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NO. 42.

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

Published every Thursday Morning.

By HENDERSON & J. M. WATT, Editors.

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Special discounts will be made on yearly contracts.

Advertisements for publication, or on business connected with the Church, must be addressed, post paid, to the Editors, South Western Baptist, Tuskegee, Alabama.

The Ministry and the Churches.

By REV. GEO. KEMPTON.

From a sermon delivered before the New Jersey Baptist Education Society, October 25, 1853. Text, 2 Tim. 2:2.

Now I think we must admit that a similar deep, warm, earnest conviction is wanting in the minds of the people of God in respect to the common truth that the ministry is from him. They do not realize that it is his gift, and that he who calls them to the ministry, is from him. They do not realize that it is his gift, and that he who calls them to the ministry, is from him. They do not realize that it is his gift, and that he who calls them to the ministry, is from him.

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MINUTES OF THE CONVENTION—Concluded.

[P.]

The Treasurer's Report.

The following is a condensed statement of the Treasurer's Report, which is published in full in the minutes.—(Editors.)

SAMUEL H. FOWLER, Treasurer, in account current with the ALABAMA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

	Dr.
Since the last Convention.	
Rec'd for Domestic Missions,	1585 85
" " Indian	1062 16
" " Foreign	1166 23
" " Domestic Bible Cause,	326 11
" " Sou. Bap. Pub. Society,	362 86
" " General Purposes,	129 35
" " Beneficiaries of Howard College,	490 12
Total,	5,122 68

	Cr.
Paid to Domestic Miss. Board,	1585 85
" to Indian	1059 28
" to Foreign	1118 08
" to Domestic Bible	326 11
" to Sou. Bap. Society,	362 86
" to Genl. Purpose Fund,	157 08
" to Howard College,	503 98
Total,	5,113 24
Bal. on hand,	9 44

Of the above there is on hand for Indian Mis. 2 88
Foreign 48 15

Overpaid to General Purpose Fund. 51 03
Howard College, 27 73
13 86—41 59
Nov. 30, 1853. 9 44

[Q.]

Financial Committee's Report.

(The following is a condensed statement. The whole would occupy too much space in our columns.)—(Editors.)

Foreign Missions,	1005 68
Domestic Missions,	1451 36
Domestic Bible Cause,	484 37
African Missions,	801 04
Southern Baptist Publication Society,	125 95
Benefit of Howard College,	788 91
China Missions,	241 72
General Purposes,	147 55
Foreign Bible Cause,	33 95
California Missions,	784 30
Bethel Theological Educational Society,	40 00
Indian Missions,	1127 31
Br's. Col. So. Bethel Asso'n.	40 00
Total,	7022 14

MINUTES

OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALABAMA BAPTIST BIBLE SOCIETY, HELD AT SELMA, DALLAS COUNTY, ON MONDAY, 12 O'CLOCK, DECEMBER 5th, 1853.

The anniversary sermon was preached on Sunday night, by the President, and a collection taken up amounting to \$271.05, pledges \$60.

The Society was organized by the President, and delegates were received from the following bodies:

Liber Association Bible Society—Jefferson Falkner.
Pine Barren Association Bible Society—K. Hawthorn, C. W. Hare, E. E. Kirvin.
Montgomery Baptist Church Bible Society—I. T. Tichenor.
Tuscaloosa Association Bible Society—Funds.
Tuskegee Association Bible Society—A. J. Battle, J. Newman, J. F. Hooten, Samuel Henderson, J. M. Watt.
Bethel Bible & Co'porteur Society—W. J. Parker, A. A. Connella.
Central Association Bible Society—D. R. W. Melver, J. D. Williams.

The following persons enrolled their names as members by paying the amounts annexed:

L. B. Parker \$10; A. G. McCraw \$10; L. B. Lane \$10; J. H. DeVotie and Mrs. M. C. DeVotie \$10; David Gordon \$10; Bro. Bowden \$10; Walker Reynolds \$10; W. N. Wyatt \$10; D. A. Lamar \$10; F. L. Johnson \$10; D. R. W. Melver and Mrs. M. Melver \$10; I. T. Tichenor \$10; M. P. Jewett and Mrs. J. Jewett \$10; B. Melton \$5; Thos. Barlow \$5; Jas. M. Newman \$5; K. Hawthorn \$5; D. Law \$5; J. Curry \$5; H. Dubose \$5; Dr. McGruder \$5; G. Hopper \$5; A. A. Connella \$5; Bro. Cane \$5; J. L. Lamar \$5; Jas. Cleveland \$5; C. W. Hare \$1; John Tolbert \$1; Jas. Brazier \$1; R. Holman \$1; J. T. S. Parks \$1; T. G. Keene \$1; P. H. Landy \$2 50; W. Wilkes \$1; John A. Norwood \$1; J. F. Bailey \$1; E. E. Kirvin \$2 50; H. Talbird \$5; Mrs. T. M. Goodwin \$10; Bro. Suttle \$3; E. B. Taggart \$1; A. B. McWhorter \$1; J. F. Hooten \$5; R. P. Lide \$5.

These amounts are included in the report of the Financial Committee. Mrs. Reynolds \$10; Mrs. Philpot \$10; Mrs. Newman \$10; Mrs. S. McCraw \$10; Mrs. M. L. Jackson \$5; Miss Anna Burr \$2; Mrs. Ann Weaver \$3; Mrs. Gray \$5; Mrs. Lavender \$5; Miss Malory \$1; Miss Malory \$1; Mrs. Goldsby \$3; Mrs. Nance \$1; Miss Everts \$1; Mrs. Melton \$2.

Rev. JAMES H. DEVOTIE, re-elected President.

P. H. LUNDY elected Secretary.

Appointed R. Holman, T. G. Keene and S. Henderson a Committee to nominate the remaining officers.

Financial Committee, J. F. Bailey I. T. Tichenor and J. D. Williams.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

9 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Met at the call of the President.

Report of the Board read and adopted.

Report of the Board of Directors.

Immediately after the adjournment of the last Session of your body the Board appointed the Rev. J. D. Williams agent, who at once entered upon the discharge of the duties of his appointment, and labored with energy and success 9 months. Through his efforts a number of efficient Auxiliary Association Bible Societies and their branches have been formed, and an increased interest excited in favor of the Bible cause.

This plan of operation, which returns one half of the fund contributed to the Auxiliary in Bibles for distribution within its bounds, secures the necessary action in each Association in supplying their own destitution and also gives the proper direction of the funds contributed by Baptists to your Treasury to meet in part the demands made upon us for the other destitute fields of the Earth.

We heartily approve, and adopt this plan and recommend the formation of Kindred Societies by all the Associations in Alabama. The Board has appropriated Six Hundred Dollars

to establish depositories in Montgomery, Selma and Gainesville, two hundred dollars each.

The demand for the Word of Life is greatly increased both at home and in foreign lands. Recent events in China have opened an effectual door for the introduction of the Divine Word into that land which calls upon us to make an effort greater than has ever been put forth for the people of any language under heaven.

The Foreign Mission Board desires to appropriate \$2500 this year for Bibles to be distributed by their Missionaries, and the Bible Board at Nashville felt it to be their duty to appropriate \$2000 for this same great field to scatter abroad the written word of God through the instrumentality of Brother Roberts.

It is a gratifying fact that we have a translation of the New Testament made by Brother Goddard of the Missionary Union which is highly commended and approved by our Board and Baptist Missionaries on the field.

The Board confidently expects that the benevolence of the Baptists of this State in this work will correspond to the greatness of the blessings which we enjoy from this Divine source of light and Eternal life. Brother Stout not having made his final report we have not the means of knowing the amount of stock in Bibles on hand. Through the agency of our Auxiliaries we hope to do much more than we have accomplished in times past.

J. H. DEVOTIE, President.

Report of the Treasurer referred to auditing Committee, consisting of D. Gordon, L. B. Lane and J. D. Williams.

Financial Report read and adopted.

The Report was read and adopted.

Appointed J. F. Bailey, D. Gordon and L. B. Lane a Committee to nominate a preacher for the next meeting of the Bible Society.

Said Committee nominated I. T. Tichenor to preach the annual Bible sermon.

TUESDAY, 6 1-2 O'CLOCK.

Met at the call of the President. Prayer by O. Welch.

On motion, seven hundred dollars were appropriated for the distribution of Bibles in China, under the direction of the Foreign Mission Board at Richmond, Va.

Report of Rev. P. Stout referred to the Board.

The Appointment of an agent referred to the Board.

All unfinished business referred to the Board.

THE BAPTIST.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1854.

Rev. A. Van Hoose,
Has removed to this place, and is now the Agent of the EAST ALABAMA FEMALE COLLEGE, and is also travelling agent for the *South Western Baptist*. We commend him to the confidence of the public.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Proprietors of the *South Western Baptist*, in removing the office of publication from Montgomery to Tuskegee, and reducing the subscription price to \$2 00 a year, find it necessary to adopt the cash system with all subscribers. This appears obvious to every one, as Paper, Ink, and new Type have to be purchased; printers must be hired, and other expenses incurred, all of which require cash in hand. Besides, in having subscriptions due which are scattered over all the States, there must be experienced a continual loss in consequence of deaths, removals, &c., and the editors be subjected to a great deal of extra trouble and expense in collecting the amounts. In adopting the cash system, no subscriber is injured; but every one is benefitted directly, by being furnished with the paper at Fifty Cents less than before, to say nothing of advantages gained in the columns of the paper itself. All parties are benefitted by the arrangement, and we presume no one will object to this, which will prove advantageous to all.

The following rules will be observed hereafter:
1. No subscription will be received except payment be made in advance. The subscription price will be \$2 00 a year, and when the term of subscription expires, the paper will be discontinued unless the subscription is renewed.

2. Subscribers who are not in arrears longer than one year, may by sending us \$4 50, pay their arrears, and be entitled to the paper one year in advance. This applies only to those who renew their subscriptions. Those who are in arrears and do not renew their subscriptions will be charged at the rate of \$3 00 a year, according to our former terms.

3. No subscriber's name will be continued on our subscription list longer than the 1st of April, who shall be in arrears at that time. Bills will be sent to those who are in arrears as early as possible that collection may be made. We are in great need of money at this time to meet the necessary expenses of the office, and must also urge upon our brethren and friends to settle up with us immediately, that the editors of last year may be compensated for their services. In sending out our bills it may happen that mistakes may occur, as the management of the business is now in new hands. These, however, we will thank our brethren to point out, and we will correct them with great pleasure. We hope none will take offence if we send them our bills and ask for payment.

In conclusion, we will add, that it shall be our aim to make the *South Western Baptist* worthy of the patronage of the public, and if our subscription list can be increased as it ought to be, we intend it to be equal in every respect, to any religious paper in the country. We trust that our ministering brethren and others will become enlisted in the cause and help us to raise at least 5000 subscribers the present year.

CHILTON, ECHOLS & CO.,

Proprietors.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1, 1853.

Our New Terms.

Our subscribers will remember that the first of April is the time we have set, to discontinue all subscriptions that are in arrears at that time. Several hundred names are now on our books to be stricken off, unless renewed before that time. All who wish to continue as subscribers will see the importance of renewing during the present month. We shall decline to lose any names, but necessity demands that we should adopt the cash rule, and we have decided to adopt it and take the consequences.

We have reduced the price of the paper to the lowest terms it can ever be published at, and it remains to be seen whether our brethren will appreciate the sacrifice we make. If the paper cannot be sustained at Tuskegee where expenses are as low as they are anywhere else in the State, where the paper can be published to advantage, it must be given up, as no proprietors can be found who will be willing to submit to an annual sacrifice. Our new subscribers scarcely overbalance the discontinuances; and yet we are in daily receipt of assurances from brethren that they feel a lively interest in the success of the paper, and will do what they can to sustain it. The present is the season of the year when most can be done in the way of getting new cash subscribers, and we earnestly solicit our brethren to make a vigorous effort to greatly enlarge our subscription list.

As we publish the greater part of the "School Bill" this week, we suspend our remarks upon "Popular Education" until next week. We may observe by the way, that the "Bill" was slightly amended before its final passage. The amendments we are informed do not vary its essential features. The most important one relates to the salary of the Superintendent. Instead of \$2500, he is to receive \$2000. We regret having to divide it; but it was too long for the space we felt authorized to afford it.

The communication sent to us last week signed, "A Baptist," does not contain the name of the writer, so that we may know who it is. We cannot afford to publish such communications unless the authors' names are given to us in connection with them. Neither do we feel inclined to notice them in our columns. All communications signed with initials or fictitious names will be rejected unless we are in possession of the names of the writers. The name may be inserted in the letter separate from the communication to be published.

John Mitchell.

The above named individual who has recently made his escape from exile and come to this country "the land of the free and the home of the brave," is creating quite an excitement among the anti-slavery papers at the north. When his coming was first announced, it was hailed with delight, and all seemed to rejoice at the fact of his freedom. But now the time is changed. He has recently expressed himself in favor of slavery as it exists in the Southern States, and the whole tribe of anti-slavery editors are heaping up their indignation upon him. He has recently published a letter which we find in several of our exchanges, in which he defends his cause with great clearness and ability. To deny some of his positions the Bible will have to be denied. We allude to this subject merely to show that there are others besides Southerners who can do and think as he does.

East Alabama Female College.

We have been requested by the Trustees of this Institution, to call the attention of its patrons and friends to the following resolutions which were passed by them at the opening of the present Spring Term:

1. That a knowledge of Latin and Greek be considered indispensable to graduation.
2. That Latin be pursued through the four years in the "College Course," and Greek through the Junior and Senior.
3. That no extra charge be made for these branches.
4. That this regulation begin with the present "First Class," affecting none in advance of it.

The common sense of the civilized world for centuries has decided, that a knowledge of these languages is essential to a finished education. Two reasons are sufficient to vindicate the justice of this decision.

1st. The habits of study which are essential to master these languages, serve to discipline the mind to the patient, accurate, and systematic investigation of all subjects. The memory is not the only faculty brought into exercise in the study of the dead languages. Words and phrases are constantly coming up before the mind, which require the nicest philosophical discriminations. Every recitation in these studies, tends to strengthen and establish a habit of analogical and systematic reasoning. And this habit once thoroughly formed, is easily applied to all subjects requiring the exercise of the reasoning faculties. It is, indeed, the only sure basis of a thorough education.

2nd. The English language cannot be understood without a knowledge of Latin and Greek. It is estimated that about three-eighths, or nearly one half, of our English words are derived from these languages. And in our present most popular authors, the proportion of derivative words is even greater than this. Almost the first sentence that meets the eyes of the young pupil, when he opens an English Grammar is "words are the signs of ideas." The only way to learn these ideas properly is from those who use the words representing them. And as the Latin and Greek languages have been the most prolific source where our own has been enriched, it follows that a knowledge of these is essential to a thorough knowledge of ours.

We cannot doubt that the superaddition of these languages to the regular "College course" by the Trustees, will be attended with the happiest results; and that it will tend to elevate the institution in the estimation of every sincere friend of female education.

Adaptedness of Gospel Instrumentality.

In a former number we promised to resume this subject at another time. In fulfillment of this promise, we remark, in the next place:

That those who act as instruments in the hands of God, must also endeavor to understand what means are adapted to man's condition.

In order to understand what means are thus adapted, they must well understand what is the true moral condition of mankind; and what are the peculiar circumstances of those for whom they labor. It is impossible to apply the remedy skillfully unless the condition of the patient is well understood. The Physician is presumed to know the nature and properties of his remedies, and what their effects will be upon the human system; yet all this is insufficient unless the true condition and wants of the patient are known also. It is not enough that the physician knows what the disease is in general, and what remedies generally avail in such cases; but he must know the particular condition of the patient at the time; for although the same disease may manifest the same symptoms, in every patient, and require the same remedies upon the whole, still it is a well known fact that some slight peculiarity belongs to each human system which requires the skill of the physician to manage the case to the best advantage. So also in the spiritual condition of man, though there may be a general knowledge of fallen nature, and the means necessary for man's recovery, yet every individual possesses some traits of character peculiar to himself which require skill and wisdom in the minister of Christ, to apply the truth to the heart to the most advantage. While therefore it is highly necessary that the minister should study human nature well, it is equally important that he should study to know the particular prejudices, prepossessions, errors and influences to which his congregation may be subject, that he may apply the truth so as to fully meet the cases of his hearers.

He must also study well what means are best adapted to remove those peculiar obstructions out of the way, and how the needed reformation is to be effected. Unless he does so, he will to a great extent labor in vain, and have the mortification to know that his labors have not been attended with much success. He must indeed be as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove. He must be a scribe well instructed in the doctrines of the Bible; and he must be wise to apply the truth to the consciences of his hearers. Now it is a well known fact that nearly all human beings may have their attention excited, and their hearts affected by some means or other, and when thus affected they are more susceptible of impressions for good, than at other times. In other words, to use a common place remark, "every person has a tender place which we must touch if we would do him the most good. Often do we see ministers of very ordinary powers in other respects, powerful in reaching the hearts of men, which is doubtless owing in a good measure to their possessing the tact and skill to work upon the tender feelings of the heart.

While, therefore, it is true that all depends upon the blessings of God, it is equally true that God more abundantly blesses the means which are best adapted to meet the condition of man as it is. For this important reason we should study the nature and disposition of our hearers, and adapt ourselves and our instructions as fully as possible to their condition. In this we have the illustrious example of Paul, "who made himself all things to all men that he might win some."—A minister, then, has something else to do, besides to pore over many volumes, and extract thoughts and sentiments from authors. He must study the Bible, himself, and mankind, and study their weaknesses. Then he must act out the great principles of God's word, in doing thus he will indeed be a man of God, thoroughly furnished unto every good work.

Queries.

Query 1. Is it right for baptists to practise playing on the Violin, or are Baptist Violinists profitable to the Church of Christ?

2. Is it right for baptist members to put up loggeries or country groceries to the annoying of their brethren and neighbors?

3. What is the proper course for churches to pursue toward such members?

Please answer the above queries, as it may be beneficial to some baptists who think those things are not wrong to much extent.

H. P. S.

As it regards the first query, we give it as our opinion that there is no harm in the proper use of the Violin or any other musical instrument. Any of them may be used improperly, and it is true that the violin is the common instrument of abuse, and in consequence of that a prejudice has been excited against it. But we should discriminate between the proper use and abuse of it. If church members abuse the use of musical instruments so as to make them offensive to the brethren and injurious to the cause of religion, they should certainly desist; and if they do not, they ought to be dealt with as any other disorderly persons. We would recommend to all church members the propriety of being watchful against abuses of this kind, as they are liable to be practised at any time. A member of a church had better never use a musical instrument, than by its use to cast a stumbling block before his brethren, or give just cause of complaint in the house of God.

The second query, can be answered with an emphatic No. And when a member of the church, in this day of light and knowledge, follows such business and will not desist, we believe he ought to be excluded, for such a course is a standing reproach upon the christian profession, and will be until the last member who follows that business is cut off from the house of the Lord.

* We recommend however that reasonable labors and remonstrances should first be used, and where these fail, exclusion to follow.

Rev. E. B. TAYLOR.—In compiling the minutes of the Convention, a mistake is made by the Assistant Secretary, in the location of Bro. Teague. He is there put down as residing at Entwaw, Greene County, when it should be Warsaw, Greene Co., Ala. It is too late to correct the mistake in the body of the Minutes. His correspondents, we hope, will remember this, and direct their communications to Warsaw, Ala.

Professor Wilson G. Richardson.

We learn that this accomplished gentleman has recently been elected to the chair of Modern Languages in the University of Mississippi. We consider the Institution peculiarly fortunate in having secured the services of so finished a scholar. Having formerly occupied the post of Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages in our State University, where he discharged his duties with signal ability, and having since resided several years in Paris, as a member of its distinguished University, he brings, to his new position, accomplishments of which few men in our country can boast. We congratulate our friends in Mississippi on the accession of Prof. R. to their noble and cherished seat of learning.

CHURCHING.—The following extract is from a letter of a brother who kindly sent us the names of three new subscribers. It contrasts so widely with some we receive that it is like a green spot in a desert. If all our brethren would show the same earnest zeal, we would soon see our prospects brightening before us, and our paper would be the messenger of glad tidings to thousands of families who need its visits. We would, besides, be able to improve it materially because we would then enjoy "material aid."

[Errors.]

Messrs. Editors:—It would gladden my heart if I could send you a communication like this every week, and thus encourage you in your very laborious and valuable labors. But you will not forget that a part of your reward is reserved for you in the next world. But I desire that you may receive enough in this world to bear all expenses and compensate you well for all your toil. All I can do in this way, does but show that I am a co-laborer with those who are laborers together with God, and who have the recorded promise that their work is not in vain in the Lord. This is the way, (and not the least) in which the Lord is sending forth his light and truth. May it shine and speak in every family until error and darkness shall be overcome, and God's truth be vindicated, received and practiced throughout the land.

J. R.

ANOTHER BAPTIST CHURCH IN MOBILE.—We are gratified to learn from a correspondent that it is in contemplation to establish another Baptist Church in Mobile. We bid our brethren of that city God-speed in the noble undertaking, and hope the time is not far distant, when the Baptist Churches of that city will be numerous and efficient.

Our New Advertisements.

We invite the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Pomeroy & Gregory of Montgomery, found in another column.

We also call attention to the advertisement of Wm. W. Bliss & Co., the manufacturers of Jacob's cordial. Who have recently removed from Griffin to Savannah, Georgia, where they are prepared to fill all orders that may be sent to them.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE CHRISTIAN REPOSITORY for February 1854, is upon our table. Its contents are:
The responsibility and duties of the young, continued.

The *Heavenly Alliance*, a sermon by Rev. E. B. Tague, of Alabama.
Follies of Great Men.
The Support of the Gospel Ministry.
Dr. Lightfoot's vote in the General Assembly.
Imputed Righteousness.
Ministers' and Deacons' children.
The Absurdities of Universalism, continued.
Moral and Religious influence of great cities.
Miscellany.

THE POPULAR EDUCATOR for February, 1854, Vol. 1, No. 10. Published in New York by Alexander Montgomery, 17 Spruce Street.—Single copy 12 1-2 cents.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for January, 1854.—The number before us has about 160 pages, well filled with ably written articles upon the following subjects, viz:

Lord John Russell's Memorials of Mr. Fox and the Buckingham Papers. The Blind, their works and ways. Ecclesiastical Economy. Public works in the Presidency of Madras. Government Education Matters for rich and poor. Tractaries' works. The Machinery of Parlia-

mentary Legislation. The Ottoman Empire, and Note to Article 1.

This highly interesting quarterly is published by Leonard Scott & Co., No. 79 Fulton Street, New York, at \$3 00 a year.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART, for February, 1854, published by Alexander Montgomery, 17 Spruce Street, New York. Price \$3 a year, or 25 cents for a single copy. The present number contains over 70 pages, and contains a great deal of interesting reading, and is embellished with many of the most beautiful cuts.—Persons of every age from the playful infant to the hoary headed sire, may here find something interesting.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MEMORIAL for February, 1854. Vol. XIII, No. 2, edited by Rev. J. Lansing Burrows, 118 Arch Street, Philadelphia, at \$1 a year. It contains among other interesting articles, a beautiful engraving of Laurel Hill Cemetery. A Biographical sketch of Rev. Horatio G. Jones, Mass. Convention to promote economy in Churches. Christ's first journey, by Rev. Joseph Angus, D. D. Dawn in the East, and Editor's garner of gleanings.—The monthly review, containing notices of Baptists, constitution of Churches, New Church edifices, Ministers received from other denominations, Deaths of Ministers, Clerical removals and settlements, Ordinations and Associational returns, is highly interesting and of great utility.

THE MISSIONARY MAGAZINE for February, 1854, has come to hand, filled with highly interesting news from abroad. It contains also a beautiful engraving of the late Dr. Daniel Sharp, of Boston, with a short review of his character, by Rev. Baron Stow.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY for February, 1854, contains the 37th Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, Proceedings at the 37th Anniversary meeting, Minutes of the Board of Directors, List of emigrants by Brig General Pierce, Latest from Liberia, and receipts of the Society.

ASSOCIATIONAL RECORD.

THE MELBURN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, held its 26th annual session with the Chestnut Creek Church, Antangra co., Ala., September 24th to 26th, 1853. Elder Wm. L. Cochran, Moderator, and Wiley R. Gandy, Clerk. The Introductory Sermon was delivered by Elder D. M. Lloyd. Number of Churches 14. Baptized 47. Total membership 768. Sent up for Domestic Missions \$19 65. One newly constituted church received. The following resolution was adopted.

"We do most earnestly request the members of the Churches composing this Association, and that portion too, of the intelligent community who may chance to read this, to take seriously into consideration the propriety of reading some sort of religious newspaper. We gladly avail ourselves of the pleasure of recommending to your thoughts, the *South Western Baptist* published at Montgomery, Ala., a paper of the purest Christian morals."

LOUISVILLE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, held its fifteenth annual session with the Yockanookay Church, in Attala County, Miss., on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th October, 1853.

Elder John Micon, Moderator, and Elder Jas. B. McClelland, Clerk. The introductory sermon was delivered by Elder W. W. Nash. Number of Churches 36. Number baptized 348. Total membership 1932. Contributions \$97 30. Two churches admitted to membership.

The Association resolved to establish a book depository at Kosciusko. We find in the minutes the following resolution also:

"Resolved, That hereafter, if any church shall have to exclude any minister from her fellowship, and in case said minister return and seek fellowship and be received, we recommend that such Church retain his credentials until she obtain the aid of two or more Ministers to advise upon the subject; which resolution was unanimously adopted."

THE SABINE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, held its sixth annual Session with the Many Church, Sabine Parish, La., October 14th and 15th, 1853. Elder N. H. Bray, Moderator, and E. A. Campbell, Clerk. The introductory sermon was delivered by Elder W. C. Southwell. Number of Churches 13. Number baptized 54. Total membership 304. Contributions \$71 13. Two churches were admitted to membership. During the religious services held in connection with the session of the Association, three persons presented themselves for membership. Between \$25 and \$30 were collected for Sabbath School purposes.

We find, also, the following Query and Answer:

Query. Is it according to gospel order to receive Campbellites into the full fellowship of a Baptist Church without re-baptism? Answered as follows: As we have been acquainted with those known as Campbellites or Christian Baptists, who denied the operation of the Holy Spirit upon man in the work of regeneration; that there was no such thing as Christian Experience as held by the Baptists; and that without baptism it was impossible for any to be saved; and who were in the habit of baptizing all that would consent, without an evidence that they possessed the truth as it is in Christ. Therefore, we think it would not be in gospel order to receive Campbellites into the membership of the Baptist Church in any other than the ordinary way of receiving members, viz: by Experience and Baptism."

BIBLE REVISION ASSOCIATION.—The second Anniversary of the Bible Revision Association will be held in Nashville Tennessee, commencing on the first Friday in April. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

J. L. WALLER, President.

S. REMINGTON, Cor. Sec.

"Conscience" my Lord's not controllable by human laws nor amenable to human tribunals.—persecution, or attempt to force conscience, will never produce conviction and can only be calculated to make hypocrites or martyrs." Such were the words of Lord Mansfield while delivering one of the noblest speeches ever listened to in the House of Lords, in 1767, concerning the rights of dissenters.

THE DEAD WHICH THE SEA MUST GIVE UP.—It appears from the marine register, that during the past twelve months, no less than one hundred and thirty vessels have been wrecked, and that in these wrecks have perished about two thousand lives.

Correspondence.

For the South Western Baptist.

Reformation of the Colored Population of the South.

BROTHERS EDITORS:—Though not within your immediate bounds, I feel that our interests are very closely identified, therefore, I have thought proper, to make your paper the medium of communication of a few thoughts, upon the above subject, which have long occupied my mind. I have never before ventured to communicate my thoughts upon this subject, knowing my incompetency, and also, that it had been previously considered by able and more experienced heads; yet, more, that premiums had been offered and awarded for the best essays on "The duties of Masters and Servants," which brought into requisition the talent of the South. These facts have deterred me, fearing that I might be called presumptuous, but feeling that a subject of such great moment—one that pertains not only to our temporal, but our eternal interest, cannot be too often, nor too forcibly impressed upon the minds of the people. I have ventured to give utterance to my thoughts, hoping, though soon in weakness they may perchance find a lodgement in the hearts of at least some of my christian brethren.

I am not one of those who believe that "we have only to know our duty to perform it;" but to the contrary, that we are fallible creatures, and have not only to be told our duty, but be continually urged, and even then, fall far short of performing what is enjoined upon us. It is true with regard to this subject, for while much has been said, but little has yet been done. And why is this so? It is an admitted truth, that as yet we improve or cultivate the moral feelings of a people, you exalt that people and give them a standing in the world, without which, all else is vain. Why then do we pass this subject over unheeded? Why does it fall listless on our ears? Is there any one who doubts the necessity of a reformation? Let us consider it for a moment: what is the moral condition of our servants? Ignorance and superstition prevail almost universally, yea, to an alarming extent; so much so that I have heard, not only unbelievers, but those who bear the christian name, question the piety of the whole race. And this is not all, but so corrupt, so low, are their morals, that they exert a deleterious influence upon our children. How careful do we find those who are raising up children, who have any forethought to separate them from their servants, and break up intimate associations, for they know, if permitted to go on untrammelled, it will certainly ruin them. And strange to say, these very persons continue to slumber and never reflect upon a change. Now I am not surprised at the low state of their morals, nor will anyone be, I think, when he enumerates the few advantages enjoyed by them, and the little care and attention paid to the moral training of either the young or the old. I could depict to you a gloomy picture on this part of my subject, but I cannot enter into particulars. They seldom enjoy more than Sabbath preaching, and that in a very irregular and imperfect manner.—They are generally left to their own inclinations on the Sabbath, to attend church, stay at home, or on the creek, or in the woods; and if they are inclined to go to church, the services are half, if not quite over before many arrive, and then, being accustomed to daily exercise, many fall asleep in fifteen minutes after getting still, and therefore, hear but little. They seldom hear the Scriptures read, for if they are fortunate enough to have christian masters, it is uncertain whether they pray with their families or not, and if they do, they do not make it a rule to summon the whole family at the hour of prayer. How often have you, while bowing at the family altar, heard the servants in a different department in a lively glee, or heard the harsh and jarring sound of the beating stick of the washer-woman? Did it not seem almost like mockery? I am happy to say that there are many honorable exceptions to these statements, but they are in the general, too true. I remarked that they were generally left to their own inclinations, but sometimes, yea, very often, they are not at liberty, but the day is made one of labor, in preparing a sumptuous repast for anticipated guests, of this I will speak hereafter in a separate article. But methinks I hear many exclaiming to ease their consciences by saying that they are a peculiar race of people, they are differently constituted from the whites, and if they enjoyed more liberal advantages, they would not profit by them, it would be but "casting pearls before swine." I may this to be true, yet I admit that they have peculiarities, but many of them originate from their condition, and the circumstances surrounding them. Where are our beloved brethren, Bowen and Demard with their companions, and what is the object of their mission? They have gone to Central Africa—left home and friends to civilize and christianize a race of people, similarly constituted to those we are now speaking of. Then, if the above reasoning be true, we had better call them home and send them to more favored places, where they may do good. But who doubts that their efforts will be blessed? We bid them God-speed, and hope that every christian will lend a helping hand, to aid them in accomplishing the object of their mission. Let no brother attempt to hide himself behind our position, saying that "Charity begins at home," when he is called upon to aid in the Foreign mission cause, but give something to all. But while we give a little here, and a little there, let no one forget that there is a race of people in our own midst, around our own hearthstones—the associates of our children, who are yet in darkness, at least, so far as the great truths of the Bible are concerned; yea, more, they exert a contaminating influence upon society, and are thereby a clog in our progression in morals, and whose blood, I awfully fear, will be upon our skirts in the day of final reckoning.—Yes, God will hold us responsible, for we have command of their time and labor—their all is at our disposal, and yet their cry is unheeded. Ye men of Zion, whose ears are ever open to the Macedonian cry, whose hearts are devoted to every good word and work, how long will ye slumber over such interests? Our every interest demands that something more be done, and that speedily. But say some, it is impracticable, our laws forbid our educating them, our best interests forbid it, I say it is not impracticable. If learning to read and write were the only means of instruction, then it might so be said, but we have other means of instilling into the mind moral and religious principles, and we ought to put them into exercise. But O! this slothfulness and selfishness of the human heart! If we could but remove it,

the work could, and would be done. Will any one dare assert that such a work is impracticable, when men have left our shores and gone thousands of miles, far away from home and friends, into benighted lands, where law, climate, dialect, customs—all forbade their entrance, and were instructed and taught the people the way and plan of salvation. Away, away with such an idea! But the question is, how may it be done? Our object should first be to awaken a general interest upon the subject, on the part of the owners, and unless we can do this, our efforts otherwise will be almost, if not entirely fruitless. Let every Association in the different States, secure the services of one or more colporteurs or lecturers, furnished with suitable catechisms, whose duty it shall be to travel within their respective bounds, visit all the churches and as many of the members as interest, by lecturing upon this subject. Impress upon the heads of families, the importance of summoning the whole family, black and white, to family worship, morning and evening, and there read to them the precious truths recorded in God's holy word. O! if we could only awaken the proper interest in the matter, what a change would be wrought in our happy land! The mouths of the abolitionists would be lashed, parents would be made better parents, children better children, masters better masters, servants better servants, and soon we would become a "people zealous of good works."

MUSCOGEE.

For the South Western Baptist.

BROTHER HENDERSON:

Permit me to cast in a mite, with you, in the interpretation of the 13th verse, of the 5th Chapter of Romans. I will give the interpretation of "Robert Haldane."

O. WELCH.

"This verse and the following are obviously introduced in vindication of the assertion that 'all have sinned.' It might be argued by opponents of the gospel, that if there was no law, and therefore, no transgression, anterior to Moses, the Apostle's declaration would not hold good in respect to that long period which elapsed before the promulgation of the written commandments at Mount Sinai. In reply, Paul reasons backward from death to sin, and from sin to law. Admitting in the last clause of the verse, that sin could not be imputed without law, he proves that sin was in the world by the undeniable fact that there was death; and if this proves that there was sin, then it inevitably follows that there must have been law, and thus he evinces the fallacy of the assumption on which the objection is founded. Death, he had shown, was, in all, the consequence of sin. But before the Mosaic law, as well as afterward, death reigned in the world universally and with supreme dominion.

Under the law. That is, from the entrance of sin and death by Adam until the law of Moses. It is hardly needful to remark that the use of the word 'until' does not imply a cessation of sin on the introduction of the Mosaic economy. Was, that is, really was, or truly existed, not, according to Dr. Macleight, 'was counted,' as if Adam's posterity had his first sin counted to them though it was not really theirs. It was their sin as truly as it was that of Adam, otherwise the justice of God would never have required that they should suffer for it. But it is not our business to try to account for this on principles level to the capacity of man, but to receive it as little children, on the authority of God. But sin is not imputed, Many are greatly in error in the interpretation of this expression, understanding it as if before the giving of the law sin existed, but was imputed; but if sin exists, it must be reckoned sin. It means that sin does not exist where there is no law. The conclusion, therefore, is, that as sin is not reckoned where there is no law, and as sin was reckoned, or as it existed before the law of Moses. The passage may be thus paraphrased: "For sin existed among men from Adam to Moses, as well as afterwards. Yet there is no sin where there is no law. There were, then, both sin and law before the giving of the law of Moses." The law before Moses is that which God had promulgated, besides the law written in the heart, which makes all men accountable."

All I have room, I will add the opinion of Dr. Adam Clarke.

"For until the law, sin was in the world. As death reigned from Adam to Moses; so also did sin. Now, as there was no written law from Adam to that given to Moses; the death that prevailed could be the consequence of the breach of that law; for sin, so as to be punished with temporal death, is not imputed when there is no law, which shows the penalty of sin to be death. Therefore, men are not subjected to death for their own personal transgressions, but for the sin of Adam; as through his transgression, all came into the world with the seeds of death and corruption in their own nature, superadded to their moral depravity. All are sinful—all are mortal and all must die."

Kingston, Talladega county, Feb. 1854.

For the South Western Baptist.

To the Bigby Association.

The pledges given by individuals and churches at the last meeting of the Bigby Association to establish a Book Depository within its bounds, have not all been paid. The Committee have ordered a large supply of denominational works, and we are expecting the invoice every day. As all our purchases are made on the cash principle, it is indispensably necessary that all contributions be paid as early as possible. Remittances can be made to me. Our stock will comprise a well selected assortment of Baptist Books, including Biographies, Standard Works on Church Policy, Theology, and Practical Religion. A supply of Sunday School Books, Catechisms and Hymn Books will also be kept on hand. Any orders sent to the undersigned will be promptly attended to. All Books sold at Publisher's prices.

Gainesville, Feb. 20th, 1854.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The resolutions endorsing the administration of President Pierce have passed both Houses of the Mississippi Legislature, and have been approved by the Governor.

The Russian fleet in the Black Sea, consists of 69 vessels of all kinds, with 2,449 guns. Of the vessels, 11 are line of battle ships; 4 three-deckers; 7 frigates, and 37 brigs, besides several steam ships."

There are 53 companies chartered for the construction of rail roads, now in existence in Wisconsin, with full workings. Some few of them have consolidated with each other, but most are for separate roads.

We have been shown another counterfeit \$20 bill of the Bank of Georgetown. The signatures of the Cashier and President are well executed, but the vignettes betray its spurious origin. On the left in the genuine is a female bust, and on the right the figures 20 enclosed in a wreath. On the left in the counterfeit is a vignette of an eagle on a shield, with a scroll in its beak containing the words *State Sovereignty*.—*National Union*, and on the left a full length figure of an Indian woman with a spear in one hand, the other resting on a shield. The paper, also, of the counterfeit has an oily appearance, and is somewhat larger and thinner than the genuine.—*Charleston Courier*.

Four thousand six hundred boxes of cotton were destroyed by fire, a few days since, in the town of Tehula, Holmes Co., Mis. Some boys had tied a pack of fire-crackers to a dog's tail, and the frightened animal ran into the sheds for protection, and thus communicated the fire to the cotton. The loss is estimated at nearly \$20,000.—*Tus. Mon.*

RESOLUTIONS ON

POETRY.

From the Christian Observer.

Consider.

"My people will not consider."
Consider, ye who mercy slight;
Lest mercy take her final flight:
Consider how the moments fly,
Consider that you soon must die;
Consider life is but a dream,
Consider its delusive gleam,
Consider heaven is to be won,
Consider that you hell may shun:
Consider Christ has died for you,
Consider, and his mercy sue:
Consider sin's bewitching charms,
Consider death's all conquering arms;
Consider all that God has done,
Consider well his dying Son:
Consider now is His own time,
To cleanse from sin's defiling slime,
Consider well, ere fading light
Settles in everlasting night;
Consider all, and seize the prize,
Before the present moment flies. J. B.

From the Presbyterian Herald.

He Never Told a Lie.

Once there was a little boy,
With curly hair and pleasant eye,
A boy who always spoke the truth,
And never, never told a lie,
And when he trotted off to school,
The children all about would cry,
There goes the curly-headed boy,
The boy who never tells a lie.
And every body loved him so,
Because he always told the truth,
That every day, as he grew up,
'Twas said, "There goes the honest youth!"
And when the people that stood near
Would turn to ask the reason why,
The answer would be always this—
"Because he never tells a lie."

The Child's Dream.

BY A CHILD ELEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

Mother, I had a dream last night,
As in my bed I lay;
I saw two angels pure and bright,
They beckoned me away,
Their robes of spotless whiteness were,
Their faces brightly shone—
They told me of my Saviour dear,
Of God the holy one.
They told me that if I'd be good,
He'd love me very much;
For God did little children bless,
"His kingdom is of such."
I was about to answer, when
They vanished from my sight;
I woke, and found it was a dream,
All was dark—'twas night.
J. W. J. of Commerce.

A BILL

To be entitled **An Act to establish and maintain a system of Free Public Schools in the State of Alabama.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That to carry into effect that provision of our State Constitution which wisely declares that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this State;" to realize the objects of the General Government in making grants and appropriations for the establishment of schools in each township; and to extend, upon equal terms, to all the children of our State, the inestimable blessings of liberal instruction, the following system of Free Public Schools is hereby established in this State, and shall have the full force of law after the passage of this act.

ARTICLE I.

Provision of a Fund.

Sec. 1. To create a fund, to be known as the "Educational Fund," for the establishment and maintenance of this system, the following sums of money are hereby set apart and appropriated:

- "1. The annual interest at eight per cent, on that portion of the surplus revenue of the United States deposited with this State under the act of Congress of the 23d of June, 1836.
- "2. The annual interest at eight per cent, on the proceeds of the sales of certain lands granted by the United States for the use of schools in the valueless Sixteenth Sections in this State, under the act of Congress of the 11th of August, 1848.
- "3. The annual interest at six per cent, on the fund which has accrued or may hereafter accrue from the sales of the Sixteenth Sections in the several townships in this State.
- "4. The annual sum of one hundred thousand dollars from any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.
- "5. All sums of money which may hereafter accrue from bequests to this State."

Sec. 2. The said sums of money shall be drawn and paid from the State treasury, and disbursed in the manner hereinafter directed.

ARTICLE II.

Administration of this System.

Sec. 1. For the uniform and efficient administration of this system, the following officers shall be appointed; with the powers and duties, and according to the manner herein provided:

1. A Superintendent of Education throughout the State.
2. Three Commissioners of Free Public Schools in each county.
3. Three Trustees of the Public School in each township.

Sec. 2. The Superintendent of Education shall be elected by the General Assembly; shall hold his office for two years; and shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid to him, as herein provided, as other salaries are paid to the officers of this State.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the said Superintendent to exercise a general supervision over all the educational interests of this State; to disseminate information among the people, by the delivery of lectures and addresses, and the circulation of instructive documents, essays and other publications, as to the

importance of Free Public Schools, and the best methods for their management; to prescribe instructions to the Commissioners of the counties, the Trustees of the townships, and the Teachers of the school, for the systematic performance of their duties, and the proper management of the schools, as well in the course of studies to be pursued, the books to be used, the divisions into classes, and the methods of government, as in all other respects which he may deem essential; to carefully guard that no sectarian religious views shall be inculcated in such schools; to collect from every available source correct information as to the number and ages of children in each township and county in this State, who of them receive education and who do not, and to what extent respectively; the situation, advantages and wants of each township and county, as to schools and the means of education, and the best method of promoting them; and to report the same at least once in every six months to the Governor, to be laid before the Legislature at its next session, and to cause a copy of such report to be published and circulated throughout the State; to prepare and preserve, in well bound official books, complete and particular exhibits of the condition of the free public school fund of each township in every county, specifically discriminating as to the portion derived from its 16th section fund, and from other sources, designating the amounts of moneys apportioned to said townships and counties, the number of schools, teachers and pupils and the ages and classes of these, the amount of expenditures in each township and from what resources made; to hold his office in the State Capitol, in a room which shall be assigned for that purpose by the Governor, and to keep it open during the usual office hours, for the inspection of his books, by all visitors, when he is not elsewhere officially engaged; to see to the faithful disbursement and application of all moneys set apart and appropriated by this act; to report annually as to the same to the Governor, to be laid before the General Assembly, and to perform all other duties connected with his office which are herein prescribed or may hereafter be provided by law.

Sec. 4. The said Superintendent shall, before entering on the duties of his office take and prescribe an oath, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, that he will faithfully discharge its duties, and also give bond, with security approved by the Governor, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the same.

Sec. 5. If at any time, by failure of the General Assembly to make an election, or by death, resignation, or otherwise; the office of Superintendent of Education shall be vacant, the Governor shall appoint some person to discharge its duties, who shall be entitled to all the powers and be bound by all the provisions in this act contained.

Sec. 6. There shall be elected in each county, on the first Monday in May, 1854, and every two years thereafter, by the qualified voters, two persons, who, together with the Judge of the Probate Court, shall constitute the Commissioners of Free Public Schools for such county. Said election shall be held, under the direction of the said Judge of Probate, after ten day's notice by him given, and at the general election precincts, by inspectors by him appointed, who shall report the result to the said Judge who thereupon shall announce the names of the persons elected, and report the same to the Superintendent of Education at the seat of government. If either or all of the persons so chosen should fail to accept, or any vacancy should occur in said offices, the Judge of Probate shall report the same to the Superintendent of Education, who shall supply the vacancy by an appointment, to hold until the next regular election.

Sec. 7. Before entering upon the duties of their office, each of the said Commissioners shall take an oath for their faithful performance. Any two of said Commissioners shall be a quorum to do business, and in case there be but one in office, he shall have full power to act.

Sec. 8. The said Commissioners shall have a general superintendence of all Free Public Schools which may, in accordance with this act, be established in their respective counties; shall see to the proper apportionment and distribution among and by the Trustees of the townships, of the funds received by them from the Superintendent of Education; shall examine and license all Teachers before they can be employed in said schools; may unite two or more townships in the establishment of one school, by the consent of the Trustees of each, whenever the amount of the fund or public convenience demands it; shall report to the Superintendent of Education once in every three months the number of Free Public Schools established in their county, their locations, the number of pupils educated, the number of children within the educational age who are not sent to school so far as they can ascertain them; the amount and situation of the Sixteenth Section Funds in each township and generally everything appertaining to the interests of Education in their county; and they shall obey all instructions which may be given them by the Superintendent of Education. The said Commissioners are also authorized to receive and take charge of any other moneys, funds, or property, or proceeds of any character which may be raised in their respective counties by county taxation, or may accrue to them or to the county from gift, grant, bequest, devise, endowment, or otherwise—to be used in aid of or in connection with the funds set apart and appropriated by this act; and they shall strictly use and dispose of the same, in accordance with its objects and the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the said Superintendent, so soon after entering on the duties of his office as possible, and in every year thereafter, to determine, from the best sources of information he can obtain, (including the latest Federal and State Census,) the whole number of children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years, which is hereby fixed as the "educational age," and the number of such in each township and county.

He shall then estimate and determine the amount which each child in each of the townships would receive from an equal distribution of the annual proceeds of the Sixteenth Section Fund coming to such township.

He shall then apportion the residue of the Educational Fund among the townships having the smaller of the said distributive amounts, so as to make up to them severally from the said residue a distributive amount equal to that of the lowest of the other townships.

The townships which receive from the Sixteenth Section Fund as much as the average thus produced, shall receive nothing from the residue of the Educational Fund.

This or any other process which will attain the end of equalizing, as far as the residue of the Educational Fund will go, the inequalities of distribution produced by the Sixteenth Section Fund, may be adopted by the Superintendent.

Sec. 3. As soon as the Superintendent shall have determined the whole amount to which each township is thus entitled and the county in which such township is situated, (classing townships which are divided by county lines in that county in which the larger part of such townships may be,) he shall issue a circular to the Commissioners for every county, designating the amounts respectively to which the townships in their county are entitled.

Sec. 4. The said Commissioners shall thereupon transmit copies of said circular to the Trustees of the several townships in their counties, and require them to proceed to organize schools, by the employment of teachers, procuring of school houses, as provided in this act.

Sec. 5. The said Trustees, as soon as they shall receive the circular and requisition specified in the last section, shall proceed to employ a teacher for a period of not more than twelve months; and when the school or schools shall have been regularly conducted for a term of three months, the said Trustees shall be authorized to draw their warrants upon the Commissioners for the amount of the salary then due; having first filed a duplicate of the contract with the teacher with the said Commissioners.

Whenever the said Trustees have made any contract for the provision of a school house, or for other school purposes as herein prescribed, they may, as soon as the money therefor is due, draw their warrant upon the Commissioners for the amount.

Whenever the Commissioners shall receive any warrant drawn by the Trustees, as provided, and shall be satisfied that the amount therein called for is justly due, in accordance with the provisions of this act, they shall forthwith draw their warrant for the same upon the Superintendent, who shall at once draw his warrant upon the Comptroller for the amount, who shall thereupon draw his warrants upon the Treasurer in favor of the County Commissioners for the same, who shall pay it to the Trustees, to be applied according to law.

The said Trustees shall pay the amount so by them received to the teacher or teachers of the schools, or to the person or persons entitled to the same, and shall take therefor triplicate receipts, one of which they shall preserve, another they shall deliver to the County Commissioners, and the third they shall transmit by mail to the Superintendent at the seat of Government.

The Commissioners, upon delivering any moneys to the Trustees, shall take therefor duplicate receipts, one of which they shall preserve, and shall transmit the other, by mail, with their own receipt for all funds by them received to the Superintendent.

Sec. 6. In case any two or more townships may be united, as provided for in this act, the amounts intended for them shall be delivered to the Joint Trustees, to be used in common, and shall be jointly receipted for as is herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 7. Whenever the Commissioners are satisfied that the amount accruing to any township is too small for the maintenance of a suitable school, and the Trustees of such township will not consent to be united with one or more of the adjacent townships, as the Commissioners may direct, they shall be authorized to withhold from such township all the funds awarded to it, (except its Sixteenth Section Fund,) and may award the amount so withheld to one or more of the adjacent townships consenting to be so united.

Concluded in our next.

ARTICLE IV.

Distribution of the Fund.

Sec. 1. The annual sum of five thousand dollars, to be drawn from the interest on the Sixteenth Section Fund, is hereby set apart and appropriated for the payment of the salary of the Superintendent and to defray the incidental expenses of his office, in procuring, distributing and circulating documents, essays and other publications, and in such clerk hire and the purchase of such books and stationery as he may need.

And he shall report the same, with the vouchers in detail, for all his expenditures to the next General Assembly.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent, so soon after entering on the duties of his office as possible, and in every year thereafter, to determine, from the best sources of information

he can obtain, (including the latest Federal and State Census,) the whole number of children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years, which is hereby fixed as the "educational age," and the number of such in each township and county.

He shall then estimate and determine the amount which each child in each of the townships would receive from an equal distribution of the annual proceeds of the Sixteenth Section Fund coming to such township.

He shall then apportion the residue of the Educational Fund among the townships having the smaller of the said distributive amounts, so as to make up to them severally from the said residue a distributive amount equal to that of the lowest of the other townships.

The townships which receive from the Sixteenth Section Fund as much as the average thus produced, shall receive nothing from the residue of the Educational Fund.

This or any other process which will attain the end of equalizing, as far as the residue of the Educational Fund will go, the inequalities of distribution produced by the Sixteenth Section Fund, may be adopted by the Superintendent.

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Sec. 7. Whenever the Commissioners are satisfied that the amount accruing to any township is too small for the maintenance of a suitable school, and the Trustees of such township will not consent to be united with one or more of the adjacent townships, as the Commissioners may direct, they shall be authorized to withhold from such township all the funds awarded to it, (except its Sixteenth Section Fund,) and may award the amount so withheld to one or more of the adjacent townships consenting to be so united.

Concluded in our next.

HERVEY ISLANDS.—Some idea of the progress in these Islands may be gained from such figures and facts as these: At one station a congregation of 1500, at another of 400, steadily assembled for worship on the Lord's day; some 900 pupils attend the Sabbath and week-day schools; and nearly all the young people over twelve years of age can read. They now have the Bible entire in their own language. When the edition was landed from the vessel, the packages were borne by the natives through the surf with the most lively demonstrations of joy, singing, "The Word has come, the whole word has come!" and they could hardly be restrained from breaking them open at once.—E.

It appears from the proceedings in Congress that the taking of the last census cost \$1,500,000.

Business Cards.

CULLEN A. BATTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TUSKEGEE, ALA.

WILL practice in the various Courts of Macon, Russell, Chambers, Barbour and Pike counties, and the Supreme Court of Alabama, and the United States District Court at Montgomery. Jan. 1854.

N. GAGNET,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TUSKEGEE, ALA.
Feb. 9th, 1854. 39-ly

DENTISTRY.
H. G. R. McNEILL,
(One Door East of John Campbell's Jewelry Store, Up Stairs.)
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons and the public generally, that he will permanently continue the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, at his office, where all operating and most desirable manner. Having added to his experience of ten years, all the new improvements and discoveries of his profession, he flatters himself that he will give entire satisfaction.
Patients requiring Gum or Block Teeth, shall be accommodated.
His operations are performed for service and durability.
Montgomery, June 1, 1853.

S. S. HAMILTON, C. E. L. CUNNINGHAM,
HAMILTON & CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW & SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
TROY, PIKE COUNTY, ALABAMA.

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 United States District Court at Montgomery.
Business confined to their care will receive immediate attention.
April 29, 1853.—ly.

JOHN T. MORGAN, A. J. WALKER,
Late Clerk of Morgan, Late of Jacksonville, and Rice & Morgan, Ala.

MORGAN & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
TALLADEGA, ALA.

PRACTISE in the various Courts of Benton, Cherokee, De Kalb, St. Clair, Shelby, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Macon, Russell, Chambers and Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.
Sole and prompt attention paid to the collection of claims.
October 7, 1853. [ly.]

GUNN & HENDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
And Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the Counties of Macon, Chambers, Russell, Pike, Tallapoosa, and Talladege, in the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District Court at Montgomery.
Geo. W. Gunn, J. H. Henderson.
Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 10, 1854.—40.

HODNETT & HOWARD,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
TUSKEGEE, ALA.
January 2, 1854. 39

WM. J. REESE, D. D. S. ROBT. JOHNSTON, M. D. D. D. S.
REESE & JOHNSTON,
DENTISTS,
Office in the Masonic Building, Main Street, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

REFERENCES, (for all of whom they have operated.)—Hon. Benj. Fitzpatrick, Elbert A. Holt, Esq., Dr. A. A. Wilson, Dr. W. H. Rice, Dr. W. B. Bolling, Felix Ashley, Esq., Dr. Finley, Wm. M. Shockey, H. W. Carter, Esq., Col. Hugh N. Crawford, Dr. Harper, Dr. N. Bozeman, H. M. Lewis, Esq., Rev. J. G. Davis.
April, 1843. 51-ly.

GEO. P. KELLY,
Commission Merchant,
MOBILE.

PROMPT and personal attention given to all business entrusted to my care.
May 13, 1853. 3-ly

A. P. BARRY, WM. A. RUCK,
Greene Co., Ala. Noxal Co., M

BARRY & BUCK,
Commission Merchants,
No. 33 Commerce & Front Streets, April 8, 1853.—ly. MOBILE, ALA.

IN COURSE OF PREPARATION,
And will shortly be published, in one duodecimo volume, and illustrated with superb Engravings.

A NEW MEMOIR OF
REV. ADONIRAM JUDSON, D. D.
MRS. EMILY C. JUDSON.

This new Memoir will embrace all the material facts contained in the elaborate and complete work of Dr. Rev. Dr. Wayland, and it is now in course of preparation with special reference to the rights of Rev. Judson's family, and to the wants of readers, who from pecuniary or other considerations, would prefer a memoir condensed within a single volume.

Particulars as to price and time of issue at an early day. PHILLIPS, SMITH & CO., Publishers, Boston.

Feb. 9, 1854.—2ms.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

LITTLE MARY, OR TALKS AND TALES, for children, by H. Tristram, author of Sunny Side, Peep at No. 5—Last Leaf, &c., &c.; one vol. 16 mo. fully illustrated. Price 60 cents.

BURCLIFF, ITS SUNSHINE AND ITS SHADE, by Paul Croyton, author of Father Brightness, 16 mo. uniform, with Peep at No. 5—Tell Tale, &c., &c. Price 50 cents.

CHRIST IN HISTORY or the Central Power among Men by Rev. R. T. CHISHOLM, D. D., one vol. 12 mo. Price \$1.25. 37-2m

W. A. GRANT. [JOHN NICKLES.]

REMOVAL.
GRANT & NICKLES,
BY the first of October, will have moved to the Brick Store in the rear of the old Court House, and corner above the Exchange Hotel, late store of J. B. Hatcher & Co.

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS has been bought by one of the firms in the North, and sold to the WHOLESALE and RETAIL Trade of Montgomery, which will be sold on far terms, and faithfully put up and forwarded to our business, although there are some larger houses in Alabama, but expressly. By system card order, we are sure of affording customers ample space and light to secure their approval and purchase of our Goods. 'Tis true, we have not done the large business in Montgomery, nor has our business diminished during the past year, and we hope attention and skill will prevent such result for the future. We invite a call, and promise our best efforts to please.
Montgomery, Sept. 23, 1853. 1f

BRANDIES, WINES, &c.
HENNESSEE, Otard, Blackberry and Cherry Brandy; Madeira, Port and Sherry Wines; Jamaica Rum, and Holland Gin—all selected and imported by us with much care for medical and family use. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. FOWLER & BRO.,
Dec. 15, 1853. 34

Judson Female Institute.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, 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. M. L. P. JEWETT, with thirteen Professors, Teachers and other officers, associated with him in conducting the Institute.

This Institution has entered on its fifteenth year, of uninterrupted and increasing popularity, and now the oldest Female Seminary 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. Sickens among the teachers and pupils is almost entirely unknown. Young ladies come 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 Montgomery 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 thorough and finished scholars. To secure this result, a knowledge of some other than our vernacular tongue is considered indispensable, and hence the study of the French or of the Latin language is required of all who would gain a Diploma. This Course occupies four years.

It is not expected that all the Pupils will pursue 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, and 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 LOHR, a M. D. of Bonn, 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 and Italy. An adept in Counterpoint, Fugue, Theory, 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 directness, 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 aroused the greatest enthusiasm in his pupils, and enabled them to gain the highest distinction.

Prof. LOHR 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 execution of his plan, the Teachers associated with him co-operate with distinguished zeal and ability. Perfect uniformity is preserved throughout 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 Guitar, would do well to finish their Musical studies at this Institute.

THE APPARATUS AND CABINETS belonging to the Institute, recently much enlarged, are ample for all the ordinary purposes of instruction in the Natural Sciences.

FULL COURSE OF LECTURES are given by the Professor of Industry and Natural Philosophy, accompanied by all the Experiments found in the Text-books in use, and by many others.

A BOARD of Visitors, composed of gentlemen of high standing, selected from the various southern States, is appointed by the Trustees to attend the Annual Examination. The various studies are examined, always in presence of this Board, and given by the Professors themselves with the greatest strictness and impartiality.

MONTHLY REPORTS showing the scholarship and deportment of the Pupils, are sent to Parents and Guardians.

THE MANNERS, personal and social habits, and the deportment of the young Ladies, are formed under the eyes of the Governors 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 five o'clock in the morning, throughout the year, and study one hour before breakfast; they also study two hours at night, under the direction of the Governors.

Any young Lady dipping SCURF, or bringing Smut into the Institute, is liable to instant exclusion.

LETTERS for the Pupils should be directed to the care of the Principal, POST PAID. All correspondence, except between Pupils and Parents and Guardians, is liable to inspection.

No young Lady will be allowed to leave money in her own hands, all sums intended for her benefit must be deposited with the Principal.

No accounts will be opened in any bank, except under special direction of the Parent or Guardian. When apparel is required to be purchased, it is expected that funds will be forwarded for that purpose.

To promote habits of economy and simplicity, a Uniform Dress is prescribed.

For winter, it is a Dark Green Worsted. Of this fabric, each young lady should have three Dresses, with three Sacks of the same—one of the Sacks to be large and wadded.