every variety of meter now in use, with copious indexes to every part. The LUTE is therefore filled with truth to be an almost exhaustless mine of the richest Sacred Musical Treasures ever presented to the public. It is a work of the highest quality, and has been the medium for the dissemination of the tunes are nevertheless equally adapted to the Hymn Books of all denominations of Christians. Of Mr. Woodbury's last book, the Dulcimer, OVER 150,000 COPIES have been since its appearance three years ago, and still the demand is on the increase. It is a further evidence of the admiration in which he is held as a Composer to be desired?
From the enthusiasm with which the LUTE has already been greeted, a reception for it similar to that meted to the Dulcimer is confidently expected.
Any professional musician, desiring a copy of either the Lute or Dulcimer for examination, can have it sent to him. Free of postage, by remitting 60 cents to the publisher.
F. J. HUNTINGTON,
Sept. 30—46, Row 23 Park Row, New York.

RECEIPT LIST.
Paid to No. vol. \$ cts
Rev. L. L. Dewitt, 26 6 5 00
R. C. Warn, 14 6 2 50
P. Smith, 2 6 2 50
D. Fisher, 47 5 2 00
Benj. Brack, 34 5 2 50
Thos. Ashcraft, 34 5 2 50
Mrs. Roberts, 11 6 2 50
Henry Gill, 25 6 2 50
Rev. I. U. Wilkes, 25 6 2 00
Rev. A. N. Wortley, 48 5 5 00
D. McKinzie, 6 3 7 00
Carter Cleveland, 50 7 5 00
Rev. M. Bishop, 34 5 2 00
J. E. Fryler, 34 5 2 50
Rev. J. S. Holmes, 13 5 2 00
Jeremiah Johnson, 34 6 5 00
Wm. W. Ray, 34 5 2 50
Freeman Hardy, 41 6 2 50
Rev. D. P. Murphy, 34 5 2 00
Rev. Isaac Lyon, 34 6 2 00
Hill & Gilmer, 38 5 2 00
Wm. Smiley, 35 6 2 00
Rev. W. J. Ledford, 34 5 2 00
J. M. Pollard, 25 5 2 00
Wm. Conaway, 25 6 2 00
Richard Edwards, 25 6 2 00
Wm. Reeves, 25 6 2 00
E. M. Pinson, 25 6 2 00

THE FLORIDA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The Florida Baptist Association will be held with the Olive Church, near Thomasville, Thomas Co., Ga., commencing Saturday before the 2d Sabbath in October, at 10 o'clock on the 2d day of October.

MARKET—CONSOLS.

Since the departure of the 1st inst., Cotton and the sales during the 18,000 bales.
The market has declined after the last again recovered, and this week's rates—
MARKET—CONSOLS.
were quoted at 93 1/2
—A despatch dated 15th inst. states that the Sultan has refused to make peace with Russia. The war against Russia has already been already Turkish position in Syria. Previous reports had again sided since, and that some have been made from Constantinople to the Divan to declare war.

MARKET—COTTON.

Since the departure of the 1st inst., Cotton and the sales during the 18,000 bales.
The market has declined after the last again recovered, and this week's rates—

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