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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 would for personal salvation or the salvation of the heathen, clearly and vividly convinced that the one as well as the other must come from God, or man must be destitute of them forever. And what is the fact as to our duty in respect to these two departments of Christian operation?—Why, simply, that the one is as clearly enjoined as the other. The command to preach the Gospel to all nations is recorded by two of the evangelists, and the injunction to pray that laborers be sent into the harvest is mentioned by the same number, and that, too, attended by circumstances suggestive, affecting, and impressive. The narrative as given in the ninth chapter of the Gospel of Matthew, opens to us some of the most touching and tender scenes in the life of the Saviour.—“And Jesus went about all the cities and villages, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing every sickness and every disease among the people. But when he saw the multitudes he was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd. Then”—mark the connection—“he saith to his disciples, The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest.” When his own compassionate heart was affected by the destination which then met his eyes, “prayer” and “preaching” are the means by which the supply was to be obtained. Notice, too, the use which is immediately made of some of those who the Father had already given to him. “Calling to him his twelve disciples,” and imparting to them the necessary qualifications, he sent them forth to seek the “lost sheep of the house of Israel.” Under circumstances no less interesting and instructive is the injunction recorded by Luke, chap. x.—“The Master was on his journey to Jerusalem, and as they went in the way, certain individuals proposed to become his disciples. Having given outside instructions to these, the narrative then proceeds:—“The Lord appointed other seventy also, and sent them two and two before his face into every city and place whither he himself would come;” and then lays upon them the same injunction which he had so impressively enjoined upon the others.

From a comparison of the accounts given by the evangelists, we learn that the command was twice uttered, and upon separate and distinct occasions:—first, when he sent forth the twelve, and again to the seventy, and in each case attended by circumstances solemnly and feelingly suggestive of the great moral wants of the world.

Was there is another fact which precedes these, and which we can but consider as important. Christ himself, before selecting who should be apostles, spent the entire preceding night on a mountain in prayer; “and when it was day he called unto him his disciples, and of these twelve, whom he also named apostles.” Now taking this fact in its simple connection, he seems to sanction by his example what he enjoins by his commands. But be that as it may, we have the injunction, simple, plain, and to the point; a command which, if obeyed in the spirit of fervent, effectual petition, will supply, if any thing can, the destitution of which we now complain. For though our blessed Lord does not now personally go through the “cities and villages” of earth, he is yet said them by his omniscience and omnipotence; he still sees the “multitudes,” and is moved with “compassion for them,” because they “faint, and are scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd;” thus seeing and thus compassionate, “ascended up far above all heavens, that he might fill all things;” that he might fill every office in his Church, and every heart with all grace, will he not answer the prayer uttered by his own words—given in view of the very wants we now lament?

If there is this deficiency in the ministry; if Christians sincerely feel it, let them adopt these words of Christ, and breathe them in prayer commensurate with the object, until a supply is granted, or until they are convinced by providences as strong as revelation, that these words were intended only for those who first received them. For if we do not, then our complaints may be but the unconscious utterance of our guilt, and the words of the Prophet be strictly and sternly applicable to us, “Why doth a living man complain—a man for the punishment of his sins?” What more unreasonable? If we have forgotten that every grace and every perfect gift cometh down from the Father of lights; if we have neglected by all proper prayer to ask for these gifts, what are we experiencing but the legitimate effects of our dereliction, and how irrational and fruitless are our complaints? Better admit at once, and without delay, the exhortation of the same Prophet, “Let us search and try our ways, and turn again to the Lord. Let us lift our hearts with our hands unto God in the heavens.”

Coffee.
Coffee is of Asiatic origin, and brought to the West by the Turks.—They call it kahva. Yemen, a province in Arabia, is generally considered a place where the coffee sprung up.—Certain it is, that the Arabian herdsmen of the desert of Al-Dshesira, approaching one evening the shores of the Euphrates, were the first to discover the enlivening power of coffee.—Worn out, as they were, after a tiresome journey through the desert, they were reclining beneath a coffee-tree, and for pastime commenced chewing the coffee-beans. They soon observed that their weariness passed away, and left them fine-spirited during the night. Next evening they repeated their pastime, and it had the same effect. They were convinced that there was hidden and refreshing power in the coffee-bean. It was then introduced as a kind of medicine for relaxation, for which purpose it was roasted, ground, and boiled in hot water, in the manner we prepare coffee now. Consequent upon the prohibition of wine-drinking by Mahomet, the use of coffee soon became in extensive demand all over Arabia, Turkey and Persia. From these countries, coffee was introduced by the Venetians, in the year 1591, into Italy to be used only as enlivening medicine. At first they tried it with the leaves of the coffee-tree, which was, however, abandoned, and they then resorted to the coffee-bean, and prepared them in the same manner as the Arabians.—After a while, it became a favorite beverage for dainty persons, and its importation from a foreign country rendered it, in the eyes of the aristocracy of that period desirable. From Venice coffee was introduced into England, France and Holland. The first public coffee-house was opened in London, in the year 1652; a few years afterwards, a second appeared in Paris, and a third in Amsterdam.

Humility.
“I dwell with him that is of a contrite and humble spirit.”—Isaiah lvii: 15.
“The humble spirit and contrite is an abode of my delight.”—Watts.
“Humility is not a disposition naturally existing in the human heart.”—Pike.
“The humble spirit is that child-like, Christ-like temper, which is exclusively the effect of the Almighty power of God upon the heart.”—G. Spring, D. D.
“From an humble spirit springs all our peace.”—Young.
“Humility, though it expose us to contempt in the world, yet it recommends us to the favor of God; qualifies us for his gracious visits; prepares us for glory; secures us from many temptations; and preserves the quiet and repose of our souls.”—Henry.
“Before honor is humility.”—Proverbs xv:33.
“Humility is the softening shadow before the statue of excellence.”—Tappan.

“Richard Baxter being reminded, on his death-bed, of the good done by his preaching and writings, replied, ‘I was but a pen in the hand of God; what praise is due to a pen?’—Pike’s Guide.

“The greatest endowments are usually connected with the most simple and child-like humility.”—Barnes.

“Sense shines with a double lustre, when it is set in humility. An able and yet humble man is a jewel worth a kingdom.”—Penn.

“True wisdom is attended with humility, which prepares the heart for the exercise of every Christian temper, the practice of every duty, and the honorable performance of every useful undertaking.”—Scott.

“Heaven’s gates are not so highly arched as princes’ palaces; they that enter there Must go upon their knees.”—J. Webster.

“Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.”—Matt. v:3.—Puritan Recorder.

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.

Since the last Convention.	Dr.
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,	748 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 Ass’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:
Liberty 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 & Colporteur 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. McGrader \$5; G. Hopper \$5; A. A. Connella \$5; Bro. Cane \$5; J. J. 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. Lundy \$2 50; W. Wilkos \$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. Teague \$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 \$5; 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.

Adjourned to meet in Marion, on Friday before the second Lord’s day in Dec., 1854.

Officers.
JAMES H. DEVOTIE, President; E. D. KING, 1st Vice President; T. G. KEENE, 2d Vice President; P. H. LUNDY, Secretary; E. A. BLOUNT, Treasurer.

Directors.
M. P. JEWETT, L. Y. TARRANT, R. HOLMAN, H. TALBIRD, J. T. BARROW, A. B. GOODBUE, W. N. WYATT.

JAMES H. DEVOTIE, Pres’t.
P. H. LUNDY, Sec’y.

Treasurer’s Report.
The Treasurer’s Report, which is published in full in the minutes show in the aggregate as follows:

E. A. BLOUNT, in ac’t. with Alabama Baptist Bible Society.

Dr.	1510 97
Received since the last annual meeting,	611 23
Paid out since the last annual meeting,	\$899 64

Cash on hand, Dec. 2, 1853.

Report of Finance Committee.

Collected on Sunday night,	\$271 05
Pine Barren Association,	126 35
Tuskegee Association Bible Society,	108 00
Canaan	40 00
Central	75 95
Liberty	47 15
R. P. Lide,	5 00
Miss Anna Burr,	2 00
Bethel Bible and Col. Society,	10 00
Pledges Redeemed,	27 00
J. T. Parks sale of Bibles,	10 00
Rev. P. Stout sale of Bibles,	222 00
F. L. Johns on pledge redeemed,	19 00—\$954 50
Pledges redeemed since adjournment.	10 00
I. T. Tichenor,	2 50
P. H. Lundy,	10 00
Rev. D. R. W. Melver and Lady,	20 00
Montgomery Church Bible Society,	\$997 00

I. T. TICHENOR, Ch’n.

Received of Rev. I. T. Tichenor nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars, amount as above reported by him as chairman of Committee of Finance.

J. H. DEVOTIE, Pres’t. B. B. S.

P. H. LUNDY, Sec’y.

LATIN AND GREEK.

“It is a mistake to say that nothing but the dead languages are taught when a boy learns Latin and Greek. What he learns in addition to these—what he learns even in the effort to learn languages—is the power of reasoning, exercised at the same time that the memory is disciplined; and so impossible is it to substitute a different system of education for that which the experience of many centuries has approved, that we have never known a self-educated man who did not exhibit, whatever the original powers of his mind, an incapacity for just reasoning. What he knows he over-estimates, and makes no allowance at all in his calculations for the possibility of his being ignorant of anything; and the effect is, that even when he is right, the conclusions to which he has come exist in his mind as prejudices, which preclude any further examination of such questions to which he has made his mind up on, as it is called, and producing little influence on others, in spite rather than assist the progress of truth. From these faults Sonther’s own mind was not altogether free; and we think, so far from the Latin and Greek which he read at school doing him any harm, the great misfortune of his life was that he neglected such learning.”—North British Review.

The other day, when the Louisiana railroad bill was under discussion, in the Senate, Mr. Dawson remarked that there was already before both houses of Congress 100 bills asking for grants of land, which, if passed, would require appropriations for those purposes of lands to the value of \$350,000,000.—Atlanta Intelligencer.

A CURIOUS BOOK.—Mr. Jefferson made an original book out of the New Testament, an account of which is given by him in a letter to John Adams, dated October 13th, 1813, when Mr. J. was seventy years old. He took two copies of the New Testament and cut the sayings of the Saviour, rejecting every verse which was not evidently his; these he pasted in a book, and his compilation is described as covering forty-six pages. He wrote to John Adams that this arrangement had placed before him “the most sublime and benevolent code of morals ever offered to man.”

From the Parlor Visitor. Female Piety.

BY J. M. PENDELTON, BOWLINGGREEN, KY.

WOMAN, whatever amiable qualities she may possess, however gentle and winning her manners, however varied her intellectual accomplishments, is not what woman ought to be until piety invests her with its charms. Religion, it is true, commends itself to the favorable consideration of both sexes; but there is something in its sacred principles which specially courts exemplification in the gentler sex. A female infidel! A female atheist! A female agnostic! What repulsive, appalling phrases! Who would have them applied to a daughter, a wife, a mother? Most men who are themselves inclined to scepticism, deprecate scepticism in the other sex. Why is this? Some will say, for some have said, that there is a natural affinity between the principles of religion and the weakness of the female mind.—From this premise the deduction is drawn, that the infidelity of woman outrages that affinity, and excites disgust. This explanation of the matter is totally unsatisfactory; for it assumes the inferiority of the female intellect. This assumption is indignantly repelled. However, this is not the place to expose it. The horror which female infidelity so generally excites, is doubtless to be ascribed to the fact that the gentle and lovely features of christianity are supposed to commend themselves peculiarly to the gentleness and loveliness of the female heart. It seems to be the universal expectation that in woman’s heart of love there will be found something corresponding to that religion which is “love.” When that something is not found, there is a feeling of disappointment very nearly allied to horror and disgust.

Woman, in the relations of daughter, sister, wife, and mother, should exhibit the excellency and the beauty of consistent piety.

As a daughter, how incomplete will be her character without piety! She may be the idol of her parents, and the life of the circle in which she moves—her colloquial fluency may charm every listener; “dignity and grace” may be seen in all her steps—but what is she if destitute of the grace of God? She does not, in reality, obey the “first commandment with promise,” “Honor thy father and mother.” Her heart is in love with the world—its fashions, its pleasures, its vanities. She lives for her own gratification; but finds in the giddy whirl of fashionable amusements no real happiness. She hastens from one object to another, with anxious step inquiring with all the solicitude of an ancient Athenian “Is there anything new?” Her enjoyments are transient—her pleasures eloy; her life is a weariness. Alas, young lady! Thou knowest not how to live—thou knowest not the object of life. Give thy heart to God—inscribe thy affections in his character—seek thy happiness in him—live to do good—aljure worldly, sinful pleasures which thou knowest well “at the last bite like a serpent, and sting like an adder”—do this, and thou wilt find thyself in a path smooth, bright, and flowery, leading thee onward and upward to the throne of God. Then wilt thou be a comfort to thy parents when the infirmities of age come upon them, and the storms of adversity howl around their tabernacle. Let them see thee—the last object they behold on earth—pointing, with eye and finger turned upward, to the Paradise of God.

As a sister, how necessary to woman is piety! Without it how pernicious may be her influence over brothers and sisters! She may instil in their minds principles which will result in their ruin. She may sow seed on the soil of their hearts which will spring up and bear the bitter fruits of eternal death. Responsible, indeed, is the position of a sister, especially of the eldest sister of the family. Nothing but piety can enable her to meet her responsibility. Possessed of this treasure, she is prepared to exert a salutary influence over brothers and sisters. She may, with the blessing of God on her efforts, be instrumental in the salvation of those dearer to her than life.—How many in the day of the Lord Jesus will trace their conversion to God, so far as means were concerned, to the efforts and prayers of a pious sister. And how much more exquisite will be such a sister’s enjoyment of the bliss of heaven, knowing, as she will do, that brothers and sisters share that bliss in conjunction with her. Truly, piety adorns woman in the relation of sister.

As a wife, woman should exemplify the advantages of piety. The conjugal union is the dearest, the most intimate union known to our world. Owing to its sacredness, it is referred to by an apostle as symbolical of the alliance between Christ and the church. So important is the union between husband and wife, that the believing is not at liberty to “put away” the unbelieving partner. If the husband be pious, how necessary that the wife be also, that they may serve God in concert, “walking” like Zachariah and Elizabeth, “in all the ordinances and commandments of the Lord, blameless.” How beautiful the sight for husband and wife to make their way

to heaven in company! Though death may disunite them they know that death cannot sunder the tie that binds them Christ, and through Christ to each other.

If the husband is destitute of piety, is, if possible, more important for the wife to possess it. She may then, instrumentally, lead her husband to Christ. An apostle inquires, “What knowest thou, O wife, whether thou shalt save thy husband?” There is a sense in which the wife may save the husband. What a great work is this! But it is no intimated that it can be accomplished in the absence of piety. How essential, then, is piety to woman in the relation of wife! She cannot perform aright the duties growing out of the conjugal union unless piety sanctifies the motives prompting their performance.

In her relation as mother, piety appears indispensable to woman. Deeply implanted in the parental heart is the love of offspring. This is the arrangement of Him who “setteth the solitary in families.” It is an arrangement replete with wisdom. If parents were destitute of this love, what would prompt them to perform the duties they owe their children? This love, sanctified by piety, leads parents to seek the spiritual welfare of their offspring. How important then, is parental piety! In some respects, however, the piety of the mother is more important than that of the father. The mother makes the earliest impressions on her children. She begins to make impressions as soon as the infant is able to look up and recognize her smile. The mind in its formative state, is chiefly under the control of the mother. Ministers of the gospel occupy the most responsible position in the world; but the position next to theirs in responsibility is occupied by mothers. And how can they train their children for an immortality of bliss, if they themselves are not aspiring after that bliss? How can they, while they refuse to tread the path that leads to heaven, say to their children, “walk therein.” And how effective such an injunction would be, unsustained by the mother’s example! O impatient mother! Piety is the one thing needful for thee. How canst thou educate thy young immortals for the skies, when thou hast not learned the first lessons in the school of Christ? How canst thou train thy children in the way they should go, when thou walkest not in that way thyself? Canst thou believe in the efficacy of precept unaccompanied by example? Impenitent mother! Those children may be taken from thee. Thou mayest see them in the agonies of death. What can then soothe the anguish of thy spirit? How incompetent wilt thou be to preside at the solemnities of a dying bed, when thou art not a disciple of Him who extracts the sting of death? Seek, without delay, an interest in the rich, priceless blessings of salvation. Becoming a subject of divine grace, and an heir of eternal glory, thou wilt be prepared to say to thy children, in thy journey heavenward, “follow me.” Thou wilt be prepared for the day of adversity and sorrow. Thou wilt be prepared to whisper the consolations of the gospel into the ears of thy dying offspring, shouldst thou survive those to whom thou hast given birth. And thou wilt be able to say on the great day, “for which all other days were made,” “Behold, Lord, here am I, and the children thou hast given me.”

DECEMBER, 1853.

New Discovery of Electrical Influence.

It is the general impression among scientific men that only a small portion of the power and influence of electricity has yet been developed.—One of its recent applications has been the lighting of cities. As one of the results of this new application, we notice the following statement, which we copy from the Paris Correspondent of the National Intelligencer:

Science, particularly electrical science, seems to be making fresh triumphs every day. We have now to record a new application of electricity by Dr. Joseph Watson, which is exhibiting in the neighborhood of Wandsworth. The great feature of the invention is, that the materials consumed in the production of electrical light are employed for a profitable purpose, independent of the illumination, and more than remunerating the entire expense; so that the light, which is rendered constant and brilliant, is produced for nothing. Thus, while the light is being produced by galvanic action, materials, are introduced into the battery by which pigments of the finest quality are obtained; these are so valuable, that they considerably exceed the entire cost of the operation. Dr. Watson thus speaks of his invention in a pamphlet not yet published:

“Our battery we have furnished the chromatic battery, and its produce is colors. It may seem difficult to imagine how any number of galvanic arrangements can be made to yield a great variety of colors; but when it is remembered that the real number of natural colors is small, and that a difference of tint and shade imparts to each separate product a distinct commercial existence as a color, we may then be believed when we say, that by the use of not more than five substances introduced into our batteries, we are able to produce no less than one hundred valuable pigments, exceeding in value, by a great percentage, the original value of the article contributing toward their production. Our mode of producing these colors consists, not in any subsequent mixing of the products resulting from the working of our batteries, but is the result of the actual development of the electricity in the battery.”

The exact process cannot be made intelligible by a short extract from the pamphlet, but the discovery is allowed to be the most valuable, and it perfect accomplishment unobtainable.

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 are 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 benefited 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 benefited 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.,

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 dislike 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 any where 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 defend their cause.

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 philological 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 of knowledge 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 men, 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, pre-possessions, 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 which we remark, "every person has a tender place which we must touch if we would do him good." That man, then, who has the skill to reach that tender place, is the one which will 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 them well. Then he must act out the great principles of God's word, in doing that 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 any Baptist Violinists profitable to the Church of Christ?
2. Is it right for baptist members to put up baggeries or country groceries to the annoyance 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 such 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 remercances should first be used, and where these fail, exclusion to follow.

Rev. E. B. TRAGUE.—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 Eatow, Greene County, in that 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.

CHERRING.—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 record 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. Trague, 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 ways and ways. Ecclesiastical Economy. Public works in the Presidency of Madras. Government Education Matters for rich and poor. Tickner's works. The Machinery of Parli-

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 Charities. 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 Baptisms, constitution of Churches, New Church officers, 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 MELBERRY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, held its 26th annual session with the Chestnut Creek Church, Antauga 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 fifth 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 SABLE 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.—perseverance, 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 those 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 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 endeavoring 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 deny 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 they 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 practicable, and endeavor to awaken this 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.

BROTHERS EDITORS: 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 interposed 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 evades 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 under 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."

As I have room, I will add the opinion of Dr. Adam Clarke. O. W. "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 not 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 Polity, 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 2449 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 THE DEATH OF M. CLAY.

The following are the resolutions which were offered and unanimously passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, last week, and which drew forth the finest bursts of eloquence that have been heard during the present session:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the unduly intelligence of the death of our illustrious citizen, Henry Clay, was received by the people of Kentucky with the deepest and most painful sensibility. His long, brilliant and patriotic services in the councils of the State and nation; his devoted and successful labors in behalf of the Union, and the cause of liberty; his matchless oratory and unrivaled statesmanship, have created an affection for his name and memory in the hearts of his countrymen that will be cherished to the latest generation.

2. That as a further token of our respect for the memory of the deceased, the Forefathers at arms of the two Houses of this Assembly are instructed to have their respective halls clad in mourning for the residue of the session.

3. That as a further token of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

The speeches have been ordered to be published in pamphlet form, 5,000 copies, for the use of the members.

The St. Louis Republican states that from the 1st of January last to the evening of the 4th of February, thirty-eight steamboats have been badly damaged or totally destroyed on western rivers. Eleven were consumed by fire, thirteen sunk and entirely lost, and fourteen badly damaged by snagging and other accidents.

General Armstrong, one of the professors of the Washington Union died at Washington City on Friday, Feb. 24th.

Snow Storm.—A very severe snow storm occurred in the northern States on Tuesday, Feb. 21st, which interrupted the mails. In Philadelphia, New York, and Washington Cities, it fell to the depth of 10 to 12 inches, and was attended

SOUTH-WESTERN BAPTIST.

POETRY.

From the Christian Observer.

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.'

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,
As white as—'twas night.
Jan., 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 valances 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.

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 his 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 days' 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.—Wherever the funds arising from such sources will warrant it, and they are not limited to any particular township, the

said Commissioners may employ the same or such part thereof as they may deem proper, in providing, by rent, purchase or building suitable school houses at the most eligible points, or in providing apparatus, books, libraries or other conveniences for the use of the Free Public Schools in their county as they may select, keeping in view the interests of Education, as sought to be promoted by this act.
SEC. 9. There shall be elected, in each township, on the first Monday in May 1854, and every two years thereafter, by the qualified voters, three Trustees of the Free Public School of such township. Said election shall be directed, held and reported in the manner provided for that of Commissioners in section six, at a place in the township, to be designated by the Judge of Probate. In case of non-acceptance or other vacancy, the Commissioners shall supply it by appointment until the next regular election. Any two of said Trustees shall form a quorum to do business, and if there be but one in office, he shall have full power to act.
SEC. 10. The said Trustees shall have the immediate supervision of the Free Public Schools in their township; they may employ such teacher or teachers as the amount of the fund coming to their township will justify, and the wants and number of the pupils may demand; which teacher or teachers shall in every case be first examined or licensed for the purpose by the Commissioners for the county.
The said Trustees shall faithfully disburse, in the payment of the teacher or teachers, or for the legitimate purposes of the school, all moneys which they may receive; and they shall report once in every three months to the Commissioners of Free Public Schools for the county the number and names of all teachers then employed; the number of pupils educated, and of what age; the classes and studies of the school; and all other matters pertaining to public instruction in the township.

The said Trustees shall have power for any cause sufficient in their judgment to remove any teacher, by payment of his salary to the time of removal, subject, however, to an appeal on his part to the Commissioners for the county. They may also prescribe all rules for the conduct of their school not inconsistent with the instructions of the Superintendent.
The said Trustees are also authorized, whenever the school moneys coming to their township will warrant it, after the payment of the teacher or teachers, to employ the surplus in providing, either by rent, purchase or building, a suitable school house or houses for such schools; but this shall be done only with the consent and approval of the County Commissioners.

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 by mail to the Superintendent at the seat of Government.
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ARTICLE III.

Investment of the Fund in the Superintendent.

SEC. 1. The control and management of the funds arising, or which have arisen, or may hereafter arise from the sale or other dispositions of the lands granted by the United States to this State for the use of schools, is hereby vested in the Superintendent of Education for the purposes of this act; and the Comptroller is directed to transfer to him all books, documents, vouchers, bonds, notes or other instruments appertaining thereto; and they shall hereafter be kept and managed in the office of said Superintendent, or under his control, in the manner now provided by law, so far as the same is not changed by the provisions of this act. And the Attorney General and other officers are required to account with and report to the said Superintendent in the same manner and under the same penalties and responsibilities that are now provided as to the Comptroller.
SEC. 2. All provisions of the existing laws, by which Tax Collectors or County Treasurers are authorized or required to pay into the County Treasury, or to the Trustees of any township, any interest arising on certificates of stock issued to the townships, is hereby repealed, and the said interest is to be paid into the State Treasury, with the rest of the revenues.
SEC. 3. The State Treasurer shall regularly report to the Superintendent all escheats whose proceeds shall have been paid into the Treasury, and shall reserve the said proceeds subject to the disposal of the Superintendent as provided by this act.
SEC. 4. Whenever it shall be necessary to draw any moneys out of the State Treasury to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the same shall be done upon the warrant of the Superintendent, drawn upon the Comptroller, who shall thereupon draw his warrant upon the Treasury for the amount; and the said Superintendent and his sureties shall be liable, upon his official bond, for the faithful application of the same upon his part, according to the requirements of this act.

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 informa-

tion 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.

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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.
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REMOVAL

GRANT & NICKELS,
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. Hays, and Co.

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

has been bought by one of the firm in the Northern markets, suited to the WHOLESALE and RETAIL Trade of Montgomery, which will be sold on fair terms, and faithfully paid for on delivery. The goods are well suited 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. J. F. FOWLER & BRO.

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 medicinal and family use. For sale, wholesale and retail, by F. F. FOWLER & BRO., Dec. 15, 1853.

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 curative and most durable 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. J. 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.
His services 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, DeKalb, St. Clair, Shelby, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Macon, Russell, Chambers and Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.
Strict 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 Talladega, 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

W. J. REESE, D. D. S. ROBT. JOHNSON, M. D., D. D. S.
REESE & JOHNSON,
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Office in the Masonic Building, Main Street, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

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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, W. M. A. RUCK,
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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 the Rev. Dr. Wayland, and it is now in course of preparation with special reference to the rights of Dr. 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, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.
Feb. 9, 1854.—2m.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

LITTLE MARY, OR TALKS AND TALES, for children, by H. Tristram, author of Sunny Sabbath Peep at No. 5.—Last Leaf, &c. &c. one vol. 16 mo. fully illustrated. Price 60 cents.
BURLIFF, ITS SUNSHINE AND ITS SHADE, by Paul Clayton, author of Father Brightshoes, 16 mo. uniform, with Peep at No. 5.—Tall Tale, &c. Price 50 cents.
CHRIST IN HISTORY, or the Central Power among Men by Rev. R. TRIMBLE, D. D., one vol. 12 mo. Price \$1.25. 37—2m

W. A. GRANT.

JOHN NICKLES.

REMOVAL

GRANT & NICKELS,
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. Hays, and Co.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS
has been bought by one of the firm in the Northern markets, suited to the WHOLESALE and RETAIL Trade of Montgomery, which will be sold on fair terms, and faithfully paid for on delivery. The goods are well suited 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. J. F. FOWLER & BRO.

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. BOWETT, 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 malarial, crock, or swamp. Sickens 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 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 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 at the Seminary 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 "ARTIAL COURSE." This embraces all the English studies of the Regular Course, and all who complete these, not attending to the French or Latin, will receive a CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP.

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 LOEHR, A. M. Prof. LOEHR is a native of Prussia and a graduate of the Royal University of Berlin. Born a musician, he was educated for the Musical Profession, under the greatest masters of Germany and Italy. An adept in Composition, English, French, German, 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 is probably his equal in the southern States, and is superior in the United States—his style being distinguished by elegance and fluency, 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 persevering perseverance, his remarkable ability 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. LOEHR 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 facility 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, as arranged 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 classes are examined, always in presence of this Board, and given by the answers themselves with the greatest strictness and impartiality.

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

THE MEMBERS, personal and social habits, and the morals of the young Ladies, are tormented under the eyes of the Governors of the 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.

They are allowed to spend no more than fifty cents monthly from their pocket money.

All jewelry, of every description, is interdicted.

Any young Lady dipping SCUFF, or bringing Snuff into the Institute, is liable to instant expulsion.

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 town, except under special direction of the Parents or Guardians. 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.

In 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.

For summer, a Pink Gingham or Muslin, and two common White Dresses, with one plain Swiss Muslin. Also, one Brown Linen Vener. Every Dress should be accompanied by a Sack of the same material.

Bonnets—One of Straw; in winter, trimmed with dark Green Lining, plain solid color; in summer, trimmed with Pink or Blue, with solid color—only with cap and strings—may be lined with Pink only—no flowers or tucks. Also, two Cape Bonnets; one of Dark Green Cotton; and one of Pink Gingham.

home. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Every young Lady should be provided with the pair of India Rubbers, and a small A. M. L. B. B. BOARDING IN THE INSTITUTE.
An addition of forty feet square, and four new rooms, has been made to the main building of the Judson, and can now comfortably accommodate two hundred and fifty Pupils—male and female Boarders; and most of the rooms have four young ladies only in each.

SESSIONS JAD. VACATIONS.
There is but one session a year, in the Institute, and that of nine months, commencing about the first of October. On this plan, daughters will be at home with their parents during the latter months of July, August and September, while the winter months, the golden season of study, will be spent at school.

The next session will commence on Wednesday the fifth day of October. It is of great importance to Pupils to be present at the opening of the session.

RATES OF TUITION, &c.
Board and Tuition will be payable, monthly in advance, the balance, at the end of the session. Tuition must be paid from the time of admission to the close of the Session—no deduction except at the discretion of the Principal.

Each young Lady must furnish her own trunk and Table Nappies. If Feather Beds are required, they will be supplied at a small charge.

No young Lady will be permitted to receive a Diploma until all her bills are settled.