VOL. V.

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST, Model every Thursday Morning. DENDERSON & J. M. WATT, Editors.

and TON ECHOLS & CO., Publishers. le copy 32 00 a year, paid strict-

Religious Musiculann

er in the Watchman and Redector. "Govenant of Circumsision."

theory of modern days, that ment to his Baptist brethren. durthe churches would have viction. ith great earnestness that eir- and 685. with the whole ritual, was as in Christ, and that in the Church personal faith and the were essential to descipleship. Countiet divines cling with great their faith on arguments, whose

hearing them relate their former con-band no shamage. Dr. Hodge, Town on Sommary, has recently is even on the weaker defences of

fold of Christ; and that haptismal s station was a fiction, because insoften grew up reprobates, they inanly replied, that as the Jewish and the two rites. Dr. Hodge was wait for sister Barnet.

objective, of the covenant of grace,) God," Serional blessings, reconciliation, About forty came forward for prayer;

the world. There cannot be withstood its progress. smaler mistake than to confound the

national covenant with the covenant of grace, and the commonwealth founded on the one with the church founded on the other.

"When Christ came, the commonwealth was abolished, and there was nothing put in its place. The church remained .-ed unless paid in ad- There was no external covenant, nor promises of external blessings, on condition of external rites and subjection. will be done at the following rates. There was a spiritual society, with spicontrollar per Square of ten vitual promises, on the condition of faith 18 per in Christ. In no part of the New Testament, is any other condition of memberand on y arty | ship in the church prescribed than that con toined in the onswer of Philip to the cunuch who desired bantism: "If thou believest Sourn Western Barrist, Tuskegee, with all thy heart, thou mayest. And he am wered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God." The church, therefore, is in its essential nature. a company of believers, and not an external society, requiring merely external profession as the condition of membership."*

The italies are our own, but Dr Hodge we of Infant Bap- leaves no place in the church for "the covenant, exten-children of believers." who are an esristian economy by sential part of the church, according to the Presbyterian Confession of Paith. been sorely pressed. They are by necessity, cut of from them to find Scriptural authority for bership, from a want of faith, which is galar oversight "the only condition of member hip, or nor in the epistle to the | ternal ordinance, for there is "no exterallude to this establish- nat covenant, nor promise of external a new rite to displace the old. blessings" without personal faith in the folimquivers will sometimes per- recipient. If Dr. Hodge opens the door in) and Pater did wide enough to admit the children of

wievers without personal faith, he opers it so wide as to make the Christian that the essence of the rite | church | identical with the Jewish comand the change belonged only monwealth, and he is powerless against If Paul had pursued a the Anglican theory of the church. If of argument with the Ju- he shuts the door so closely as to exclude below in the Galatian and Ro- all but believers, he deals a death blow nes, and had developed the to Infant Baptism, and yields the argu-

Ash and Christian churches are We have long been convinced that be one; that baptism was a sub- the Baptist theory of the Church, is the be circumcision; and that the only impregnable bulwark against Robelievers were entitled to manism and Puseyism, and Dr. Hodge's to p ivileges in the Christian able articles, in which he is compelled, with, as the children of Jews unconsciously, to occupy the Baptist old economy, we suspect that platform, have strengthened this con-

"Princeton Review, October, 1853, pp. 684

From the Western Recorder. Revival among the Indians.

Messrs Editors: to the Abrahamic covenant, preached at night for the First Church to a very large congregation, many havremaind lack of point have been ing to stand outside for want of room extrated by their own brethren, in the house. I had the assistance of Gen. C. McIntosh, who preceded me .somethy we must with a sturdy. The presence of the Lord was realized, a was puts aside these argus and five were received for baptism at the conclusion. I think I never heard there iron trend, and we image converts give more satisfactory eviera lower re-appear, but after dence of a change of heart; and many erval they come trooping back of the congregation wept aloud upon

BAPTISMS.—This morning, before on on at vigorous blow, from preaching, we assembled near the bank it would seem difficult to recover, of Tuckabache Creek for singing and low follows from an unexpected prayer; after which we repaired with is the unkindest cut of all, for singing to the water, and I baptized six latwart detender of Ohl School believing converts. The creek, above greatures would naturally look and below the ford, was frozen over; but our hearts were warm, and did not feel the cold. The banks were lined But the Princeton Doctor was involved with deeply interested spectators. Aan awkward dilemma. Episco- mong the baptized were James and David Yajar, grand-sons of the Big Waronly its intended limits. To the plea rior, of Red-stick-war notoricty their doctrine of the Charch in- James is a studious and talented a max port both the good and had within man, and has spent five years at enool. His father, Mr. Yajah, is a chief in Tuckabache, and was present on the occasion, and his mother came forward for prayer. Mrs. Barnet had been re-Istian churches were essentially one, and came prepared; but we advised her ch, and all confessed that the good to wait until we could confer with her ad were mingled in the Jewish husband, who is a chief of note, and renewealth, and circumcision was ligiously inclined; and who, we hope, so of true picty. This argument | will soon "set his house in order," so arly unanswerable by any one that all can be haptized. Another sis-

ter came prepared, but concluded to we compelled to assume, in the Preaching in the Woods.—We soon at the Baptist platform to confute repaired to their new house, but it Auglican theory, and we can only would have required six such honses to be that the argument so effective a- hold the people: so we prepared as ast one form of error, will next be many seats as we could outside. Such wingainst Infant Baptismitself, the a congregation in the woods, in the had parent of errors, from its first midst of winter, would have made a action into the church of Christ, beautiful sketch for an amateur painter -a cloud of Indians, dressed in their It is to be remembered that there old-fashioned native costumes many retwo covenants made with Abra- having been attracted to meeting for By the one, his natural descend- the first time, in all their native wildis through Isaac were constituted a ness and simplicity-some standing, manuscribth, an external, visible com-By the other, his spiritual de- against trees, some in the tops of sapdusts were constituted a church. lings; and one youth in front, standing testies to the former covenant were near to me, stood leaning upon the top and the nation; to the other, God of his bow, with spear-headed arrows while true people. The promises of in his hand; all giving earnest heed national covenant were national while I preached from 1st Timothy, i. as: the promises of the spiritual 11, "The glorious gospel of the blessed

sand eternal life. The condi- among whom were mothers, sisters, the one covenant were circum- brothers, &c.; of those who had been a substitute to the law; the con- baptized. It was the most interesing and the latter, was, is, and ever scene I ever beheld-sublimely beautiat leth in the Messiah as the seed ful. The gospel has made its way into than, the Son of God, and the the very families that have heretofore

H. F. BUCKNER.

· TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1854.

Mestean

Discoveries in the Holy Land. A work has been issued from the London press. of great promise, detailing some extraordinary discoveries in Syria and the Holy Land. It is the translation of the itinerary of a French traveller, M. de Saulcy, who made the journey round the Dead Sea, and through the whole of Palestine and that part of Syria mentioned in the Scriptures, in 1850 and 1851. M. de Sauley is a member of the French Institute, a scholar of high repute, a liberal Catholic and possessed of ample means to make a journey under the most favorable circumstances. The tour was the fruit of long-cherished interest in the Bible study, and was made with the determination to solve some of the problems which the Holy Land has been the theatre of. He was well acquainted with the Hebrew, Arabic and Greek languages, and took every precaution to render his journey safe, intelligent, and fruitful of results. If his narrative of this tour may be credited. he has achieved some results of surpassing importance and interest. We have Doublin University Magazine, which fully accredits all has statements, and ascribes to him all the importance of a discoverer. He left Paris in September, 1850, and reached Jerusalem in Deeember. The many interesting relies of antiquity abounding in this city he carefully investigated in three separate visits, in which some information was gleaned after the learned labors even of Dr. Robinson, Clarke, Smith, Maundrell. Wilde and Schultz. Immediately after Christmas, M. de Sauley left for a careful tour around the Dead Sea .-Passing through Bethlehem, he soon reached the shores of this remarkable asphaltic lake, and pitched his tent by the side of a spring. For more than twenty nights he and his companions encamped upon the shores and in the neighborhood of this dreaded lake, without accident or malady, generally in places where there was no lack of fresh stories respecting the sea are mostly fabulous. There are no pestilential vapors; the climate is not worse than the average of places in the same latitude. ration, and the alleged impossibility of They fulfilled their day, and then they of men swimming on account of their What avail the long list of empty titles. The water is excessively nauseous, The shing names? All, all shrink and fade, human: "Is it not much greater cruelty" then M. de Saulcy went South, to Ka- authority no change of circumstances turning, he made his great discovery of ages can impair; who, yesterday, tothe actual ruins of the Cities of the day and forever still proclaims of him-Plain-Zeboim, Sodom, Zoar and Ad- self, "I AM." man. These were never before iden-

the pillar described in Genesis. After consented to admire.

reduced to desolation by Nebuchadnez- raphy.

modern times.

| zar. Other discoveries of great interest are described in his volumes, all of which, it is said, the unfortunate traveller supports by proofs and reasonings that carry great weight. The pretensions are certainly extensive enough, which critics will be sure to give them, M. de Saulcymay be congratulated on a most useful contribution to our stores of Biblical knowledge .- N. Y. Evange-

I am, that I am "And Moses said unto God, Behold, when I come unto the children of Isreal, and shall say unto them, The God of your fathers hath sent me unto you: and they shall say to me. What is his name? What shall I say unto them?" God had already declared his name, and purpose, and given his charge, and yet Moses dares to make inquiry. How rare a lars in the United States. Each party thing it is, to see a soul wholly resolved to choose three, and they unitedly to into the will of God! How seldom do make choice of the seventh man. I will we find a faith entirely disposed to be, bind myself to raise the above sum to do, and to endure, neither more nor less than what God is pleased to appoint! But the incredulity and presumption of security. Moses shall not render the design of God of none effect. When men are con- the question of pouring or sprinkling tradicted or opposed, they fly out, and for baptism. storm, and threaten. But the great God bears with our frowardness and folly, gives way to our scruples, and, yielding to our obstinacy, overcomes evil with good. And we are almost tempted to rejoice that Moses stood out so long, as it gave occasion to the most solemn and satisfying proclamation of the name and nature of God, from his own mouth, and the most amiable and engaging picture ever was exhibited. "And God said relates, that Darius, king of Persia, hav-

Nothing can equal the simplicity, subtified, nor believed to be in existence. limity and force of these remarkable The usual supposition has been that they words. Independency of existence, eoccupied the place of the Dead Sea, and territy of duration, immutability of purthat sulplairous sea was formed by the pose, faithfulness and truth in keeping depression occasioned by their destructioned and shewing mercy, are all settled down for life, or after you have tion. At least since the days of Abra- conveyed in one little sentence, "I AM ham, two thousand years before the THAT I AM." Longinus, the celebrated haps when you are old-or possibly Christian era, they have never before critic, has with equal judgement and when you are about to die. It is not been heard of. M. de Sauley identifies | taste, quoted a well-known passage from | however now-the time is future. You them by a variety of proofs, which the the writings of Moses, as an instance of have resolved then to become Christ's. reviewer pronunces, after careful scru- the true sublime, viz: the first words You acknowledge that without this tiny, to be satisfactory. What the pronounced by the Creator in the form- hange you cannot reach heaven. I preproofs are, we know not; but if they ation of the world, "And God said, Let sume, therefore, you have made a conare sufficient, this must be pronounced there be light, and there was light." tract with death, and that he is pledged the most extraordinary discovery of Why did not Longinus dip deeper into to stay his arm until you are ready. If the works of the great historian; why not, how great is your folly. The Sa-M. de Sanley contradicts the testi- did he not enrich and embellish his own viour, too, must wait your leisure. You mony of our Licut. Lynch respecting beautiful little book and farther ap- will come to him, when you choose, and the pillar of salt, and states that he prove his exquisite taste, by inserting as you choose, and the blessed Spirit saw twenty like those which our travel- other passages from the page of inspira- must continue his sacred influence, until ler mistook for the cenotaph of Lot's tion, particularly the passage under re- you are prepared to accept his offers. wife. He proves, too, that which Lieut. view? A passage which Jews, Heath- What daring impicty! And yet, dear

returning to Jerusalem, M. de Saulcy | Under the sanction of this most awful are dictating to God. You refuse adwent out again and this time discover- name, God repeats his commission, re- mittance to his calls, and ask him to ed the ruins of Gommorrah, so that the peats his charge, repeats his promise of doomed Pentapolis is now identified, if support, assistance and success: success we may believe him. In his explora- with the elders of Israel; success with will keep away, that Christ will tarry. tions, he identified many of the places the people; success against Pharaoh .- that the blessed Spirit will not take his in the route of the children of Israel, And yet, Moses 'staggers at his promise' everla-ting flight! If conscience callbut was unable to satisfy himself of the although it be the promise of the Eter- 1 beseach you do not delay. Jesus situation of Mount Pisgah, where Mo- nal, "through unbelief! What have we wants you now. Accept his offer and ses died. Returning to Jerusalem, he most to wonder at here, the strange inwent north, and made in that better credulity and perverseness of the prophet. known region some important discove- or the singular fidelity and exactness of ries. He identified and measured for the historian, in recording his own erthe first time, the ruins of an ancient rors? God has said, "they shall hearken temple in Samaria, built by Sanballat. to thy voice: " yet Moses presumes, in under permission of Alexander the the face of this express declaration, to Great, which are still traceable. These gainsay and draw back-And Moses ruins have been observed before. Dr. answered, and said, But behold, they Robinson regards them the remains of will not believe me: nor hearken unto a Roman fortress; but M. de Sauley my voice; for they will say, The LORD and towns in Scotland, argues-successfully our reviewer thinks hath not appeared unto thee." Surely their Samaritan origin. He differs "the LORD is GOD, and not man, and also from Dr. Robinson in reference to therefore the children of men are not the site of Cana of Galilee, the place of consumed." A man of common spirit ker! Christ's first miracle. He identifies it would here have broken off the conferwith the modern Kafr-Kenna; while ence, and left the timid, froward-hep-Dr. R. decides in favor of another and herd to his own folly, and permitted neighboring locality, called Rana-el- him to remain destitute of the honour Djalil. He identified also Capernaum, which he obstinately persevered to de- Shaftesbury recently stated that of the a vast city, the capital of Jabin, prin- patience, at least in one instance, too meeting of whom in London he some cipal king of the land of Canaan, a me- powerful for unbelief: "for his ways are time since presided, but 50 were pursu-

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST. Proposition.

Whereas, the Rev. Daniel Baker, D. D., in refusing to accept of my twenty thousand dollar prize, in reply to his ten thousand dollar proposition, has and if they shall endure the sifting yielded the whole matter at issue between us on Infant Baptism," I will now offer, the same prize to him, or to any other responsible Pedobaptist minister in the town of Huntsville, or within the State of Texas, for one passage or instance, either in sacred or profane writers where the Greek word baptizo is clearly used in any other sense than that of to dip, to immerse, to overwhelm, in its primary or literal sense. This being the word always and invariably (with its cognates) used by Christ and the apostles in alluding to water baptism, in the New Testament. Said passage to be left to seven of the best Greek scho-

This proposition will settle definitely

(*20,000) from the Baptist denomina-

tion. I will give bond, with approved

J. W. D. CREATH, Pastor Baptist Church, Huntsville, Texas.

King Darius' Experiment with the Indians and G eeks.

"Many practices appear to us absurd and unnatural merely because we are of tender mercy and long-suffering that not accustomed to them. Herodotys anto Moses, I AM THAT I AM: And ingrassembled the Greeks who were unhe said, Thus shalt thou say unto the der his command, demanded of them children of Isreal, I AM hath sent me to cat the dead bodies of their parents, as the Indians did? Being answered, What flimsy things are commissions that it was impossible for them ever to issued under the hand-writing and seals abandon themselves to so great inhuof kings, compared to this! a shred of manity, the king, in the presence of the parelment, a morsel of wax, an numean- same Greeks, demanded of some Indians ing scrawl: a slender, contracted, short- what consideration would prevail with lived power, delegated from one worm | them to burn the dead bodies of their to another. Where is now the signet pagents, as the Greeks did? The Indiof Ahasuerus, which pretended to com- dians expressing the utmost horror, enmunicate irreversible authority to the treated the king to impose upon them writing whereto it was affixed? Where any hardship rather than that. Among There are trees and verdure in the are the warrants under which the states the Hottentots, the aged, so long as they neighborhood and on the shore, the men and heroes of other times delibera- are able to do any work, are treated with birds singing in the thickets and some- ted, fought and conquered? With the great tenderness and humanity; but times resting on the waves. The fruit princes who granted them they are gone when they can no longer crawl about. which turns to ashes is an idle exagge- to oblivion. They were what they were. they are thrust out of the society, and but in a solitary but, there to die of horses wading through the waters, and fell asleep, and now are seen no more! hunger or age, or to be devoured of wild beasts. If you expostulate with them density, false. But it is equally cer- which potentates and princes, in the upon the savageness of this custom, they tain the Dead Sea contains no fish .- pride of their hearts, affix to their per- are astonished you should reckon it inwhole circuit of the lake was made, and before that tremendous Power, whose they ask, "to suffer persons to linger and languish out a miserable old age, rak, the modern capital of Moab. Re- can affect, whose existence no succession and not put an end to their wretchedness, by putting an end to their days?" -Hunter's Sacred Biography.

I intend to be a Christian.

No doubt you do, dear reader. You have even appointed the time when you will come out on the Lord's side. You will do so next year-or when you are become successful in business, or per-Lynch saw could not be in the place of ens and Christians, as one man, have impenitent reader, such is your position, and such your rash presumption. You wait until it suits your convenience .-What assurance have you flat death come to him. Change your promise I intend to be a Christian," into the firm resolve. I now devote myself by God's grace to the service of Christ.-Receive me Lord-I desire to become thine forever.—Ex.

> "MORAL SCOTLAND! '-- This is the title of a paper in Chamber's Journal, from which we learn that in forty cities

> Every 149 of the population support a dram-shop!

While it requires 981 to keep a ba-1067 to support a butcher!! And 2281 to sustain a bookseller!!!

Power of the Bible. The Earl of

Bethsaida, Chorazin, Dan, and Hazor, cline. But it pleased God to shew us 350 pickpockets and burglars, at a tropolis built long before the days of not like our ways, nor his thoughts as ing those callings, the remainder having Moses, first burnt by Joshua, and fully our thoughts."-Hunter's Sacred Biog- been reformed by means of the Bible in the hands of a very humble man.

NEBRASKA.

It reaches from Texas to the British Possessions, and from the western border of our civilized settlements to the snowy line which, through summer and winter, marks the cour e of the Rocky Mountains., It is the central portion of the whole property of the United rising in the Rocky Mountains, runs through its whole extent eastward to the Missouri. They say that it is not naviwidth of from one to three miles .- over whom this habit has no power-Most of its waters are drained through But the young man full of poetry, of a co. But from its mountain peaks other

Lakes and the St. Lawrence to the the fallacious but common plea-"I can Northern Ocean ; while from the same leave off drinking whenever I please. peaks are others that pour through the Columbia to the North Pacific; others force and propriety we select the folthrough the great Colorado of the lowing. West into the Gulf of California; and others still that empty into the Great Falls, and I said to a gentleman, What Basin. As to the character of its soil, and its natural resources, we have al- Niagara River.' 'Well,' said I, 'it is a most every thing yet to learn. The notes of Fremont, and the few other travelers who have crossed it, are the meagre lessons so far afforded us .-Some have likened it to Eden for beauty, saying that in large portions of it the land is of the richest quality, and capable of the highest production with-'You will find it so, sir,' out being exhausted. But we know that the Great Desert is included in its limits, and doubtless it is as varied would presume if to be from the variety | beautiful and glassy; there is a ripple Gentlemen looking at it from an ex- behind you adds to your own enjoyment; treme southern aspect, assure us that it down the stream you glide; you have must always remain an agricultural oars, sails, and helm prepared for every

with barrenness and fertility as we of mountain and valley mapped in it .country; the products of the farm will contingency, and you set out on your always be abundant there; but that, for ple; sire exearsion. Some one comes out lack of the natural channels of com- from the bank, "Youngmen, ahoy!" munication, every other department of What is it?' The rapids are below industry will languish-a point which, you. Ha! ha! we have heard of the desirable as it may seem in one of its rapids below us, but we are not such political relations, stands in particular fools as to get into them. When we need of confirmation. The area cour- find we are going too fast to suit our prised is not less than four hundred and | convenience, then hard up the helm, and eighty thousand square miles. Fifty steer to the shore; when we find we are Massachusetts' might be placed side by passing a given spot too rapidly we will side, and occupy no more space than it. set the mast into the socket, hoist the Ten States of the size of New-York sail, and speed to land. We are not amight be carved out of it. The Thir larmed by the danger.' Young men, teen States which originally constitu- ahoy!' What is it?' 'The rapids are ted our confederation were not as large | below you.' 'Ha! ha! we will laugh as this immense region; and it is not and quaff; all things delight us. What less than the whole of France, Spain, care we for the future? No man ever and Italy together. It comprises not saw it. Sufficient unto the day is the much less than the whole of the six evil thereof. We will enjoy life while New England States, the four Middle | we may, and ctach pleasure as it flies. States, Virginia, the two Carolinas, This is enjoyment; it is time enough to Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee togeth- steer out of danger when we find we are er. It is nearly twice as large as the swiftly sailing with the current."-two Territories of Oregon and Wash- "Young men, ahoy!" "What is it?" ington. The whole of our great lakes 'The rapids are below you.' Now, you could lie within it and have ample see the water foaming all around; see room for as many more without inter- how fast you pass that point! Now ference. If it were all sunk, the sea turn! Pull hard! Quick! quick! Pull that would settle over it would need but for your life! Pull till the blood starts a narrow border to make it as large as from the nostrils, and the veins stand the Gulf of Mexico. It must be pos- like whip-cords upon the brow! Set the sessed of every climate enjoyed in any mast in the socket! hoist the sail. Ha! of the existing Free States; for its ha! it is too late. Shricking, cursing,

land.—N. Y. Recorder.

On Prayer. 1. So far as we know, prayer forms The salvation of the church is not to on earth.

verts this duty.

together, practice secret prayer.

the day of adversity.

that he alone is worthy. all is wrong.

secret prayer more and more.

9. A family that never prays, covets misery and courts wrath. Better no bread than no prayer.

10. Those who would pray aright, must come to Christ and say, "Lord summated. The Karens, who thirty teach us to pray."

the Ningpo Mission, thus sums up the numbers under the instructions of Chrisare a dozen who stand up before their tion missions, is now added the incom-

From the Presbyterian Herald. Habit.

John B. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, has visited Great Britain, and delivered a great many lectures that were listened to by our English friends with great interest. At an immense assemblage of the people at States. The Platte or Nebraska River, Exeter Hall, London, he gave them a temperance discourse on the power of habit. The habit of drinking, he said, stood head and shoulders above other gable to steamers for more than forty habits in degrading, and demoralizing. miles from its month, though it has a There are some close fisted, stingy men, the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexi- nervous temperament, and fond of society, was most liable to become intemprills rush downward through the Great erate. He then proceeded to destroy Among illustrations that he used for

> "I remember riding near the Niagara river is that Sir?' 'That,' he said, 'is beautiful stream, bright and fair, and glassy; how far off are the rapids?' 'About a mile or two,' was the answer,

'Is it possible,' said I, that only a mile or two from us we shall find the water in such turbulence as I presume it must be near the falls?'

And so I found it, and that first

sight of Niagara I shall never forget. Now, launch your bark on that Viagara river; it is bright, smooth, at the bow; the silvery lake you leave

southern line is about the same as the howling, blaspheming, over you go! and southern line of Virginia; and its thousands thus go over by the power of northern, when protracted eastward, in- evil habit, declaring all the while, When tersects the frosty cliffs of Newfound- I find out that it is injuring me, then I will give tup." WHETSTONE.

Mediator.

a great part of every system of religion be effected at the expense of Jehovah's moral government. Law must be 2. In proportion as a form of relig- maintained, justice satisfied, and the ion is unscriptural, it corrupts and per- throne of God fully indemnified, or man must perish. Jesus Christ threw him-3. Hypocrites never really love pray- self into the breach as Mediator, and er, and therefore never, for a long time engaged to see both parties indemnified and safe. On the one part, being God. 4. He who declines prayer in the day he could engage for man. "so making of prosperity, will not find it easy in peace as a blessed daysman." "Tis thus, also, that the "counsel of peace is be-5. Prayer not offered in the name of tween them both," the divine and hu-Christ is unavailing. The reason is. man nature of Jesus Christ. A guilty world needed a Godman Mediator: stern 6. No time, nor place, nor form, nor justice and a holy law required it, and posture is displeasing to God, if the the divine throne could have been honheart is right. If the heart is wrong, orably indemnified without such an intervention. He was above law, but 7. He who prays at stated times on- came under law; was innocent of the ly, will make but poor progress heaven- "great transgression," but satisfied the ward. He who prays not at all at sta- demands of justice, and brought in an ted times, will soon omit all prayer. everlasting rightcousness, by which the 8. The greatest benefit of public guilty can be, in law, declared innocent, prayer is secured when it makes as love while the pure intelligences in heaven adore, admire and praise.—Ex.

The Karen Bible Completed.

The gratifying intelligence is received that this great achievement is conyears ago were an unknown people, without a written language, degraded WORK IN CHINA .- Dr. Macgowan, of and oppressed, are now brought in large results of missionary labor in China. tianity, and several thousands of them "Above 100 natives, who ten years ago are consistent and reputable members of were perfectly ignorant of the gespel. Christian churches. They have the are now members of Christian churches. germs of a literature, and are rising in One Chinaman only was then competent the scale of civilization. To all which to the work of an evangelist, now there they have hitherto received from Chriscountrymen as preachers of the gospel. parable blessing of a complete Bible in Hundreds of children have been careful- their own tongue, the fruit of the ripe ly instructed in the truths of the gospel; scholarship and indefatigable industry thousands of adults have obtained a general knowledge of the way of salvation. Francis Mason, D. D. May it please and hundreds of thousands have heard God to spare him long, to behold the of our Lord and Redeemer through the blessed fruits of this, his great life-printed page." V. R. Recorder.

COUTH-WESTERN BAFTIST.

THE BAPTIST.

TUSKEGEE, ALA. THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1854.

Rev. A. Van Hoose,

Has removed to this place, and is now the Agent tist. We commend him to the confidence of the

Our Cash System.

Our readers are aware that we have given notice of our determination to adopt the cash sysem in our subscriptions, and the first of April was set as the time to make that change, and to liscontinue all names who were in arrears at that ime. As the time has already come, we have concluded to alter the time to the first of May for the following reasons:

1. Owing to the irregularity of the mails, the had condition of the roads, and other causes opcrating in connection with these, many of our tempt can they excite? But enough of this. subscribere have not been able to send us their comittances, and the last month has more clearly eatisfied us of the propriety of giving a month's more time.

2. We received a good many letters from brethren requesting us not to discontinue the papers of certain individuals, as the amounts would be forthcoming in a very short time.

3. We have not been able to get our books tiving them notice before we discontinued their umes from our list.

4. Our present volume will close with the last sue in the present month, and the sixth volume vill commence with the first issue in May .-'his is another in portant reason for the postconcernent till that time. Then our cash system vill commence with the volume, and after that time we expect to adhere strictly to the advance ile, and discontinue all papers when the term of

renewed. Many brethren have written to us highly ap. proving of the cash plan, and promising their asmaking the change, however, we shall doubtless cut off the names of some who have paid in davance, but whose payments have not been cor supply additional ones as the case may be.

Having already sent out many of our bills we shall, according to our original plan crase the pact," as it is called by its present champions names of those who have been notified in time and have not responded.

agents for the South Western Bap-

The following persons have kindly consented to act as agents for us. Payments may be assude to them by those who are convenient to them: Rev. Francis Calloway, Chambers Co. Ala. Wetumpka. Ala. Rev. D. R. W. McIVER. Rev. JAMES H. DEVOTIE, Rev. G. G. McLendon, Rev. N. H. Bray, Pike Co., Ala. Many, La Notasulga, Ala.

Tobias Cook, Notasulga, Ale. Subscribers can also remit money to us by mail at our risk, directing their communications to the South Western Baptist, Tuskegee, Alla. And when the amounts sent, do not appear in the receipt t in due time, we wish to be informed of it.

"THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

the contrary are considered wishing to continue | Northern States. their subscription.

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance their papers, the publishers may continue to . nd them till all cash charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their ney are held responsible until they have settled

heir bill, and order their paper discontinued. 4. If subscribers remove to other places withto the former direction, they are held responsi-

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prime fucie" evidence of intentional fraud."

OUR BILLS.

We send out with our present issue bills to many of our subscribers whose subscriptions have expired; and will continue to do so, as we have time to prepare them. We hope none will take offence at our course; and if it should happen that hills are sent to some who are not in arrears, they our office they may be corrected. The present Edi- lie South of that line. tor- have recently taken charge of the office, but will correct any mistakes which have occurred since the Removal of the paper from Marion.

Liberty Association (East). Resolved, That the Ministers and Deacons of Subbath in April next. And that the same be published in the South Western Baptist. Ministers and Deacous generally, invited to attend.

Funeral Sermon for the Rev. W. S. Lloyd.

On last Sabbath, we attended this service at the Cubahatchie Bapcist Church, in this county. The pastor of the Church, Rev. A. T. M. HAN-DY, preached the sermon from Matt. 24:44-47, to an unusually large, attentive and solemn congregation. For about one hour, the preacher held that yast concourse in breathless attention upon the labors and rewards of a feethful minister of Jesus Christ. In the course of the serthe character of the lamented deceased; and has not maturely considered the question. when he followed him into the pulpit, from which he was so soon to be taken a lifeless corpse, as to draw tears from those omsed to weep .-The sermon will long be remembered as among the happiest efforts of that man of God.

al love, and unreturned friendship. I can go brough all the sorrow and the sadness it must There is then but one shelter, one repose; it turns and the poor frame walks about, a wonder and a on the part of the non-slaveholding States. When speculation to its neighbor .- Ex.

Nebraska and the New York Recorder--Again.

We did not expect to recur to this subject any mers, when we wrote our article of the 16th alt.; but we cannot, either in justice to ourselves, or to the matter in debate, repress the solemn conviction of duty which impells us again to an unwelcome task. We certainly feel not a little inof the East Alabama Female College, and is al- debted to the courtesy of brother Custing, for so travelling agent for the South Western Bap- publishing our article; and very cheerfully respond by publishing his in our paper, which will be found on our 3rd page. As to our allusion to the two cotemporary religious journals, which has occasioned his regret, we have only to ask our brother to believe us sincere when we say, that we have a conscience which we have interrogated on the subject of slavery, the decisions of which are as sacred to us as they can be to any man : and when the editors of such newspapers so far forget the respect due to others who are not less honest and sincere than they are, as to brand them with epithets of moral opprobrism of

It will be remembered that the editor of the Recorder objected to the Nebraska Bill, in the first place, because it violated a solenin compact. To this we replied, that this could not be so, unless the repeal of a law and the violation of compacts, were synonymous terms. And with all possible deference to our brother, we think he has utterly failed to meet our argument. The authority of Nile's Register is good as to a question of and accounts ready time enough to send out our fact; but to make a bare expression of its opinion bills as early as we desired, and finding many of thirty-four years ago the basis of National legisour brethren are mistaken often in regard to the lation upon any subject at this time, is paying a expiration of their subscriptions, we preferred deference to that journal, which we would not think of bestowing upon the father of his coun-

And if we view the Missouri Compromise in the light of a compact between the North and the South, (a thing which we by no means admit, but for the sake of argument) it may be well to enquire how it has been observed by the respective parties.

It is alledged by our brother that it was a Southern measure, to which the North submitted -abscription expires unless the subscriptions are for the sake of peace. This we deny, and aver on the contrary, that it was accepted by the South as a choice of evils; and from the time it was adopted, she has abided by it in good faith. But sistance in enlarging our subscription list. In can this be said of the North? Now the records of the country will show that in every instance in which the question has been fairly tested in Congress, as to the application of that Comprerectly entered, where this occurs we will shally mise to any territory, new or old, where any bencorrect the entries and furnish back numbers, or efit was to accrue to the South, the great body of Senators and Representatives from the Northern States repudiated it. Yes, this "sacred comwhich they affirm has been "acquiesced in and conformed to for thirty years," has been violated by themselves, first, within one year of its adoption on the admission of Misseuri-again on the admission of Arkansas-and still again on the annexation of Texas-on the organization of a Territorial Government in Oregon-and finally, in the legislation of 1850, which resulted in the Compromise of that year.

The Compromise of 1820 fixing the line of 36° 30' North of which slavery should be excluded, was literally forced upon the South as a disagreeoble alternative.

The clause fixing that line was introduced by a member from the North; and it was adopted by a vote of 134 to 42, the South being about equally divided on the question. The great bo-1. Subscribers who do not give express notice dy of its supporters were members from the

The case then stands thus: A principle of territorial division has been forced upon the Southit has been acquiesced in and faithfully observed by her-it has been shamefully violated time and again by its authors and supporters, they refusing supers from the office to which they are directed. to abide by their own bargain-until, driven from all hope of any share in such territorial division, the South has planted herself upon the original Constitutional right of the citizens of out informing the publisher, and the paper is sent every State and territory to decide this question for themselves; and wishing to assert this principle in the form of solemn enactment, she is denounced as a violator of a "solemn compact." It was not without reason that Daniel Webster told his fellow citizens of New England, that they had conquered everything else but their prediudices.

We have said that the South has faithfully adhered to the Missouri Compromise line. When Texas was annexed to the Union, it was applied to all the territory without a murmur from uswhen the Oregon Territorial Bill was passed, it was supported by the South on the same ground. So of the admission of every new State North of will please inform us when they paid and what the Compromise line. The admission of no State amount, that if errors have been committed in has ever yet been seriously contested but those which

Moreover, the Recorder thinks it by no means singular that Congress should refuse to extend the Compromise line through to the Pacific-Resolution of the Mis. Board of the that it was only intended to apply to territory ceded by France. We answer, that it has been applied to other territory. When Texas was annexed, all of her territory lying North of that line and Dencons' meeting at La Fayette. Chambers
Co., Ala., to commence on Friday before the fifth This was regarded by the South in the light of a precedent. It raised a presumption that this was to be the settled policy of the Government. For this reason, we cannot appreciate the force of our brother's illustration of the two furmers.

We cannot agree that the doctrine of "non-intervention" is a "political device" affording only "a theme for politicians." It is a principle that underlies the Constitution of every State in the Confederacy. That Congress shall not interfere with the internal policy of the States and Territories-that the people of each of these States and Territories shall be left free to form their own domestic institutions-a political "abstracmon, our brother drew quite a graphic sketch of tion" fit only for politicians! Surely our brother

There is one prominent radical defect in the argument of our brother, and which lies at the and portrayed the impressive circumstances of foundation of the whole of this controversy, and that melancholy science, the picture was so intense | we would most affectionately bespeak his careful consideration of this point. He says, "the constitution does not recognize slaves as property but as persons," and adds that "if slaves are rec nized by the constitution as property, then slave-Nothing is more touching than unrequit- ry is nationalized." If he is right and slaves are not recognized by the constitution of the United States as property, then there is plausibility in "xcite—the heart thrown back, the band rejected. the position that the permission to introduce slaves into the territories of the United States, which in upon itself, and stings, that self to death!-to must in that event be secured by positive law, is eath? yes, the heart to death cinder powder! so much yielded to the South, and a concession ther even in such case justice to all parties would

ain and Spain concluding a solemn treaty, the 611, 612. treaty of Assiento, securing to the British South Sea Company, the privilege of furnishing four sand of them to the Spanish Colonies in America would not have been secured by treaty.

But it was not to the Spanish Colonies in Ahe English statute 32, Geo. He. 7, 31 it is declared in the preamble, that this trade is advanageous to Great Britian and necessary in supving its colonies with negro slaves, which slaves, v a previous statue (5 Geo. II, e. 7, S, 4.) were leclared to be liable for all simple contract debts as well as specialties, which latter act was for the overnment especially of the British colonies in

Our colonial history will show that at one time, property in slaves was fully recognized in all the rovinces; and that in all of them a customary law revailed which conferred upon the owner a right ommon law, Sir Wm. Blackstone, speaking of he rights of the American master who took his with regard to any right which the master may else, with a little more propriety than to us. have lawfully acquired to the perpetual service of John or Thomas, this will remain exactly in he same state as before; for this is no more than the same state of subjection for life which every apprentice submits to for the space of seven years. and sometimes, for a longer period," 1. Blac.

Several of the early English judicial decisions early show that at one time the right of property even there was recognized in slaves when brought from other countries. In Butts v. Penny, 2 Leving Rep. 201, decided 29th Char. 2nd. action of trover was allowed for two hundred slaves brought from India. So in Gelly v Cleve, 1 Ld. Raymond's Rep. 147, 5, Wm. & Mary, the same doctrine was held, and the Court said "a man may have property in them." So in Sir Thomas Grantham's case, 3, Modern Rep. 120;

Thus was the institution of slavery regarded as legal and fastened upon the whole provinces, before the American revolution, pending and before the close of which public opinion in the North had undergone a meterial change. In 1780 Massachusetts by her declaration of rights, mancipated her slaves. The same year, Pennsylvania passed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery, and shortly thereafter these examples were followed by the New England States. No provision was made in the articles of confederaion protecting the slave holder in the right to reclaim his slave should he escape into a free State, which might be unwilling to pass laws providing for his restitution or reclamation. Many prievous inconveniences resulted from the want of uch a federal provision as should effectually secure the master in the enjoyment of his property and enable him to reclaim it when escaping to another State without, or in despite of such state's interposition.

At present if any slave should elope to any of those States, where slaves are free, he becomes emancipated by their laws. For the laws of the States are uncharitable to one another in this respect." 2 Elliott's debates, 335.

Such was the condition of the country and the relative position of the States when the Contitution was formed. It was inserted in this solemn instrument as a

fundamental law as follows, " No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws hereof, escaping into another, shall, in consemence of any law or regulation therein, be disharged from such service or labor; but shall be elivered up on the claim of the party to whom ich service er labor may be due.

This clause, we are informed, passed the Concention unanimous'y. Journal of Conv. 307 .-What was the object of it? We will let the great exponnder of the Constitution, himself no slave holder, answer the enquiry. Judge Story in his 3 vol. of commentaries on the Constitution, pp. 676-7, says, "This clause was introduced into the Constitution solely for the benefit of the slaveholding States, to enable them to reclaim their fugitive slaves, who should have escaped into other States, where slavery was not tolerated. The want of such a provision under the confederation was felt, as a greivous inconvenience, by the slave holding States, since in many States no aid whatsoever would be allowed to the owners; and some times indeed, they met with open resistance.

what passed in the Convention on the occasion. I night tell you that the Southern States, even Southern Carolina herself, conceived this propery to be secured by these words."

But we turn to an adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, where the construcion of this clause was directly the subject in tion. puestion. The Court says, "Historically it is

not dietate that the people of the newly acquired to the preservation of their domestic interests and had "purchased to himself a good degree." A territory should not determine for themselves institutions, that it cannot be doubted that it mind well stored with practical knowledge-a whether they would have slaves or not is a quest constituted a fundamental article, without the modest deference to the opinions of others—a ion which we will not now stop to discuss. But adoption of which the Union could not have been judgment and conscience properly enlightened we take is see with our brother, and if any reliance formed. The true design was to guard against from the great fountain of wisdom-a tender to be placed upon the history of the country the doctrines and principles prevalent in the non-sympathizing heart that readily adapted itself to interior to the formation of the Constitution, slaveholding States, by preventing them from the condition of his brethren-secured for his pon the debates in the Convention which form- medling with, or abolishing the rights of the opinions on all subjects connected with religion that instrument, upon the plain language of owners of slaves." It is further added that "The whether doctrinal or practical, a high degree of he instrument itself, as well as upon the most clause manifestly contemplates the existence of a respect. Particularly were his services valuable olemn adjudication of the supreme judicial trib- positive, unqualified right on the part of the own- in reconciling differences among brethren. mal of the United States, we think we can show er of the slave, which no State law, or regulation, Whenever any unhappy difficulty occurred in that his position is utterly without foundation. can in any way qualify, regulate, control or res- any of the surrounding Churches, which requir-And first, it is hardly necessary to say that train. The slave is not to be discharged from ed the assistance of others, Lebanon Church while this country was under the jurisdiction of service or labor in consequence of any State law was sure to be called on for assistance, and Great Britain, the laws of the mother country or regulation." It was further held to be the du- Chiles McGec as sure to be deputed as a "peaceally recognized the right of property in our twof Congress under the Constitution to pass maker." laves, nay, it was the avowed policy of that such laws as should give full effect to the provi- Nor less resplendently did his many virtues country to supply the colonies with them. As sion. See Prigg v. The Commonwealth of Penn-shine forth in the private relations of life. As a early as the 26 March, 1713, we find Great Bri-sylvania, 16 Perter's United State's Rep. 539- husband and father, he was affectionate, kind

thousand eight hundred slaves to the Spanish wish to become father to the thought that the sketch known this estimable man, and for the Colonies in America annually, for thirty years. institution of slavery has no legal recognition in larger portion of this in the most intimate re-It seems then that they were regarded as proper- the federal Constitution, nor extra territorial ef- lations, and he can say in all seriousness, that he ty by the mother country, or the right to sell by feet. We can however but add that we should never heard him speak unkindly of any man.-British subjects one hundred and forty four thou- be greatly rejoiced to see our Northern brethren Never followed the bier, a more sincere and bethis vital question. They have nothing to gain forth his memory is identified in our minds with nerica only that the slaves were to be sent, for by but everything to loose by denying our clear all that is excellent and noble in human charac-Constitutional rights. Especially should we re- ter. Henceforth his name is associated with all joice to see those who are placed as sentinels up- our conceptions of heaven. For it need scarcely on the watch tower of the walls of Zion, and who be added, that having lived the life of a Chrisare battling so effectually against error in regard tian, he was cheered in his last moments with to other matters, manfully and like Statesmen of the presence of his Saviour. Having given his enlarged views, hold to the Constitution of the testimony in favor of religion by a consistent country; and suffer no local considerations to in- life, it was not the will of God to permit him to fluence their judgments upon this question.

that we were not a little surprised, after sug- fore his death, "I should like to be able to speak gesting to us a "well-known fable of Æsop," at and tell my brethren and friends something of at the following declaration: "We believe it the consolations of religion on a sick bed!" But (slavery) an evil unsustained by that volume. (the this was not needed. The tranquil and subdued o reclaim his fugitive slave wherever he might Bible.) and cannot consent to accept it among spirit of resignation with which he took the cup be found. Indeed the great commentator on the ourselves, or on territory which we hold in com- presented to him by his heavenly Father; a mon." This is our brother's principle of equali- countenance lit up in the dying struggle with

ty. The South must have no rights in the com- the beams of the divine spirit-assured us that lave to England says, whatever service the heatmon territory of the Union, because that would he was not alone in the last stern conflict. As then negro owed to his American moster by gen- be a manifest infraction of the rights of the we looked upon the silent, make and patient suferal law, he is bound to render when brought to North in that territory! We think the "well ferer in "the swellings of Jordan," we could but England and made a christian-again, he adds known fable " might be applied somewhere be reminded of a stanza in one of Doddridge's

We are cortent that our brother shall regard slavery as a moral evil. This, however, is not the issue between us. The question we are discussing is purely a political one. Hence our disinclination to enter into the controversy. But as the editor of the Recorder has seen proper to affirm, that in his opinion it is unsustained by the Bible, we will only say in conclusion, That if the institution of slavery cannot be sustained by the scriptures of the Old and New Testament, as being perfectly consistent with the highest development of Christian character, we frankly confess, that we should despair of proving the right of believers to the ordinance of baptism. A thus saith the Lord" with us is an end to all strife upon this as upon all other questions.

We had gleamed several other facts to be incorporated into this article, but want of space forbids them to be used at present. If our brother will publish this article, we will publish any vearly for whiskey?" response he may feel inclined to make to it very

We make no apology for placing the following article under the editorial head of our paper, the subject of it being our excellent father-in-law.1

Sketch of Deacon Chiles McGee. On the 23d day of March, died CHILES McGEE, Esq., at his residence in Talladega county, of Typhoid Pneumonia. in the 59th year

It is an obvious suggestion, not only of natural affection, but of enlightened piety, to comnemorate in some suitable form, the virtues of departed worth. The lustre which pure and un defiled religion sheds upon the more humble walks of-life, is as deserving of consideration, as Mr. Madison, in the Virginia Convention said, great aggregate of moral as well as religious worth, is found in the ordinary ranks of life .-And in contemplating a character in these ranks, our interest becomes intensified by the very fact that we can so readily place ourselves in the same situation. We feel a personal sympathy in all the struggles, temptations and difficulties; which beset his path; and can the more readily receive those lessons of practical instruction which the events of his life may suggest.

Mr. McGee was a native of North Carolina removed to Alabama in the year 1819, and settled in Washington county, where, in connection with his surviving widow, he connected himself with the Baptist Church, in in the year 1824. Soon after this, he removed to Perry county.

where he resided about ten years. In 1834 he settled in Talladega county, where he remained until his death

Our deceased brother was for nearly thirty years an active and consistent member of the Church. Every enterprize which involved its prosperity, found in him an energetic, discreet and self-sacrificing friend. An appeal to his Christian philanthropy always met a prompt, cheerful and generous response. He made the measure of his ability the measure of his obligation in every department of benevolence which appealed to his heart

He was a member of the Coosa River Association every year from its organization 'till his death, with perhaps the exception of one, when he was prevented from attending by sickness and for many years was clerk of that body .-Governor Randolph. of Virginia, speaking of He also drafted several of its Circular Letters, this provision, says, "Were it right to mention | which were characterized by sound practical sense, enlightened, fervent piety, and enlarged and liberal benevolence. As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association for many years, and up to the day of his death, having charge of the Domestic Mission of that body, he gave to have seen in the world too much disposition to that subject his zealous and unremitting atten-

well known, that the object of this clause was to we believe, from its constitution until his death, mand our time when Church duties press upon secure to the citizens of the slave holding States a period of about twenty years. A large por- us is evidenced in the history of every man, and the complete right and title of cornership in their tion of this time, he also officiated, as one of its how far it may be proper to neglect the one to slaves, as property, in every State in the Union. Deacons. The faithfulness and ability with attend to the claims of the other, must be deinto which they might escape from the State which he filled these positions, are proverbial cided in the fear of God by the parties interested. where they were held in servitude. The full re- through the whole circle of his acquaintance. By who should always act upon the golden princicognition of this right and title was indispensable | the cultivation of a meek and quiet spirit unaf | ple, render unto Ged the things that belong to to the security of this species of property in all feeted humility-and a hospitality that always God, and to man the things that belong to himthe slaveholding States; and, indeed, was so vital made his house the home of his brethren-he | The second query, we can answer affirmative-

and indulgent; as a master he was just and We think we may well close here, and submit | equal; as a neighbor he was uniformly obliging. whether our dear brother has not permitted his For nearly twenty years has the writer of this divesting themselves of prejudice which warps, reaved company of mourners than the wife, chilit may be, imperceptibly, their judgments upon dren and servants of this exemplary man. Hence-

talk much in his last sickness. His disease would Before closing, we must be permitted to add, not allow it. "O!" said he, a day or two beexcellent hynns:

> " When death o'er nature shall prevail, And all its powers of language fail, Joy thro' my swimming eyes shall break. And mean the thanks I cannot speak." And thus, relying upon the merits of Jesus Christ, bidding his family an affectionate farewell, he fell asleep. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man

Queries of W. W. M.

MESSES. EDITORS :-

If it will not trouble you too much, I would like to have your views on a plain query or two. 1. What should a Church do with a deacon who resigned and refused to serve the Church as

2. What should a Church do with a member who never pays any thing for the support of his pastor, and yet spends from five to ten dollars In answer to the first query, we would re-

oark that in our opinion a sen by his Church and set apart to that holy office should serve with freedom so long as circumstances authorize his continuance; but we are not of the opinion that a Church has the right to demand his service imperatively, and to deal with him as they would deal with a dirosderly member. The only extent to which the 'hurch could go would be to deprive him of his office, and regard him as a more private member. These remarks are of course applicable to the general principle only. The particular circumstances connected with each case must determine

the course of the Church's action. As it regards the second query, we wish to know if it is possible that any Church member can spend money for whiskey and yet refuse to the highest positions in which it is seen. The pay his pastor any thing? Can be be a Church member and act thus? It is so utterly at variance with the scripture rule that it looks almost incredible. But to reply to the query, we remark that he ought to be dealt with at once, and unless he gives timely evidence of repentance be excluded from the fellowship of the Church

Queries of H. O.

The following queries were received some weeks since, but were laid aside because the author's name was not given in connection with them. We have now received our brother's name and feel no further hesitancy in giving them proper attention. " MARCH 12th, '54.

Dear Brethren: Please answer the following queries as it will

probably be of advantage to some members of the Baptist Church. (You are particularly requested to notice the 1st query. 1st. Is it right for Baptist members to follow.

as an occupation, the keeping of a public Ware House where all his time is required? 2d. Is it right for Baptists to follow, as an occupation, the keeping of a Wholesale Grocery?

3d. Is it right to be a clerk in a doggery where liquor is sold by retail? 4th. Whertoer or not such presons should seek other employment.

In answer to the first query, we would remark.

Yours affectionately, &c.,

that in our opinion the keeping of a public Warehouse is as lawful an avocation as any other, and is to be governed by the same rules that govern all others But we are of opinion also that members of Churches should not ordinarily engage in any business that will directly and constantly conflict with their duties to the house of God. The right to give due attention to religious service should always be reserved. We neglect the duties of the Sanctuary for the less important claims of mere worldly business .-Mr. McGee was clerk of the Lebanan Church, That important business will occasionally de-

ly, as it respects the general line of business; | made an agreement that the next time the soldier but we apprehend the Querist wishes to know should sally out to plunder, the signal should particularly whether a person should include in given and they would assemble. So on the night whether such sale is lawful for Baptists. In our ties and after robbing to their heart's content opinion the traffic in acdeat spirits, whether started to the camp, forcibly taking a woman wholesale or retail is not only unsuitable for with them. At this, the alarm was given and Baptists to engage in, but a positive sin against the country people assembled to the number of God. It is known to be evil and only evil, and about two thousand and pursued the soldiers to no man professing godliness has permission from the fort, where an engagement took place. The heaven to promote a known evil either on a people who are not allowed to have arms, had large or small scale. These views have been en- only their pitch-torks and bamboo poles. They tertained by us ever since we made a profession were soon repulsed and driven off, leaving twenof religion; and though engaged for years in ty or thirty of their number dead. commercial pursuits it was ever a standing prin- Among the affrighted who left their beds and ciple with us to refuse all connection whatever fled, were our teacher's wife, mother and children with the liquor traffic. Every year more and The next day the heads of the killed were taken more confirms us in the correctness of the opin- to the superior officers and reported as those form ion we have formed. The third query is answered most emphatical-

ly, NO. A similar query was answered in our one of thousands of cases in which the poorse 42d number to which we refer our brother.

above. But we would remark that members of ly one here and there, among the thousands, we Churches, in sceking employment, should al- can relieve from present staryation. They are ways avoid any business in which they would truly as sheep having no shepherd. be required, under any circumstances, to violate The French steamer Cassini recently visited their consciences or neglect their duties to God. Nanking. They report that city to be in a flow

COMMUNICATIONS.

Texas Correspondence.

Houston, Texas, March 21, 1854. So early a Spring as is the present, a seventeen year's residence in Texas, has not brought to my knowledge. This succeeding an unusually they regarded themselves as the people, and other dry and pleasant winter, has given to our planters opportunities for preparing for the coming crop such as I have never before witnessed.

It is gratifying to know that these advantages have, by them, been diligently improved. The crop is, consequently, in a greater state of forwardness than I have ever known it this season | the same, but it is more probable that these two

Corn is up and growing finely. Vegetation that the whole army should. of all kinds is quite forward and thrifty. We have a good prospect for an abundant crop of fruit of every variety, especially of peaches.

Our inland navigation continues obstructed by low waters. This is strengthening the conviction, in the public mind, of the indispensable necessity of Rail Roads, several of which are beng built, and many others in contemplation.

ant season for travel. Our prairies now present the enchanting appearance of a continuous flower garden.

Peace, plenty, and eminent prosperity reign broughout our borders

Our finances are in a sound condition. Our planting community is, generally, out of debt. Money is plentiful.

Property of all kinds commands high prices. The best evidence of the improvement which as taken place in the community in relation to its mental and moral interests, is to be found in king. the greatly increased demand for a substantial None of us knew of the French steamers in

amount is sold, but books of a valuable and use- don't want to leave until he learns more. I should ful character generally are in great demand, and like for him to have the opportunities for an command high prices.

The United States does not afford a fairer field | for it. for enterprising young men who wish to establish Remember us affectionately to all emselves in the book business than is now to be found in Texas. Many of her more important towns are now fully prepared to sustain respect-

NORGE SENTIMENT OF A SECULAR NEWSPAPER or Texas.-We find the following in the correspondence of one of the Texas newspapers. Read

"Let us encourage our home press by giving a preference to Texas newspapers for our families. and by advertising freely in their columns, and Tuskegee, on Monday night, the 17th whatever other debts we may find it necessary to April inst., at early candle light, for repudiate let us be sure to pay the printer. Let the purpose of appointing delegates to us give encouragements to the cause of Temperance, sound morality and true piety; then indeed and not until then, shall we be a happy people; worthy of our glorious heritage; worthy of being the adopted citizens of the star State of the sunny South, the advance guard of the army of civilization and evangelization through means of It is expected that severa able speakwhich the blessings peculiar to the people of the United States are to be promulgated throughout this almost boundless continent, and America becomes the garden of the world."

Houston, March 29, 1854.

Editors S. W. Bantist

Bro. Chilton has recently paid his former resilence (Houston) a visit. He was most cordially received by many warmly attached friends who know and appreciate his great moral worth, and superior talents. I was glad to learn from him, that his Church at Montgomery was in a flourishing condition, and especially that the Union Sunday School has been revived und is flourishing. I anticipate a visit to his Church soon, when I will give you more particulars.

Letter of Mrs. M. F. Crawford. SHANGHAI, Dec. 29th, 1853.

We are still unable to report the fall of the empire. It is generally believed that Peking is invested, and vague rumors reach us of the fleeing of the emperor, &c. You will remember we are not in a country of steamboats, railroads, telegraphs and regular mails. What we hear, we must receive carefully and with many doubts .-The seige of Shanghai will continue until intelligence of the fall of Peking be received. I see no other prospect of a termination. The imperialists have shown that they cannot take the city and the red-rebels are not spirited enough to drive them off; they think they do well to maintain their present position without trying to better it. The sufferings of the poor oppressed people baffle description. Robbery and murder are every day occurrences, and thousands have no prospect be fore them but death from cold and hunger. Suicide prevails to a fearful extent. Those within the city suffering at the hands of the rebels, wish themselves out; and those without suffering at the hands of their friends, the imperialists, almost wish themselves shut up in the city.

A few days since our teacher heard a fight had taken place between the imperialists and the country people beyond the river in the village near which his family were boarding. On going over to look after their welfare, he had some difficulty

particularly whether a person should be imperialists sallied out in little par-

supplying the rebels with food; and there was no one to bear contrary testimony. This is the ferers have no appeal-no help. And we cannot The fourth query is embraced in the answer | help them, though our hearts bleed for them, on

ishing condition, actively engaged in trade. The revolutionists, though treating foreigners as brellren, seem rather to look upon them as wounger

The French officer who had an inferview with the imperial ministers of the aspiring dynasty, refused the inferior seat offered him. Chineselike er nations inferior.

It is now an undisputed fact that the rebels keep Saturday instead of Sunday, as a day of holy rest. This will doubtless be established throughout the empire. Asow and Amow keep Sunday and contend that Lai-ping Wong does in their wanderings, should have lost a day than

I see various stories in American and English papers about the origin of the religion of the revolutionists. The true one is that La-ping Wong named Herjsow tsuen, received at Canton, a tract written by Lang Afah, a Chinese convert of the late Dr. Milne-that he read the tractwent back to Canton for further truth, where he fell in with Mr. Roberts. Whether he ever even The Spring emigration is quite heavy. Many saw any other foreigner is by no means certain That this man is the prime mover of the revoluare availing themselves of this exceedingly pleastion, no one will doubt. It is more than probable that there are men in the arm; who have been taught by other missionaries. There are some who speak English. There may also be some who belonged to Mr. Gatzlaff's religious Union. The members of this Union are scattered aboutthe society itself, so far as I can ascertain, has not even had a nominal existence since the death of Mr. Gutzlaff, in March, 1851.

Mr. Roberts, Asow and Amow are still with us. No opportunity occurs for going up to Nan-

tention until the day after it left. Amow is stu-Not only school books, of which a very large dying English with Mrs. Cabaniss, and says he English education. Asow does not seem to care

MARTHA F. CRAWFORD.

To the Citizens of Macon County, The undersigned have been appointed a committee to notify the citizens of Macon county that a Mass Meeting of the friends of the Temperance Reform will be held at the Baptist Charchin attend the State Temperance Convention, which is to assemble at Mont-

It is highly desirable that all parts of the county should be fully represented. ers will deliver addresses, and the meeting will be enlivened by appropriate A. J. BATTLE. music.

gomery on the 31st day of May next.

W. P. CHILTON. OUR FOREIGN POPULATION:-The late census. eports 2,210,828, or one-ninth of our free pepulation, persons of foreign birth. Of this num ber eight-ninths were found in the free States and one-ninth in the slave States. Of these foreigners, one-fortieth were French, one eighth were English, one-quarter were Germans, and

W. F. HODNETT,

forty-three per cent were Irish. From the New York Recorder.

The South Western Baptist on Nebraska.

We did not design to occupy our columns so largely with this vexed and vexatious subject. but we could not hesitate to lay before or readers the article from the South Western Baptist, which will be found upon our third page, netwithstanding an allusion in it to two of our contemporaries which we regretted to see. We think it desirable that Northern readers should know Southern views, and specially that professing Christians North should understand the views which are held and defended by the same class South. The paper from which we quote is among the ablest and best of our Southern religious journals, uniformly courteous and candid.

We are surprised to see our brother approach the subject apologetically, because it is a political one, and then embark upon the political question of non-intervention. We carefully abstain ed from allusion to that question, and for the very reason that it is involved in the strifes of political parties. Originally a political device, never harmoniously interrupted, the South rejected it, and so did the North- In its present resurrection it affords a capital theme for politicians. and we leave them to enjoy it, perfectly indifferent to it as an abstraction, and with no design of meddling with it until it becomes a practical thing, and as such invades the sacred precints of Christian ethics. Then we shall meet it within our own province.

We objected to this Nebraska measure first. ecause it proposes the violation of a compact The people had been driven to desperation and To this our brother replies that it was but #

and the simple repeal of a law could not l adation of a compact. That is a debate of words. We said distinctly that it was a but passed under circumstances which gave the force of a compact. In this view we a me assistanted by a historical authority which is no superior-Niles' Register-and by the eal consent of more than a third of a cen-But it our brother is right-if a law may appealed simply because it is a law—then the appromises of 1850, mere laws all of them. have given us "a Sabbath on the subject slavery," may be repealed, and we may go ack indefinitely, undoing the most binding legation, and opening more wounds than human er can stanch. Let us say to our brother that know it to be desired in high and influential seriers that this Nebraska measure should sucal for the very reason that its success will and the inviolableness of other laws, and furish the grounds for a general onslaught upon all legislation supposed to protect slavery. We have nothing to say now of the legislation of sid-some of it we liked, and some of it we of like; we were glad of this result, howthat with the character of all our territory ornized as to the question of slavery, so far as determination rested upon Congress, it that question to the quiet influence or moral gligious causes -- an influence silent as the escend but efficient arbitrament.

But our brother deems it singular that if the Ussouri Compromise be a compact, the North sas gawilling to extend it to the Pacific in [850. It is not at all singular. The Missouri Compromise applied to the territory purchased from France, and to that only. When we had acquired more territory, it was just and proper divide it by any method on which we could gree. Two men owning jointly a farm, may vide it by a line running east and west; purhasing another adjoining to-morrow, they may maing north and south, or by any method, or not all. The acquisition of territory will never ese to open this very question, and hence we av. Give us no more. We fear that with this avery question perpetually and inevitably ocrring, we have enough already to work irremable mischief. As to what our brother says see receipt list. the action of the New York Legislature, we se only to say: The Missouri Compromise e listo being as a Southern measure, greatly asive to the North, and the North acceded all slowly. In time, however, it was accepte as a compact and a whole generation has come south enforced it originally, secured the full will please inform us. measure of benefits anticipated as its share, and now comes in to repudiate its own division, and chims the whole. We beg to suggest " a well known fable of Æsop" as illustrative of tha

Our second objection to the Nebraska mea me was that it violates the equal rights of th North in the territory of the United States. We should like to see our contemporary reply t that objection in its details. We stated fairl the dilemma. The question as viewed practica le we do not say constitutionally) in 1820, cres tel the inevitable necessity of a territorial di vision. Settled in any other way, it made al fee territory or all slave territory, and the tr maph of either party would have been the total deflat of the other, the rights of both bein enal. It was under these circumstances that torial division was adopted as a metho of securing equality. Will our brother den this? And if this were so, is not the division compact and inviolable?

As to the argument that slaves may be ea ted to the territory as property under the Co stitution, we ask. Then why legislate about th prestion at all? No legislation can annul o strengthen a constitutional right. The Misson Compromise is mere ink and paper under the tiew, and it is folly to shake the country of such a mullity. But at that point lies the gran mistake. The Constitution does not recognize slaves as property, but as persons; and unde the very clause which provides for the reclama tion of "persons held to service or labor," a prentices have been reclaimed, and we believ by any fair construction of that instrument. T. M. Goodwin, the Constitution, then slavery is nationalized; they may be brought to New York and be they may be brought to New York, and be Rev. Milton Cooper, held and transferred here, and the blight which the very men who framed the Constitution would not suffer to fall on any teristory then owned by the United States, spreads itself over States and free States vanishes for ever.

No. By the civil law by the common law, fessed religion in Greenville, Butler Co., in Sepdoes not expect us to be pro-slavery; neither do we expect him to be anti-slavery; but surely we might agree in depreciating this unnecessary agimight agree in depreciating this unnecessary agi-lation and, in desiring that the slavery question were withdrawn altogether within the peaceful tange of religion. If in your view it be a good, sustained by the Bible, enjoy it, perpetuate it evil. unsustained by that volume, and cannot by those who knew her most intimately. Her pironsent to accept it among ourselves, or on terbe you or we that is mistaken, let God decide, and noiseless as the light of day. At times she was fearful and inclined to doubt; but ever clung and let us see to it that we do not precipitate to the hope set before her in the gospel, trusting only in the merits of a crucified Redeemer. She We depreciate all violence, whether it be North for its removal by that peaceful progress of the kingdom of Christ, which, bringing masters and nevolent institution of the Sabbath school. slaves into a closer brotherhood, shall awaken the conviction that the relation is inconsistent with their common relations to one Redeemer : fathers. God grant it may be so!

dubouton notion. are authorized to annonnee SAMPSON

August next.

April 6th, 1854,

LETTERS RECEIVED .- Vol. 5, No. 48. Letters received and requests complied with: Rev. J. D. Goss, Mrs. S. W. Farrow, W. W. Paschal, J. S. Kennedy, P. M., J. M. Griffin, P. M., Hamburg, Miss. We thank him for the information given. Mrs. O. A. Runnels, A. J. Lowry, P. M., W. T. Avery, P. M., J. M. Goodwin. Dr. E. J. Palmer, Henry Loggins, W. B. Hale, Palo Alto, Mi., J. C. Jones, Mrs. Mary Kelly, E. L. Harris, J. C. Billingslea.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

stallbert elesso" nosber f

Letters containing remittances, see receipt list, Col. Jno. Thompson, Starkville Miss., A. R. Gooch for self and Saml. Hammons, Isaac S. Weaver, J. B. Carraway, Stephen Frederick, H. E. Davison, Thos. H. Brumby, Irwin Scarbor-ough, T. W. C. Wingate, J. A. Parker, enclo-sing \$2 50 for Mrs. M. N. Corprew and 60 cents for Mrs. E. Dotson, R. P. Lide, Dallas Co., with \$2 each for self and Rev. J. O. B. Dargan,

James H. Erwin, \$2 for Wm. E. Callaway. The advertisement changed as requested. T. M. Goodwin, Sylvanus Adams, E. L. Ellsworth, Wi-

ley R. Gandy.

Letter from W. M. Lindsay, dated Jan, 30, en-closing \$2 each for Mrs. E. Taylor and Abel Lewis. The changes desired have been made .--The letter failed to reach us in consequence of its being sent to Rev. A. Williams instead of the South Western Baptist. It failed to reach Bro.

W. until a day or two since.

Letter from A. Riser, P. M., enclosing \$2 for W. Edwards, we have written to Bro. E.

Letter from F. C. Lowry enclosing \$5. Bro. L. will see by the receipt list how his subscripand irresistable as the tides-God's own tion stands. The obituary sent some time ago was not received.

Letter from J. T. Evans, P. M., at Preston Miss., informing us that J. D. Tribble refused to take his paper from the office, and says he never subscribed for it. How is this? We find his name on the list of Bro. A. W. Chambliss and the paper has been sent ever since it was removed to Montgomery. Why have we not been notified of this long ago?

Letter from Rev. D. R. W. McIver enclosing \$5. Bro. M's. inquiry cannot be answered def-

Letter from J. S. Jones, with \$4 enclosed, his request shall be complied with. We thank him for his favors. The \$2 sent is applied to the givide it by the same line continued, or by a line subscription of Mrs. Mary E. Womack, of Monroe Co., Ala.

Letter from Joseph E. Mills, enclosing \$2 each for self, Wm. Mills and J. J. Graham.

Letter from James Tichenor, to whom a letter

is sent in reply. Letter from J. M. Whiteside, enclosing \$2 each for self, Henry Cooper, J. L. Whiteside, L. F. Crozier, Geo. E. Miller, John W. Kennedy,

Letter from James R. Smith, Romulus. We thank Bro. S. for the correction made in Bro. Roberson's account

RECEIPT LIST.

Brethren making remittances for subscript men the stage, yielding to it as such. The tion and not finding them reported in due time,

Paid to Vol. No.

22.00	The state of the s			
id	Col. John Thompson,	5	17	2 00
11-	A. R. Gooch,	7	17	3 00
at	Samuel Hammons,	6	46	2 00
2000	Isaac S. Weaver,	6	46	3 00
	J. B. Carraway,	8	3	4 00
15-	Mrs. E. Taylor,	6	45	2 00
ie.	Abel Lewis,	6	46	2 00
	Rev W. H. McIntosh,	6	49	2 00
to	Wm. Edwards,	5	2	2 00
	Rev. F. C. Lowry,	7	12	5 00
ly	Stephen Frederick,	7	43	5 00
ıl-	Thomas Tariton,	6	34	4 50
a-	Mrs. A. P. Hill,	6	34	2 00
li-	H. E. Davison,	6	4	2 50
	Thos. P. G. Brumby,	5	46	3 00
ill	Irwin Scarborough,	6	34	5 00
ri-	J. T. Jones,	7	6	2 00
al	Mrs. M. E. Womack,	6	6	2 00
	Mrs. Mary E. Womack,	6	6	2 50
ıg	William Mills,	6	15	2 00
at	Joseph E. Mills,	6	- 5	2 00
kl	J. J. Graham.	6	15	2 (1)
ıy	T. W. C. Wingate,	7	15	2 00
	Jno. Thomas,	6 7	34	2 00
-	Mrs. M. N. Corprew,	7	8	2 50
	Mrs. E. Dotson,	5	44	60
ır-	I. K. Lamb,	6	47	2 00
n-	Jno. K. Barton,	6	34	2 00
he	Rev. J. O. B. Dargan,	6	24	2 00
	R. P. Lide,	7	2	2 00
or	John M. Whiteside,	6	17	2 0
ıri	Henry Cooper,	6	17	2 00
at	J. L. Whiteside,	6	17	2 0
on	L. F. Crozier,	6	17	2 00 2 00 2 00
nd	George E. Miller,	6	17	2 0
	John W. Kennedy,	6	17	2 0
ze	Jno. H. Pinkston.	6	47	2 5
er	Mrs. Rebecca Thompson,	6	47	2 0
a-	Dr. B. A. Blakey,	6	47	2 50 2 50 2 50 2 50 2 00 2 00
	T. J. Zimmerman	7	6	2 5
p-	A. J. McLemore,	6	35	2 0
re,	Wm. E. Callaway,	6	47	
nt.	T M Goodwin	6	50	2 (1

OBITUARY.

2 00 3 18

2 00

2 00

40

Dien on the night of sunday the 2nd inst., at the residence of Rev. A. T. M. Handy in Macon Co., the whole republic, and the distinction of slave Ala., Mrs M. R. Van Hoose, in the 24th year of her The deceased was a native Alabamian, and pro-

by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the tember, 1848, while attending school in that place. United States, slavery is the creation of local She united with the Baptist Church in whose comlaw. The States in which it exists have the political right to perpetuate it so long as they cember, 1849, she was married to the Rev. A. Van may choose. The attempt to spread it will be resisted by the religious convictions of the whole North, and there can be no peace on the subject except under the constitutional doctrines of our fathers, which regarded it as a question of local law and local rights. Our brother says he

within your own domain. We believe it an nament indeed. In society, she was modest and istory which we hold in common. Whether it | ized by fitful glares, but was as uniform, steady was indefatigable in those efforts, proper to her sphere, which had for their aim the extension of South; slavery exists by the force of con- Christ's kingdom on earth. Her deepest solicitude victions and feelings, and if no dire judgments was awakened in behalf of the children of the are provoked by our rashness and sins, we look is reason to believe, that the disease, which ter-

But the lamented by all who knew her, upon none has this blow fallen with more crushing weight, than upon the ber aved husband, to whom and so it shall vanish by the insensible process the rugged pathway of life. To him the world by which slavery ceased among our British fore-fathers. God grant it may be so! now seems a wide waste, and himself a lonely wanderer. But there is to him a priceless solace in the reflection, that though torn from his em-brace, she has been borne to the bosom of her Saviour, where she shall never suffer more, but where there is fullness of joy and ever-enduring pleasures. His stricken heart may now confide i.a. God, blest with the assurance that his present loss is her eternal and ineffable gain. The tri-LANIER, as a candidate for Tax Assessor at umphant scenes of her dying hour, which have

but few parallels, furnished but the confirmation of that hope which a consistent and blameless life ever inspired.

A. J. B. Tuskegee, Ala., April 8th, 1854.

Saratoga Female Seminary.

Tennessee Baptist please copy.

Circular Street, Saratoga Springs MR. E. F. CARTER, Principals.

THE first term of this Institution will commence on Monday, 10th of April next, and continue twelve weeks. fore known as he Massachusetts House, on Circular street, in a rural part of the village of Sara-

toga Springs, which on account of its mineral wa-ters and salubrious climate is deemed a mosi desirable location for a Female Seminary. The principal removes to Saratoga from the attention of the Ladies. Albany Female Seminany, and having takan with im not only the boarding department of that

Institution, but the entire corps of teachers, brings to the new enterprise through the combined faculty the benefits of long and successful experience in

comprehensive, thorough and practical, the result of experience and careful inqury. It may be entered upon at any point when the qualifications of the applicant render it practicable. The intercourse of pupils with each other and with the teacher will conform to the customs of refined Society and every effort will be made to

julify young ladies to enter intelligently upon the The Scholastic Year fill be divided into two sessions of Twenty weeks each, commencing re-spectively on the 20th of September and 20th of

February.
Young ladies who wish to remain in the family of the Principal for the benefit of the mineral waters, during the warm season, will receive the same care and attention as during the school session, and may, if desired, continue to receive instruction in music and other ornamental branches.

Patrons of the school wishing to spend the warm season at Saratoga, may secure desirable accommodations at the Seminary by making definite and

easonable application to the Principal. Circulars containing more particular informa-tion may be obtained on application to the Prinipal, or at this office.

REFERENCES. Geo. Col. Kentucky, Pres. Duncan R. Campbell, Prof. S. W. Lynd, D. D.; Louisville, Ky., Rev. J. L. Waller, D. D., Rev. W. W. Everts, Chas. Duffield, Esq., Chas. Tucker, Esq.; Nashville, Ten., Rev. J. R. Graves, Editor of the Tenn. Baptist; Memphis Tenn., Hon Thas Jefferson Yurley; New Orleans, Rev. W. C. Duncan, E. R. Stephens, E-q.; Richmond, Va., R. B. C. Howell, Wm. Sands, Editor of the Religious Herald, Penfield Ga.; Rev. J. F. Dagg; Charleston, S. C., Rev. E. T. Winkler, Editor of the Southern Baptist; Tus-

Saratoga Springs.—Rev. A. H. Stowell, Rev. John Woodbridge, Rev. J. S. Kidney, Hon. R. H. Walworth, L. L. D., Hoa. O. L. Barbour, Hon. John Willard, Hon. Willam L. F Warren, Hon. A. Regles Co. Saratoga Springs. ALBANY, N. Y .- Rev. Wm. Hague, D. D., Rev.

R. Jeffrey, Hon. Ira Harris, L. L. D., Amos Dean, L. L. D., Alden March, M. D., J. H. Armsby, M. D., Smith Sheldon, Esq.
N. York,—Rev. E. Lathrop, Rev. E. L. Magoon,
Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., L. F. Beccher, D. D.,

Rev. Baac Wescott, Rev. B. T. Welch, D. D., Brooklyn; Rev. T. O. Lincoln, A. M. Beebe, L. L. D., Utica; Hou. B. F. Huntington, Rome; Rev. J. Smith Rev. J. W. Howard, Rochester; Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss, Rev. C. P. Shelton, Butlalo; Rev. J Hyatt Smith, Cleveland,

April 6, 1854.

ANNOUNCES that he is having a Room fitted up in Mr. ALLEN'S Hotel for the purpose of taking

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES.

AND as soon as the building is completed he will be prepared to produce Pictures equal to any in the South. Although comparatively a stranger to most of the citizens of TUSKEGEE he hopes that a For further information apply to:
HON, W. W. MASON, G. B. NUCKOLLS, ESQ.,
REV. J. M. WATT. DR. NOLAND.

	Tuskegee, March 30, 1854.			
	Monthly Advertisement of New Publication			
	EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, by Rev.			
	P. Tustin. So !			
	Tracts on Important Subjects 0			
	Baptist Church the Christians's Home, 0 :			
	Memoir of Mrs. Comstock, 0 (
	Memoirs of Distinguished Christians 0 2			
	Christ our Life. 0 Christian Progress, James 0			
	Christian Progress, James 0			
	Jave's Female Scripture Characters.			
	Preacher and King 1			
	1 Priest and the Huguenot, 2 vois			
	Roget's Thesaurus, Dr. Sears 1 :			
	Summer Cruise, by Dr. Choules, 1 (
	Mission of the Comforter 1			
d	Priscilla, or Trials for the Truth, 1			
Ŋ	Religions of the World, Maurice, 0			
	Christian World Unmasked 0			
	Cumming's Works, 6 vols., Eng. Edition, 6			
	Carson's Works, 5 vols 4			
	Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations, 8 vols 8 (
	rate of one cent an ounce. For \$10, books to t			
	amount of \$9 will be sent postage paid.			
	GEORGE PARKS & CO.,			
	Agents So. Ban. Publication Society			

April 6, 1854. [1m] Charleston, S. C.

For the South Western Baptist Baptist State Convention of Texas.

The next session of this body will be held on Saturday, before the third Lord's day in June (17) in Palestine, Anderson county.
Introductory sermon, Elder G. W. Baines; alternate, Elder P. B. Chandler. Missionary sermon, Elder R. C. Burleson; alternate, Elder R.

O'Bryan; alternate, Rev. H. Clark. Resolution:

"Resolved, That as it seems impracticable to send a General Agent of this Body throughout the State, the traveling Missionaries be recommended, and all pastors be requested to lay be

fore their Churches and Congregations the objects of this Convention, and raise funds in its be-The brethren throughout the State, will please without delay, carry out the above resolution, as we shall need all the funds that can be collected. to meet our obligations to the different Missiona ries, and Associations, and bring the amounts or

send them up to the Convention, in June.

J. W. D. CREATH.

TELORIERS WANTED At the DESOTOVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADE-MY in Choctaw county, Ala., the Board of Trustees are desirous to secure the services of good male and female teachers in this institution immediately. Teachers in want of a good situation in a healthy part of the country and good society can obtain one by applying soon. A gentleman and his wife or sister is preferred. Persons ap-plying will be required to furnish suitable testi-monials and recommendations. For further particulars address the undersigned at Barbour Post Office, DeSotoville, Ala.

B. F. SEALE, Sec'y.
DeSotoville, Ala., March 3d, 1854. 46—4t

HOOTEN & MARQUIS. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA. WILL practice in co-partnership in the various W Courts of Macon, Montgomery, Pike, Russell, and Tallapoosa counties; in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and the United States District Court of Montgomery. GEORGE MARQUIS, HENRY C. HOOTEN. -Union Springs, Ala. March 2, 1854.

Taskegee, Ala. [42-tf.]

SPRING GOODS.

FOR 1854.

WE are daily receiving, and will have by the 20th March, our stock complete, consisting of every thing usually kept in Dry Good establishments,

among which are:
Handsome Berages of the finest fabrics and We will say nothing about our stock of Staple Goods as that will always be found complete. In addition to this we feel sure that our stock of Bonnets will not fail to please, as pains have of Bonnets will not fail to please, as pains have been taken to secure the latest styles, made of the finest materials. Call and examine the above arroom are such as to stimulate the student to high finest materials. Call and examine the above arroom are such as to stimulate the st tieles for yourselves. We particularly invite the

And now for a word or two to you, Gentlemen.

If you will favor us with a call we are sure that we can show you as good a stock of Clothing. Hats, Boots and Shoes as you will wish to look at, with prices to suit the times. We have also in addition

J. & R. STRATFORD,

TUSKEGEE, ALA. [n45,3m]

2,000 Pounds Potashi, JUST rec'd a fresh supply at the sign of the

LARGE BOTTLE, for sale in any quantity.

LEGRAND & JONES. Fresh Preserves, Pickles, Sardines, Table Salt,

&c. &c., will be found at the Large Bottle. March 30, 1853,-n46. AT THE SIGN OF THE LARGE

BLACK BOTTLE. WILL be found a large assortment of DRUGS

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c., &c. Our stock is now very large and complete, and we are satisfied we can give to our medical friends satisfaction so far as regards price and purity of our medicines. And to our friends generally we invite them to call and give us a trial as we are satisfied we can sell as low as any house of the kind in the country. LeGRAND & JONES. Tuskegee, March 23, 1854.-n45.

10,000 CIGARS. Just received at the New Daug Store, sign of

The Large Black Bottle.

Mother's Relief, Moffats' Medicines, Mustang Linement, R. R. Relief, Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, Sands, Townsend &c., Balam W. Cherry, Thorn's Extract, and various othr Patent Medicines will be found at LEGRAND & JONES Drug Store, Sign of the Large Lottle. March 23 .- n45.

ASSORTED OANDIES. Will be, found at the New, Drug Store, a large

upply. Sign of the Large Bottle. White Wine Vinegar, 2 Casks just rec'd.

Sign of the Large Bottle.

Sulphate Quinine.-A large supply or sale low. Sign of the Large Bottle. March 23,-n45.

GARDEN SEEDS, A large assortment will be found at the Brick Drug Store. Sign of the Large Bottle.

LAMP TRAIN and NEATSFOOT OIL will be found in large quantities at the Sign of the Large Bottle.

Hyson Tea. A superior article will be found at the Sign of the Large Bottle. March 23.-n45.

ALLEN IN HOUSE,

Tuskegee, Alabama. I WOULD take this method of tendering my anks to the friends and patrons of the ALLEN

HOUSE, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, 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, compris-

ing sixteen rooms with a fire place to each room, will 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 or carry passengers to any point they may wish to go in this vicinity.
L. P. ALLEN, Proprietor. March 9, 1854. [no 43 4w]

DENTAL LABORATORY.

Drs. COBB & McELHANY.

HAVE associated themselves together for the practice of their Profession. Their Office is oppesite the "Drug Store," where they have every fa-cility for executing with neatness and despatch, teeth, from one to a full set. They manufacture Bleck Teeth of any Shade, or color to suit Patients. They are also prepared to get up in the very best manner, the celebrated Continuous Gum on platina Plate. Particular attention is called to their improved style of filling teeth. A large supply of newly invented lustruments, enables them to extract teeth without subjecting the pa-tient to half the pain hitherto incident to such

They would announce to the citizens of Tuskgeee, and surrounding country, that their E. B. Baylor. Educational sermon, Elder S. G. services may be obtained by application through O'Bryan; alternate, Rev. H. Clark.

G. S. COBB. F. G. McELHANY, Auburn, Ala., Feb. 23, 1854.—n41-ly.

POMROY & GREGORY, AT THEIR

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE. Corner of Market and Court Street, " MONTGOMERY, ALA. ARE constantly adding to their already very

arge stock of Spring & Summer Clothing, all of which is manufactured by the VERY BEST WORKMEN, and in the latest Styles and of the most fashion-ble goods that could be procured in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and they feel confident they can please in style, fit, and quality of goods. Their assortment of furnishing goods is also very complete, consisting in part of Shirts, Shirt-Collars, Stocks, Cravats, half Hose, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps. Umbrellas, Walking Canes, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, India Rub-

Goods, &c., &c.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS, can be supplied with every thing in our line at prices which can

A. C. MeINTYRE, DAGURRDAN ARTIST, Of Montgomery, Ala. BEGS leave to announce to the citizenns of Tuskegee, and vicinity that he is fitting up a

SKY LIGHT GALLERY, over the store of Messrs Gunn & Adams, where in a few days be will be prepared to furnish Daguerreotype Likenesses in the most beautiful style of the ART. A beautiful assortment of frames and cases on hand of every style, also a fine assortment of Jewelry for Daguerreotypes, Lockets,

Breastpins, Seals, Rings, &c. The public are invited to examine specimens, THE ORION INSTITUTE.

THE 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 ontinue 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 Handsome Berages of the finest tabrics and lstest styles. Beautiful Organdies. Printed Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Plaid Muslins, Embroidered Swiss, &c. Our stock of Jaconet and broidered Swiss, &c. Collars, Understein and Swiss Muslins, Plaid Muslins, Embroidered Swiss, &c. Our stock of Jaconet and broidered Swiss and 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

The Music and Ornamental Department will b 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

prices to suit the times. We have also in addition to this a complete assortment of Boys' Ready Made will be furnished with whatever number of ants may be required. It would not be amiss, perhaps, to mention that the Teachers are South-birth and education. Connected with CLOTHING. Purchasers will please can and examine our stock befor purchasing elsewhere.

We return our sincere thanks to the public for thier liberal patronage heretofore extended, and have by strict attention to business to merit a considerable with the Institution is a library of choice books for miscellaneous reading, and a Literary Society miscellaneous reading, and a Literary Society week, and in which which meets regularly every week, and in which subjects are discussed according to parliamentary rules or usages.

The two departments of the schools are entirely separated from each other; so that parents need have no fears in sending their daughters to this place. A report of the advancement and deportent of each student will he 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 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 2d "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 begin ning of School, when the different classes are being formed.
Board can be obtained in the best families of the village, at \$8 per mouth.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
S. SILER, President.

December 2, 1853.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

FACULTY. Rev. H. TALBIRD, A. M., President and Profes-

sor of Theology and Moral Science.

A. B. GOODHUE, A. M., Professor of Mathe N. K. DAVIS, A. M., Professor of the Natural L. BROWN, A. M., Professor of Languages.

R. A. MONTAGUE, A. B., Tutor. THIS Institution is located in the pleasant and healthy village of Marton, Perry county, Ala Its Plan of Instruction embraces two courses of study—the Regular or Classical Course, and the English or Scientific course The courses of study are arranged with special reference to horough

and accurate scholarship.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class must sustain a creditable examination in the following books, viz: Latin and Greek Grammars, Cosar, Sallust, or Cicero's Select Orations 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 of the Scientific Course are the same as the above, excepting the Greek. The French and Spanish Languages receive particular attention, and the student is taught to write and speak them with

the utmost correctne s. The Theological Course embraces three years and is the same as is usually pursued in Theo logical Seminaries. Those whose want et previous advantages renders it necessary pursu Literary studies in the Regular or Scientific course.
The Session begins the first of October, and

the Annual Commencement is held on the last Thursday in June. There is but one vacation, viz: during the months of July, August and Sep-The expenses in Howard College, including Board, Tution, Room, Servant and Incidentals.

will not exceed \$175 per annum. Fuel and Lights vary with the season, and will at all times dependent upon the economy of the student. In the Theological Department, Tuition and

Room-rent are free.

Apparatus.—The means of instruction are about The Department of Mathematics is sup plied with a good Theodolite, Compass, Chain Level, Levelling Staves, &c. In Surveying, the student is familiarized with the use of Instrument and Field Practice.

The Philosophical Apparatus is complete, and comprises all that is requisite for illustration.— Throughout the course of Natural Philosophy pursued by the Senior Class, experiments are per fermed 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 student of the Elements of Astronomy, and they are freely used throughout the course.

The Chemical Department possesses ample means for exhibiting all the experiments indicated in the text-book. In addition, many others are performed illustrating the higher branches of the ence. Agricultural Chemistry receives a large share of attention, and no pains are spared to give the student a clear insight into the truths upon which this important branch of Chemical Science is based. Mineralogy is taught in connection with Chemistry; and the Senior Class is introduced to the science of Botany by a series of familiar lec

The Cabinet contairs a considerable number of Minerals and Geological specimens. These are quite sufficient for the purposes of instruction, but as a larger collection is desirable, contributions ar-

HOWARD COLLEGE has hitherto been exempt from the violent outbreaks so common in other institutions, and its students have received universa commendation for their habits of industry and morubty. There, together with its ample means of instruction, make it all that parents and guardians can desire in seeking a place for the education of

There is a Preparatory Department connected with the College, into which students are received at any stage of advancement. Marian, August 1, 1853. DRUGS AND MEDICINES

A FULL, well selected, and desirable stock of Medicines. Chemicals and Drugs, ordered

with a view to the wants of the Planter and the requirements of the Physician—for sale, whole-sale and retail, by E. FOWLER & BRO. Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 15, 1853 n34

East Alabama Female College.

OFFICERS.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT. HENRY H. BACON, A. M., PRESIDENT.

and Chemistry.
THOMAS G. POND, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. Miss MARY E. SHERMAN, Instructress in Logic, Zoology and Botany.

Miss MARY A. STEINHAUER, " "French, German and English.

Miss BEATRICE C. HILL, " "Rhetoric, History and Latin. Miss BEATRICE C. HILL. " Rhetoric, History and Latin.
Miss MARY E, CALLAWAY, " " the Preparatory Department.

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

Herr GUSTAVUS GIESLER, Instructor on the Piano and Violin. Mrs. MARY BRYAN, Instructress on the Piano, Guitar and Harp. Miss LUCRETIA HEWES.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. E. R. F. THOMSON, Instructress in Drawing, Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Crayoning, Embroidery and Fancy-Work.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr and Mrs. ALEXIS A. HOWARD, Principals.

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

II. The Mathematical Department is now reaping the benefits of the constant and exclusive la-bors 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 ad-vantage of attending the Lectures which are reg-ularly delivered on those branches. Both the recitations and lectures are rendered the more interesting by illustrations and experiments with an

excellent apparatus.

IV. The Cabinet, supplied as it is with Minerals, Fossils, Reptiles, Birds and Quadrupeds, affords great facilities to the student of Natural History. Many kind friends have manifested their interest in the College by their contributions to it. and also to the Library. We take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude for these favors, and hope that others will emulate their example. V. At the beginning of the "Spring Term" the Trustees resolved:

1. That a knowledge of LATIN and GREEK be considered indispensable to graduation.

2. That Latin be pursued through the four years in the "College Course," and Greek through the Junior and Senior. 3. That no extra charges be made for these

"First Class," affecting none now in advance of At the option of parents young ladies will be taught both to translate and speak the French or

4. That this regulation begin with the present

of attention with those more advanced. Occupying a commodious apartment on the first floor of the building, appropriated exclusively to that pur-

Rev. ARCHIBALD J. BATTLE, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Natural Philosophy

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

rapid advancement and the cheerful demeanor of

VII. The Musical Department is conducted with great skill. Being furnished with eight Pianos, two Guitars, and a Harp, three teachers employ their whole time in imparting instruction. While they whole time in imparting instruction. While they give lessons to each individual of the Music class 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 an art. Were the pupils allowed to practise the deception of learning a few pieces by ear, their progress would, for a while, appear more rapid.—But they are required to read music, and, whenever they practice, to adhere strictly to the notes. One hour is spent at the instrument daily: and although the teachers instruct their own classes and are responsible for their improvement, each pupil is subjected to a scrutinizing examination by the Principal after covery four lesses. 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 those of Embroidery and Fancy-Work, reflect great credit on the Instructress in this Department.

IX. In the arrangement of the conrec of study, much time is allotted to the study of Arithmetic. Geography, Vocal Music, Rending, 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.

X. The Trustees feel themselves pledged to

make prompt and adequate arrangements for the comfort and health of all who board in the College. To this end they have employed a Steward and Stewardess of well-known abilities, whose well-served and abundant board, whose constant care pose, they are placed under the control and instruction of a lady highly esteemed for her piety, amiability and thorough sholarship. Her mild, yet strict discipline, manifested in the good order, the

CALENDAR.

Antumnal Term, from Sept. 1st to Jan. 31st. | Annual Commencement, the last Wed Spring Term, from Feb. 1st to Jone 30th. Annual Examination, Friday, Saturday, Vacation, from July 1st to Sept. 1st. Monday and Tuesday previou

Concerts, Evenings of Monday and Wednesday EXPENSES. per term, \$10 00 | DRAWING, PAINTING OF EMBROIDERY, term, \$12 5.3 OIL PAINTING. 25 00 FANCY-WORK per Session.

37 50 Bosno, per month. 10 00 Lights and Washing, LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH OF GERMAN. " Use of Library. Servants' hire, and Fire-wood. N. B .- Charges for these articles are sometimes presented for payment. They are made, box-

27 50 | WAX WORK,

Great Southern Remedy.

ever only for such things us have been lost or destroyed earelessly, or for such as have been furnished

JAGOB'S GORDIAL.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

PRIMARY CLASS.

College Course,

Plano or Gultar (incl. use of inst)

the pupil for purposes not connected with her studies.

For particulars, apply to the President.

SECOND

HARP.

FOR ALL

CHOLERA MORBUS. BILIOUS CHOLIC. CHOLERA INFANTUM.

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.

1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhoea. 2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery. 3d. It cures California or Mexican Diarrhoea.

4th. It relieves the severest Cholic.

5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.

6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

7th. It cares Painful Menstruction.

Formerly Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.

WILLIAM W. BLISS & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

The Priest and the Huguenot. Two

Light on the Dark river. 1 00
The Religions of the World. 50

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

--- ALSO---

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

The Judson Offering 63
The Sunday-School Minstrel 66
A liberal discount made to the Trade, Ministers

of the Gospel, and Colporteurs, by L. COLBY & CO., 122 Nassau street, New-York.

Memoir of Helen M. Mason,....

8th. It relieves Pain in Back and Loins. 5th. It counteracts nervousness & despondency. 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 judgment, a valuable remedy." Hon. HIRAM WARNER, Judge Supreme Court, Ga. ment, a valuable remedy.

Hon. HIRAM WARNER, Judge Supreme Court, Ga.

"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." WM. H. UNDERWOOD.

Volumes, price \$2 25.

"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 tried 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 J. H. Erwin, Cusseta, O. Brown, Oak Bowery E. T. Sears, Waverly, J. E. Garlington, Chambers co., Walker & Zackery, Fredom, 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, Wetampka, and by the

DENTISTRY. H. G. R. McNEILL, One Door Eeast of John Campbell's Jewelry

Store. Up Stairs.)

SAVANNAH, GA. March 2, 1854.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the State.

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons and the public generally, that he will permanently continue the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, at his office, where all operating entrusted to his care will be executed in the neatest and most durable manner. Having added to his experience of ten years, all the new improvements and discoveries of his profession, he Batters himself that he will give entire satisfuction. Patients requiring Gum or Block Teeth, shall

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

MISSIONARY WANTED. THE BOARD OF THE ALABAMA BAPtist Association are anxious to employ a pious

and faithful minister as a Missionary for the As

sociation. For his services they will pay prompt

I. T. TICHENOR.

Montgomery Ala.

ly a fair compensation.

March 22, 1854.

Address

GILLMAN'S Instantaneous; Pha-

lon's, Bachelor's; Alexander's Tricopherus—tor sale at E. FOWLER & BRO.

March 16, 1854.-n44.

HAIR DYES.

PODTRY.

sees it in all this dark coloring. While

this is true of human nature universally

and the same kind of stupidity and hard-

are manifest, still there are some pecu

har phases exhibited by each individual

Every person differs in some slight de

gree from every other, and throughout

the universe there is to some extent an

endless diversity. What will affect one

often facis to affect another, and while

one course of means is essential to one

for mother which is slightly varied.

One has callenced false doctrine, anoth-

or chien a false hope, a third depends

upon salt personed victors at fourth de-

pends area the over-shounding Grace of

God, with to have that all is subject to

charged in a the man there will be no here-

after a eventle that all will be saved without finare punishment, an eightl

that we keep persons will go to hell yet

niarit on the power of prices to think to

she and arant absolutions, a tenth that

some deciral karne will interrede and

sive them, and seen in the end of the

chapter. Yet attach in the all are due production of the Landson o

The orner or has to taken for men in

the distribution of the parties of

Paupe atter a time and go to heaven, a

From the Christian Observer. Fac trembling Christian in view ness of heart, and slowness of perception of Death.

IT MAN EVOLA BAXTER.

Gently, Saviour, gently hear me-O'er the boisterous swelling tide; Firmer my weak faith would clasp thee. Ere I reach the water's side.

Oh, how dreary is the passage! Darkness veils the distant shore Death sits broading on its surface Jesus smile I usk no more.

Bin has raised its cloudy pillar Unbelief would crash my said; Saviour out that gloonly billiow Let the light of glory roll.

Then must list a active by timper. That hast trimaphed our the grave; Wante business portal-limiter. dinner show the proper to say

the thy removed with rest me. Total wentsted All turn : design my work tach say true the The Character of the historia

the the puliego ve to the bearing And I part bearing that the per une dondronic Town 1

THOUT

Nor while the drop, good a may

And when I will now to still place

The table shift I meet not work. Nor with my tood my times son? Must keep my sea to batte done.

When told to rise then I must be

My chair away with posseless poor

And lift my heart to God above

In praise for all his a marons los

OBIGINAL.

Recovery.

tion of mankind.

and a special contract to the second normalist the property of the second second

arouse a min from his state of staful supe verses. B cause meman has a full real izing sense of the fall infliction of the penalty due to his sins. He may, it, is true, safer severely, yet he cannot with an entightened judgment say that he ever realizes the fun consequences of his sins here. Where is a man who is The condition of Man and means of not completely hardened by sin that will make such a pretension? Besides, if his 1. We consider the true moral condi- sais here do not affect his immortal existence, and he has no direct prospect of cretaring the penalty, he will feel no If we open the sacred pages, we see a motive sufficient to induce him to repent very dark picture indeed. Man's and turn to God. "Let us cat and drink moral sky is overcast with dark and for to-morrow we die ' will be the sponthreatening clouds; no streaks of moral

taneous language of his heart. light seem to penetrate the dark mass. All is dark, very dark! The word of verted to God by holding forth to him inspiration declares that, "every imag- the doctrine of Universal Salvation.ination of the thoughts of man's heart is Or all the doctrines propagated in our country, it is the best calculated to hull original word which is here translated imagination, signifies also the purposes This is its natural teadency. If men were all hely intelligences and not disevery purpose, every desire is evil, only evil continually. Every where through Posed to soze false grounds of hope, out the word of Gol the same dreadful then there might be less need to preach picture is exhibited; for men are represented by sunicient to exhibit the loveliness of carnally minded-condemned by God's God and the mercy of Christ, with the righteous laws -averse to the means of attractions of the a avenly world, withsalvation- indifferent to all invisible out saying so much of hell. But in and eternal things—hardened through the deceitfulness of sin. And the hardened through territories is utterly unsuited to his condition.

man heart is represented to be descritful the other hand the Bib'e terms above all things and desperately wick- with suidences of future musistement, and ed-the fountain whence proceeds evil it is by preaching up this in connection thoughts, murders, adultery, fornication, with the cross of Christ, that millions are plasphemies, and every abomination, converted and suc d. Gol takes man as And God is said to have looked down he hads him, and he deals with him as

from heaven to see if there were any that he had shim hardened through did not understand and seek God, and the deceitfalness of sin, and averse to they were found to be all gone aside, all the plan of recovering mercy, he therebecome filthy, and none that doeth good, fore first grouses him by shewing him no not one.-Psa. 53. This is but a that he is in danger of eternal destrucclance at the picture which inspiration | tion; and then wins him over by the has drawn. Dark in all its shades! aw- cross of Christ. The doctrine of fuful in all its outlines! Who can view it ture punishment alone would aalrm a without emotion? Yet as dark and as man, and drive him into dispair.

dreadful as it is, it is not overdrawn. The cross of Christ alone would dis-Universal experience attests it all. And gust him and leave him where he is, the he who is acquainted with human nature attractions of heaven would never

curity. All these motives must be come of any of these materials is lost.

the terrors of hell urge upon men to substitute for the leathern shoe." repeat and turn to God. Every mo-

doctrines of total density, and future time; for me assist you. Power run i rewards and pain borous, the locate of the ! christians respond to the tenth. In their A sound mind in a healthy body carriedy they embraced the debegra Sectional circle relations materials hope that all would be lavel whither | So many shinkships-Harve dependent and the next the First view of Sternam partition accounts to the following the following sections of Sternam partitions are accounts that the power of Sternam partitions are account to the following of the sternam partitions are account to the following sections at the following sections and the following sections are sections at the following sections and the following sections are sections and the following sections and the following sections are sections and the following sections and sections are sections as the following sections are sections as the section of the following sections are sections as the section of the section

draw him from his state of carnal se | while it is yet in sheets. Not a particle bined. Eternal rewards and eternal scraps of rubber are melted, and the punishments must both be faithfully ex- bits of cloth are chopped up with a hibited to the minds of men. The cross small quantity of rubber, and rolled out of Christ is the great instrument of into a substance resembling pasteboard, saving the soul from hell, and bringing to form the inner sole. The profits it into the enjoyment of bliss in hear of this business have been somewhat With the Bible in his hand, and zeal high price of rubber which has varied and the love of souls in his heart, the within a year from twenty to sixty minister is to go forth, and by all the cents per pound. The demand, howevattractions of heaven, by all the mercy | er, is very large. A species of rubber of Christ, by all the powers of religion, shoe fined with flamed, is extensively by all the troubles of life, and by all used in some parts of the county as a

must be used skillfully, in a manner adapted to affect their hearts, and induce them to be reconciled to food.

The experience of christians accord with the resembles of the Bible. Pair stock. Parly, how much owest thou my to a finite the finite so fully increases the food?

Parlies you know to a fill with the resembles of the Bible. Pair stock. Parly, how much owest thou my while the Bible so fully increases the food?

Parlies you know to a fill the income of your farms with the resembles of the Bible. Pair stock. Parly, how much owest thou my while the Bible so fully increases the food?

Parlies you know to a fill the income of your farms of food and assist the investment of food and food an

HIBRARIES. FOR

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS FAMILIES &c. George Parks, & Co. are prepared to fur-dish Libraries of the following descriptions, suited or Sanchy Schools, public and private schools.

tive books, bound in fifty volumes, 32 mo. slz officed and numbered, only \$2.50 for the Library cing at the rate of 5 cents per volume.

The Village and Family Library, No. 1, co. aining the monthly volumes, published concur-ently with the Landon Religious Tract Society. 192 pages, 18 mar; 24 vols, price 83.
Fillings and Finney Library, Ab. 2; 24 volmes for Sil.

The Sun Tay School and Family I theavy. No. 1

The state of the s

results for expert a supplier. And his variety extends on here my section which is to be able to the relief we although a four books for the first.

Know what is always distilly exhibit to the contract. and the state of t with the discount of office percentages. MORRELL II II X ER Committee of the state of the s

the ways and property the enter of Shame, that he seeks most or help his, pre versus to have various cours to help he was an and the same to help he was the same to help he w God will be upon his labors. That none will be converted under his preaching, and that apostates from other

Churches will flock to his standard to

an interesting article on the manufac-

tures of Connecticut, gives the follow-

ing account of the manner in which In-

India Rubber, in the process of manu-

facturing, is not melted, but is passed

through heated iron rollers, the heavi-

natives use clay monlds of that shape,

which they repeatedly dip into the

liquid caoutehous, until a coating of

the desired thickness, accumulates, when

The rabber, after being washed, chop-

ped fine, and rolled to a path-like con-

sistency, is mixed with a compound of

metalic substances, ormei also white

pairs, and heated to about 300 degrees,

the clay is broken and emptied out.

"Contrary to the general impression.

dia Rubber shoes are made:

Mispositions.

GUAN & HENDERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

And Salicitors in Chancere. find a doctome suited to their corrupt | WILL practice in the Counties of Macon Channers, Russell, Pike, Tallapoora, and Tulbologa, in the Supreme Court of the State, as How India Rubber Shees are Made the W. Gass. the United States District Court at Montgomery, Lo. W. Gexx. Jso, 142, Toskogeo, Ala., Pob. 10, 1854,—40, The N. Y. Journal of Commerce in

HODNETT & HOWARD, I HYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

REESE & JOHNSTON, DENTISTS,
Office in the Masonic Building, Main Street,

est of which weigh 20 tons, and thus, MONTGOMERY, ALA. REFERENCES, (for all of whom they | Price, 25 cours, worked or kneaded, as dough is at a bakery. The rubber is nearly all prohave operated.)—Hoa. Beuj, Pitzpatrick, Elbert Ho. A. Holt, Esq., Dr. A. A. Wilson, Dr. W. H. Provi cured from the mouth of the Amazon, eured from the mouth of the Amazon, Rieves, Dr. W. M. Boillag, Felix Ashley, Esq. Rev. in Brazil, to which point it is sent from Dr. Finley, Win M. Sheekley, H. W. Carter, Esq. the interior. Its form, upon arrival, is Col. Hugh N. Crawford, Dr. Harper, Dr. N. Bozeman, H. M. Lewis, Esq., Rev. J. G. Davis, generally that of a jug or pouch, as the

> GEO. P. KELLY, Commission Merchant,

MOBILE. PROMPT and personal attention given to a to to my care

DA. J. H. COENSON. had and sulphur, to give a body or Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, figuress. Those sheets designed for MOST Respectfully announces to the citthe soles of shoes are passed ander rol- izer of Turkegee, and the adjoining country, that lers having a diamond figured surface, branches of his profession, in the latest and most From these the souls are cut by hand, improved style. At his office he is prepared with and the several pieces required to per- a fine operating chair, but when desired he will feet the shoe are put together by feof his skill he refers to his work.

males on a last. The natural adhesion zer Satisfaction warranted or no charge. of the rubber joins the seams. The shoes are next varnished and baked in

an oven capable of holding about 2000 Tu-kegee. ... Jan. 6, 1854. 38

where they remain seven or eight hours. DRUGS AND MEDICINES

The Child's Cubinet Library, containing sever

CHEAP LIBRARY NO. 1.

Fig. Same V. S. Sameron and M. Ling V. A. 2.

The formal model of the state of the

NEW CHEAP CHAINS AND A STREET OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Man of Pallas TINE.

Printing on an artist, our extrata clash, five feet by the st. They have a most a new strong to use seemed as a ratio of a fall described on darger

.41.80. Twenty-two New Publications, and Included in any of the Libraries, for \$5, \$5, 8, Library of Am. Cap. Pub. Society, conaining 50 volumes, increase inches. That

Explist Carrelism, Isma, 36 pages. Press, 3 Helps for Children, by Andrew Broadus, 25c. January 2, 1854.

Berting Scriptural Catechion, volume 1st, by H. C. Fish. Price 10 cents a dozen. Baptist Seriptized Catechism, volume 2d, by H. C. Fish. Bound. Price, 10 cents each.

Hugue's Cour is atomat Commentary on Mat-here, for Bible Classes. Price, 25 c suts each. Hague's Concernation to Commentary on John. Hague's Conversational Commentary on Acts. Price, 25 cents, Banyard's lumni Series, No. 1, 5 cents each,

Lincoln's S. S. Class Book, 12; costs each. " Scripture Questions, \$1 a dozen, Question Boos on Meracles, by Rev. Lemuel

Porter. \$1.50 per dozen. Lessons on Proceeds, by Louisa Payson Hopkins. \$1.50 per dozen. Boneard's Topical Question Book. \$1.50 per S. S. Library of New England Baptist Deposiory. 50 volumes. Price, \$5 Pictoral Tract Primer of American Tract So-

icty. 10 cents each.

Youth's Library of American Tract Society.
9 vol's, neatly bound in muslin. Price, \$10. Cheap Bibles and Testaments, at 30 cents for ormer, and 7 cents for latter. Any other books needed in Sabbath Schools, furnished at short notice.

22 Orders respectfully solicited by Gizellers PARKS & CO.

Agents Southern Bap, Pub. Society, Charleston, S. C. Feb. 23, 1854. [gra]

mooning a same cons. ATTORNETS AT LAW. MAUGN COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Will, practice in co-partnership in the various

Judson Female Institute, home. Every arriets of clothing must be much

M. IRION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

Number of students last session, two hundred and five—from Alabama, Mississippl, Georgia, Florata, Arkansas and Texas.

The Faculty consists of the Principal, Prof. The June on an own connection of the June on an own connection of the June of the Ju

This fusting the Institute.

This fusting has entered on its fit contry year of university and interesting popularity, and is now the object Fornate Seminary and the largest, in the South, under the direction of the source but on essain a year, in the Institute the South, under the direction of the source but one source months, in the South, under the direction of the source but one source months, including the thirty of the total of the months, including the wild of the source will be at home with an ir parameter and the source will be at home with an ir parameter and the source will be at home with an ir parameter and the source from nearth, then, constructed to Androna and the angulating states, in the be leading the parameter and the source from nearth, then, constructed and vigor, often to the fifth day of the total the parameter and the source and the source

and study one nout before breaking; they also stant two more at night, under the direction of

- Park are almost to spend no more than five erats each mouth from their pocket money

Now Young Lady Dopping Sarre, or bringing Smill into the Institute, is hable to instant execu-81(-N.

Laterian for the Papils should be directed to the a carent the P overpul, cost cam. All correspondence, extend between Papis and Parents and Guardein | shable to dispection. No young Lady will be allowed to have money

Nencounts will be owned in town, except un-ter special direction of the Propert of Conference of the respectation of the Propert of Conference of the respectation of the Propert of Conference of the respectation of the Service of der spec of direction of the Payent or Guardian. The public. Their coach will run dady and night

expected that fourther forwarded for that pur- with the Rairoad, and offers superior accommo-

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

mainer that the country allords. 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 the Sacks to be large and wadded.

common Wate Dresses, with one plan Swiss to accommodate the public, and as their charges Musica, Also, sae Brown Liven Dress. Every will be moderate, and their norses, vehicles, pro-Dress should be accompanied by a Suck of the vender, and attendance, equal to any in the com-

Boxners - One of Straw; in winter, trimmed patronage, with dark Green Lusting ribbon, plain solid color;
in sommer, trainined with Pink Lusting, plain
solid color—only with cape and strings—may be
accommodating men. hand with Pink only—no flowers or tabs. Also, two Cape Bounets; one of Dark Green Cotton; lege in Tuskegee, will be passed over the road at half the usual price.

And one of Pink Gingham.

Analysis, of Brown Linen, and Barred Muslin- balf the usual price.

Feb. 9-17 1854. Small L. nen Collars, with Black Velvet Bands, Window Glass, Paints, Putty, Lamp are worn around the neck. No neck ribbons are

All the Dresses most be made perfectly plain. without inserting, edgings, or any triminings whatever

All Pupils, except those in mourning Apparel,

All Pupils, except those in mourning Apparel.

must be provided with the Uniform, and must wear it at all times. Drasses brought by the Pupils, not conforming to the above previsions, will not be allowed to be

Materials for the Uniform can always be obtain-

B. San Francisco, S. S. San W. LAN, Principal,

-172 F. A. '2 G. V 37 7 CHERAW OMNIBUS LINE,



THE PUBLIC SQUARE. in her own mend; all smost mends ditor her bens. THE Subscribers having complet-When a pastel is requested to be purchosed, it as ly not behave and back, connect my at that place

To promote highest economy and simplicity, a dations to the travelling public.

Their stables are furnished in the very best

Tor summer, each Papil should have two Pink Calica, two Pink Gingham or Muslin, and two compensation.

As the subscribers will do their best at all time. try, they respectfully solicit a part of the public

SMITH & SHARP

AND LINSEED OFF. A FINE ASSORTMENT of Paint

E. FOWLER & BRO.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

This is called the 'vulcanizing' process, by which the rul ber is hardened.

A large quantity of cotton cloth and with a view to the wants of the Physician—for sale, whole requirements of the Physician—for sale, whole the process of the Physician—for sale, whole requirements of the Physician—for sale, whole the physician—for sale, who worn, exhept in peculiar cases. is applied to the surface of the rubber. Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 15, 1853 u34 Ualen. Springs. March 2, 1854. Union Springs, Ala. Task sgee, Als ed in Marion, on reasonable terms, yet it is earnestly requested that Pupils be furnished from