Pullshed every Timesday Morning. HENDERSON & J. M. WATT, Editors.

VOL. V.

THE TON ECUOLS & CO., Publishers, A dagle copy sz 00 a yezz, paid strict-

rer- for publication, or on business coafor , South Weserks Baptist, Tuskegoe,

### the Dispensation of His Providence.

Trentar Letter written for the Charles-

ly a highly esteemed brother who. reolumns. It is written upon a deepinteresting subject and we commend to the consideration of our reade s age wiff not lessen its interest .--

The Ministers and Messengers of the leston Baptist Association, met at Congarce, on the 2d of Nov., 1805. the Char hes they represent, send

stimu solutation. SLOVED BRETHRES :- We are at this to cut a out the interesting inquiry, w may we know the will of God a discensations of his Providence.' inderstand this subject aright, is an rount part of wisdom. In order, ore, to bring the question to a regdution, and to afford some useful songuirer, let us first coffsider we are to understand by Provientachism, we consider it to be most holy, wise, and powerful envise, and governing, all his creaand all their actions," To which | .- by those common regular laws, werste in the course of Nature. direction of Jesus Christ as

tell with a special regard to the will of God may be discovered it bestows, the judgments it and the directions it affords .whom the bountiful hand of Proconfers favors on the children inferred on them; and as the hand imvidence is often liberal both to the

bigs on those who are most approv-

of then we have reason to believe and friends, that Christ who is head are tokens of his peculiar favor, over all things to his Church, has estabwhile they are given to us for special lished it on such principles that we may

of the Lord require our aid? Here is a plain intimation of the will of God. Are we blessed with health and activity, and do the infirm stand in need of our assistance? This amounts to a command of God, that we should afford them aid. Are we able to give a word a empires received unless paid in ad- of instruction or counsel to our fellowcreatures? We ought to be ready on all suitable occasions to speak to them tor God and for their own good. Have rr on, the Bollar per Square of ten we influence among our fellow men, or has sequent insertion Fifty Cents per are we entrusted with authority? Providence directs that our influence and that is stirm one square. Vidence directs that our influence and power should be used to the honor of God, and that we promote and honor those who honor him. Thus we may know the will of God by the blessings bestowed on us in the dispensations of his Providence. Secondly, we may know Bow in w we know the will of God by the will of God by the judgments which his Providence inflicts. Judgments of whatever kind are the consequences of sin. And sin is a transgression of the divine law. Where there is no law, there is no transgression, and where there is no transgression there is no The following circular letter was sent, punishment. But God has given us his law, and men are sinners. All punishshed to contribute to the interest of ments are therefore judgments inflicted by Providence, to answer some wise purpose in the providential kingdom. Sometimes they are inflicted to shew the wrath of God against great transgressors; sometimes to chastise his own people, in order to teach them righteousness, and to make them remember their Redeemer. Is there evil in the cityand the Lord hath not done it? Amos 3, 6, and 4, 9.—Then will I visit their transgressions with a rod, and their iniquities with stripes. Psalm 89, 32,-These judgments are sometimes more general, when a whole nation is overwhelmed with troubles; such very often was the ease of the Israelitish nation. Sometimes they are more particular; such was the case of Job, when troubles rolled in like a flood upon him. And when one judgment follows close after another, so that they distinguish one person, or family, from another, we may suppose there is some particular design According to the definition given in these judgments and afflictions. But as they are common to the righteous and

the wicked, we are in danger of form-

ing a wrong judgment of them, as did

When the hand of Providence with-

Job's three friends in his case.

holds, or takes from us, the comforts or lengtion, the spiritual operations conveniences of life; or when we are touched by affliction in a very tender part: If it drives us to find in prayer morial King, to whom all power in and we are humbled under these afflicare earth is committed, and is tions, resigning ourselves and all that we have to God, then may we conclude that they were designed to chasten us in mercy. But if we prove refractory under these dealings of Providence, by the grow worse and worse, we may conclude they were designed to punish us as evil doers. So that we may know the will of God in the judgments inflicted by Providence according to the effect they benevalence. Rational creatures have upon us. Are we pursuing selfish connectable to flod for every bless- schemes, or living in the neglect of some known duty, or under the guilt of some known transgression, and are the judgcons and the wicked, it requires our ments of Providence in these circumregions observation to know the stances pursuing us in various ways?of that in this apparently promis. Then may we conclude they are sent in medistribution of blessings. It would order to stop us from sinning, or to urge reasonable to suppose, that an un- us to comply with neglected duty. In the hard would bestow the greatest other cases they may be considered as designed for the trial of our faith and palast we find clear proof to the conov in what respects an abundance of and last thing proposed for solving the good things of the world. For how query : that is, the directions afforded a do we see the most impious trans- by the dispensations of Providence, for or sissunding with the bounties of guiding us in the course of duty we They have more than should pursue. And before we enter art could wish;" they heap up wealth | upon this part of the answer, let us obdesigns it from generation to general serve, that to understand the voice of a : and they are often honored with Providence, we must have regard to the tions of authority and power. Small written word of God; for between the berefore conclude from these gifts dispensations of Providence and the covidence that those on whom they word there is a regular harmony, or aenfered, are the favorites of God. greement. The law and gospel fully that they are tokens of his grace make known the general duty and hapands them? Certainly not; but piness of man. Providence gives opdessings are loud calls to grati- portunities for performing those daties, al abedience; and if they are not exemplifies the truths there taught, and they will at last speak louder corroborates them by its dispensations. Tomer to the impious rebel who It also makes application of them to inand the bestowed on him, wakes no dividuals, by giving them qualifications de returns to his God. At some to perform required duties, and by plaber time it will be said respecting eing persons in situations which are faor multithial steward, "take from him vorable to the performance of them; he hath all that he hath! whether and by smiling on just attempts to do the health, knowledge, honor, pow- the will of God, as well as by frowning

marion, or anything else, which on our unwise, imprudent, or unjust unabused. I crowned him with dertakings. Should it therefore be inas, he refused to improve them; quired what Providence directs respecthim hand sud foot and east him in- ing the matter and time of duty-it may vertaining fire let him feel what it be readily answered, as has been in reject my calls, and to abuse my substance stated already: This direc-But on the other hand, if the tion is afforded when the knowledge of lass conferred on us by Providence a duty, with ability and opportunity to filled our hearts with gratitude : perform it are given. This will apply e voice of Providence has opened to the clearly inculcated and known ducars to hear the voice of the Law : tv of embracing religion, and becoming we have been convinced of our unset bestieved on as, and have obered portunity for any person to become acwhere of the gospel by believing on quainted with a regular church of Christ, Son of God, and by giving up so far has it pointed out the path of duty we said all that we have to the to such person. Here observe, brethren

case of grace, both to ourselves and say, in one point of view, the existence

Is the we possess much of the good, of the Church depends on the will of

is it this life, and are the poor near individuals, (which is saying much in-

from in distress? Do benevolent deed) for there cannot be a society with-

Is the or the treasure of the house out the union of individuals; and should

Aucstran PUBLISHED WEEKLY. TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1854. every individual refuse to unite, it would opportunity which Providence here af your most serious attention. The sayprevent the existence of Christ's church fords for their passing through a previ- port of the gospel among you, by afford

and public worship among mankind .- ous course of useful studies. This is what the Prince of Darkness and Observation and experience shew, that isters, and by erecting suitable buildings all his emissaries have aimed at in all a person may have talents to be useful for divine worship; the assistance of ages of the world. But the great head among one people, or congregation, but pious youth designed for the ministry in of the Church has conquered its enemies, not among another, or only in a low de- obtaining useful knowledge: and the and sends his spirit down to man, to con- gree; but mistake, intemperate zeal, and sending forth missionaries to preach the trol their irregular passions, and make them willing in the day of his power, to the stations for which they are least then, are objects which claim peculiar comply with his commandments. And qualified. Providence, if rightly re- regard. Let none excuse themselves in this respect, the propagation and con- garded, will direct them to the place from the performance of these duties, on tinuation of the Church depend on none where they may be most useful. That account of their not being members of but Christ himself. By union with the correspondence, therefore, which exists the Church of Christ, Church of Christ, our best interests are between their capacity and those of their Before this objection is admitted, let promoted, and here all that we possess hearers, and between their mutual senti- them first answer these questions to their can be directed to the greatest advan- ments and feelings, may be considered own consciences :- Why am I not a tage of our fellow men. Providence in as affording the necessary directions. member? Does Heaven lay any obstagiving us an opportunity to unite with As a regard to our own support, and the cle in my way, if I have a willing mind the Church, directs us to offer ourse ves comfort of a family, is both lawful and if I desire and seek the blessing in God's to them for that purpose, that we may requisite to a certain degree; so in a appointed way? Does it not rather intake an active part with them in the minister's settlement with a church, or vite and encourage me to take a part We acknowledge that removal from it to another, an attention with the people of God? If in these every individual has a right to judge for to this subject is proper; and the proshimself where he should seek for mem- pect of obtaining competent support. bership; but when Providence directs may be considered as included in the to this duty, it is criminal for any one to common direction of Providence; but refuse to perform it; yet great care ought | the principal direction to be regarded. to be taken in this case, to examine the consists in the prospect which opens for doctrines and discipline of any religious most extensive usefulness to the king- you O! ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, society; in order that they who offer dom of Christ; and this often takes themselves may be assured they adhere place in situations where our temporal to the rules of the gospel; for it cannot interests are not so likely to be advancbe supposed, that Providence directs ed, as in others which may be presented men to unite in error and disorder. As to our view. the members of Christ's Church are endowed with such wisdom, as is requisite ister may be considered, ordinarily, as for judging of the qualifications of its more important than that of a private members ; therefore, if they judge favor- member of the Church ; but the same ably of the seeking soul, and encourage principle governs in this as in the for-

him to partake with them in their gos- mer case. A principle, we fear, too litpel union and fellowship, it may be con- the regarded; temporal interest, pleassidered as an additional direction of are, or fancy, determining men, rather Providence, for performing this duty: than a conscientious regard to the cause the neglect of which must render a per of Christ. This disregard to the interson guilty. Yet how many precious est of Christ, and to the direction of souls are there, in this part of the chris- Providence concerning it, we have no tian world, who neglect this duty and doubt, is a reason why many are disapdeprive themselves of the great privi- pointed in their hope of bettering their leges and advantages which are con- circumstances in the world by their renected with it? some from a jealousy movals and new pursuits; and on acover themselves, some through a natu- count of which, others, who gain wealth ral timidity, and some through the by the change, have leanness sent into temptations of Satan designed to deter their souls; or languish in their spirit-

them from performing the duty.

the province of another.

ual life. Providence may be considered as af-As the blessing of divine direction is fording us direction respecting our sta- of unspeakably great importance to man, tion in life, and the general concerns of it should be our most serious concern to circumstances independent of our choice. of l'rovidence should be most carefully curring guilt; in other instances, by en- motives should be strictly examined and duing us with genius, capacity and in- regulated by the standard of duty; and the exercise of your graces in general them as directed by Providence if un- of the will of God towards us, than we clear and bright. lawful, inconsistent with our soleann en- can possibly have in a neglect of them. To Churches, Ministers, and Chrisgagements, or belonging exclusively to And which is still better, we shall have tians in general, we say finally—Keep Under this rule is comprehended that in merey and favor. We shall only add of Divine Providence, that you may direction of the Apostle, "Art thou on this head, that in cases of public con- learn the interesting, sublime lessons called being a servant, care not for it; eern to the Church, of which, the re- which they teach; and that, in connecbut if thon mayest be made free, choose moval of members is not the least; du- tion with the instructions afforded by it rather. When laboring therefore, ty, as well as prudence, directs that we the word and spirit of God, they may under present difficulty, if no lawful way should consult the wisest and best of our guide you into the knowledge of all necof deliverance is opened to us, we should christian friends; who we have reason essary and important truth-that you consider the voice of Providence as di- to conclude, will in such cases assist us may walk with God, and be made wise recting us to accommodate our views to understand the voice of Providence. unto salvation. and feelings to our circumstances, by We shall conclude these observations bearing our trials with patience, and by with a word of exhortation; first to part of this rule will appear important. | health, activity, wealth, or reputation. | so general, so insinuating, so corruptive, when we consider how many persons Consider, we beseech you, that these and so obstinate, as the love of money

on the ministry, and the churches who promote learning and humanity; but let its of indulgence in it; for if it has once

are about to send them, to consider the the interest of Christ's kingdom engage gotten possession of the mind, you might

ing comfortable maintenance to its min-

things we refuse to take a part with them, then may aid, success and deliverance come from another quarter; but we and our father's house may be destroyed. Let us never forget that solemn interrogation-" Is it time for and for my house to lie waste?"

Secondly, to those who are under afflictive dispensations of Providence, we would say, in general, "Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God. that he may exalt you in due time." If you are conscious that the guilt of former sins lies upon you unrepented of, that the present course of your life is in the way of transgression, or that you live in the neglect of some important duty; confess your sins with sorrow. and apply to the precious blood of Christ for pardon and cleansing-"Breaking off your sins by righteousness, and turn to the Lord,"-neglect no longer the important duty, but embrace the first opportunity for performing it in the best nanuer you are capable; and as it is possible that through your security and inattention the cause of the Lord's controversy may not have been discovered by you; enter into a strict and faithful enquiry concerning whatever may be displeasing to him in your temper and

conduct. If you are so happy as to find, on proper inquiry, that you have no just it, by its placing us, in some instances, in obtain it; For this purpose the events on account of any particular sin; but cause to think your afflictions are sent and which we cannot alter without in- noticed and weighed; our views and fatherly chastisements, for the trial of rather have reason to consider them as your taith, your farther purification, and clination, for particular employments; our prayers should be offered up with let it be your concern to conduct your and by opening a way for our attaining sincerity and fervor for this direction; self with patience and resignation-to them in a lawful and regular manner.— and for wisdom to understand it. Having obtain a sanctified use of the visitation On the other hand, whatever may be our conscientiously pursued these measures, -to have your affections elevated above inclination, apposed ability, or opport we shall have much more reason to rest the world, your souls more fally devoted tunity for entering on a station, or per- satisfied in the judgment we may form to your God, and the evidences of your forming an action, we cannot consider respecting providential manifestations claim to the heavenly inheritance made

reason to hope that the direction will be your attention fixed on the operations

The love of Money. performing the duties clearly pointed those who are blest with superior men- Of all the evil propensities to which out by this disposal of things. Another tal endowments, stations of influence, human nature is subject, there is no one under an apprehension that they are di- prove real blessings, only, when they It begins to operate early, and it continvinely directed, are found undertaking are improved to the glory of God and ues to the end of life. One of the first employments for which they are evident- the good of your fellow creatures : That lessons which children learn, and one ly imqualified; entering with ardor on they are given you for these important which old men never forget, is, the valwhat is certainly the charge and busi- purposes: That your obligations to the | ue of money. The covetous seek and ness of another; and neglecting their Bountiful Giver are infinite: And that guard it for its own sake, and the prodown positive duties of an ordinary na- to him you must render a strict account | igal himself must first be avaricious, beture, under the idea that they are called for your enjoyment and use of them .- | fore he can be profuse. This, of all our to perform something extraordinary. - In the right use of them, you will not passions, is best able to fortify itself by The call of a person to the ministry, only escape that heavy guilt and punish reason, and is the last to yield to the his settlement with a particular people. ment which will overtake the abusers of force of reason. It most unremittingly or performing ministerial labors among them; but be the happy instruments of engages the attention, and calls into them, and his removal from one church, doing much good in your day and gen- their fullest exertional our powers of boor people, to another, are subjects on cration, both to the bodies and souls of dy and mind. Ambition and pride those which providential direction may be exeluent: and of advancing the glory of powerful motives of human conduct, are pected; and on which it should be car- your God and Redeemer: The blessed but ministering servants to avarice. Renestly sought. For though in these consequences of which will attend you putation and power are pursued chiefly as things there is a special direction of through life, and follow you into the the means of procuring wealth; and all grace, to those who are truly the ser- eternal world. Rouse your attention, the fierce contentions which have disvants of God, there is also a concurrence therefore, to these important objects: tracted the world, and deluged it with of Providence. In the first instance, Consecrate your abilities to the noblest blood, may be traced up to an eager dethe possession of gifts, and grace, with uses ; and regard that direction of di- sire to obtain the territory, or the treasthe call, or approbation of the Church vine Providence, by which they may be ure of another. Age, which blunts all must be considered as essentially necessary. And these must have a govern- We are happy in reflecting that there after the heart is dead to every other ing influence in the other instances also; are some, who have been eminently joy, it lives to the dear, the inextinfor it is not to be expected that Provi- blessed with the gifts of Providence, guishable delight of saving and hoarddence will direct a person in a manner have proved themselves the faithful ser- ing. In exact proportion to their incapadifferent from, or contrary to, the econ- vants of God, and the friends of man- city and disinclination to make use of omy of grace, or the rules of the in- kind, by their distinguished piety and money, is the violence of men's thrift spired scriptures. A person may be beneficence. But how small the number to possess it; and on the threshold of called to the ministry, who, though pos- of these compared with those who squan- eternity it cleaves to them, as if life were sessing the most essential qualifications, der away the bounties of Heaven on just beginning. Philosophy combats, may vet be deficient in others of great unworthy objects, or only live to them- satire exposes, religion condemns it in importance: which deficiency may be selves. O! let it be your concern to vain: it yields neither to argument, nor removed by the use of rational means, limitate those whose lives are truly hon-ridicule, nor conscience. Like the lean In this case the direction of Providence orable, and whose memories are blessed kine in Pharaoh's dream, it devours all appears to be to the use of those means from the practice of true Religion and that comes near it, and yet continues as in the lirst instance, that the impediment | Virtue. To those who possess wealth, hungry and meagre as ever. If a repmay be removed, or such useful qualifi- or have something that a generous heart resentation of the odiousness, criminalications obtained; especially when those can spare, we say, let the fatherless, the ty and danger of this vife affection can means are placed within our reach. In poor and the afflicted bless you, and be of any use, it must be to those whose this light, we apprehend, ought young cause ye the widow's heart to sing for hearts are not yet hardened and whose men among us, who are about entering joy. Aid public institutions designed to consciences are not yet blinded by hal-

as easily reinvigorate feeble age by a to another, and exposed to every indigdiscourse on the advantages and joys of nity and cruelty which it is possible youth, or restore a constitution wasted for nature to bear, for nincteen months, through consumption by an elaborate de- in almost daily expectation of death clamation on the blessing of health .- from the bands of the executioner .-Avarice, with the deaf adder, "will not He was at length released, and employhearken to the voice of charmers, charm- ed as an interpreter in negotiations of

mantist.

#### Life of Judson.

Andover; not for the purpose of pre- their interpreter, at \$3000 a year. paring for the ministry, as he was not In the year 1845, after an absence of and life "to the obedience of the faith."

He there spent two years in study; during which time he became a convert-

time, were asleep to the duty of sendhis influence, united with that of three ocean. or four other students who sympathized Mr. Judson was called to part with with him, an organization was formed, his first wife by death, soon after his now known through the world as the escape from the power of the Burman Foreign Missions, under whose auspi- this second wife, for the recovery of land, to seek the aid of an English for this country, died on the passage, of his purpose; so little confidence had his departure from this country he mares, in their power to procure from the and who has recently returned to this churches of this country the means of country. his outlit and support. This was in I have thus given a very rapid glance

He was taken prisoner on his way to acter. England; was carried to France; was released; went to England; secured. in part, the object of his mission, and returned to this country. And, on the try, ability and integrity," etc., etc. 19th of February, 1812, embarked with This meets our eye daily in the colins wife, the immortal Ann Hasselline Judson, for the East.

On his passage he took up the examwas to be so far successful in his efforts! them. I allude to Christian baptism; in its subject and its mode. The result of his examination was, a conviction that a pure Christianity admitted the short of immersion. On his arrival, for himself and his wife, who had missionaries at Scrampore.

This act necessarily separated him from the denomination in which he had Of all things, don't rob the women. been born, reared, and educated; and from the Society in this country on and laces, tape and thread. Put on

He had been but a few weeks in Inpany, which, at that time, was opposed veloped muscles. We would go, if we to any effort to disturb the paganism of could, but then we were young, longer their possessions, ordered him to deago than we like to think, and you know part from the country; giving him per- when one's "old, he can't." mission, however, to go to the Isle of France. From the Isle of France he vou'll have to wait-" Because you went to Madras; and from thence to haven't experience," says an old prac-Rangoon, in Burmah. Here, after being tossed about for almost a year and a half, he arrived in July, 1813. Here he commenced the study of the Burman language, and prepared to enter on keep you under, or if you make a good secrated his life.

After the lapse of several years spent in the acquisition of the language, and born in the year one. And so it will the preaching of the gospel at Rangoon, he went to Ava the capital of the empire, to obtain, if possible, the counte- haps "an immortal" one, or anything nance of royality, free permission to but just what you are. preach the gospel; and protection from persecution of those in the empire who Be a farmer and your troubles are should embrace it. Disappointed in this, over, or rather, they don't begin. You he returned to Rangoon, and pursued own what you stand on, "from the centhe work of his massion, as best he ter of the earth," as they used to say, Burmah.

able to live and labor at Rangoon so long without the countenance of the government, and as Dr. Price, an A. You are wanted. A young woman wants merican Missionary, was enjoying the I you. Don't forget her. No matter if favor of the monarch, as a physician, at von are poor. Don't wait to be rich, the shadow of the throne." There, on young, and struggle up together, lest in the breaking out of the war, he was the years to come somebody shall adverwith chains; dragged from one prison be found. - N. Y. Tribuer.

ing never so wisely."-Hunters Sacred peace with the British: and, on the cession of a portion of the Burman territory, he located at Amherst, under the protection of the British flag-

From Grace and Apostleship, By R. W. CUSHMAN. | There, and at Maulmain, to which Dr. Judson was born in Malden, near the seat of the British govenor was af-Boston, on the 9th of August, 1788, and terwards removed, and which was also was the son of a Congregational minis- made the head-quarters of our Mission ter. He was educated at Brown Uni- in Burmah, he spent the remainder of versity, and graduated, I believe, with his days in exclusive devotion to missions the first honors of his class. He then ary labors, having refused an appointentered the Theological Seminary at ment under the British government, as

at that time a professor of religion, but thirty-three years, compelled by the for the purpose of giving himself up to sinking health of his second wife, rather an examination of the truths and doc- than influenced by any desire of intertrines of Christianity. It appears that mitting his long protracted toil, he vishe had had strong doubts of its divine ited his native land. He returned to origin; but felt the conviction that, if his work the following year, and conit was truly from God, it demanded tinued at his post of duty till disease from him the consecration of his heart and labor had brought him to the borders of the grave.

Against the judgment and wishes of his friends, he sought, a/one, the recoved man, and formed the resolution to ery of his health by a sea voyage. He devote his life to the work of preach- left Maulmain for the Isle of Bourbon; ing Christ to some nation yet in heath and died when but a few days at sea .-And while the spirit, now ripened for The churches of this country, at that immortality, took its flight for the bosom of its God, his mortal remains ing the gospel to the heathen. Through were committed to the deeps of the

American Board of Commissioners for government, at the close of the war .-ces he sailed from this country for Eng. | whose health it was that he left Burmah Missionary Society, in the prosecution and was buried at St. Helena. Before those good men, who favored his wish- ried his third wife, who survives him;

the time of those troubles with England at the leading events of his life, that and France which led to the war of you may be able the better to understand what we have to say of his char-

### Wanted.

"WANTED-A young man of indus-

umn of "Wants," and it is true as the Pentateuch. Wanted? Of course they are-always wanted. The market can ination of a subject which holds a place never be overstocked: they will always subordinate, as to its importance to be called for, and never quoted "dull," that which had been the great object of or "no sale." Wanted for thinkershis inquiries before his conversion; but wanted for workers-in the mart, on a subject, nevertheless, which was now the main, in the field and the forests.to be one of practical importance, if he Tools are lying idle for the want of a young man; a pen is wanted to be nibfor the salvation of the heathen as to bed; a tree to be felled; a plow to be have occasion to form churches among guided; a village to be founded; a school to be instructed.

The talk about staples and great sta-

ples. Honest, industrious, able young

men are the great staple in this world baptism of none but believers; and of ours. Young man! you are wantthat the meaning of Christ, in his com- cd, but not for a Doctor. No, nor a mand, was not conformed to by anything lawyer. There are enough of them for this generation, and one or two to spare. therefore, in India, he sought baptism Don't study "profession," unless it be the profession of brick laving or formshared in his studies and convictions ing, or some other of the manual proat the hands of the English Baptist fessions. Don't measure tape if you can help it. It's honorable and honest, and all that, but then you can do better. It's their prerogative to handle silks which he was dependent for his sup- your hat then, like a man, don an apron, and go out doors. Get a good glow on your cheek, the jewelry of toil upon dia, before the British East India Com- vour brow, and a good set of well de-

Besides, if you become a doctor, say all the women. If you are a Lawyer, and likely to rise, they'll put a weight upon your head, a la Swiss, to the great business to which he had conas a rat, will kick it all over by some

could, till near the time when the war broke out between Great Britain and Burmah. "up to the sky: you are independent all day, and tired, not weary, at night. The more neighbors you have, and the As he and his associates had been better farmers they are, the more and

Ava. Mr. Judson determined to make a li you do. ten to one if you are fit to trial of preaching the Gospet "under be married. Marry while you are seized; thrown into prison; loaded tise. Young men wanted, and none to

#### PRINTER WANTED.

moral habits, no other need to apply.

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 Buptist, 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 must appear 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 tions due which are scattered over all the States, there must be experienced a continual loss in consequence of deaths, removals, &c., and the editors be subjected to a great deal of extra trouble and expense in collecting the amounts. In adopting show our opinion on this question. And we are the cash system, no subscriber is injured; but evesy one is benefitted directly, by being furnished with the paper at Fifty Cents less than before, to say nothing of advantages gained in the columns of the paper itself. All parties are benefitted by the arrangement, and we presume no one will object to that which will prove advantageous to all. in the Union. That the Christian Secretary,

ment is made in adwance. The subscription price will be \$2 00 a year, and when the term of sub- against the South, and that they should well scription expires, the paper will be discontinued nigh go into spasms at the bare prospect of the unless the subscription is sensued.

2. Subscribers who are not in arrears longer than one year, may by sending us \$4 50, pay their arrearages, 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

3. No subscriber's name will be continued on sent to those who are in arrears as early as possible that collection may be mad . We are in great | which we cannot express. need of money at this time to meet the necessary | The editor of the Recorder sets out by oppobrethren and friends to settle up with us immediif we send them our bills and ask for payment. of the subject.

In conclusion, we will add, that It shall be our aim to make the South Western Buptist worthy the Nebraska Bill, is a violation of a solemu of the patronage of the public, and if our sub- compact. If we apprehend the force of such a scription list can be increased as it ought to be, we proposition, it means a violent invasion of certain intend it to be equal in every respect, to any religious paper in the country. We stust 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., Teskegke Aba, Jan. 1, 1853.

Agents jor the South Western Bap-

act as agents for as. Payments may be made to them by those who are convenient to them: Rev. Francis Calloway, Chambers Co., Ala. Rev. D. R. W. Mclver. Wetumpka, Ala.

Rev. James H. Devotac. Murion, Ala. Rev. G. G. McLENDON, Rev. N. H. BRAY, Pike Co. Ala. Many, La.

at our risk, directing their communications to the South Western Baptist, Tuskegee, Ala. And when the amounts sent, do not appear in the receipt list in due time, we wish to be informed of it,

### OUR BILLS.

We send out with our present issue bills to many of our subscribers whose subscriptions have government has made little progress amongst us. expired; and will continue to do so, as we have time to prepare them. We hope none will take tent to decide a line of policy for ourselves as will please inform as when they paid and what der, the repeal of an existing law, by the same amount, that if errors have been committed in power that first enacted it, is nor a violation of a our office they may be corrected. The present Edifors have secently taken charge of the office, but will correct any mistakes which have occurred since the Removal of the paper from Marion.

### TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

The Rev. James Young, P. G. W. P., of the Grand Division of Kentucky will deliver an suitable place, and notice given in due time.

Death of Rev. William S. Lloyd. News have reached us that Rev. W. S Lloyd while engaged in Divine service in one of the Churches in the country last Sabbath morning sunk down in the Pulpit and expired. The particulars we have not heard.

30 The Correspondents and friends of Rev. J. Sansing will address him bereafter at Cedar bluff, Oktibeha county, Miss, instead of Perryville, Ala

### Rev. J. A. Collins' Report.

We are certainly due an acknowledgement for the delay of the Report of Bro. Collins. We discovered when it was too late to procure a new supply; in time, that we were scarce of several important figures, and in working off the tables of the Convention we were necessarily obliged to use all in the office, and divide the tables at that so as to make out. We have now ordered a new supply and in a few weeks will be better prepared | Congress! We could wish we had better evito publish shuch things than we have been. We hope Bro. C. will be satisfied with this explanation, and with the assurance that the delay was not designed. Our office buisness was new to us at first and we did not know what disadvantages we would have to labor under in getting fully under way.

### Rev. D. G. Daniel.

#### The Nebraska Bill and the New York Recorder.

We have purposely refrained from all participation in the discussion of the exciting question growing out of the contemplated passage of the Nebraska Bill, up to this time, for the reason that we have ever thought, and still think, that such subjects do not lie within the legitimate province We wish to employ a good printer, of steady of a religious journal. "The Prince of Peace," to promote the interests of whose kingdom religious newspapers should be supremely devoted. never sought to interfere with the political institutious of existing forms of government. "He shall not strive nor cry; neither shall any man hear his voice in the streets." And did not a ense of duty to our common country at this time, demand an explicit avowal of our sentiments, in common with our fellow-citizens generally, we should still have maintained entire sience upon this grave question. But the course of our northern religious journals leaves us no alternative. Our silence will be misconstrued .-It is time that every friend of the Constitution of our common country-of those cherished institutions which we have inherited from our fathersrequire cash in hand. Besides, in having subscrip- should speak out boldly, and settle at once a question, which has twice, and now again, threatens the very existence of our confederacy.

We propose, therefore, in a candid, and as trust, Christian spirit, to answer our part and free to confess at the outset, that the immediate occasion of our remarks, is, an editorial article in the New York Recorder, a religious paper, which in point of ability, of noble, high toned, Christian bearing, on ordinary subjects, has no superior The following rules will be observed hereafter, published at Hartford, Conn., and the Journal 1. No subscription will be received except pay- and Messenger, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, should betray an intemperate zeal in a crusade passage of the "Nebraska Bill," cannot excite any surprise. The intemperate spirit which the editors of these prints manifest in regard to the institution of slavery, is measured only by their abilities to string together epithets of moral obloquy-a mode of letting off steam quite harmless-and withal, calculated to excite the silent contempt of every man acquainted with that subject. But when we opened the Recorder of the our subscription list longer than the 1st of April, 1st of March, and read the leading editorial of who shall be in acreace at that time. Bills will be that date, entitled "The Portentous Question," we confess that it excited a degree of surprise

expenses of the office, and must also urge upon our sing the "Nebraska Bill," first, because it violates ately, that the editors of last year may be combills it may happen that mistakes may occur, as rights of the North in the territory of the United the management of the business is now in new States. And as these are the most important hands. These however, we will thank our breth- issues involved in the controversy, we propose ren to point out, and we will correct them with showing that they are utterly fallacious, and that great pleasure. We hope done will take offence they are founded only in a total misapprehension

First, then, it is alledged, that the passage of

supposes, of course, the existence of the compact in all its force, at the time it is violated. Now, does the Bill, which is so odious to the editor of the Recorder, contemplate the infliction of any such outrage upon the rights of the people ?--This cannot be shown, unless "a violation of a solemn compact." is synonymous with the repeal of a law. In that event, every session of Conated to gress, and every legislative assembly of every State in the Union, since the organization of our National and State governments, has violated solemn compacts. The truth is, the action of Congress in 1820, which established the boundary of slavery in the territory ceded by France, Subscribers can also remit money to us by mail can no more bind all posterity, than their action upon any other question. Unless the members of that body were omniscient, it is little short of idolatry to yield a tame submission to their decision, which we do not even accord to the very framers of our Constitution. The science of if we, the present generation, are not as compeoffence at our course; and if it should happen that those were to decide it for us, who lived between bills are some to some who are not in arrears, they | thirty and forty years ago. No, brother Recorsolemn compact. And when a writer of your ability, sir, plants himself upon such an assumption, to meet as grave a question as this, he need not be surprised if he betrays in the end the very

And then, is it not a little singular, that the sacredness of this compact has been so recenly address on Temperance, in this place on Saturday apprehended by the enemies of the Nebraska 25th inst. Arrangements will be made for a Bill? There was a time when they could have shown the sincerity of their devotion to the Missouri Compromise. When, to use the language of the Recorder. " Men's hearts failed them for fear that our glorious Union was about to perish, and great Statesmen cast themselves into the breach to avert in this way the impending damger," the South asked nothing but the application of the priciples of that compromise, to the newly acquired territory. And how were they answered? That the territory which had been acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole country, should be open alike to all, and that every man should be protected in his constitutional rights within that territory? This the Recorder will not pretend to aver. But it is said the South for the loss of California, was paid off in the Compromise of 1850 by the Fugitive Slave clause in that Bill. And this is the indemnity we received for all our interest upon the entire Pacific coast embraced in the whole State of California! An indemnity already guaranteed to us by the Constitution, and by express act of dence of the sincerity of our northern friends, when, at this late date, they talk so speciously and patriotically about the inviolability of solemn

cause he would defend.

But to recur for a moment to the Compromise of 1850 :-- What was the main, controlling, pervading principle which characterised that entire measure? Upon what did its supporters in Congress, and its friends from one end of the Union We learn from the "Christian Index." that Bro. to the other, rely for its endorsement by the peo-Daniel was engaged a few days ago in removing ple? Why clearly, the principle of non-interhis family to Thomasville, Thomas county, Ga., VENTION in the territories. Upon this, each of where he expets to devote his time to pastoral the two great political parties planted themselves, duties. We presume before this time he has and linked their destinies before the sovereign r ached his new home, and we trust be will be people. They vied with each other in their adseful in his new sphere. Bro. D. gained to him- vocacy of this essential fundamental feature in all If many friends in this State during his agency the territorial acts which were framed into that of the Southern Raptic Publication Society. | compromise. The great Statesman of New Eng-

his speeches before his fellow-citizens, not only in antees of our common Constitution, to give them following style: his own State, but wherever he was called on to existence? Must the interposition of Congress address them. And for this, the city of Boston, be invoked, to place them upon terms of " equalithe hot bed of abolitionism, closed the doors of ty" with us? How, then, can a law, "the true

MARTERY - HTUGE

Fanuel Hall against him. The doctrine of non-intent and meaning of which is not to legislate intervention, then, was emphatically the doctrine slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exthat triumphed in the Compromise of 1850. It | clude it therefrom, but to leave the people therewas, therefore, a virtual repeal of the Missouri of perfectly free to form and regulate their do-Compromise. Where, then, is the "violation of mestic institutions in their own way." destroy me yesterday. This letter, I perceive, professes a solemn compact," in repealing a dead statute? the principle of equality, which has suddenly be-What the immortal Webster said of another come so very sacred to our northern brethren ?subject which excited no little interest in days To say, then, that the repeal of a law, which gone by, is true of this-" it is an obsolete idea." operated restrictively upon one half of the Union, It has served its day and generation, and for this and the enactment of one, which recognizes the we honor it; but it " now decayeth and waxeth principle of non-intervention on the part of Conold, and is ready to vanish away:" and all the gress in the domestic institutions of the States indignation meetings which the Beechers, and and Territories is "rudely, wontonly, and madly" Garrisons, and the noisy tribes of agitators who to abandon the "equal rights of the North to the catch the key note from these vandal spirits, and territory of the United States," can excite no vociferate it with the energy of Baal prophets other emotion than that of surprise. The equal-

We beg to refresh our brother's memory with a fact which seems to have escaped his notice.one. A man who instructs others as to the sa- Look at it, brother C., translated into plain Eng- any good result. credness of obligations is expected to bring the lish: The principle of non-intervention on the weight of personal example to enforce his doc- part of Congress, by special enactment in the dotrine. How, then has New York observed the mestic institutions of the States and Territories singular fact, of which our brother Cutting rights of the North in the territory of the United seems to be entirely ignorant, that the Legisla- States!!" More cannot be assumed for the arture of New York " was the first one, in 1820, gument that we are reviewing, than the Nebraswhich instructed its Senators to vote for disre- ka Bill fairly involves. And as non-intervention GARDING THAT COMPACT, and vote against admit- is the head and front of its offence, we think we ting Missouri unless she prohibited slavery."— do the Recorder no injustice in the foregoing in-True, we do not hold our brother responsible for terpretation of that argument. what the Legislature of his State did thirty-four years since; but we do maintain, that when the involability of a compact is the theme of an editorial of one of the leading religious journals of ject of any further remarks. a State in which that very compact was first most solemuly violated, it is no perversion of the old good brother Curring will review the ground he proverb to say "Physician heal thyself." Or if has taken, and that instead of attempting to inwe suppose our brother to have written the ar- flame public sentiment in the North against a ticle in question with a full knowledge of this one word of censure drops from his pen, in relation to this manifest infraction of that compact the only one, too, which in the opinion of our on the part of New York. No moral obliquity wisest men ever can result in such a catastrophe, s incurred by an avowed disregard and violation of a law; but a manly, ingenuous effort to repeal "following those things which make for peace." that very law, is denounced as "a violation of a What fruits of the Spirit take their root in the solemn compact!" That is, so long as a law is in force, it may be violated with impunity; but the very moment it is sought to repeal that law because it cannot be enforced, or from any other consideration, the friends of such repeal are covenant-breakers ?' Better select some other question of Christian morality," brother C, upon which to "arouse" public sentiment.

The position of the Recorder, on the second Nebraska Bill involves an "abandonment of the equal rights of the North in the territory of the United States," is equally untenable. We shall We have tried to treat it calmly, dispassionately let the editor define that position himself. He

"The other objection to this measure which we suggested, was that it abandons the equal rights of the North in the territory of the United States. It is the policy of the friends of the leasure to set forth the South as the injured par ty, to whom by this process their rights are to be restored. There never was a grosser fallacy.--The passage of this bill makes over the whole territory to slavery. Slavery ceases to be prohibited, and goes into the territory constructively. Once recognized as protected by local law, it is

neradicable except by abolition. What is the law of equality, which it is said. the passage of this bill abandons? We will state it, as we believe it to be understood by all unprejudiced minds. It is this-That the territory of the United States, being acquired by the treasures and exertions of the whole country, every citizen has a constitutional right to go there, ad libitum, and to take with him, and to hold every kind of property recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States, (not as Mr. Cass would have, by the laws of the State he leavesa manifestly unfair way of stating the principle,) and there to hold it, until prevented by a constitutional provision of the new State embracing such district or country. So long as the Territories of the United States are amenable to, and dependent upon Congress, so long are they the common property of all the States; and so long as they are the common properity of all the States, so long does the principle of equality demand that the rights of every citizen shall be sa-

credly protected. And here it will be appopriate to introduce that clause in the Nebraska Bill, which it is preended is fraught with so much evil to the North. It is in words and figures as follows:

"That the Constitution and all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable. shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within his practiced eye an opponent in the crowd, but the United States; except the eighth section of not one pages to put on the costus and to brave the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri | the fight. It is to be regretted that there is not. into the Union, approved March sixth, 1820, on this continent, a man who has the courage, the which being inconsistent with the principle of non-skill or the honesty to meet him in honorable intervention by Congress with slavery in the combat, and show something like a contest." States and territories, as recognized by the leg-ISLATION OF 1850, commonly called the compremise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and in no other way than the most menacing challenge void : it being the true intent and meaning of this the Protestant ministers of the city to the numad NOT TO LEGISLATE SLAVERY INTO ANY TERRI- ber of thirty-four, took the matter in hand, "de-TORY OR STATE, NOR TO EXCLUDE IT THEREFROM, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form disown the article and retract, or acknowledge and regulate their domestic institutions in their its authority, and meet their representative." own way, subject only to the Constitution of the They, therefore, accepted the challenge, and ap-

United States." And this is the clause, which "will totally this Hercules of Romanism, who, up to date, had break up the equality supposed to have been set- met no man "on this continent," of sufficient skill, tled in 1820, and be a usurpation which nothing courage, or honesty enough to meet him in honbut the most fallacious pretenses can sanction." NO, Mr. Recorder. It totally breaks up the inequality of the Missouri Compromise, by pla-tellus," this mighty leviathan, who, "when he eing the settlement of the question of slavery raiseth up himself, the mighty are afraid-upon such a law as the Missouri Compromise, risiting say, that a committee of Protestants in St. Louis the press. apon the Southern States a direct legal disability, did have the temerity to address a note to his inssential to the preservation of equality between vincible highness, that the man, for whom he had the North so peculiarly attenuated as to require to measure lances with him in "honorable combat."

land, DANIEL WEBSTER, took this ground in all | legislative enactments, over and above the guar- | Whereupon the mighty "Entellus" retreats in the

BAPTIST.

PLANTER'S HOUSE, St. LOUIS, January 12, 1853.

REV. E. THOMPSON BAIRD:-Dear Sir: I have received and considered your letter signed by some thirty Protestant Ministers of St. Louis, which as chairman of a committee appointed by them, you did me the honor to hand to be an acceptance of a challenge which it is pretended I have thrown out to the Protestant world, to discuss in public debate the matters in difference between Catholics and Protestants, and informs me that the aforesaid ministers have chosen one Dr. N. L. Rice as their champion.

Allow me to say, my dear sir, that the Protestant ministers of St. Louis labor under a gross mistake, and their assumed acceptance, is the acceptance of a challenge never given or even dreamed of. The article in the Supperd of the Valley upon Mount Carmel, cannot galvanize even a ity of the rights of the States in the Union is on which they rely, contains no challenge of the momentary vitality into that which is "twice secured, not by municipal legislation, but by sort, and if it were not so, I am not responsible dead" and which we now wish to "pluck up by constitutional law. Indeed, it can only exist by for it, for it was written and published without organic law. And if this organic law specifical- my knowledge, authorization or consent. I am ly leaves the settlement of all domestic institu- ready, according to the best of my ability, in my tions to the States and Territories, and municipal review and in my public lectures, in my own way The New York Recorder seeks to arouse public law does the same, a violation of the principle of and time, to defend my religion, and to expose sentiment to the inviolability of a solemn com- equality by such special enactment, is utterly ab- the fallacies and false pretensions of yours, but I pact. Now, the position which he assumes not surd. And how the editor of the Recorder has have never sought to do it in the way proposed, only for himself, but for the great State in which | been betrayed into the assertion of such a propo- for I am no gladiator, and no friend to oral pubhe resides, is, to say the least of it, a pretty lofty sition as we are discussing, is a mystery to us. | lie discussions, from which I have never seen

I could not, permit me to say, consent to meet your chosen champion in the way you propose, without, in some measure, compromising the rights sacredness of this "soleran compact?" It is a of the Union, is "the abandonment of the equal of my religion, conceding that the question between Catholics and Protestants is a debateable question, and granting that Catholicity and Protestantism, in some sense, stand on the same level, a concession to heresy and error and an indignity to truth, of which, I trust in God, I shall never

Moreover, during the last nine or ten years. As the P. S. which he has appended to the have published in my Quarterly Review a series article, is a mere amplification of the main arguof elaborate articles in defence of my religion and in refutation of yours. These articles remain unanswered, and, so far as I am aware, no Prot-In conclusion, we cannot but hope that our estant has seriously attempted to answer them. I would respectfully suggest, that it would be well for the Protestant clergy of St. Louis, to make at least an attempt to answer them before asking measure so obviously demanded to settle at once fact, he is placed in no enviable attitude. Not and forever the only question which has ever yet will be time enough for me to consider whether I me to engage in a public debate, and also that it seriously threatened to dismember the Union, and will meet their champion or not when they have

I have the honor to be Your obedient servant. W. A. BROWNSON. Rev. E. T. BAIRD.

Theirman of Committee.

he will rather seek to allay such excitement by

angry clamor of political strife? We have no

ground to hope that our brother will ever become

a pro-slavery man : but we have some right to

expect, that as a consisient Baptist, he will leave

the whole question where the Constitution leaves

it, and where the Nebraska Bill leaves it was the

We feel that we are indebted an apology to

our readers for the length of this article. But as

upon this subject in a single article, we could not

well have compressed it into a shorter compass.

Arrogancy of Romanism.

several years a course of lectures has been annual-

ly kept up before the Roman Catholic Institute

of that city, by distinguished members of that

Church, upon the various subjects which divide

the Protestant and Catholic world. The Pro-

testant part of that population have borne these

attacks from time to time, until their silence was

misconstrued into an inability to defend their

cherished principles. It was resolved, therefore,

to secure a course of lectures in defence of Pro-

testantism before the "Young Men's Christian

Association." The Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of

the Presbyterian Church, was requested to deliv-

cr these lectures. He very promptly responded

to the call, and discharged the duty with signal

was announced, by the "Shepherd of the Valley,"

before the Catholic Institute. Accompanying

and perfected by years of incessant conflict .-

and who, since that time, has-we do not say

gained over him a temporary advantage, howev-

er slight-but who has dared to meet the sturdy

warrior face to face and have a stand-up fight

with him? Not one. For years and years, like

old Extentis, he has gone round and round the

termining that he (Dr. Brownson) should either

pointed Dr. Rice as their representative to meet

ability, in the presence of immense crowds.

The city of St. Louis, Mo., is the great Metro-

to the good sense of the reader.

hands of the people.

Well, after all, perhaps "discretion is the beter part of valor.' It seems that Dr. Brownson cannot meet, in debate, a Protestant, "without, in some measure, compromising the rights of his my) religion, conceding that the question between Catholics and Protestants is a debateable question and granting that Catholicity and Protestantism. topic proposed, to wit: That the passage of the we designed to say all that we expected to offer in some sense, stand on the same level, a concess sion to heresy and error and an indignity to troth of which he (I) trusts in God, he (I) shall never be guilty !!" The plain English of which is, fair. and argumentatively; with what success, is left open, ingenious argument, is a weapon which the champions of Romanism never wield. They have a much shorter way of dealing with their adversaries. The rack, the gibbot, the sword, and the polis of Romanism in the United States. For hese can be used with infinitely greater dexterity. And since "a decent respect" (!) to the institutions of this country forbid their use here, why it is too great a condescension for them to come down from their lofty citidel, and risk the fortunes of "Holy Mother" in a contest, in which truth only can triumph. Catholicity cannot consent to stand on the same level with Protestantism! O no ! This is a "concession to heresy and error" which it is impious to think of? The reader is only to conceive how very, very degrading it would be for such nations as Italy, Spain, Austria &c. to be brought down to a level with Great Britain and the United States! This is "an indignity to truth, of which" this sturdy warrior, "trusts in God he never will be guilty."

We apprehend there was another consideration In the meantime, the notorious O. A. Brownson which had some influence in deciding this redoubtable hero's line of policy in the premises. Perthe papal organ of St. Louis, to deliver a course haps he either heard, or dreampt, that some years ago one ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, had met in a this announcement, was the following piece of similar manner one † John, who, before his promotion to the dignity of Bishop, was also called "He (Dr. Brownson) brought to the contro-PURCELL, and that the said Alexander, being inversy a mind in all the vigor of maturity, a prostigated by something, and without the fear found personal knowledge of the errors of his age of "Holy Mother" before his eyes, did, in the city and country, a nerve and skill for combat braced of Cincinnati, in the year of grace, 1837, and in the presence of many witnesses, administer to the When he had truth on his side, he was irresistible; uforesaid † John one of the most merciless castis gations, that the annals of Polemical Divinity records. We are inclined to the opinion, therefore, that the learned Dr. B. has furnished us with the best illustration of his wisdom that he could have given, in declining to debate with "one Dr. N. I. Rice" the question between Catholics and Proring; poising his brawny arm, and seeking with

We must observe, in conclusion, that our Protestant brethren did not permit the matter to end here. "One N. I. Rice," at the request of the good citizens of St. Louis, savs an eve witness. "took up the sturdy warrior, and after flaying, salting and peppering him, hung him up to dry." Presuming that the "Shepherd" had spoken by authority, and that they were to understand it And there, for the present, we will leave him.

> Corections in W. H. Clark's Report. In a letter from Bro. W. H. Clark, he says:

"I will mention one or two typographical errors that occurred in my receipt list, \$20 00 were placed to the account of one of Bro. Bestor's Sons when it ought to have been written 800 20. The name of Rudulph is published Rudolph .-Bro. Rudulph was very particular to have his name written correctly. Please notice the corrections. I shall be in Tuskegee on the 17th

orable combat." A committee immediately ad-We make the above corrections with pleasure: dressed a note to this "sturdy warrior," this "Enbut in self-defence must say that Bro. C.'s report was somewhat indistinctly written; and a press just where the Constitution of the United States earth there is not his like, who is made without of business just at the time of correcting the places it : in the hands of the people. It removes fear,"-whose "brawny arm" had poised the gaunt. proof sheets prevented our adding up the amounts a restriction which every man knows, who can let of defiance for years, "in the solitude of his to see if they were correct. To have every word comprehend a simple proposition, operated upon own originality"-not so much as one derring "to letter and figure plain and in its right place, is but one part of the Union. Was the passage of put on the costus and to brave the fight"-we highly necessary in submitting any writings to

Rev. Dr. J. M. PKCK, had been lying the North and the South? Are the "rights" of been "seeking with his practiced eye," was ready dangerously ill but has been recovering slowly for The Gospel Banner.

The first number of this paper has just reached, grad purpose of the paper has just reached, grad purpose number of the paper has just reached, grad purpose next morning at the paper has just reached, grad purpose next morning at the paper has just reached. our office, atthough it bears date of fourney we I found my horse next morning, minus two day. know not.

ur own and has for its motto, "Christ our Leader -The Church our home -The Bible our guide." It is published twice a month at St. Louis, Mis souri, by Frazer, Kennedy & Spaulding, and edited by Justin D. Fulton. It is established directly as the advocate of the Bible Revision novement, and is to be regarded as the organ of movement, and is to be regarded as in organ in the line, I took up quarters for the Sabbath advance. From the specimen number before us the pleasant and hospitable family of Mr. we anticipate a well edited paper every way worthy of a lage subscription list. We regret o find this paper and the "Western Watchman" ivals to each other in the same city, though liffering on the revision question. For this seems o be the sole cause of this new enterprise.

Perhaps the issuing of the new paper has purred up our friends of the "Watchman" to end us their paper once more. We had not seen a number for two or three months and had termined to go. My host, his good lady oncluded that the editors had chosen to disconinue the exchange. But along with the Gospel Banner we received two numbers of the Watchnan. Thanks to the Banner for this.

#### Our New Advertisements.

The ALLEN HOUSE, has been recently re-fitted for the accommodation of travellers and others, and a large addition to the buildings is now i the course of erection which will add very much othe comfort of the visitors. Court is near at and, and Mr. A. will be well prepared to do jus ice to those who may call upon him.

L. Colby, & Co., of New York are booksellers f extensive reputation. We comend their advertement this week to the notice of ou

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE. .I\_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_

Houston, Feb. 22, 1854. After an uncommonly long spell of dry weath

for the winter season, we have at length beer

avored with rain. In this city it has fallen in quantities fully sufficient for all our purposes and the weather has become clear and pleasant. We have now an abundance of Cistern water. Our citizens are enjoying excellent health. The people are coming in from the country for their spring supplies. Houston is now receiving a large share of the trade of that section of country known as the Three Forks of Trinity and which formerly went to Shreveport. Several persons from that region have told me that the people are becoming convinced from experience that Houston and Galveston are their best markets. They say that although Shreveport is nearer to them the road to this place is much better on many accounts, and particularly for the esperior grazing advantages of the country through which it runs. The counties of Dallas, Tarrant, Navarro, Collin etc., are said to be populating with the very best kind of emigrants .-That section of country is ascertained by experience to be the very best for growing wheat. An abundance of that article was raised there during the last season. It is now for sale in large quantities at one dollar per bushel. Flour at three dollars and fifty cents for a bbl. (196 lbs.) Large flouring mills are being erected in different parts of the country for the purpose of preparing the flour for market on a large scale. The above The Great South, Little South and West gales section of country is also found to be well adapt- were walled in and the other three well guarded ed to fruit of all varieties grown in the Middle Every day people were saying the imper States. A gentleman of Dallas county told me have arrived; the city will be attacked immediate that he had seen good peaches growing on a tree | ly." We heard this so often that nothing but a that was only thirteen months old from the seed! ocular demonstration could convince us that the Apples, pears, plums etc. all do well. Improved imperialists were in the vicinity. The American lands have recently been sold as high as ten dol- officers had repeatedly assured as they could be lars per acre, though wild lands can yet be purchased at good prices in favorable localities .- advisable for those in the city to leave who at Much attention is being paid to the cause of ed- attack should be made. On the merning of the ucation in all that region of country.

Yours truly.

Increasing demands for a substantial Literature city we met Mr. Wight who said he had seen i. Tecas.

mistakeable evidence of substantial improvements | the ticle and fire a round or two. A Chinesest in our State, than the greatly increased demand my is so uncertain that we thought as our Const for valuable books. It is but a few years since had said nothing of an attack soon, and supposthere was not a single exclusive book-store in ing our officers perhaps were constantly informed Texas. Now, besides several establishments doing of the movements of the parties, there was no a large business in books and stationary, almost need of great haste. Coming home, we still food every flourishing country town has one or more all about the gate quiet. About one welock a merchants who devote a considerable share of slow cannonading began, which lasted about two their attention to the sale of books, and they all hours. From the top of the house Mr. C. could seem to be doing well.

stocks, and we find that they are mainly com- city at an angle of about thirty degrees, I judge posed of valuable books. We find comparatively Several balls, during the engagement, came with but little of that yellow covered poison, yeleped zing by us, producing a feeling of insecurity. light literature and why? a correct public taste was decided that when the firing ceased, we list rejects with disdain such polluted condiments and better, it possible, leave the city. Mr. and Mr. demands a purer aliment, and the book-sellers must Roberts were boarding with us, and after disect sumply the demand. And how was the public preparations were made and they left about he taste of Texas purified? For many years the o'clock. Asow and Amow must go with us. agents and colporteurs of the American Bible the imperialists should enter the city and take it and Tract Societies and the American Sunday they are so incensed against the Cantonese the School Union, supplied to a considerable ex- one could scarcely escape them. It was too is tent, gratuitously, the reading of the country, for us to leave that evening. Thinking that s and the bushel being thus filled with wheat, the junks had retired up the river we might the tarcs may be thus poured on with im- out early next morning before the fire. N punity. The little boys and girls that were gath- morning as chair bearers were difficult to be f ered into Sunday Scools and taught to read, and cured we set out to walk - Mr. C., myself and to supplied with useful reading from 1830 to 1840, two youths-taking nothing with us in the shap are now coming forth on the stage of action, and of baggage as we knew they would not let the

The book-seller is obliged from self interest, to upply the kind of books which customers, thus orepared, demand; and let similar means be diligently used in relation to the youth of Texas a few years longer, and we will bid defiance to book-stores filled with such works as Andrew Jackson Davis's Spiritual Rappings, Phrenology, Mesmerism, and other infidel productions. CORRESPONDENT,

### Correspondence.

For the South Western Baptist. BRO. EDITORS :- Having returned from church. and not being in a proper frame of mind to read with profit, I have concluded, with your consent, Mrs. Pearcy. So we four foreigners remained to furnish your readers with a brief sketch of my last night within the city determining to take 25 ravels since leaving Tuskegee on the first inst.

From Tuskegoe to Union Springs, the road is ntolerable. I have been accustomed to the prai- to leaving-our poor neighbors looked to us and rice for years; but I do not now recollect ever to said "white you remain we feel encouraged have passed any road so disagreeable in every re- you foreigners leave we shall have no one to despect. The mud being very stiff, the labor of the pend upon," But when we see that it is clear horse was very severe. I afterwards learned that Lour duty. I do not hesitate to make every effer there was a better way than the one I travelled to get out. We know not what moment the all

I got to Union Springs about desk and The Gospel Banner.

The first number of this paper has just reached glad was I to find myself once more as a land to such in comfortable more as a The 2d and 3d, I spent in the country between the size of Union Springs and Louisville, Barbour (10) sometimes in Pike and then again in Macon. length I arrived in the latter place on the even of the 3d inst., and soon found myself confer bly stored away in the pleasant family of bree M -..... Here I remained until the evening the 4th, when I re-crossed Pea River and n tered the State of Pike. About one mile 6

> our Senator from this county. Sabbath morning came. I felt like spends the holy day with some worshiping assemble inquired for such an one, and was told that was but one in reach. This was six miles and an Anti-Missionary Baptist church. 15 tated. Shall I go or shall I not? Would in benefitted more by going or by spending to bath in reading and meditation? Final self set out and in due time arrived at the The country through which we passed a to pine woods, and sparsely settled. I had bear there would be a large congregation, but when could they come from? To my astomshmes saw, on my arrival, the entire grove, around the house, filled with horses. Luke, in relating the shipwreck of Paul and his company on there to Rome, says, " And all escaped safely to have some by swimming, some on boards, and some o pieces of plank," and as I drew near, I be ceived that many here had arrived safely at chare some on foot, some on horsebuck, and not a fee

I should judge these people to be gener poor, hard-working, honest, good citizens. Final ly service commenced. The preacher is a me about forty-five or fifty, and one would conclude from his appearance and manners that he was man of natural good sense; but destitute of the advantages of intellectual culture.

in horse and ox wegons and carts.

The sermon was as good, or better than a asually hear from ministers of this class. Atthe close of the services, the preacher remarked the there were some minutes of their last Asses tion present, which any one could have by and cation. I stepped forward and obtained one, and from it learn the following facts: It is called The Conecule Rever Bantist Asse

ation of the Prim tive Faith and Order. It contains 29 churches, and 865 communicant Their increase, during their last Associational year, was 93, while their losses, by dismission by were 82, showing a net gain over the winder of

the last year of the surprising number of Il.

The Association had charge of a vast amount of money, consisting of fifty-two dollars and seventy-five cents. Thirty-two dollars and feet cents of this large amount of money was paid printing 1080 copies of their minutes, and the balance fell to the share of the Clerk. FESTUS.

Pike co., Ala., March 5, 1854. Shanghai, October 1st, 1853.

Dear Brother Paschal : We are not yet quiet, the work is not vet comoleted. More than a week since, reports came in from every quarter that a body of imperialists were approaching the city to re-take it from the "red rebels" who have held it since the 7th Sentember 29th ult. Mr. C. and myself walked out of the city through the Great East gate, which was wide open and guarded only by a few men. Out of the number of inperialist junks a mile or two up the We know of nothing which affords more unsee whence the firing proceeded. The imperialst We have taken some pains to examine their fired from their ships, throwing their balls intelled

> which we did not have. On arriving at the north gate we found all in soldiers were on he wall and were considerably co cited. As we drew near they told us to hurry away the imperialists were about attacking them with out and of course the gate could not be opened There was no alternative but to return to our own house to await some more favorable opportunity Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter left the city the day b fore but Mr. Carpenter went in that morning to some baggage. While in the gates were all closed and he was in the same situation of ourselves and Mr. Pearcy. The "red men" on the walls kindly allowed some notes of explanation to be thrown over the wall to be sent to Mrs. Carpenter and early start this morning and get out if possible For many reasons I felt at first great repugnance

pass without a note from the Americas Consu

grant a permit. So we fastily called Messrs.
Compense and Pearcy, took what clothes we could put in a little carpet bag and repaired to the Combineism temple where the commander had his Here we were furnished with an escort | college, 2 50.
P Unpd—I W Kidd, 2, S Sparks, 1, Mrs a S and passed through the little East gate under colors on Saturday evening about sunset. Being the latter and come down wat the giver we procured a boat and came down Moone Kur where we have been hospitably estatained by the Episcopal mission. The other belies of our mission were already here, besides some of other missions. The Episcopal mission bases are immediately on the river about two or three miles below the city, commanding a full ew of the operations of the fleet. the Friday morning, the first morning we tried > 54 out, there was a fight at the north gate.

ear the house of Mr. Vates and Mr. Cabaniss. he hadies were here, but the gentlemen were at are during the whole affray. Saturday morna still feroer engagement took place on the spot. Mr. Yate's house had eighteen rifle shot in it -Mr. Caban'ss'severat Thus fir have all been mercifully preserved. To-day lear news which has caused us some uneasi-Vesterday Mr. Pearcy's servant, who was F to take rare of the house, was taken into at for letting Mr. Wight's dog over the The arryant left at our house learning of a west to plead for him, when he, also, was arwill be done with them is yet to mails succertain. The worst is to be fear- Editors S. W. Baptist. I Pager heard of his man's arrest last

went; on the 4th and for some days we re- rectations soon. usinful enspense as to the fate of our the contampation that was prevailing there then-In consideration of our probable protracted | God." "Thanks be unto God for his unspeakaav from our own house we are trying to make | ble gift." of at least a part of their burden. Their of overations continue as they are removed ch of the excitement that prevails in and and the city, and they are rather overstocked the us all on their her de. 1-1 22. I learn this moment that a mail is to

tinde up to day at four o'clock-so I must run letter long in execution, to a close. The all a continue their siege-the rebels keep its, and are likely to do so for aught the other ternalo. How long this state of affairs shall Boone's house. Four families, besides keep one table. Mr. and Mrs. Pearcy. and Mrs. Yates ir keeping house in a part the Culbertson's. Miss Baker is at Dr. Bridg-So we are all near together. gratlemen spend a night in turn at the

servants the imperialists would immeditake possession of them, and in that case the previally during an attack, as both parties and harge guns and neither aim very corand their mark. The innocent suffer as friendly and equitable character. as the guilty. A foreign house not far mission houses received considerable inin our attack on the 20th inst. One ball arge door in the roof-another went three thick walls into one of the lower

wing this one desertions and treachery, there

Y little passing in and out of the city. Our with all our effects except a small quantity I thing is in the hands of a servant, or was we hard last. We patiently await the letter extinguishes the last hope of all these things, hoping great results in letter and May not God design by suffering, to peace. the minds of these people to receive the My little school is scattered over the foraes at Widin. dry had from the city, here and there. I bever be able to collect them all again, but av that whatever be the result their minds may guided in the way of truth. Many of them disting both which they can never forget .- Court in any dress he pleases. id I am abready late and must close. Love to

MARTHAF. (RAWFORD.

For the South Western Bantist. JESSE A. COLLINS' REPORT AS AG'T BOARD

DOM. MISS. S. B. C .- Concluded. Coosa River Association. Cush and Pledges. Fort Williams church, CR A Fayetteville Tala 

P Unpd. \$10 23 4 qr 3 Re—cash—Coosa Valley church, Coosa R A, D Williamson, 25, Mrs A Williamson, 25, A, D Williamson, 25, Mrs A Williamson, 25, Little Miss II Edwards, 25, Mrs M Edwards, 25, Mrs C Turner, 25, Little M J Collins, 25, Little M F Collins, 25, Mrs M B Collins, 50, Master J A Collins, 25, J A Collins, A B S C, 2 50 ... \$5 00

Pledges not paid. \$20 00.

Mt Pleasant church C R A—Pledges unpaid 12.

Big Spring church paid to Ala B S C—Bible cause, 13, Foreign Mission, 9, Domestic Mission, \$150, J H Posey, \$150. \$28 00.

Paid to Wm N Wyatt, for Ala Baptist State

He is now gone with Mr. Pearey to try to get it our the walk.

October 4th. After getting the note over Mr. Frawford determined to go himself to see the commander: It was already late in the afternoon.

It was already late in the afternoon. hat the commander told Mr. C. to bring the per-line the commander told Mr. C. to bring the per-line he wanted out to his residence and he would Jordan. 50, R H Jones. 50, W Glover. 50, G R Price

For Domestic Mission	33	
" Foreign " 1 3		
" James R Webster, beneficiary		
	50-\$83	33
Pledges.		
Domestic mission	25	
Foreign "		25
	\$89	58
Due from me by error for Dom. wis.		50
the trace position in the state of the state of	\$90	08
amounts from the churches tro't down	462	775
Total am't of the c R a		E-17/2-7
Deduct for Mr carathers, coldwater		50
		-

Note.—This public acknowledgment of \$552 35 would have been made sooner, but for the absence of the cor. Sec. The monies however, were when ascertained, cheerinily. The acknowledgements for central, Liberty, and cherokee Association will be made soon

JESSE A. COLLINS, Ag't Qr stands for quarter. P Pd, pledges paid, cash, Re-Report, P unpaid, Pledges not paid. December, 1853.

CROPWELL, St. CLAIR Co., Ala. December 22, 1853.

DEAR BRETHREN-Pursuant to instructions from ing at I stempted to go in to look after him | Rev. James Walker, Corresponding Secretary, would not get through the gates. He, with I ourd Domestic Missions, S.B. Convention. Therethere'see and several other gentlemen, are with furnish you with the names of persons with the amounts donated through me as agent, in the bounds of the Coosa River Association. I will ac-180. 1815. The gentlemen failed to get into knowledge for the Central, Liberty and other As-

whanks and our houses. Mr. Pearcy, after a thanks to the fitted co-operation in the blessand days succeeded and found that our man had ed work of giving the Gospel to the destitute of aly been released. His interession procured our own land. I have everywhere met with the the know of his own servant and he found our kindest reception. No church, and but few well e-had not been molested. Feveral energy instructed persons refusing to contribute to this have taken place during the past week - good cause. This Association has heretofore done In imperial tists have every time been the los- but little or nothing as a body of churches or Aswe Thus affairs are likely to remain until news sociation, not because they were not able, nor sale antiared shall reach us that Peking has willing, but because the subject had not been a confused. A young man recently went up brought directly before them. Pastors will not Using congless where the febels told him that do this, hence the necessity of an agent; and reac army was already within the outer wall \$562 771 are the results from but little over half the churches. "Being enriched in everything to Peking gazettes two months back publish all bountifulness, which causeth through us thanks service not only supplieth the want of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto

> I have been greatly interrupted in my labors, by two spells of fever, but am ready to resume my work with strong faith in the happy results.

> > GENERAL NEWS.

Yours truly. JESSE A. COLLINS.

The following intelligence culled from the last Charleston Courier, afme is beyond our power to judge. We fords us the latest intelligence from the preparations to spend the winter here East. The clouds in that quarter wear gentleman, are here in our house. Mr. a darker shade; and the prospects of a s. (abaniss, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, and general European war appear to be increasing, but we still trust in him who rules the Universe to prevent so disastrous an event. Who can calculate the promises without the north gate. If left amount of misery it would produce among mankind? We hope still to mid latter them down from the guns on hear that Turkey and Russia have set-There is some danger in remaining thed their differences, not upon the field of blood, but in negotiations of a

The steamship Nashville arrived at New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, March 5th, having left Havre on the 15th, and Southampton on the saw and Amow are here with us. They do morning of the 16th February. The express in words any impatience to get to steamship Atlantic are ved abreast San-The single here will be apt to detain dy Hook at 10 o clock on Tuesday on much longer. Their interest in religion night, 7th March, having left as late as 22d February.

ADDITIONAL PER ATLANTIC. BALTIMORE, March 8, 10.15, A. M. The Czar's rejection of Napoleon's

Omar Pacha is concentrating his

The British Parliament have voted all the Army and Navy supplies.

The Lord Chamberlain has notified with me nearly a year and know much of Mr. Buchanan that he can appear at

A Greek insurrection has again broken out in Macedonia and Thessaly, and six thousand men are in arms.

It is stated that if Austria does not! Letter from N. Y. Hunter, enclosing \$2 for unequivocally declare what her position

is to be in the coming struggle, France number to the Rhenish frontier.

It details the enormous military and naval preparations going on under the auspices of both England and France right now, we thank him for remi for attacking Russia as well in the Baltic as in the Black Sea. A British contingent of ten thousand men were to sail (on board steam transports especi- ly. ally hired for the purpose,) on the 18th, tions for the protection of Constantinople. Thirty-six British ships of the line and frigates, with ten or twelve we change his address as he desires. French men-of-war of the largest class, were to assemble in the Downs on the 6th of March for service in the Baltic.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, March 2, 9.30, P. M. In the U. S. Senate on Thursday the Rhoda Biedsoe, bill granting land for the indigent insane was taken up and discussed. Mr. Elizabeth D. Gholston, Clayton concluded his speech on the Nebraska bill, and the subject was debated by Messrs. Butler, Douglas and others with considerable animation— Hon. D. G. Ligen, indeed at one time the debate threat- Joseph Lloyd, ened to assume a personal character .- | Paul Castleberry. At nine, however, on Thursday evening B. F. Boone, the bill was engrossed by an over- W. A. Morgan, whelming vote.

sideration of the Pacific Rail Road Bill, Daniel Holt, and granting homesteads to settlers on the line thereof, which was introduced by Mr. Chamberlain. The Homestead | Rev. J. W. Williams, bill was also under discussion.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

In the Senate, the Nebraska Bill was Dr. L. B. Starke, discussed by Messers. Bell, Dawson, and others. The vote on its passage was expected that night, but the debate was carried on fiercely until four o'clock A. A. Connella, on Saturday morning, when the bill was | Miss Mary E. Duncan.

Washington, March 4. The following is the vote on the Nebraska Bill in the Senete on Saturday morning:

Yeas.-Stephen Adams, Miss.; D. R. Atchison, Mo.; G. E. Badger, N. C.; J. A. Bayard, Del.; J. P. Benjamin, La.; R. Brodhead, Pa.; A. G. Brown, Miss.: Rev. J. C. Beverly, A. P. Butler, S. C.; Lewis Cass, Mich.; J. M. Clayton, Del.; H. C. Dawson, Ga.; J. J. Evans, S. C.; B. Fitzpatrick, Ala.; H. S. Geyer, Mo.; W. M. Gwin, Cal.; R. M. T. Hunter, Va.; R. by the Rev. S. J. Larkins, Mr. G. W. EVERETT. Son of Rev. George Everett, to Miss Ellen R. W. Johnson, Ark.; G. W. Jones, Iowa; Jordan, all of Union Parish, La. J. C. Jones, Tenn.; J. M. Mason, Va.; J. Morton, Fla.; M. Norris, N. H .; John Petit, Ind.; T. G. Pratt, Md.; T. J. Rusk, Texas; W. K. Sebastian, Ark.: 7th. Corbis Hunton, son of Henry L. and J. Rugeley, aged 3 years and one Month. Jas. Shields, Ill.; John Slidell, La.: C. E. Stuart, Mich.; J. B. Thompson, Kv.; J. R. Thompson, N. J.: Isaac Toucev, Conn.; J. B. Weller, Cal.; J. W. Wil-

Ohio; Henry Dodge, Wis.; Eessenden, -: Hamilton Fish, N. Y.; Solomon Foot, Vt.; H. Hamlin, Me.; Saml. Houston, Texas; C. T. James, R. I.;
W. H. Seward, N. Y.; T. Smith, Conn.;
Wanleton; or More Work for the Maine Law Charles Summer. Mass.: B. F. Wade, Ohio: Isaac P. Walker, Wis .-- 14.

day. The Gadsden treaty will be reported on Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 7.5, P. M. the House of Representatives, on Monday, by a large majority.

The Nebraska Bill will be taken up

on Wednesday.

Lay, Mrs. P. Shaw, W. L. Mullins, Rev. W. H. Clark, 2 letters, N. M. Watkins, P. M. at Wa-

Letters containing remittances; the amounts entered to credit, see receipt list.

J. W. Williams \$2; Charles P. Sisson \$2; Dr. L. B. Starke S2; Reuben Maxwell \$5; B. Manley, Jr., 85; Mrs. F. A. Burt 85. Letter from Mrs. S. W. Farrow, enclosing \$5

each, for Jno. W. Devore, Jno. H. Crawicy, Joseph R. Wood, Rhoda Bledsoe, Wm. Q. Brook, Hezekiah Talbot, Elizabeth D. Gholston, and P. Hezekiah Talbot, Elizabeth D. Ghoision, and I. expected a catalogue prices.
H. Youngblood. The matter suggested by bro. for sale at Catalogue prices.

ISAAC W. SUTTLE, We feel under great obligations to bro. Moss for his interest in our behalf, and for the new names

Letter from Jas. Allen, enclosing \$2 each, for L. B. Tatum, B. F. Boon, W. A. Morgan, G. W. Ward. J. C. Richards, Daniel Holt and self. Many thanks to bro. A. for his kindness.

which amounts are entered to their credit. The mails have been very irregular a few days past. Letter from E. W. Thompson, P. M., enclosing \$5 for Jus. E. Moss, the change in the

\$11. entered to the credit of self, Mrs. M. E. Duncan, Rev. N. Thomas, Jno. Danghdrill, and Mrs. Celia Daughdrill, see receipt list. We owe bro. C. many thanks for his labors in our behalf, and hope he will continue to increase our indebtedness. If many of our brethren would follow the example of Dr. L. it would be a bles trusted to his care will be executed in the neatest

loway. We feel grateful to bro. N. and hope he be accommodated. will continue the favors. Letter from the P. M. at Salem, enclosing \$2 each, for W. W. Jones and John Jones.

COUTH-WESTERN BAFTIST.

tered to his credit. The back numbers are sent will send one hundred thousand troops as he desired, though two or three of them are to the Italian frontier, and the same defective. The good ones are all exhausted .-Bro. Ca letter was quite cheering in its senti-

Letter from F. Hawkins, his explanation is The news by the Nashville is of satisfactory, and we have written to him on the

Letter from L. Colby & Co., enclosing check and advertisement.

Letter from C. Owen, his paper will be sent

Letter from Rev. B. Mott, enclosing \$2. Bro. M's. explanation is entirely satisfactory, and we have entered the amount to his credit according-

Letter from N. Y. Hunter, enclosing \$2 for for Malta, there to rendezvous and to

Letter from Rev. J. Sansing, we change his address and send him our paper to Cedar Bluff

Letter from Rev. J. C. Beverly, enclosing \$2,

RECEIPT LIST.

Brethren making remittances for subscrip-In all the dock-yards and arsenals of tion and not finding them reported in due time,

John W. Devore, John H. Crawley, Joseph R. Wood, William Q. Brook. Hezekiah Talbot. Robert Masterson. Rev. Nat. Slay. Geo. W. Ward, Chas. P. Sisson. W. W. Jones, John Jones. J. F. Hooten, Rev. B. Matt. James F. Mass. Rev. N. Thomas, Reuben Maxwell B. Manly, Jr., Thomas Craig. Mrs. E. B. Holloway, John A. Norwood,

W. T. Colquitt.

Pitman M. Lumpkin,

At Union Cross Roads, La., on the 16 of Feb. by the Rev. S. J. Larkins, Mr. G. W. EVERETT.

At Union Springs, on Tuesday morning, March "How vain is all beneath the skies!

That bind us to a world like this!

MINW BOOKS. Volumes, price \$2 25. Noah and his time, . . . . Light on the Dark river, Mapleton; or, More Work for the Maine Law, 1 of Mapleton; or, More Work for the Maine Law, 1 of the Science.

Memoir Adoniram Judson. 2 vols. . . . 2 00
Neander's Commentaries. 1 vol. 8vo, . . . 1 75

Neander's Commentaries. 1 vol. 8vo, . . . 1 75

12 00 Neander's Church History. 4 vols. 8vo... 12 00 Bancroft's History United States. 5 vol.. 10 50

The ComprehensiveCommentary. 6 vois... 12 00 The Works of Andrew Fuller. 3 vols.... 5 00 Memoir of Sarah B. Judson, ..... Memoir of Helen M. Mason, .... A liberal discount made to the Trade, Ministers of the Gospel, and Colporteurs, by
L. COLBY & CO...

122 Nassau street, New-York. March 16, 1854 .- n44.

ALLEN IN HOUSE,

Tuskegee, Alabama. I WOULD take this method of tendering thanks to the friends and patrons of the ALLEN HOUSE, for the liberal patronage heretofore ex-

tended, and hope by prompt and undivided attention to those who may favor me with a call, still to merit a continuance of the same.

The New portion of the Allen House, compriswill be ready for use by the 10th of April nextmaking, in all, thirty three rooms. The Stage Office for the Chehaw and Eufaula Line will be

kept at this House and the regular Coaches to and from the Railroad, will bring of carry passengers to any point they may wish to go in this vicinity.
L. P. ALLEN, Proprietor. March 9, 1854.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

BAPTIST PSALMODIES, BIBLES AND TES-TAMENTS of all descriptions at publishers prices now in store. And a full supply of Denominational and Standard Works are on the way, and are expected by the first of April, and will be offered

Superintendent. Rockford, Coosa Co., Ala.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON THE tures. Estate of Amelia D. Womack, late of Macon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned. by the Judge of Probate of said county, on the 14th day of January, 1854. All persons having claims on said Estate are required to present the time allowed by law or they will be barred.
Feb. 23, 1853. JAMES WOMACK, Admr.

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

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons and the public generally, that he will perma-nently continue the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, at his office, where all operating en Patients requiring Gum or Block Teeth, shall

His operations are performed for service and Montgomery, June 1, 1853.

THE ORION INSTITUTE.

Letter from W. T. Colquitt, enclosing \$2, en- THF. Scholastic Year of this Institution will open on Monday, the 16th of January, 1854, under the charge of Mr. J. F. COX, A. B., present Principal. The Female Department will

ntinue under the control of Mrs. COX. Mr. COX graduated with the honors of his class at one of the first Colleges in the South, and the manner in which he has discharged the various duties of his station the present year shows conclusively that he has a talent for the profession he has chosen. Mrs. COX is an Instructress of rare qualifications, and she will resume the exercises of her department with an experience of cises of her department with an experience of three years, half of which time was spent in the

Female College where she graduated.

The method of mental training introduced by these teachers has proved eminently successful, and the influences brought to bear in the school-room are such as to stimulate the student to high attainments in intellectual culture.

The Music and Ornamental Department will be

under the care of Miss N. J. STAKELY, a sister of Mrs. Cox. who came to us highly recommended for her attainments in the respective branches which she professes to teach.

Besides the above named teachers, the Institute will be furnished with whatever number of assistants may be required. It would not be amiss, perhaps, to mention that the Teachers are Southerners by birth and education. Connected with the Institution is a library of choice books for miscellaneous reading, and a Literary Society which meets regularly every week, and in which

rules or usages.

The two departments of the schools are entirely separated from each other; so that parents need have no tears in sending their daughters to this place. A report of the advancement and deportment of each student will be sent to the parents

ment of each student will be sent to the parents or guardians every two months.

ORION is a thriving Village, two miles above Troy, and is remarkable for its beauty and the healthfulness of its situation.

There is not a grog-shop within five miles of the place, and as may be expected, there are no termitations to discipation. temptations to dissipation or to immoralities of

After enumerating the advantages above, it is hardly necessary to add that "the Institute" stands unrivaled by any Seminary of similar char-

acter in Southern Alabama.

The Spring Session will begin Monday, the 16th of January, and close the 30th of June. The Fall Session will commence on Monday the 7th of August, and close Friday, the 30th November. -There will be a public examination of all the classes at the expiration of the first Term.

RATES OF TUITION PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR. 1st Class, Spelling, Reading, and Writing, \$18 08 Geography, Grammar and Ar-Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c... Latin, Greek, higher branches of Mathematics.... Extra for the Ornamental Branches. Music and use of instrument, (Piano.) . Wax Work, per lesson. Incidentals, (fuel, ink, pens, pencils and

till the end of the term. No deductions made for lost time, unless for providential causes. Tuition payable at the expiration of each session.

Every Student should commence at the beginning of School, when the different classes are being formed.

Board can be obtained in the best families of

the village, at \$8 per month.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

S. SILER, Presidens.

December 2, 1853.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

Rev. H. TALBIRD. A. M., President and Profes sor of Theology and Moral Science.

A. B. GOODHUE, A. M., Professor of Mathe-

matics. N. K. DAVIS, A. M., Professor of the Natural Sciences, L. BROWN, A. M., Professor of Languages, R. A. MONTAGUE, A. B., Tutor.

THIS Institution is located in the pleasant and L healthy village of Marion, Perry county, Ala. Its Plan of Instruction embraces two courses of Regular or Classical Course, and the English or Scientific course The courses of study are arranged with special reference to horough and accurate scholarship.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class must sustain a creditable examination in The Priest and the Huguenot. Two the following books, viz : Latin and Greek Grammars, Cæsar, Sallust, of Cicero's Select Oratious, Virgil, the Greek Reader, and Davies' Elementary Algebra, thorough Equations of the first degree, or what shall be equivalent thereto.

The requirements for admission to the first year

and is the same as is usually pursued in Theological Seminaries. Those whose want of previous advantages renders it necessary pursue Literary studies in the Regular or Scientific course The Session begins the first of October, and the Annual Commencement is held on the last Thursday in June. There is but one vacation, viz: during the mouths of July, August and Sep-

Board, Tuition, Room, Servant and Incidentals, will not exceed \$175 perannum. Fuel and Lights vary with the season, and will at all times depedn upon the economy of the student. In the Theological Department, Tuition and Room-reut are free. Apparatus .- The means of instruction are abun-

The Department of Mathematics is supplied with a good Theodolite, Compass. Chair Level, Levelling Staves, &c. In Surveying, the student is familiarized with the use of Instruments, and Field Practice.

comprises all that is requisite for illustration.— Throughout the course of Natural Philosophy pur-sued by the Senior Class, experiments are perfermed in connection with the daily recitation in the text-book. The Astronomical Apparatus consists of a good

Telescope, Orrery, Globes, Circle, Transit, and all other such instruments as are useful to the studer of the Elements of Astronomy, and they are freely The Chemical Department possesses supple

performed illustrating the higher branches of the science. Agricultural Chemistry receives a large share of attention, and no pains are spared to give the student a clear insight into the truths upo which this important branch of Chemical Science is based. Mineralogy is taught in connection with Chemistry; and the Senior Class is introduced to the science of Botany by a series of familiar tec

Minerals and Geological specimens. These are quite sufficient for the purposes of instruction, but as a larger collection is desirable, contributions are

from the violent outbreaks so common in other in-stitutions, and its students have received universa commendation for their habits of industry and mo rabty. These, together with its ample means of instruction, make it all that parents and guardians their sons or wards.

Window Glass, Paints, Putty, Lamp

AND LINSEED OIL. A FINE ASSORTMENT of Paints prepared in oil; Paint Brushes, Sash Tools; Pa-

LITERARY DEPARTMENT. HENRY W. BACON, A. M., PRESIDENT.
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and Chemistry.
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Miss MARY A. STEINHAUER. \* French, German and English. Rhetoric, History and Latin. Miss BEATRICE C. HILL, Miss MARY E, CALLAWAY, \* the Preparatory Department

Dr. S. M. BARTLETT, PRINCIPAL and Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music

Miss LUCRETIA HEWES. ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

ing the benefits of the constant and exclusive labors of an efficient Professor. The President, on whom the burden formerly rested, being thus re-lieved, will devote much of his time to the gener-

al supervision of the College.

III. Although in the studies of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry text-books of a superior kind are used, the classes enjoy the additional advantage of attending the Lectures which are regularly delivered on those branches. Both the reci-

History. Many kind friends have manifested their interest in the College by their contributions to it, and also to the Library. We take this opportunities of these favors.

Trustees resolved: 1. That a knowledge of LATIN and GREEK be

3. That no extra charges be made for these 4. That this regulation begin with the present "First Class," affecting none now in advance of

VI. The smaller classes receive an equal share

of attention with those more advanced. Occupy-

OFFICERS.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

Herr GUSTAVUS GIESLER, Instructor on the Piano and Violina Mrs. MARY BRYAN, Instructress on the Piano, Guitar and Harp,

Mr and Mrs. ALEXIS A. HOWARD, Principals

I The number of pupils in the College during the Fall Termof 1853, was one hundred and sixty-five. Even for a larger number than this, the Trustees have made ample provision, both in regard to the number and kind of Teachers employ-

ty of expressing our gratitude for these favors, and hope that others will emulate their example. V. At the beginning of the "Spring Term" the

considered indispensable to graduation.

2. That Latin be pursued through the four years in the "College Course," and Greek through the Junior and Senior.

At the option of parents young ladies will be taught both to translate and speak the French or

ing a commodious apartment on the first floor of the building, appropriated exclusively to that purpose, they are placed under the control and instruction of a lady highly esteemed for her piet, amiability and thorough sholarship. Her mild, yet strict discipline, manifested in the good order, the

the pupil for purposes not connected with her studies.

Mrs. ELIZA P. THOMSON, Instructress in Drawing. Painting in Oll and Water Colors, Cray

t rapid advancement and the cheerful demeanor of her pupils, bespeaks a measure of success unsur-

VII. The Musical Department is conducted with VII. The Musical Department of the general skill. Being fornished with eight Pianos, two Guitars, and a Harp, three teachers employ their time in importing instruction. While they whole time in imparting instruction. While they give lessons to each individual of the Music class. at regular and stated intervals, they also overlook the practice of others in adjacentrooms. In this Institution music is taught as a science as well as an art. Were the pupils allowed to practise the deception of learning a few pieces by car, their progress would, for a while, appear more rapid.—But they are required to read music, and, whenever they practice, to adhere strictly to the notes. One hour is spent at the instrument daily: and though the teachers instruct their own classes and are responsible for their improvement, each pupil is subjected to a scrutinizing examination by the Principal after every four lessons. In-struction in Vocal Music is given to all without

VIII. Equally with those already alluded to, the Ornamental Department is well sustained. To the elegant accomplishment of Pencilling and Painting in oil and water colors, is added that of Monochromatic Painting, and Crayoning after the most improved style. Pieces already executed by pupils who have but recently commenced these branches, and also these of Embroidery and Fancys Work, reflect great credit on the Instructress in this Department.

1X. In the arrangement of the course of study, much time is allotted to the study of Arithmetic, Geography, Vocal Music, Reading, Spelling, Writing and Composition. Classes in these branches are so distributed to the different members of the Faculty, as to secure to each individual the most thorough instruction.

make prompt and adequate arrang ments for the comfort and licetiff of all who board in the College. To this end they have employed a Steward and

Autumnal Term, from Sept. 1st to Jan. 31st. | Annual Commencement, the fast Wee nesday in Jone.

Annual Examination, Friday, Saturday, Spring Term, from Feb. 1st to June 30th, Vacation, from July 1st to Sept. 1st,

> per term, \$10 00 | DRAWING, PAINTING OF EMBROIDERY, term, \$12 50 15 00 OIL PAINTING,

SECOND "COLLEGE COURSE, 25 00 FANCY-WORK per Session. 27 50 | WAX WORK. Piano or Guitar (incl. use of inst ) .. 37 50 Botun. 10 00 LIGHTS and WASHING.

For particulars, apply to the President.

CHOLERA. DYSENTERY,

4th. It relieves the severest Cholic.

5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.

6th. It cores Cholera Infantum.

PRIMARY CLASS.

FOR ALL

( CHOLERA MORBUS. BILIOUS CHOLIC

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES:

Most Especially Painful Menstruation.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too Well Known to Require Encomiums.

10th. It restores irregularities. 11th. It dispels gloomy & hysterical feelings. 12th. It's a tranquilzer and admirable tonic.

A Few Short Extracts From Letters, Testimonials, &c. "I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a must efficient and in my judg-Hon. HIRAM WARNER, Judge Supreme Court, Ga. ment, a valuable remedy.

"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowel diseases, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy-decidedly superior to any thing else ever ied by me."

A. A. GAULDING, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ga.

This efficient remedy is travelling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed his columns into

Russia, and gaining commendation wherever used." Georgia Jeffersonian, May 19th, 1853. For sale by F. A. Trammell, La Fayette, W. G. Davis, Cusseta, O. Brown, Oak Bowery, E. T. Sears, Waverly, J. E. Garlington, Chambers co., Walker & Zackery, Fredonia, S. S. & A. Baxter, Mt. Hickory, Carlisle, Dozier & Co., Milltown, E. S. Barber, Louvina, M. Whitten, Camp Hill, Davis & Wise, Horse Shoe, P. A. Wise, Dudleyville, Wm. B. Cooper, Wetmpka, and by the

LIVERY SUABLE CHEHAW OMNIBUS LINE, NEXT TO SMITH'S CARRIAGE SHOP ON

THE PUBLIC SQUARE THE Subscribers having completed their new stable, and received their splendid four horse coach, now offer them to the service of the public. Their coach will run daily and night-Chehaw and back, connecting at that place with the Railroad, and offers superior accommodations to the travelling public.

Their stables are furnished in the very best manner that the country affords. Everything in the way of Saddle Horses, Carriages and Buggies, will be furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons will be sent to any part of the country in the most comfortable conveyances, with great expedition, and for a fair compensation.

As the subscribers will do their best at all time

to accommodate the public, and as their charges will be moderate, and their horses, vehicles, provender, and attendance, equal to any in the country, they respectfully solicit a part of the public patronage.

Special attention will be paid to the selection of drivers, to get careful, honest, sober, and

accommodating men.

MOST Respectfully announces to the citizens of Tuskegee, and the adjoining country, that

32° Satisfaction warranted or no charge To Office next door to Drs. Hodnett & How

DR. J. H. JOHNSON.

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan 6, 1854, 38

POMROY & GREGORY, Corner of Market & Court St. Montgomers.

DEALERS in Fashionable Clothing, Trunks Hats. Boots, Shoes, Shirts, Cravats, and all other goods adapted to gentlemens wear, are now commencing to receive their spring stock, which will embrace every thing in their line. One of the firm is now

Consols closed at from 90 3-4a91.

a highly important character.

England and France the greatest ac- will please inform us, tivity prevailed.

The House was engaged in the con- J. C. Richards,

The House was engaged on Friday on R. Stratford, Senr. the Homestead Bill.

liams. N. H .- 37. Nays .- John Bell, Tenn.; S. P. Chase,

Neither House assembled on Satur-

The Homestead Bill was passed in

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. LETTERS RECEIVED .... No. 44. Letters received and requests complied with, P. M. at Mount Willing, Ala., Geo. Everett, Wm. Ellett, Wm. Suttrell, P. M., Charles W.

Joseph Lloyd, \$1; Paul Castleberry \$2; Rev.

Letter from Rev. F. H. Moss, enclosing 82

Letter from A. B. McCluney enclosing \$2 50 for P. M. Turner, and \$4 50 for M. G. Williams, address is made as desired. Letter from Rev. A. A. Connella enclosing

song to bundreds of our poor sisters and breth-experience of ten years, all the new improvements Letter from John A. Norwood enclosing \$2 and discoveries of his profession, he flatters himeach, for self. Thus. Craig, and Mrs. E. B. Hol-

The Theological Course embraces three years.

The expenses in Howard College, including

The Philosophical Apparatus is complete, and

means for exhibiting all the experiments indicated in the text-book. In addition, many others are

The Cabinet contair & a considerable number of HOWARD COLLEGE has hitherto been exemp

can desire in seeking a place for the education of There is a Preparatory Department connected with the College, into which atudents are received at any stage of advancement. Marian, August 1, 1853.

per Heads; White Wath Brushes. Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., for sale wholesale and retail, by E. FOWLER & BRO.

East Alabama Female College.

oning, Embroidery and Fancy-Work. STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

REMARKS.

II. The Mathematical Department is now reap-

tations and lectures are rendered the more interesting by illustrations and experiments with an excellent apparatus.

IV. The Cabinet, supplied as it is with Minerals, Fossils, Reptiles, Birds and Quadrupeds, affords great facilities to the student of Natural History. Many kind friends have manifested their

X. The Trustees feel themselves pledged to

CALENDAR,

Manday and Tuesday previous Concerts, Evenings of Monday and Wednesday EXPENSES.

IF The above charges cover all contingencies, such as Pens, Ink, Paper, Blank Books, Pencils, Use of Library . Servants' hire, and Fire-wood. es for these articles are sometimes presented for payment. They are made, how ever only for such things us have been lost or destroyed earelessly, or for such as have been furnished

Great Southern Remedy.

JACOB'S CORDIAL.

DIARRHEA. CHOLERA INFANTUM

Ist. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhoca... 7th. It cures Painful Menstruction. 2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery; 8th. It relieves Pain in Back and Loins. 3d. It cures California or Mexican Diarrhees. 9th. It counteracts nervousness & despondency

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be; viz : A SOVEREIGN REMEDY." Formerly Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.

principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the State, WILLIAM W. BLISS & CO. SAVANNAH, GA. March 2, 1854.

> lizers of russegee, and the adjoining country, that he is well prepared to execute all the different branches of his profession, in the latest and most improved style. At his office he is prepared with a line operating chair, but when desired he will wait upon Ladies at their homes. For testimonials of his skill he refers to his work.

NEW GOODS. SPRING STOOK.

accommodating men.

20 Young ladies, pupils at the Female College in Tuskegee, will be passed over the road at half the usual price.

Fig. 3-4 1834. SMITH & SHAPP.

His glories all with lustre shine, Immutably the same; His works are holy and Divine, Jehovah is his name.

His justice beams with light divine, in all its rich displays: His wisdom shines in such design, And magnifice his praise.

His holy name resounds on high, As Angels sing his praise; In every place, he's always nigh To guide to heaven's ways.

His mercy and his south are great, And form a glorious plan: All attributes in Jeans and To save rebellious Man.

### From the Baptist Memorial, 1842. England about 150 years ago.

Navs Fath, "Look yonder see the Crown, Laid up in heaven above." Says Hope, "Anon it shall be mine;" "I long to wear't" says Love.

Desire saith, "What! is there my Crown? Then to that place I'll flee, I cannot bear a longer stay, My rest I fain would see."

"But stay," says Patience, "Wait awhile. The Crown's for those that fight; The prize for those that run the race By faith and not by sight"-

Thus faith doth take a pleasing view, Hope waits, Love sits and sings; Desire, she flutters to be gone, But Patience clips her wings. From the Watchman and Reflector.

Improvisation. "Thy vows are upon me, O God!"-David. Vows made in life's fair morn. When at a mother's knee,

With childhood's earnest love and faith. I gave my beart to thee; to those were rows sincerely made, Before is sinfal paths I strayed.

Vows made when low in death That mother's form was laid, When by her grave, with saddened heart, I knelt me down and prayed; Upon my soul those vows were traced By sorsow's pen and ne'er effaced.

Vows made when years had fled. And in their flight had brought Full many a lure and artful snare, With seeming pleasure fraught; In terror's hour those vows were made, For sin had made my soul afraid.

Vows made with joyful heart, When peace, and hope, and love, The witness brought of sins forgiven. Descending from above: to gratefaily those rows arose. Assets rejoiced, though friends opposed.

I ows made among the sainte tu the baptismal hour; And when around the table, Lard. We own thy saving power; Those yows my feeble steps shall hold, Lost I should wander from the fold.

I ows made when brightly gleams Thy sunshine round my path, And when thy face is veiled, and seems To turn from me in wrath: Still shall my yows to thee ascend, For thou art still the sinner's Friend.

Vow: made in blooming health: Vows made when friends were gay; Vows made when pain had racked my frame, And loved ones passed away ; O'Thou who all my yows hast known! They can be paid through grace alone.

Royalston, Feb. 7, 1854.

### Progress of Truth on Baptism.

In a former issue, we called attention hearts even of great and good men. to the important admissions of the North of Baptism. (See No. xxxiv.)

ciple-as constituting the true purport Baptist Record. of the baptism ordained by Christ-that no one can be a member of the communion of saints, but by his own solemn yow made in the presence of the Church. journeys in our days, and of divers It was with this understanding that the things that befel them. We should like candidate for baptism was immersed in to put a fresh face upon an old journey, water, and admitted as a brother, upon and try our chance in getting the peohis confession of the Father, the Son, ple's attention. Our traveler was named and the Holy Chost." His concluding Jonah, and several things are true of words are these: "Pedobaptism, in the that journey, and several things befel more modern scuse, meaning thereby the the traveler which are worthy of atbaptism of new-born infants, with the tention. vicarious promises of parents and spon- 1. He had no business to undertake sors, was utterly unknown in the early such a journey. Some modern trav-Church : not only down to the end of ciers also would stay at home, if they the second, but indeed to the middle of would put the question about going into the third century. . . Cyprian being the the right balances, and weigh fairly .west father, who impelled by a fanatical Jonah did not go because he ought, but athusiasm, and assisted by a bad interpre because he would, and that would was lation of the O'd Testament, established it maintained in defiatee of a special orwa principle." (Hippo'ytus, vol. iii. p. der from the lighest authority to go in

iew. (No. xxxvii.) is the following re- as we shall see. sictore of ancient baptism given by "He fled from the presence of the

ng Infaut Baptism!

Dr. Bunsen in the third volume of the present work. (which is indeed with more careful minuteness, just that given by Neander.) will not, we apprehend, be disputed by any man who is content to accept the mere facts of the case. That the recognzied baptism of the ancient Church was that of adults, of those whom the Church only received into her fold, after a long course of systematic catechetical instruction, cannot indeed admit of any doubt. The admission of this, however, does not necessarily bear with it the summary denial of the existence of infant baptism in the early Church. Dr. Bunsen indeed asserts confidently that it was quite unknown; but we cannot hold this to be wholly determined by anything he has advanced on the subject. To those who really know anything of the matter, we need not of course, sav, that the question of the validity of infant baptism is one separated from that of its direct Apostolic authority."

Mark these words, and ponder them

well. Where are we now? The question of the validity of infant baptism separate from that of its direct apostolic authority! Is there an indirect Apostolic Lines Written by a Servant Girl in authority? If so, what is it? We demand, in the name of genuine Protestantism, in the name of Truth, in the name of the sole Head of the Church. what is it? Is it Tradition? But this is Popery. Is it the decision of Councils? This is also Popery. Is it the authority of Church formularies and standards? This also is but Popery. Is it the consent of the majority of divines of different pursuasions through many centuries? Poperv still, in another form. The whole world wondered after the Beast. Can any man give us a clear definition of this indirect Apostolic authority? It is not apostolic precept: it is not apostolic precedent. Neither of these is claimed. Yet says the Reviewer, it is clear "to those who really know anything of the matter." that "direct Apostolic authority" is not necessary to "the validity of infant baptism"-for his words admit no other meaning.

What a position for a Protestant, for a Presbyterian, for an Evangelical divine, for the accredited organ of the Free Church of Scotland?

Yet here is an evidence of the progress of Truth. Such admissions of the unscriptural, and non-apostolic character of infant baptism, are of very recent date in Great Britain, and especially in Scotland. They mark the increase of light, of conviction, of candor, among the ripest Pedobaptist scholars of our age. They mark also the force of the resisting power of custom, general consent, long tradition, early association and education. The bold and ready evasion of the practical consequence of the truth admitted, proves that the light that has dispersed the shadows of the intellect. has not yet dispelled the strong prejudices and prepossessions of the heart.

It is a remarkable fact indeed, which even Dr. Buasea himself has noticed, in pointing out the 'internal contradictions' of the Reformed Churches in Europe, that just such a measure of light was received by the Reformers of the sixteenth century. These are his words, (Hippol-VIUS. VOI. II. D. 104.4 "The first internal contradiction consists in this. The Reformation appealed to Scripture alone, and accepted only with a general reserve, the Creeds of the Councils. . . . . The Reformation accepted in a similar way Pedobaptism-although its leaders were more or less aware that it was

neither scriptural nor apostolic." Evidence of the last fact here stated will be found in the "Martyr's Mirror," in Benedict's "History of the Baptists." and in the Appendix to the "Life and Times of Menno." just issued by our Society. And it will there be seen that these very Reformers, or some of them at least, combined with the magistrates afterwards to punish, even unto the most cruel deaths, those Baptists who refused to abandon their convictions and conform to the popular custom of infant baptism. Here, alas, is affecting proof that light on this subject as well as

others, if resisted, tends to harden the

It appears then that the Baptismal British Review (the noble organ of the controversy has reached, or is fast ap-Free Church of Scotland) on the subject proaching, a momentous crisis in the convictions of the leading men of our Since then. Dr. Bunsen, in his great age. They are gradually yielding their work, "Hyppolytus and his Age," has old positions, and shifting their ground come out fully and strongly to the same and mode of defence. O, now for the effect, not only denying any trace of In- mighty melting influence of the Holy fant Baptism in the Scriptures and the Spirit, to bow them into full obedience first two centuries after Christ, but to the truth! O, for the power that fixing its origin definitely in the middle wrought effectually in the martyr spirit of the third century, with Cyprian of of Hubmer, Menno, Dudith, and others Carthage. Much evidence is adduced in the sixteenth century, and of Judson. to the purpose, which our limits forbid Rice, Jones, and innumerable others in us to notice. Dr. Bunsen gives this pic- our own age! Nothing but that Spirit ture of Baptism in the Apostolic Age-will break the prejudice, pride and man-"The Church adhered rigidly to the prin-pleasing spirit of human the heart.-

## A Journey to Tarshish.

We have many accounts of people's

179. Yet even Dr. Bunsen is for retain- exactly the opposite direction. "Arise and go to Nineveh." Will drove the la an elaborate article on Bunsen's vehicle of Jonah when he went this Histolytus" in the North British Re- journey-a very dangerous coachman,

arkable note. "The correctness of 2. Our traveler set out in great haste.

as his dignity, honor, happiness, &c .-start in haste on a journey; certainly, themselves were put out of the house. if the journey is in the wrong direc-

3. Both the above named facts, esunwelcome companion of his journey. If Will drove the chariot, he could not board. And as for turning him out, ture, would extend over three hours. that was impossible. That fellow is very finding where people are bound, and if have taken place since those days. they go the wrong way, they soon find they have not left him behind. And what shall our traveler do with such a companion? Our records are not very particular on this point. But one thing is certain, these travelers were on bad terms with each other. Every word uttered by Conscience would certainly make the prophet trouble, and when a journey must be anything but a happy one. If travelers could cage up this bold intermeddler, and compel him to stay at home, they would find more sunny skies than some of them find in their travelers.

4. Our traveler Jonah at sea. He is well on his way to Tarshish, and felt so comfortable, in view of his success, as to luxuriate himself in a nap. "And he lay, and was fast asleep." But there was something between Joppa and Tarshish besides prosperity. A flight from the presence of the Lord brought our traveler into an host of troubles Conscience had gone aboard the ship likewise, and stood by, when the terrified shipmen a voke the prophet, to put in with the thunders of the storm, to give him to understand that he was not yet safe in Tarshish. Would it trouble him to go to Nineveh? But will it not cost him something to go to Tarshish ?-Amid howling winds and roaring waves, and the heaving of the ship, and the still louder voice of Conscience, surely it was ascertained by our traveler that at Montgomery. something besides quietness and peace attend those who flee from the presence

of the Lord. To be pitched into the sea by the sailors; to exchange a comfortable nap in a ship for a cold bath in the waters; to find such an home for three days as a man can find by being swallowed by a sea monster; to escape to land, as with the skin of his teeth, and with all those outward sorrows to have Conscience. both aship and ashore, stinging one like a serpent-all this, and not reach Tarshish either, shows what what sort of a pilgrimage a man may make whose journey lies in the wrong direction-

1. People have not vet done traveling to Tarshish. And great numbers go. All sorts of hypocrites and backsliders, and false professors go: with all others who will not have the Lord to rule over them. And they find it very much such a sort of journey as Jonahsaving the miracle. They get well acquainted with Jonah's companion—for Col. Hugh N. Crawford, Dr. Harp v. Dr. N. Bozehe always, even in our days, jumps aboard when people drive Tarshish-

2. There is a very good book of travels for all bound as the above named travelers. If they are in too much haste to flee from the presence of the Lord, to study it before they go, they had better take it with them. While waiting at Joppa, or elsewhere, they can beguile an hour with it. It was written for their special benefit. And it can be had at almost any of the booksellers .- Evangelist.

#### From the Watchman and Reflector. English Baptists Fifty Years Ago.

Yes. I can remember the Baptists in England half a century since, and will now occupy a dozen lines or so by telling now occupy a dozen lines or so by telling some facts which existed then, without describing the changes which have since site the "Drag Store," where they have every to site the "Drag Store," where they have every the site the "Drag Store," where they have every the site the "Drag Store," where they have every the site the "Drag Store," where they have every the site the "Drag Store," where they have every the site the "Drag Store," where they have every the site the "Drag Store," where they have every the site the "Drag Store," where the site the "Drag Store," where the site the "Drag Store," where some facts which existed then, without cise description.

Fifty years ago, there existed in England little more than three hundred Baptist churches, and two hundred pastors. not a third of whom were well-educated men. The great majority of the ministers could not exhort sinners to the discharge of spiritual duties, and could do but very little for the salvation of man-kind at large.

Taskgeee, and surroumang surroumang the services may be obtained by application through the mail.

G. S. COBB.

G. S. COBB.

Taskgeee, and surroumang the services may be obtained by application through the services may be obtained b

Fifty years ago, the senior Baptist ministers in England usually wore large bush wigs, gold-headed walking canes IN COURSE OF PREPARATION. der their left arms.

Fifty years ago, the good farmers and their wives used to ride to church on REV. ADONIRAM JUDSON, D. D. horseback, the good wife riding on a pillion behind her husband, both taking their dinner with them to eat in the vestry, and returning after the af- of the Rev. Dr. Wayland, and it is now in course ternoon service to their homes to cate- of preparation with special reference to the rights chize the children and servants in the

Fifty years ago, the said farmers usu- single volume ally went on the Lord's days to worship in their white frocks over the whole of their dress, red plush waistcoats, vellow leathern small clothes, and leathern thonged boots; and their wives and daughters were usually dressed in red LITTLE MARY, or TALKS and TALES, for

Fifty years ago, not half a dozen Bap- CHRIST IN HISTORY of the Central Power a-which to warm themselves, and many a division took place when these Romish GILLMAN'S Instantaneous: Phanovelties, as they were considered, were sale at E. FOWLER & BRO. Union Springs. A introduces!.

Lord." Haste makes waste. This | Fifty years ago, not half a dozen perdreadful hurry of the prophet caused sons in any Baptist congregation sat to him to leave several things behind, such pray, and very few to sing; the boys who played or made a noise in worship People are apt to leave something, the felt the weight of a heavy cane, and the lack of which they will feel, if they girls who did not properly conduct

Fifty years ago, a sermon among the English Baptists would be found fault with if less than one hour in length, or pecially the first, gave our traveler an if a scrap of paper was seen before the preacher. An ordination service was six or seven hours in length; and a comprevent Conscience from getting on mon ministers meeting, or double lec-

But I will close, hoping that some apt to jump in when people travel to one, to use a phrase of that period. "will Tarshish. He has a strange way of enlarge" on the improvements which

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To promote liabits of economy and simplicity, and

REMOVAL. To promote habits of economy and samplicity, s

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