

# South Western Baptist.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

VOL. 6. NO. 11.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, MORALITY, &c.

\$2 CO PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

50 NO. IN A VOL.

**SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST,**  
Published every Thursday Morning.  
BY SAM. HENDERSON, Editor.  
JAMES M. WATT, Editor.  
WILSON, LUCAS & CO., Publishers.

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**ORIGINAL.**  
**A Theological School.**  
"But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned, and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them: and that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith in Christ Jesus."

2 Tim. 3:14, 15.  
A Theological School! Yes, a real theological school, prospering every essential element of the best theological seminary that was ever established. Never was there a better set of teachers than those of this school. Grand mother, Miss and Grand mother, and never was there a more interesting theological student than Timothy. Let us consider the interesting history and see if we cannot improve it for our good.

1. The Q. A. of the TEACHERS.—Grand mother, Miss and Grand mother, and never was there a more interesting theological student than Timothy. Let us consider the interesting history and see if we cannot improve it for our good.

2. The Q. A. of the PUPIL.—Timothy from a child grew up in the midst of the pious influence of this devoted mother and grandmother. They early taught him the truth and trained him up in the fear of the Lord. He commenced his theological course at a time when the most of children are regarded too young to learn the sublime truths of God's word. Impressions were made upon his tender mind at that early age which grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength. The twig was bent right and the tree inclined heavenward.

The future usefulness of Timothy was owing in a great measure to the pious instructions he received in the nursery, and the training he experienced during his youthful days, when these two heavenly-minded ladies dandled him upon their knees and taught him truths divine, and watched over him with true maternal care amidst the waywardness of youth. Attaining to manhood with a character of true morality already established. The gospel of Jesus Christ was heard and believed with all the heart, and ere long he became the pupil of the great Apostle of the Gentiles and a co-laborer with him in the vineyard of his master. Thus passing through his preparatory course in the house of his mother, he graduated in the school of Paul and of Christ, and became one of the most efficient ministers of the Apostolic day.

common education, but it was the knowledge of God and of God's word that he was principally taught. He entered into the meaning of the prophecies, understood the true teachings of God's Holy Law, and had a proper conception of all the types and shadows belonging to the Temple Worship. In a word, he was cradled in the fear of God, nursed in the lap of piety, grew up in the school of the prophets and labored in the vineyard of heaven.

What better theological training was ever enjoyed? What better teaching ever imparted? Here was one of God's original theological schools. Would to God that such theological training was more commonly practiced in our own day. But those whose misfortune it is, not to have such teachers in youth may yet enjoy much advantage from Sabbath-school instruction, and those further advanced in life may find our Theological Seminary, schools of the Prophets indeed, where great improvement may be made.

**To the Public.**  
The annual examination of the institution at Loschepoka under the superintendence of J. F. Yarbrough, commenced on Wednesday, the 21st inst., and closed on the following Friday.

There was a very respectable crowd in attendance the entire three days and nights, thereby manifesting the deep interest felt in the progress of the exercises. The exercises were conducted from the very commencement in a manner highly satisfactory to all who witnessed their progress. Each class showed that if every member did not fully and thoroughly understand and comprehend every branch pursued, they at least had taken more than a glance at them.

Some of the students, as a matter of course, bore a better examination than others, but taken as a whole it is quite questionable whether they will be excused by any others of a similar institution through this section of country. This expression falling from my mouth being construed into undue partiality, but considering that it is the reflection as expressed of the sentiments of a number of the audience, such a presumption will be as evanescent as a mist under the direct blaze of a midsummer sun.

The concert on Wednesday night was a brilliant affair. The pieces were well selected, the voices of the young ladies were melodious, and the time appropriate.

So also the rehearsal of their verses, and the reading of their compositions, many of which were original, sentiment good, and well worded; showing a habit of thought and reflection, which is the thing needful to strengthen and invigorate the intellect.

The young gentlemen on Thursday night declaimed with so much ease and elegance, that one was ready to conclude that all that was necessary to make them masters in elocution was practice, application and continuance. Music was cheerfully and pleasantly interspersed through the entire exercises, vivifying and enlivening the occasion.

The address of Mr. Cadeau on Wednesday night, and that of Mr. Culbertson at the close of the exercises were both happily conceived and beautifully expressed; rich in sentiment and forcibly presented. The whole occasion was one of the most pleasant, and agreeable kind; fasting the soul and enlightening the mind.

This is not an age of happen and chance, and important objects may be expected to be accomplished with thought and action; and as the interests of this institution have been conducted almost universally satisfactory, the conclusion is, that the professors have thought, and labored, manifesting entire capacity and willingness, to assume their weighty responsibilities.

The Principal, Mr. J. F. Yarbrough, is a graduate of Emory College, of the attainments social disposition, even tempered, affable in manners, gentlemanly in deportment, some experience in teaching, and has adopted the occupation not as a stepping stone to law or physic, but as a calling worthy the aspirations of the noblest.

Miss Leftwick, his assistant, is a young lady of amiable disposition and rare attainments, a complete musician, experienced in the sciences, and too well known in this section to need from us a formal introduction.

The present principal commenced less than 18 months ago with hardly twenty students, but his school has gradually increased, until he numbered at one time during the term about ninety; showing the high estimate placed upon his services; alike complimentary to himself and praiseworthy to his patrons.

Loschepoka is conveniently situated, directly on the Railroad, having other roads from nearly every point of the compass, leading thereby, backed by a productive country, and surrounded by a moral and intelligent community, she congratulates herself upon her present auspices, and with confidence looks forward to the day not very distant, when her position will be in the front ranks of the educators of the youth.

**J. NORTON,  
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J. P. DURR,  
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L. S. WIMBERLY,  
Trustees.**

For the South Western Baptist.  
**Truth for the Young—No. 11.**  
**GRANDEUR OF THE CHRISTIAN CONTEST.**  
A Christian is a soldier; he has a warfare to accomplish. He is among foes; he has a contest to wage.

and to men." Also he says, "seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses," referring to that long catalogue of martyrs mentioned in Heb. 11th chapter, and alluding, it would seem, to the Olympic games of Greece. The world looks on in some way, with more or less scrutiny, to see if the contest is ever waging. Spirits of darkness, around Christians watch, hoping they may be overcome. Angels in light are anxiously beholding, eager to see them come off victorious. God himself is ever watching over all his chosen, hidden ones. On no other contest known to mortals are so many, and so august, and so anxious spectators, gazing with deep interest. Heaven and earth, and the world of darkness interested in the result.

II. THE NATURE OF THE CONTEST, THE FOES.—These are foes to the spirit, and spiritual foes. In general, that which pertains to the spirit is more grand and noble than any subject beside. Ranged in this contest, on one side is the spirit of the Christian, the divine life in the soul; on the other there is

1st. The world, with its honors that dazzle, its beauties that attract, its pleasures that allure. The world, with all that pertains to worldly ambition, to selfish enjoyments, to sensual delights. The enticements, the snares, the follies, the haunts, the wealth, the fame, the pollutions of earth.

2d. One's self. The fleshly appetites, inclinations, dispositions of the mind; the indwelling corruptions of our nature; the fiery passions apt to rise, envy, selfishness, animosity, strife, cold-heartedness, indolence, worldly-mindedness. All within us opposed, all that is contrary, to vital piety. "They that are Christ's have crucified the flesh." "Mortify therefore your members that are upon the earth."

3d. The destroyer. Satan and his emissaries, the spirits of darkness, are to be met and resisted in this contest. Spectators though they are, they are not idle ones. They act by presenting doubts and fears to the mind, by suggesting evil, sinful thoughts, by tempting to the commission of sin. They are opposed to holiness and purity, of course enemies to the spiritual life. Such are the foes in this great contest. "The world, the flesh, the Devil." Foes without, and foes within. Foes to the spirit of men, and strong powerful spiritual foes. Who but the Christian was with such a mighty host? In what other contest are foes so strong?

III. THE REWARD OF VICTORY.—Here all other laurels fade. All other crowns grow dim. All other honors wither. An idea may be derived from the following figurative ones, promised to the seven Churches, "to him that overcometh."

1st. To eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the Paradise of God.  
2d. "Not to be hurt of the second death."  
3d. "Eat of the hidden manna."  
4th. Receive a white stone.  
5th. "Power over the nations."  
6th. "The morning star."  
7th. "Be clothed in white raiment."  
8th. Name in "the book of life."  
9th. "A pillar in the Temple of God."  
10th. The "new name."  
11th. "To sit with Christ on the throne."  
12th. "He that overcometh shall inherit all things, and I will be his God and he shall be my son." "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness shall have stars forever and ever."

These the rewards of victory. These to adorn the conqueror. Such is the Christian contest. Surely it is marked with grandeur, as low, as humiliating, as despicable, as it may be with its self denials, crosses, sacrifices, in the eyes of this world. The spirits in the world of light regard it more correctly. For there is joy in Heaven among the angels, when one enters upon this contest. He that in this world overcomes needs to have all his armor on, well fitted, burnished bright. None expect to conquer unless he nobly strives. Foes are strong. Let a Christian soldier. The cross before the crown. The contest before the wreaths of victory.—Those victorious will only conquer through the blood of the Lamb, through faith in his name. Long ago was the challenge given, "Who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth that Jesus Christ is the son of God?" For eighteen hundred years the answer has been no one; and so will it continue to be until time ends.

"This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."  
Would any of you enter upon this contest? You are here on "life's arena," young and lovely you well may think, but deeply stained by sin, deeply crimsoned with guilt, and surrounded by these foes. Would any of you be conquerors? Would any of you enter Paradise? Would you have those everlasting gates lift up their heads for your admittance amid the long train attending the King of Glory? To admit you freely and with glad welcome to all the joy and bliss of Heaven? Would eat the fruit of the Tree of life, and drink those living waters, and dwell at the right hand of the Most High, where are pleasures forever more? Then must you become a Christian soldier. Then must you enter this grand contest.

Listen not to the voice of the sceptic, though he come with the pomp of earthly wisdom to persuade you that all is fable and fiction, and there is no danger lurking round you. Listen not to his beguiling, deceitful, lying words, lest you find too late that he was among your deadly foes, in league with the spirits of darkness, in concert with your own heart's lusts, to work your certain ruin.

Enter the Christian warfare, put all the armor on, grasp that glittering sword, keep that broad, polished shield before you ever, and join the noblest band of youthful warriors that ever were fitted on earth for active service. Service in this life to be performed, and in another world; service for the King of kings, the eternal God.

During the services which were truly solemn, good order prevailed, except at two points. I was deeply interested, and hence felt these annoyances more keenly. One of them was the frequent running out of some of the children, and some going across the house to get a drink of water. Is it a

## SELECTIONS.

From the True Union  
**Improperities in Public Worship.**  
BALTIMORE, MAY 30TH, 1854.

Mr. Editor:—Will you allow a traveller room in your paper to say a few words to some that he knows not how to reach in any other way? "Will you? Well then, I will avail myself of your kindness. Having to spend a Sabbath in your beautiful city, I did as I am accustomed to do at home. I went to church to worship God, to hear his gospel preached and have my own soul refreshed. The place I attended, was a plain unpretending building, that indicated a people of corresponding means and manners. This exactly suited my taste; for attractive places of worship very frequently have something about them, that in a great degree diverts the mind, especially of a stranger, from the solemnities of Divine Worship. I hoped to enjoy a refreshing season. Yet there were some scenes that occurred during the hour of service, which never ought to be exhibited in the house of God. And as I suppose many, if not most of the members of that church read your paper, I take the liberty of pointing out the improperities I allude to, with a hope that if I should visit again their house of worship, I shall not be so annoyed.

On approaching the church, the first thing that arrested my attention, was a young gentleman near the steps, with most perfect nonchalance, smoking a cigar, apparently waiting till he had finished his *burnt offering*, before he could go into the sanctuary to offer the devotions of his heart. Now be it known that I do not look on the luxury of smoking, as a crying evil. But may I not inquire: is it comely to stand at a church door, where ladies to whom tobacco smoke is generally offensive, are passing, and there to indulge in such a luxury?

On entering the house, I discovered that the interior of the building, pews, pulpit, &c., all corresponded with the outward appearance, plain yet neat. The house was perhaps half filled, as the hour of worship had not yet come. Presently from a building in the rear came in quite a troop of children who seemed to know their places, some in a corner of the house near the pulpit and some in the seats occupied by their parents and friends. This I was pleased to see. It is a sad mistake, that is sometimes made by some Sunday schools, to dismiss the children to run in the streets, while their parents are at public worship, I like too the plan of having children as far as practicable, sit with their parents in church, instead of being placed by scores and fifties in the gallery by themselves, as often is the case, where they are very apt to annoy those around them, as well as those below, by their noise.

But with this pleasing feature, there were some things that seemed to me, a stranger, so out of the way, that I confess, I could hardly realize that I was in a place of worship. The chief of these was an incessant talking of both men and women. Perhaps the disciples were discoursing of the good things of the kingdom of God? I tried to console myself at first, with this thought, but my comforts were all dissipated by hearing, and that too without listening, of the deafness of marketing, the effect of the winter on the prospect of fruit in the country; the influence of a recent storm on the bay, &c., &c. What all this in the house of God, and on the Lord's day morning? Yes, and that too in the enlightened and refined city of Baltimore and in a Baptist Church? Indeed, so far as the free and easy style of conversation is concerned, it seemed to a stranger, more like a market-house than a meeting-house. Presently the minister came in, ascended the pulpit, and after spending a few moments in silent devotion, he took the Hymn book and prepared to commence the service.

On seeing the preacher go into the pulpit, I hoped the conversation would cease and a becoming silence ensue.—But no; tongues moved with as much rapidity as ever, and voices were as loud as before. The pastor evidently had no more fellowship with this noise and confusion than the stranger. I saw him knit his brow and frown very significantly toward some, who were louder than all the rest. He apparently waited some time for them to stop talking, that he might begin the service. Once or twice, he was about to rise at an interval of their talk; but as they began again, he kept his seat. At length he found time without interrupting them, to read his hymn. Now against this heedless and wicked desertion of the house of God, I do in the name of decency and religion enter a solemn protest.

During the services which were truly solemn, good order prevailed, except at two points. I was deeply interested, and hence felt these annoyances more keenly. One of them was the frequent running out of some of the children, and some going across the house to get a drink of water. Is it a

a bucket or pitcher of water in the meeting house? The whole thing to me was strange and really ludicrous. But the still greater occasion of disturbance, was the constant dropping in of men, women and children during the singing and prayers, nor had this entirely ceased until the preacher had nearly half finished his discourse. And those who came late seemed entirely unconscious of anything wrong, for instead of slipping in silently and taking a seat near the door, so as not to disturb the worship, they walked up the aisle, as if all were right, and took their seats near the pulpit. To this I might add, that a few as soon as the sermon was over without waiting for doxology or benediction left the house. Nor can I close without calling attention to another piece of what I call rudeness, on the part of many of that congregation. To the preacher it must be exceedingly annoying. It was that whenever a child would move, they would follow him with their eyes, wherever he went, and when an individual would come in late, they would nearly all as if a matter of course, turn around and look at him till he had taken his seat.

Now, Mr. Editor, I write this because I know as before stated, of no other way of reaching the case. If I could get the ear of the pastor, I would suggest to him, that some of flock might be profited by a discourse which I am persuaded he could preach from such a text as 1 Tim. 3:15.

A STRANGER.

## Nothing Like the Bible.

AN AFFECTING AND REMARKABLE TALE.  
The circumstance itself occurred in the town of Warren, and was related there at a Bible meeting by a gentleman of respectability and veracity, connected with the society.

The circumstance was introduced in the following words: About three years ago, two little boys, decently clothed, the eldest appearing about thirteen, and the younger eleven, called at the lodging house for vagrants, in this house, for a night's lodging, the keeper of the town (very properly) took them to the vagrant's office to be examined; and if proper objects, to be relieved. The account they gave of themselves was extremely affecting, and no doubt was entertained of its truth. It appears that but a few weeks had elapsed since these poor little wanderers had resided with their parents in London. The typhus fever, however, in one day, carried off both father and mother, leaving the orphans in a wide world, without home and without friends. Immediately after the last tribute had been paid to their parent's memory, having an uncle in Liverpool, poor and destitute as they were, they resolved to go and throw themselves upon his protection. Tired, therefore and faint, they arrived in this town on their way. Two bundles contained their little all. In the youngest boy's pocket was found, neatly covered, and carefully preserved, a Bible. The keeper of the lodging house, addressing the little boy, said, "You have neither money nor meat, will you sell me this Bible? I will give you five shillings for it." "No," exclaimed he, (the tears rolling down his youthful cheeks,) "I'll starve first."

He then said, "There are plenty of books to be bought besides this; why do you love this Bible so much?" He replied, "No book has stood my friend so much as my Bible." "Why, what has your Bible done for you?" he said. He answered—"When I was a little boy, about seven years of age, I became a Sunday scholar in London—through the kind attention of my master, I soon learned to read my Bible—this Bible, young as I was, showed me that I was a sinner, and a great one too; it also pointed me to a Savior; and I thank God that I have found mercy at the hands of Christ, and I am not ashamed to confess him before the world."

To try him still farther, six shillings were then offered him for the Bible.—"No," said he, "for it has been my support all the way from London; hungry and weary, often have I set down by the way side to read my Bible, and have found refreshment from it." Thus did he experience the consolation of the Psalmist, when he said, "Thy comforts have refreshed my soul." He was then asked, "What will you do when you get to Liverpool, should your uncle refuse to take you in?" The reply may excite a blush in many Christians. "My Bible tells," said he, "when my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up."—The man could go no farther, for the tears choked his utterance, and they both wept together. They had in their pockets tickets, as rewards for their good conduct, from the school to which they belonged, and thankfulness and humility were visible in all their deportment.

At night these two orphans, bending their knees at the side of the bed, committed themselves to the care of their Heavenly Father—to Him whose ears are open to the prayers of the

has said, "Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify me." The next morning, these refreshed little wanderers arose early, dressed themselves for their journey, and set out for the town of Liverpool; and may He who hears the ravens when they cry, hear and answer their petitions, guide them through time, and bless them in eternity.—*Christian Index.*

## "There remaineth a rest for the people of God."—Heb. IV: 6.

We may notice that there is one word here which conveys an idea of the character of those who enter into this rest. It is the word translated "rest." It is said that there remaineth a "sabbatismos" for the people of God; literally translated, "a Sabbath keeping;" as if there were something so holy, beautiful and sweet in the earthly Sabbath, that a Christian, by the enjoyment of his Sabbath upon earth, anticipates and covets as his dearest joy, an everlasting Sabbath when time shall be no more. And it is very much by what you feel of pleasure in the Sabbath now, that you may estimate your fitness for the everlasting Sabbath. The man to whom the Sabbath upon earth have no beauty, to whose ear the chimes of Sabbath bells have no music, and to whose heart the exercises of the Sabbath sanctuary come home with no stirring eloquence and influential force, gives but poor evidence that he is ripening for that everlasting "Sabbath keeping" that remaineth for the people of God. The Sabbath upon earth is a fragment of heaven set like a gem in the brow of this world; it is, as it were, an island struck off from the continent of eternity, cast down into the roaring torrents of human life, standing upon which we can see the sunshine of the better land, hear the chimes of its jubilee, and by our experience of the sweetness of our Sabbath here, rejoice that there will one day be a Sabbath which shall never be disturbed by the sound of the railway whistle, or darkened by the cloud of the manufactory smoke; or disturbed by our sins, or clouded by our prejudices, or interrupted by our infirmities; where necessity and mercy, which are now just pleas upon earth, shall be no pleas, because not needed at all, for ever.

Reader, do you enjoy the Sabbath—not as a penance, but as a festival—after the weary week is done? Are you thankful for the Sabbath light? Is it to you the brightest day of the seven, the day that you most enjoy—which you would not give up for all the days of the week besides?—*Dr. Cumming's "Voices of the Night."*

## Americans in Palestine.

Two years ago, an effort was made in a new line to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Palestine.—Seven Americans with improved ploughs and other tools, and American seeds, located upon a piece of land seven miles from Jerusalem, one mile from Bethlehem, and made preparations for farming after the American system.

Their location was in the valley of Artos, upon the very site of one of the gardens of Solomon. Their friends in the city were much opposed to their going out there to reside, urging them, if they were determined to try to cultivate the soil, to keep their residence in the city for fear of the Arabs. This did not suit their plans, and they took up their residence upon the land and commenced operations, ploughing deep with one of our best ploughs, harrowing with an iron toothed harrow, such as was never seen there before, and planting corn, potatoes, beans, peas, oats, barley, wheat, and all sorts of garden vegetables; in short, making a perfect American farm.

The operations, instead of exciting the jealousy of the Arabs, aroused them to a state of surprise, and the news of what Americans at Solomon's garden were doing, and what wonderful tools they were using, and how peaceable and quiet they were, never saying anything about their religion, flew on the wings of the wind, and visitors came to look and wonder, from far and near. The operations of the carpenter and blacksmith were not among the least sources of wonder.—The rapid manner in which he heated his iron, and hammered it into just such a shape as he desired, was beyond the comprehension of the simple-minded people.

One day the farm received a visit from twenty-five Sheiks, who inspected all the tools and the way they were used and the effect produced, and looked at the growing crops, so much beyond anything they had ever seen produced before, and then turned their heads together to consult upon the wonders they had witnessed. The conclusion was that these people must possess a superior kind of religion, as that is the standard upon which they base all their estimates of character. They made applications at once for several of their sons to serve as apprentices to learn American farming, and did not even object that they should be taught

for surely, said they, it must be a good religion, as these are very good people, and God blesses their labor beyond any other in all Palestine.

It would have been dangerous now for any one to molest the American farmers, since they had all the Sheiks and principal men in the country on their side, and anxious for their success and influence. The Jews, too, began to think it would be better for them to cultivate such a fruitful soil than starve in the city, as many of them have done, and they began to apply for situations as laborers, notwithstanding the priests always taught them that it was derogatory to the national character of the Hebrews to till the soil. Though, if they had undertaken it by themselves, they would not have been permitted by the Arabs, who hunt them as they would wild beasts. But under the protection of the American farmers, the Arabs will permit them to labor, and it is now a matter of serious discussion among those who know of the success of this enterprise, whether the most feasible plan for colonizing the Jews in Palestine is not to make them cultivators of its rich soil.

Owing to some difficulty which arose in regard to the title of the land they had commenced upon in the valley of Artos, the little colony moved last year to the Plains of Sharon, where they have got a permanent location, and number consists now of ten Americans, male and female, and two Germans.

## A Baptist Family.

We will here give a concise sketch of a family of which we have knowledge, a number of whom emigrated about this time to Alabama. They may indeed, be called the Baptist family. Judith Fariss, who was born, we believe, and raised on James River, not far from Richmond, Va.; was married to Luke Smith, by whom she had eleven children. They were members of the Baptist church, and also nine of their children, one of whom was a preacher. The whole family resided in S. Carolina for many years, where Mrs. Smith died in 1811; Mr. Smith having died many years previous. She was believed to be about 100 years of age. A calculation of the number of her offspring, having been made a few days previous to her death, it was found that she had 93 grand children; 45 of whom were Baptists; 298 great-grand children, and 20 of the fourth generation; making an aggregate, including her own children, of 422!!!

There are now living, in Alabama and Mississippi, a number of her posterity, among whom are five ministers of the gospel, and we know of three or four more in South Carolina. One of her grand children, now living in this state, who, with his wife, ten of their children, three grand children, three sons-in-law, and seven daughters-in-law, are all members of the Baptist church; three of the family are ministers of the gospel!—*History of the Baptists of Alabama.*

## Influence of Women.

Mr. Houston was once asked, at a large party given by Mr. Speaker Winthrop, why he did not attend the usual places of public amusement as he had been accustomed to do. His reply was this. Let it be read and remembered by the mothers and daughters of America:

"I make it a point," said the honorable senator, "never to visit a place where my lady, if she were with me, would be unwilling to go. I know it would give her pain, as a Christian, to attend such places, I will not go myself where I could not take my wife."

A member of Congress present alluded to his own wife, and added that there was a mutual understanding between him and her, that they should both follow the bent of their own inclinations in such matters.

"That may do for you," responded Mr. Houston, "but with me it is different from what it is with many men. My wife has been the making of me. She took me when I was the victim of slavish appetites; she has redeemed and regenerated me, and I will not do that in her absence which I know would give her pain if she were present."

Mrs. Houston is a member of a Baptist church, and is a native of Alabama. (*Western Christian Journal.*)

Dr. Lethely, professor of chemistry and toxicology in the London Hospital, has written a report upon the destructive qualities of gas. The London booksellers have found gas so ruinous to their stock that its use is almost entirely discontinued. The corrosive power of the acid produced by the combustion of gas is particularly destructive to articles of furniture, leather, cotton and linen material, and to walls and ceilings.

SPAIN.—In 1850, the population of Spain was 10,250,000. The number that could read 1,100,000. So says the Catholic Herald.

Venerate the good and copy the evil. *Proverb.*



## THE BAPTIST.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1854.

## Notice to Correspondents.

Persons writing for our columns will please bear in mind the following suggestions:

1. What you design for publication must be prepared for the press. That is, it must be written in a plain legible hand, properly corrected and pointed and every thing in its place.

2. Your real name must attend every production you send. Anonymous communications will be rejected. You can apply what signature you please, so the real name is in the possession of the editors.

3. Let your communications be concise, avoiding long periods, repetitions, redundancies, &c. Above all things, save us from long obituary notices, tedious essays, and long continued series of articles on the same subjects.

## Agents for the South Western Baptist.

The following persons have kindly consented to act as agents for us. Payments may be made to them by those who are convenient to them:

Rev. FRANK C. COWLEY, Chambers Co., Ala.  
Rev. D. R. W. MCBRYEN, Wetumpka, Ala.  
Rev. JAMES H. DEWITT, Marietta, Ala.  
Rev. G. G. McLENDON, Pike Co., Ala.  
Rev. N. H. BRAY, Montgomery, Ala.  
Rev. J. H. MOSE, Talladega Co., Ala.  
Rev. JOHN CALDER, Auburn, Ala.

Subscribers can also remit money to us by mail at our risk, directing their communications to the South Western Baptist, Tuskegee, Ala. And when remittance sent, do not appear in the receipt list in due time, we wish to be informed of it.

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

**Rev. John D. Williams,**  
Is traveling agent for the ALABAMA BAPTIST BIBLE SOCIETY, at Marion, Ala. Also, the authorized agent for the South Western Baptist.

**Rev. James Davis, of Georgia,**  
Is the agent of the BIBLE REVISOR ASSOCIATION at Louisville, Ky. His agency extends to Georgia and Alabama. He is also authorized to act as agent for the South Western Baptist.

## AGENT OF HOWARD COLLEGE.

**Rev. Z. G. HENDERSON** has been appointed by the Board of Trustees, Agent of Howard College, and enters upon the duties of that agency about the first of July. He is commended to the Christian confidence and regard of all our brethren in the State. It is hoped that he will receive the hearty co-operation of all the friends of the College.

**H. TALBIRD, President.**  
MARION, May 27th, 1854.  
P. S.—Rev. Z. G. HENDERSON, is also authorized agent for the South Western Baptist.

## PROTRACTED MEETING.

A protracted meeting will be held with the Bethany Baptist Church in Monroe county, near Barnt Corn, commencing on Saturday before the first Sabbath in August. Ministering brethren are especially invited, and all other brethren and ends whose convenience it may suit, to attend.  
GEORGE L. LEE.

## PROTRACTED MEETING.

A protracted meeting will be held with the Calabie Baptist Church, commencing on Friday before the 5th Sabbath in July. Ministering brethren are especially invited, and all other brethren whose convenience it may suit, to attend.  
J. M. NEWMAN.

## Sabbath Exercises during the Examination.

Our attention has been called to the language used in reference to the Pastor of the Tuskegee Church, who is also senior editor of the South Western Baptist. Holding as he does the latter position, it is apprehended that some may think it was an editorial of his own in which he paid himself the compliment therein expressed. Let this may be the case, we will do him the justice to say that it was written by the junior editor and published before he knew that such a thing was contemplated. His connection with the Office being that of writer for the columns, it did not necessarily come before him until the paper had passed through the press.

## Howard College.

We are much obliged to an esteemed correspondent for his communication in regard to the late Commencement exercises of this College. We also extract from the *Marion Commencement* the report of the Examining Committee.

This institution is rising rapidly in popular favor, and we doubt not will soon take that commanding position contemplated by its worthy founders and supporters. It would have afforded us great pleasure to have been present on that occasion; but it happened to occur at the same time with that of our Female College. This we very much regret, as a visit to the town of MARION is always a rare treat to us. We hope some friend or friends will furnish a similar account in regard to the Judson Commencement.

## Public Documents.

Our thanks are due to Hon James A. Douglas of California for a copy of his speech upon the Great Pacific Railroad, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 29th of May, 1854.

## Colorado Baptist Association.

The Seventh Annual Session of this body was held with the Church at Seguin, Gandoalpo Co. Texas, September 9—12, 1853. Elder P. B. CHANDLER, was elected Moderator, Elder J. H. WELLS, Clerk, Elder J. H. STEINBLING, Corresponding Secretary, and R. E. JARMAN, Treasurer. There were 26 Churches in the bounds of the Association, three of which were received at this Session—13 ordained ministers, and two licentiates—53 are reported as baptized. The total membership of the body is not given, as some of the Churches were not represented. \$435.30 is reported as received and disbursed to various objects. It seems to be an energetic and working body, having the cause of domestic missions and ministerial education much at heart. The Constitution, Rules of Decorum, and Articles of Faith, are also published in connection with the minutes.

## Crying Evils among Church Members.

A correspondent, H. P. S. addresses us a somewhat lengthy letter upon the subject of Church members indulging in fiddling, playing backgammon, pitching dollars, playing whist &c. in which he requests us to write out some views upon these evils. We decline publishing his letter entire as he submits it to our judgment and it is also badly written. But we will please give it such a notice as he desires and make such extracts from it as appear to us to be appropriate.

He says: "It is time for Baptists to begin to discriminate closely between right and wrong, for all things belong to one of these classes. For what is not right is wrong, and things should be estimated according to their influence on society and on the church. Now brethren go up to the village and see at one corner a Baptist playing the fiddle; a little farther on another at the backgammon board, another pitching hundreds, another in a room playing cards. Be not astonished there are Baptists who take a game of cards sometimes for a little recreation as they say. And if you go to one of these he will excuse himself by citing you to the others and argue there is no harm in it. There are others who also visit the Grocery even on the Sabbath day for the purpose of taking their social drives."

In the quotation which we have made we have not observed the precise language of the writer, but have endeavored to give his meaning properly. He has also informed us that these evils abound in the neighborhood where he lives, and perhaps elsewhere also.

We confess that we hardly know how to meet the wishes of our correspondent. It seems almost incredible that such abominations as are named above, are practiced by members of Baptist churches. And we should be almost inclined to disbelieve the assertion, if it was not so well attested, not only by the testimony of others, but also by our own observation.

These practices, however, are so utterly contrary to the spirit of the Bible, so deleterious in their influence, so self-condemning in their nature, and so dishonoring to the Christian Religion, that no person should by any means be a member of the church who indulges in them. It is our candid opinion formed after deliberate reflection, and from a knowledge of the tendency of these practices, that church members who have been guilty of them, should be reconstituted with and warned of their tendencies, and if they do not then desist, should be excluded from the church. For no good can possibly grow out of such practices—but harm, nothing but harm, invariably.

Churches in our opinion should more fully discountenance all such practices as these, than they have ever done. And ministers should more frequently instruct their congregations upon their duty in respect to such things. It is high time our churches were taking high ground in all that affects the peace or the glory of Zion. While such evils are tolerated, her beauty will be as a fading flower, and her glory be as one forsaken and dishonored.

## Examination at Auburn.

The examination of the Auburn Masonic Female College will commence on to-morrow and close on Wednesday 19th inst. The known efficiency of the faculty will insure an excellent examination. Commencement sermon on Sabbath by Rev. Mr. Norton of Montgomery, and Literary address on Wednesday by Richard H. Powell, Esq. of this County.

## Letter of the Norfolk Street Baptist Church, N. Y.

We have received a copy of the letter of the Norfolk Street Baptist Church, New York, addressed to the Stanton Street Baptist Church, which is published in pamphlet form. The letter is written in quite an elaborate way and sets forth at considerable length reasons for the withdrawal of fellowship. The matter of grievance set forth is that the Norfolk Street Baptist Church for reasons satisfactory to its members excluded a number of members for some faction in which they were engaged. The Stanton Street Church received them into fellowship without the consent of the Norfolk Street Church.

In addition to the printed letter we also received a private letter requesting its publication. We have examined its contents and cannot see what good its publication in our columns would do, as our circulation is confined exclusively to this and the neighboring Southern States. For this reason we decline its publication.

## Items of general interest.

**THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.**—The Louisville department is to be discontinued and the Nashville department of the Christian Advocate is to continue. The action of the General Conference thus decreed, and hence C. B. Parsons, the Louisville editor, sends forth in the last number his valedictory. Dr. J. B. McFerrin will hereafter be the sole editor.

**Rev. STEPHEN P. HILL**, of Washington, D. C. has gained the premium for the best essay on the Scripture meaning of the word Church. There were several other articles between which it was difficult for the committee to decide. The essay will appear in the July number of the Christian Repository.

**Dr. WRIGHTMAN** of Charleston, S. C. has retired from the editorial chair of the Southern Christian Advocate, to take the Presidency of a College in South Carolina.

**THE CHURCH BAPTIST COLLEGE** is to be built up at Cassville, Georgia. Its corner stone was to have been laid on the 4th inst.

**Rev. BEN. HOLDS** writes to the Tennessee Baptist, that a gracious revival has been enjoyed in Lexington, Miss.

**BAPTISTS IN MISSISSIPPI.**—Bro. J. Williams writes to the Tennessee Baptist, from Burnsville:

"The Baptists are gaining ground very fast in this part of Mississippi. I am of the opinion, that most of the Churches are seeing wherein they have been acting out of duty, in not sustaining the ministry."

**Rev. W. W. BOLA** was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry on the 2d Sabbath of May last. He lives in Warren Co., Miss. Elders W. H. Taylor, and S. W. Sexton, formed the Presbytery.

**BAPTISMS.**—Rev. R. Furman baptized twenty-three persons in Greenville, S. C. on Sabbath 2d inst.

Several students, candidates for the ministry, in the Oglethorpe University (Ga.) have consented to spend their long vacation in the service of the American Sunday School Union. How much good might be done if young men in all our Colleges were to pursue a similar course!

**Rev. J. S. REYNOLDS**, who was passenger on the ill-fated steamer "City of Glasgow," has been given up for lost, and funeral services have been held respecting his supposed death. Efforts are making to provide ample means for the support of his family who have but a small estate left them.

## OUR BOOK TABLE.

**THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY** by Rev Josiah P. Tustin of Savannah Geo.

This is a highly interesting and well written work of about 250 pages, bound in muslin and published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society at Charleston S. C. and for sale by Geo Parks & Co. general Agents.

The various evidences in support of the cause of Christianity are presented in a concise and plain manner, not burdened with voluminous arguments nor redundancy of language; but the points stated clearly and maintained with ability in the smallest compass without going to the opposite extreme of too great brevity. It is admirably adapted to the great mass of readers who have neither time nor inclination to read more voluminous works. And we feel assured that an attentive perusal will amply repay the labor and satisfy any mind open to conviction of the truth of the Bible, and of the superiority of the Christian Religion over all others.

Brother Tustin has done good service to the cause of truth, and as he wields a ready pen, he will continue to write upon the great subjects connected with the Gospel of Christ.

**SOCIAL VISITS** of a few clergymen for the children, and a dinner for the old folks, by Uncle Charles. This is a new book just issued from the press of the Southern Baptist Publication Society at Charleston S. C. written by Rev. Charles D. Mallory of Georgia, and is well adapted to the amusement and instruction of children, and the entertainment of grown people also. It is a small work of 229 printed pages bound in muslin, and sold by Geo. Parks & Co. Charleston, at 40 cents a copy. It contains interesting stories for children, and the ALPHABETICAL DINNER which was published in a series of letters in the Christian Index some few years ago. The work is highly interesting one, and we have scarcely had time to examine it since receiving it because our own children have been so delighted with it, and so anxious to read it that we have had but little opportunity to peruse it. This however was the less necessary because portions of it have been published before, and we had those portions safely laid aside for reference. The Alphabetical Dinner we had thought of republishing in our columns but hoped it would be presented in a more durable form. We are therefore highly gratified that it is now given to the world in a very attractive form, and we doubt not it will be read with interest by thousands long after Uncle Charles shall have closed his labors on earth.

We make no apology for publishing the following extracts from the "Clayton (Barbour county) Banner," and the *Montgomery Mail*. The founders and patrons of the "East Alabama Female College," will no doubt feel encouraged by such expressions of confidence in their noble and cherished institution; especially as they come from strangers in attendance upon its Examination and Commencement Exercises:

TUSKEGEE, June 29th, 1854.

**Mr. Editor.**—The examination and commencement exercises of the East Alabama Female College at Tuskegee has just closed, and such a glorious time we have had! I heard enough Greek and Latin, *parler courtois* and music to keep us bewildered for the next six months. Hundreds of visitors were here—hotels and private houses crisscrossed—representatives were here from every direction, Montgomery, Talladega, Selma, Mobile, Columbus and La Grange, Ga., all had their delegates of youth and beauty. Such a time for sociability—making pleasant acquaintances—every body so agreeable—gentlemen from a distance so polite and dignified—those residing in Tuskegee so kind and hospitable. There were so many beautiful ladies, dressed so handsomely, with nice little bonnets on the backs of their heads with the thinnest gauze veils from behind which sent forth volleys of deadly fire that reminded us of "Tombs' masked battery." Mr. Editor, I will tell you all about what I have seen and heard since I have been in this delightful place if I can collect my thoughts sufficient to commit them to paper. After leaving Clayton I reached Tuskegee the next evening (Friday), and was struck with the improved appearance of the place since I used to pass through a few years ago going to the University at Tuskegees. Its location is elevated, though it makes the impression upon those not acquainted with the surrounding country, of being low and flat. The streets are wide and level, and the roads in the vicinity afford fine driving. There are now, we learn about two thousand inhabitants and the population is on the increase. Several families have recently moved there from Auburn, and others are expected soon to follow. The Court-house, situated in the square is nearly finished; it is a larger house and built upon a better plan than ours in Clayton. By far the most impressive edifice in this place is the Female College made of brick, four stories high, and well arranged for the purposes for which it was erected, the exterior of the building is not yet finished but it is to be succeeded during the present vacation. It is situated in a beautiful part of the town, in the center of a level lawn, containing several acres of land. The premises are being improved, and receive a great deal of the time and attention of Dr. C. L. EATON, so well and favorably known in this country, and so long identified with Euflata. The loss to Barbour county was irreparable, when Dr. BATTLE and his family left it and moved to Tuskegee, but we were pleased to see by tokens of respect rendered, that they were appreciated in their new home. We were in attendance upon the examination on Saturday, and were much pleased at the ready answers of the girls in the primary department. When sums were given out to the large class in Arithmetic, their little hands made the chalk rattle against the black

boards, like hail on the roof of a house, and their answers were sure to be correct.

On Sunday evening at 4 o'clock a sermon was delivered in the Methodist Church by Bishop Andrew who was on a visit to his daughter near this place. The Bishop's sermon was characterized by strength and good common sense—making the leading impression that the speaker was a man of strong faith, believing what he said, and one who had the most unbounded confidence in the scriptures. He knows the Bible is true and he puts his trust on its promises as a sure foundation. He made the impression upon us as an earnest man who had the notion of the Holy Ghost about him, no wonder his labors through life have been attended by such good results. The Hon. H. W. HILLIARD of Montgomery, was in the pulpit with him, and followed by reading a hymn in the most elegant and impressive manner. His voice, pronunciation and manner were faultless, and when he came to those lines

"Tis not the whole of life to live  
Nor all of death to die."

the sensations of pleasure coursed along our system, similar to the vibration on the strings of a harp, when touched by the hand of a skillful performer. By the general request of the citizens of Tuskegee he will deliver a sermon here on the 16th of July on the subject of the Judgment, a rich treat may be expected.

On Monday the examination was continued, the pupils exhibiting such proficiency as to reflect great credit on themselves and Faculty of the College. At night was the concert—every body was there, not a seat was vacant. Examination may at times be dull and tiresome; some are uninterested in the questions and answers upon the subject of the sciences, but who is there that does not love music? who is there that is not "moved by the concord of sweet sounds," if any, then surely they must be "fit for treason, stratagem and spoils." When we entered the room the stage was concealed from view by a curtain which at the appointed time dropped, and revealed to our enraptured sight two hundred beautiful girls, dressed in white with blue sash. The white and blue, emblems of purity and fidelity; how appropriate to such innocent and happy creatures, whose young hearts have known no guile, no deceit no disappointment. The entertainment this evening was by scholars alone, and it was intended to demonstrate to the audience the degree of skill which the young ladies had attained, without being an exhibition of the performances of the instructors. It was all good but the startling and pleasing effect with which the Marcellus hymn was executed, when all at once the whole number suddenly rose and joined in the chorus will not soon be forgotten.

On Tuesday the examination finished and we can truly say we never witnessed a more thorough and impartial one in all the various branches of learning, Greek, Latin, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Logic, Trigonometry and Geometry, were so thoroughly understood, as to convince every one present of the extraordinary industry and qualifications of the Faculty, and application and discipline of the pupils. The system of instruction pursued in this institution appears to be remarkably well calculated for developing all the mental faculties. Many of the branches are taught by lectures and the young ladies reciting upon these are thrown upon their own resources for language, which is highly improving to their modes of expression, and cultivate their powers of narration and conversation. This is much preferable to learning by rote from a book, and reciting from the memory, things not comprehended or understood by the reasoning faculties of the mind. There was too, nothing of that imposition sometimes practiced on the public at such occasions, by having the party arranged and assigned, for each one to show off. When a class took its place on the stage, the names of the young ladies written upon separate strips of paper were handed to one of the Examining Committee, who drew them out of a hat by lot, and announced the name of the one to be examined, after the proposition or subject to be discussed, had been given out by the instructor. Every thing was conducted with the greatest fairness, and the pupils answered with such readiness—showed so much intelligence, and exhibited such a high advancement in education, as to impress all persons present, that the system of education, was most thorough and complete. Wednesday was the great day of all—the commencement day. The compositions of the graduating class, were read in the College Chapel, to a very large and attentive audience. The subjects were well chosen, the style elegant and perspicuous, and the reading clear and distinct. Where all did so well it would be invincible to distinguish between them. The names of the graduating class are Mary J. Alexander, Martha C. Driskill, Annie E. Gary, Lucia Pincard, Lydia A. Root and Mary A. Thompson. The best thing of the kind, we ever heard, was the address to the graduating class, by the President HENRY H. BACON. The address given, was replete with wisdom, and the expression of affection at the time of severing the delicate relationship which had so long existed between them, was peculiarly appropriate. We trust that the address will be published so that its sound doctrines may be more widely disseminated.

The Trustees are fortunate in having such an efficient President; systematic, energetic, learned and pious, with great disciplinary powers, he is well qualified to be the head of an institution like the Tuskegee Female College. No College has risen faster, or has gained a stronger hold on the confidence of the public than this has, and it well deserves it. We would say to the parents and guardians of young ladies in Barbour, if you want your daughters educated in a thorough and finished manner, send them to the Tuskegee Female College.

An oration written in classic and elegant language was handsomely delivered by the Rev. Mr. THORNTON of Montgomery. The closing scene of all was the concert on Wednesday night, conducted by Dr. S. M. BATTLE and Mr. GUSTAV GIESLER, Professors in Music. The pieces were well executed, and the singing excellent. The report of the Examining Committee was written and read by the Hon. JONAS GILF. SHORTER, of Barbour, who was unanimously selected by the Committee for that purpose. The report was quite lengthy and characterized by great ability. It is truly astonishing how readily his mind meets and discharges any kind of

labor. The weather during the entire examination was hot beyond all precedence, the thermometer ranging from 94 to 98 in the shade, yet he was present all the time, paying the strictest attention to the examination, and at the close he had only a short time to prepare the report, but when it was read, it was a finished document in all its parts. There is enough wisdom and ability in that report for a Governor's message. Judge Shorter is a favorite son of Barbour county, and she may well be proud of him; it makes no matter where they send him, whether to the House or Senate Chamber, in the halls of legislation, or assists by almost a unanimous vote to place him on the bench, he always sustains himself and reflects the highest credit on his county. No man has done more to give our county consideration and respect throughout the State of Alabama than he has. We heard Mr. M., a talented young lawyer from Talladega, say he preferred to practice under Judge Shorter to any Judge in the State. He was always so just and impartial, and his mind took hold of a legal proposition promptly without any shrinking or degging, and made a clear, unimpeachable decision. He has always been a rising man; success follows him "as the night the day," and for the reason he has acted on the advice of Shakespeare, "to thine own self be true."

We spent a few of the happiest hours of our visit at Judge CUMMINS' hospitable mansion on Tuesday night. The assembly was not large, but the beauty, elegance and talents of the ladies present could not be surpassed. Although we had long known Judge Clifton by character, we had never seen him until this visit to Tuskegee. He is slightly above the medium height, well proportioned, possesses a fine healthy organization, both mental and physical. No man in the State has ever received higher and more repeated marks of confidence from the legislature than he has; he is a Whig, and consequently differs from the majority, but he has thrice been elected to the Supreme Court Bench without opposition. The highest judicial honors of the State do not produce in him pride, vanity or arrogance, but he wears the ermine with such easy and social dignity as makes him admired and popular with all.

We cannot close this desultory letter without mentioning our highly esteemed friend and class-mate Prof. A. J. BATTLE. He is filling the professorship in the East Alabama Female College of Ancient Languages, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry with great ability and satisfaction to all those interested in the College. We have known him long and intimately, and we believe him to be one of the purest men we ever knew. Thoroughly educated, talented, accomplished, he is fulfilling a destiny which renders him useful to society and brings to his home that happiness which a conscious discharge of duty alone can afford.

Yours W.

From the Montgomery Mail.

On Wednesday, after the ceremonies of graduation had closed, and after a most touching and beautiful address by the learned President, BACON, to the graduating class, the commencement address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. THORNTON, of your city. Allow me to congratulate you that you have the privilege of attending upon the ministrations of one possessing in so eminent a degree all the elements which constitute an approved gospel teacher. His address was chaste, instructive, powerful, uniting the grace of eloquence with touching pathos and deep thought. It was received with universal approbation, and as it will no doubt be published, I will not attempt to give you a synopsis of it, as I am sure I could not do justice to the author. You may promise yourself an intellectual feast in its perusal, as I assure you it was rich in bold and original thought, and demonstrates that the author justly deserves the high reputation he has acquired as an accurate thinker and finished speaker.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I hear some of our friends speaking of sending their daughters out of the State to be educated. Certainly they have taken no pains to inquire into the merits of this institution, which is in a few hours' travel of them—situated in a beautiful healthy village, and with a population unsurpassed for sobriety and intelligence. Are they aware of the fact that almost at their door they have female colleges in which the grade of scholarship is as high if not higher than any female institution either North or South, having a corps of teachers consisting of twelve efficient members, and possessing every appliance for imparting the most thorough instruction? With such facilities for education immediately within their reach, it would look like folly to send their daughters to inaccessible points beyond the State, and perhaps to much inferior schools. But I need say nothing to increase the popularity of this college. If it maintains, as I have no doubt it will, the steady increase of numbers which has marked its progress from the beginning, the time will soon come when it will be necessary for the trustees to limit the number of pupils. I am one of those who favor home education, and the building up of institutions of learning in the South, believing that we have been long enough tributary to the North and elsewhere. We can do this only by fostering our own schools and colleges, and I submit whether it does not argue a want of public spirit which is highly censurable, for our citizens to send off their sons and daughters to be educated beyond the State, when within the State we have schools and colleges—many of them founded by individual benevolence, sacrifice and toil—and which are at least equal, if not superior, to those to which they send. I do hope the time will soon come when Alabama will cease to be dependent on the other States for either her provisions, her currency or the education of her sons and daughters. It is humiliating to think about it. Our own bank paper going at a discount among our own citizens, while the paper of other States is eagerly sought after at par or at a premium! Such is the spirit which seems to have taken possession of us, and if it is carried out, shortly we must give up our home newspapers, and go for importing them as we do almost every thing else. What think you Messrs. Editors, ought these things to be? As the editors of an independent Journal, I hope you will wield your nervous pen to bring about a change, and to tear off those servile chains with which we have been so long willingly bound.

Yours truly,

W.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the South Western Baptist.  
**Howard College.—Examination and Commencement.**

Messrs. Editors:

As you are perhaps aware, the town of Marion, so pleasantly rural in its aspects, annually becomes an important place during the last of June and the beginning of July. Not that it is unimportant at any time, but what I mean is this: the examination at the Howard, the Judson, and the Seminary, by attracting thither the neighboring citizens, and the parents and guardians of pupils from the adjacent States, give it additional interest at that season. It was my privilege, recently, to spend three days at the Howard, to see and hear with what facility the young gentlemen could dig up grammar roots, demonstrate theorems, and dispose of the more severe lessons from Campbell or Butler.

But, in the first place, as the preachers say, let me premise a little about the weather, before giving an account of the College exercises. Well the weather was fair, quite fair, but it was not "sure." The way fans were brought into requisition would have been quite amusing to a casual observer, if he could have kept sufficiently cool himself to make deliberate observations. It was fan, fan; here, there, and everywhere; backwards and forwards, side-wise and cross-wise, by old and young, and little and big. From the skill, rapidity, and perseverance manifested in this fanning operation, one would have thought, a breeze might have been created, if not equal to the trade winds, sufficient to lower the temperature about Marion; but all would not do. Old Sol was not to be driven off by the flutter of palm leaves or strips of painted muslin. One remark now on this point for the benefit of the ladies: There seemed to be an inseparable, though invisible, connection between fanning and talking. The tongue and the fan appeared to have a perfect understanding with each other. They were, however, manifestly striving for the mastery. It was a sweep and a word, a sweep and a word, but it was impossible for me to tell which came off the victor, the fan or the tongue. What all this highly animated conversation was about; whether about the curved lines and funny angles the boys were making on the black board, or some other important matter, this deponent saith not.

Among the gentlemen who attended almost constantly on the examination were Gen. Robinson, Gen. King, Dr. Lane, Porter King, Esq., Garrett, Esq., Rev. Messrs. Raymond, Landry, Ramsey, and Stickey, and many others who seemed equally interested.

Prof. Brown's classes in the languages did very well. Solid Prof. Montague's, Prof. Goodhue, besides several exercises in the languages, has charge of the mathematical department. The examinations showed that he is not only familiar with the subject himself, but has the talent for communicating his knowledge to his classes.

Prof. Davis examined two classes while I was present, one in chemistry and one in astronomy. The results were very satisfactory, and I heard it to both the Professor and his classes. I did recall the Senior class recite one lesson to the President, Dr. Talbird, from Butler's Analogy, which left the impression on my mind that the President had taken much pains with the young gentlemen comprising his class, and that his labors had not been in vain. The exercises in the chapel were conducted with admirable system and good order, and the influence left on the audience which on the last day had become very large; most have been, not only favorable but highly gratifying.

On Tuesday night the rhetorical exercises of the Junior class came off at the Town Hall. There was no music, owing to an unwillingness, it was said, of the brass band to play, a circumstance generally regretted. Music, since there were nine orators, would have relieved the tediousness to some extent, prevalent, on account of the warmth of the evening and the great length of time necessarily occupied. The speaking was characterized by loudness of voice, spiritfulness, distinct utterance, and some flashes of true eloquence. While, on the whole, it was fairly in some particulars, it was generally well received by the audience. Considerable interest was excited by the earnest, and now and then, elegant manner of young Mr. Phelan; but, without designing to make invidious comparisons, the two best orators of the evening, that of the former for its matter, and of the latter for its manner; if not for both utterance and manner, were those delivered by Messrs. Henderson and Freeman. Henderson's theme was *Roger Williams*, a fine theme, and happily illustrated; while Freeman's was *Shew and Lee*, which, while it did not lower the temperature of the room, or stop the everlasting fans, was scientifically, lucidly, and eloquently developed.

Thursday night had been appointed for hearing an address from Dr. Barron, to be delivered before the Alumni. The Dr. had a full house—indeed a larger audience, with the exception of the two female schools, who were absent, than was out the night before. He gave us a fine address, though from the largeness of the hall, and the feebleness of the speaker's voice, it could not be heard with sufficient distinctness, in the remote parts of the house, to be appreciated. His allusions to the three great statesmen of America, were both well timed and beautiful.

The commencement exercises took place on Thursday morning, as you will see by the report of the Board of Trustees. As you will certainly receive that report for publication, I shall pass over this subject without remark.

I must, however, say a word of Prof. Davis' address on the *Progress of Alabama*. The Prof. delighted his hearers for nearly an hour, with a common sense, practical speech. He is, I should think, an Alabamian of the first water. He showed very clearly that Alabama has great natural advantages over her sister States, and if she does not prosper, it must be her own fault. It is to be hoped that this address will be published.

The finale of the exercises was a party given by the Senior class at the College, on Thursday night. This was given in accordance with a long established custom, which, on account of its venerable antiquity, cannot now be dispensed with; for you know one might as well be out of the world as the fashion.

Having had a pretty card sent me by the young men, I concluded, if not a bona fide participant, I would be at least a looker on in Venice. I confess, I have been a little chary of

suppers, fairs, and even parties, of late, on the ground that these terms are equivocal, and have assumed about as many shades of meaning as baptisms, in these days.

It sometimes happens that a minister finds himself in the midst of a lottery or raffle among his own flock; and, gentlemen, if you should ever be caught in such a dilemma, apply to me, and I can instruct you how to make a successful and an honorable retreat.

But this party at the Howard was simply social, and therefore profitable. Something of the kind may be necessary at the close of a long session, to keep people in a good humor with each other, and to impress them with the fact that society is one of the greatest of earthly blessings.

After, as a cockney friend of mine would say, making some "observations" from a favorable point in the grove, and satisfying myself that the company could get on without my assistance, I retired to my lodging in the King Howard.

ALABAMA.

From the Marion Commencement.

## Report of the Visiting Committee of Howard College.

The Committee appointed to attend upon the seventh annual examination of Howard College report as follows:

The Committee were not present during the examination of the Preparatory Department, but have learned from those who were present, that the exercises were quite satisfactory.

This Institution has been favored during the past year with an unusual degree of prosperity. No case of serious illness and no circumstances of an adverse character have occurred to interrupt the students in the successful prosecution of their studies.

The classes examined, were composed of the students of the regular College course, and those belonging to the Sub-Freshman Course.

The examination was of the most thorough and scrutinizing character. It was evident that the Faculty had adopted a high standard of scholarship, and that the students had exerted themselves with energy and perseverance. The classes in Mathematics were thoroughly grounded in the principles of the science, and the class in Surveying had been taught the use of instruments, and familiarized with Field Practice.

The classes in Language exhibited thorough knowledge of the most difficult contents, and translated with great facility and propriety. The classes in French, in particular, received high commendations for the correctness of their pronunciation, and the neatness and elegance of their translations.

The classes in the Natural Sciences and in Belles Lettres appeared to equal advantage, treating the topics assigned to them in an able and skillful manner.

The original addresses of the Junior Class were highly creditable, with the exception of perhaps, too loud tone of voice on the part of some of the speakers, and too much haste and some confusion on the part of others. Two of the orations were of a high order, or, to say the least, above mediocrity.

On Thursday the final exercises of the Graduating Class took place in the Town Hall. The speeches of the four young gentlemen were listened to with much interest, and appeared to be very well received by the audience, and from that development of their powers they gave reason to hope for success in whatever profession they might undertake. At the close of the Senior orations, Prof. Noah K. Davis addressed the audience, taking for his theme the *Progress of Alabama*. The address was of a high order, and calculated to produce a favorable influence on every citizen of the State who had the good fortune to hear it. It is to be hoped that it will at no distant day be given to the public.

These interesting exercises were concluded by a beautiful and appropriate address from the President, Dr. Talbird, and the conferring the degree of A. B. on L. B. Lane, J







Persecution in Sweden.

Mr. Peter Palmquist, of Stockholm, writes to Rev. A. Wiberg an exile from Sweden now in Philadelphia: "There are many here who perceive and are fully convinced of the defects and errors within the (Established) Church; but there is no one among us possessed of sufficient power to unite and direct the scattered elements. Some days since I heard it suggested by several persons, that a petition from England and America, together with a similar one from those in Sweden who hold Baptist views, might answer a good purpose, if sent to our Government, in favor of such as may be disposed to leave the establishment and to form Baptist Churches. What say you?"

The work of God is progressing more rapidly than ever. As a proof of this I may mention that there exists a humming for the Word of God. An agency has lately been formed here for the distribution of religious writings. The first book which, in this capacity, we have published, is a translation from the English, entitled, "Come to Jesus." Four thousand copies were issued about the first of the year, nearly all of which have been already put in circulation. I have commenced the publication of a series of tracts for children, for the most part translated from the English, and sold at two cents per copy. Nearly three thousand copies of these also have been put in circulation. I intend yet to procure more, both from England and America, to be translated and put in circulation at low prices. If you find anything suitable for this purpose, I hope you will not forget me. Persecution is being carried on as usual against those who have separated from the State Church. Instance the following extract from the "Evangelical Church Friend," (a very liberal paper though strongly opposed to the Baptists). It reads thus: "We furnish below a list of fines, only for one district, in order to let our readers see to what degree our State Church is busied in plundering the poor Christians in the north of Sweden."

"For abusing the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, partly with and partly without breaking the Sabbath, sixty-four persons were sentenced, by the Court of Justice, in Bergsjö, at the Spring Assizes of 1851, to pay a fine of 30 riksdollars each—1920 riksdollars. Of these sixty-four persons, forty-one have paid their fine; two have died without the means of payment; the remaining twenty-one are unable to pay, but, as yet, are not sent to prison to make good their fines on bread and water, in expectation of a gracious dispensation from the King, upon their humble submission. At the Fall Assizes in 1851, twenty-seven persons were sentenced to 30 riksdollars each, which sentence has been ratified by the Royal Court. Of these persons one died without means to pay; twenty have paid the fines; the other six, being too poor to pay, are awaiting the decision of the King. At the Fall Assizes of 1853, ninety-seven persons were sentenced to pay similar fines; and eleven others were fined 25 riksdollars each. Some of these persons have been fined several times."

Rev. W. Shadrach, in a brief and comprehensive note to the Recorder observes: "I will preface it (the letter) only with the statement that, at its late anniversary, the American Baptist Publication Society directed its Board of Managers to appoint coadjutors to labor in Sweden as soon as funds, designated for that purpose, should be placed by the Churches at their disposal. As this method of evangelization seems to be the only one admissible in that country for the present, it is to be hoped that among the favored disciples of Jesus in this land of liberty some may be disposed to lend their aid to the persecuted Swedes."—*Zion's Advocate*.

Rules of Duty.

The following important rules are taken from "Hunter's Sacred Biography," where he is speaking of the circumstances connected with the circumcising of Moses' children. They are applicable to all cases where duty is involved, and we commend them to the consideration of all our readers.—*Evs.*

"The passage is evidently enveloped in much obscurity, and probably with design. Instead of curiously inquiring into its hidden meaning, an attempt vain and unprofitable, we may, by the blessing of God, learn from it more than one practical lesson, neither obscure nor unimportant, and this, no doubt, the Spirit of God principally intended."

The first is: That no circumstances of prudence or expediency can ever be with propriety urged as a dispensation with a clearly commanded duty.

Secondly: That as there may be a sinful under-valuing of the feelings, prejudices and inclinations of our near and dear relations, so there may be a sinful tenderness for, and compliance with them to the neglect of God's known and declared will, and at the risk of falling under his just censure.

Thirdly: That he who is to be the interpreter of the law to others, ought, in all points, to be blameless, and in all things conformed to the law himself. To which we may add yet a fourth—

Fourthly: That when God has procured the proper respect to his revealed will, the controversy between him and the offender is at an end, the object of his government being not so much to avenge himself as to amend the criminal."

The Claims of China.

BY REV. J. ANGELL JAMES.

In an address recently delivered before the British Bible Society, Mr. James spoke as follows:

"We have heard a great deal lately—not too much, for all has interested us—of the discoveries which have been made at Babylon and Nineveh; the tombs of these ancient empires have been discovered, entered, and their mouldering relics brought out to adorn our museums; and what is still better, to verify the great facts of Scripture-history. (Applause.) I yield to none in the interest which I take in these matters; but what are Nineveh and Babylon now to China? With Nineveh and Babylon are associated the holy recollections of the past—with China the glowing anticipations of the future. The entrance to the tombs of Nineveh and Babylon was to bring out the relics of a dead man, as it were; but the revelation of China is opening the prison-doors, and bringing out a living one to light and liberty, to action and enjoyment. (Applause.) The inhabitants of Nineveh and Babylon have gone to their eternal destiny, and we cannot extend to them the benevolence of a missionary, a Bible, or a prayer; but to the 360,000,000 of the inhabitants of China we can send both missionaries and Bibles, and invoke the blessing of God upon our exertions. Nineveh and Babylon will now, as they once were, add nothing to the domain of the Redeemer; but China will be—and think me not a prophet in this speaking—the largest ruby that is to blaze, the most precious diamond that is to sparkle in the diadem of Immanuel."

Let me tell you that, if you neglect China, there are those that will not. For ages, the conversion of China has been a cherished object in the Vatican of that corrupt church which quails not before the mightiest, nor despises the meekest object of its zeal—which will not condemn the conversion of a beggar, nor shrink from attempting the conversion of an empire. (Hear, hear.) At one time, thirty young priests sent a request to the Propaganda Society, with their names signed with blood drawn from their own veins, and requesting to be sent as missionaries to China; so that we must be upon the alert, or the Church of Rome will outstrip us in zeal. Whoever gets possession first is most likely to be successful. Now, Protestants, I say to you, fill China with Bibles, or they will keep out the Bible. (Loud applause.) Therefore, let there be an effort to the utmost, as we are making it, to send the Scriptures to that vast empire."

A Mother Instructed by her Little Daughter.

Mrs. S— was "Principal" of a large female boarding-school, and sometimes found it difficult to control the young ladies under her care. On one occasion, being much perplexed and grieved by some occurrence, she repaired to the quiet of her own chamber, and there, reclining her head upon a table, gave way to her pent-up feelings in sighs and tears.

Her little daughter, who was about six years old, perceiving her distress, inquired the cause of it. Her mother told her that some of the scholars had behaved so unkindly and wickedly towards her that it almost broke her heart, and that she did not know what to do. Little F— took her mother's hand, and looking right into her eyes, said, "Mother, you know that pretty hymn you taught me?" and then with a sweet smile, she repeated,

"If ever you meet with trials,  
Or troubles on the way,  
Then cast your cares on Jesus,  
And don't forget to pray."

It was enough. Her mother bowed down and prayed, and cast her care on "Him who careth for us." When she had concluded, little F— said, "That is right, mother. That is the way; Jesus will help you bear all your troubles." Her mother pressed her to her bosom, and giving her a kiss of love, returned to the school-room comforted and strengthened. This little girl, it is believed, became a Christian when she was about five years old, and was taken into full communion with the church before she was ten years old. And so all the little children who read this, or hear it read, ought to give their hearts to the Savior and be his children. They would then be precious comforts to their dear parents.

Am. Mess.

Another Preacher Baptized.

Rev. Mr. Judd, missionary in Haiti, informs the American Baptist of a missionary tour to Cape Haitian, and of an interesting baptismal season: The candidate, Mons. A. D. Thelmaque, is Haitian, and has been since his conversion attached to the Wesleyan Society, and has also been employed as director of their mission school at the Cape as well as local preacher. Before going into the water, he gave an exposition of his reasons for the step he was about to take. The Wesleyans do not pretend to administer baptism to those whom they receive from the Roman Catholics. Bro. Thelmaque enlarged considerably upon the duty of baptism, as *par excellence*, the gospel profession of faith, and repeated several times, that he not only was not ashamed to make this profession, notwithstanding all that might be said by his former religious associates of his motives, but that he had for some time ardently desired the privilege to do so, which he was that day permitted to enjoy. I was surprised at the attention which was given to these exercises. Even the rabble seemed awed into profound silence, and many persons were affected to tears.—*Zion's Advocate*.

TEMPERANCE.

A LIQUOR LAW AT WASHINGTON.—

The Common Council at Washington City have adopted the following joint resolution in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors:

Resolved &c. That the committee representing the interests of this corporation before the Congress, be, and it is hereby instructed, to urge upon that body such amendments to the city charter as will give these council, the power to enact such laws as will prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the city limits. Approved Jan. 20, 1854.

TEMPERANCE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The newly elected Mayor of Philadelphia has issued a proclamation, declaring his determination to vigorously enforce the law against selling liquor on the Sabbath. A telegraphic dispatch states that on the first Sabbath after the proclamation, most of the liquor establishments were closed, and the city was uncommonly quiet. The great mass of the citizens, it is thought, will sustain the Mayor to the utmost.

DRUNK.—An inquest was held in New Orleans on Monday, on the body of a woman who died from excessive intemperance. The True Delta says she "was once called 'a lady,' and considered the chief ornament of the society in which she moved and flourished."

The same paper says that the train of cars which left Carrollton on Sunday evening, unfortunately caused the death of a man near Greenville. It was quite dark at the time, and the engineer having ascertained that the cowcatcher had struck against something, stopped the train, when it was discovered that a stout, well-dressed man, was lying dead by the side of the road. The man had evidently been lying on the track in a state of intoxication, and as the train came along the cowcatcher struck against his head with such force as to kill him immediately.

It appears that the number of offenders apprehended by the Montreal City Police during the year 1853, was no less than three thousand, six hundred and one, and that two thousand two hundred and eight have arisen from intemperance.

MYSOBOLANY.

"THE KNOW NOTHINGS."—The following are the principles of the new organization, as published in their organ at Boston:

1. The repeal of all Naturalization Laws.
2. None but NATIVE AMERICANS for office.
3. A pure American Common School System.
4. War to the hilt, on Romanism.
5. Opposition, first and last, to the formation of Military Companies composed of Foreigners.
6. The advocacy of a sound, healthy, and safe Nationality.
7. Hostility to all Papal Influences, in whatever form, and under whatever name.
8. American Institutions and American Sentiments.
9. More stringent and effective Emigration Laws.
10. The amplest Protection to Protestant Interests.
11. The doctrines of the revered WASHINGTON and his compatriots.
12. Sending back of all Foreign Paupers landed on our shores.
13. The formation of Societies to protect all American interests.
14. Eternal enmity to all who attempt to carry out the principles of a foreign Church or State.
15. Our country, our whole Country, and nothing but our Country.
16. And finally, American Laws and American Legislation, and Death to all Foreign Influences, whether in high places or low!

PATRICK HENRY'S FAMILY.—The paragraphs "going the rounds" concerning the death of Patrick Henry's youngest son, lately in a state of destitution, is contradicted in a note to the Lynchburg Virginian, by a member of the family. His youngest son is yet living, and his son Nathaniel, the name given in the report alluded to, died many years ago.

Mrs. Virginia Dorothea Winston, eldest daughter of Patrick Henry, by the second marriage, died recently at Memphis.

CHOLERA IN NASHVILLE.—E. Merriam, Esq., of Brooklyn, has received advices from Dr. McCall, a distinguished medical writer, dated Nashville, Tenn., June 11, 1854, in which he says: "I observe several cases have been reported in New York and Brooklyn. Here sixty deaths have occurred from it since the 26th ult., and about twice as many in the adjacent towns. The disease precedes the attack about twelve to twenty-four hours, and must be arrested to ward off the ultimate danger. The use of Croton water should protect against cholera—pure strong lime-water invites cholera; with prudent diet, and the use of pure rain water, the dangers of cholera are very trifling. We give powders, viz: two grains of blue pill, two grains of Dover powder, two grains of Cayenne pepper, mixed in hartshorn, and repeat the dose; camphor, rhubarb syrup, olive oil and hartshorn, with nutgall are good adjuncts; perfect rest is essential." Dr. McCall was at Nashville in June, 2849, at the time that Mr. Polk died there of cholera; I have his letter, announcing that event, now before me; it was written at a moment when sickness and death were in every

house in that city. Its language, even at this distance of time, is so full of gloom that it almost unnerves my pen.

RIPE PEACHES are now sent from the vicinity of Columbus, Georgia, and sold in the Savannah market. So much for Railroad communication.

SERMON FROM A DEAF-MUTE.—On Tuesday evening last, says the Marshall Eagle, published at Guntersville in this State, the Rev. Mr. Fuller, a Deaf Mute, from the North, on his way to New Orleans, for the purpose of having his hearing and speech restored, preached at the Court House in this place.

His text and sermon was read by one of our fellow-townsmen, and the preacher enforced it by gesticulation. His gestures were graceful, impressive and forcible, and from his manner the auditors easily discerned the parts of his discourse which he referred to. His representation of our Saviour crucified upon the cross, was a very beautiful and impressive picture, and was deeply interesting to all present. If words had accompanied his signs, the effect could not have failed to have been powerful, and as it was it did not fail to elicit the closest attention.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A despatch has been received from Mr. Gregg, our Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, that the native Government throws itself into the hands of the American party for protection from French, English and other foreign settlers. The Commissioner has been empowered to accept the island for the United States, and assure the native Government of American protection.

[Cour. & Eng.]

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AND DEATH. Richmond, June 27.—A man named Andrew McGuire, employed in covering the roof of Wadsworth & Turner's large wholesale Dry Goods House on Pearl street, with gravel, fell a distance of five stories this forenoon about 11 o'clock, and was instantly killed.

Deceased came from Alabama, and was a worthy and industrious man.

SINGULAR FRUIT.—Mr. I. D. Mordecai showed us, says the South Carolinaian, a large-sized fruit, perfectly formed, one section of which was a nectarine, the remainder being a peach, each portion retaining the peculiar color and smell of the respective fruits.

A LUCKY MAN.—About thirty years ago Gen. Cass owned a farm in what is now the heart of Detroit; and by simply "holding on," he has become the possessor of a fortune estimated at three millions of dollars.

BISHOP OF RHODE ISLAND.—At the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church at Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Crocker, Rector of St. John's, received two majority for Bishop in the Clerical House on the tenth ballot. In the other House the vote was three majority against him.

Rumor has it that the Hon. Jacob Brown, of Miss., is to receive the Havana Consularship. This is one of the most lucrative offices in the gift of the President.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Cold water applied instantly and abundantly is said to be good for those who are struck by lightning. Several cases have lately been reported in our exchanges, where it has been applied with success.

CORN BEER.—Take one pint common corn, boiled soft, one pint molasses and one gallon clear rain, river or branch water; mix in a suitable vessel and flavor with ginger, saffron, or spice, or whatever may be preferred, putting it away in a cool place. It will be fit for use in a few days. The same corn will answer a second time.

WASH FOR SORE MOUTH OR THROAT.—At this season of the year sore mouths are frequent. A lady subscriber gives us the following recipe for a wash which is a certain cure.—Take half a tea-spoonful of salt peter and dissolve it in half a tea-cup of hot water, add a small piece of alum about the size of a small white bean. Wash the mouth with it three or four times a day. For sore throat use it as a gargle.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Topping Cotton.

Messrs. Editors:—Agreeably to promise, I give you my third year's experiment in topping cotton; and I should think the last three year's trial ought to settle the question, at least so far as Mississippi is concerned. The year 1851 was the driest season ever witnessed in this country; 1852, the best year for cotton, we've ever had here; and 1853, the wettest I have ever experienced in my life. But the topped cotton turned out better every year, and the last two years, even more than could have been expected. I measured off last year, as usual, one acre of bottom land, skipped two rows and topped two, throughout the acre; the result stands as follows:

Topped rows yielded, 425 lbs.  
Rows not topped, 360 "

I shall continue my experiments for two years to come, for the benefit of unbelievers, &c.

E. JENKINS.

GATES VS. BARS.—It is bad taste and worse economy to have heavy bars and unseemly pole gaps about the homestead or farm. More time is lost in one year in pulling down and putting up a pair of bars or a pole gap, than would be necessarily expended in building a dozen good, substantial gates. The plea we so often hear, want of time, is not a valid one. Planters, in very many instances, would have more time if they would fix some things a little better.

Business Cards.

Dr. W. C. PURYEAR,

RESIDENT DENTIST,  
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.  
Work warranted to stand. [June 8, 1854]

SEALS & CO.

Attorneys at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery  
Will practice in the counties of Barbour, Pike, Macon, and Russell, and in the Supreme Court, Ala.  
April 18, 1854.

CULLEN A. BATTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
TUSKEGEE, ALA.  
Will practice in the various Courts of Macon, Russell, Chambers, Barbour and Pike counties, and the Supreme Court of Alabama, and the United States District Court at Montgomery.  
Jan. 1854.

N. GAGNET,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
TUSKEGEE, ALA.  
Feb. 10th, 1854.

HOODNETT & HOWARD,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,  
TUSKEGEE, ALA.  
January 2, 1854.

HOOTEN & MARQUIS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA.  
Will practice in partnership in the various Courts of Macon, Montgomery, Pike, Russell, and Tallapoosa counties, in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and the United States District Court at Montgomery.  
March 2, 1854.

JOHN T. MORGAN,

Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery  
TALLADEGA, ALA.  
Will practice in the various Counties of DeKalb, Cherokee, Pickens, Wilkes, Wilcox, Chatham, Tallapoosa, Macon, Russell, Chambers and Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.  
October 7, 1853.

GUNN & HENDERSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
And Solicitors in Chancery.  
Will practice in the Counties of Macon, Chambers, Russell, Pike, Tallapoosa, and Talladega, in the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District Court at Montgomery.  
Feb. 10, 1854.

DENTAL LABORATORY.

DRS. COBB & McELHANY,  
Have associated themselves together for the practice of their Profession. Their office is within one square of the Court House, and is fitted up with the latest and most improved machinery for the purpose of extracting teeth, from one to a full set. They manufacture Teeth of any shade or color to suit patients. They are also prepared to get up in the very best manner, the celebrated COXTOX'S GUM on platinum, of filing teeth. A large supply of newly invented Instruments, enables them to extract teeth without subjecting the patient to half the pain hitherto incident to such operations. Upon the most liberal terms, they will receive and surround the citizens of Tuskegee and surrounding country, that their services may be obtained by application through the mail.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

In Auburn, Ala.  
HAVING removed to Tuskegee, and engaged in the publication of the "South Western Baptist," I am prepared to sell my dwelling house and lot in Auburn at a very reasonable price. The lot contains some five acres, and is situated on a good soil, and is a half or four miles of ground in a good state of cultivation, and situated upon the south side of the Railroad upon a hand-one eminence overlooking the town.

Upon the premises are a good well of water, a comfortable frame dwelling with four rooms, a kitchen, negro house, and other necessary outbuildings, a good garden and other convenient patches. The whole are in good repair and most neatly and at present occupied by Mr. Wesley F. Harper.

It is situated in a choice neighborhood, convenient to the churches, schools and business houses of the town and is as healthy a location as can be found. Those combining many advantages both for the city and country, and wishing to purchase are invited to call upon JAMES M. WATT of Auburn who will show the premises and represent me in a sale.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 15, 1854.

Carriage Making and Repairing.

Any young Lady Dipping Scurr, or bringing Suit into the Institute, is liable to instant expulsion.

Letters for the Pupils should be directed to the care of the Principal, two-thirds of all correspondence, except between Pupils and Parents and Guardians, is liable to inspection.

No young Lady will be allowed to have money in her own hands; all such intended for her benefit must be deposited with the Principal.

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

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

For winter, it is a Dark Green Worsted. Of this fabric, each young lady should have three Dresses, viz: One of the same color, and one of the same color, and one of the same color.

For summer, each pupil should have two Pink Calico, two Pink Gingham or Muslin, and two common White Dresses, with one plain Steel color, and one Brown or Tan color. Every Dress should be accompanied by a sack of the same material.

Bonnets.—One of Straw; in winter, trimmed with dark Green Lustrous ribbon, plain solid color; in summer, trimmed with Pink Lustrous ribbon, plain solid color—only with crapes and strings.

Small Linen Collars, with Black Velvet Bands, are worn around the neck. No neck ribbons are tolerated.

All the Dresses must be made perfectly plain without insertions, edgings, or any trimmings whatever.

All Pupils, except those in mourning Apparel, must be provided with the Uniform, and must wear it all times.

Dresses brought by the Pupils, not conforming to the above provisions, will not be allowed to be worn, except in peculiar cases.

Materials for the Uniform can always be obtained in Marion, on reasonable terms, yet it is carefully requested that Pupils be furnished from home. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Every young Lady should be provided with one pair of India Rubbers, and a small Umbrella.

BOARDING IN THE INSTITUTE.  
An addition of forty beds, and a new kitchen.

Judson Female Institute,

MAIRTON, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

NUMBER of students last session, two hundred and thirty. From Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas and Texas. The Faculty consists of the Principal, Prof. MILO P. JEWETT, with thirteen Professors, Teachers and other officers, associated with him in conducting the Institute.

This Institution has entered on its fifteenth year of uninterrupted and increasing popularity, and is now the oldest Female Seminary and the largest in the South, under the direction of the same Principal.

It is located in an elevated, broken, dry and healthy region, removed from any river, creek, or swamp. Sickness among the teachers and pupils is almost entirely unknown. Young ladies coming from various parts of Alabama and the neighboring States, for health, here acquire firm health, flesh, color and vigor, often to the astonishment of parents and friends.

A Railroad is now in progress, and will speedily be completed, connecting Marion with the Alabama river, on the east, and with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the west; thus bringing the Judson within a few hours' ride of Mobile.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF STUDY prescribed for those who aspire to the honors of graduation is classical and extensive, the Trustees being desirous to make thorough and finished scholars. To secure this result, a knowledge of some other than our vernacular tongue is considered indispensable, and hence the study of the French or the Latin Languages is required of all who graduate with a Diploma. This Course occupies four years.

It is not expected that all the Pupils will pursue the regular course. Young Ladies may enter the Institute at any time in the Session, and engage in such studies as they prefer. Those who are advanced as far as the Junior Class, and confine their attention to the English branches, are ranked in the PARTIAL COURSE. This embraces all the English studies of the Regular Course, and all who complete these, not attending to French or Latin, will receive a CERTIFICATE OF SCHOOLSHIP.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.  
The ablest Professors and Teachers are engaged in this department. There are in the Institute thirteen Pianos, one Harp, several Guitars, a Melodion, Violoncello, and various other instruments.

The head of this department is CHARLES LOHR, A. M., Prof. of Law, a native of Prussia and a graduate of the Royal University of Berlin. From a musician, he was educated for the Musical Profession, under the greatest masters of Germany and Italy. An adept in Counterpoint, Fugue, the Church-song, Harmony, Composition, Vocalization and Instrumental music, he possesses all the talents and talents with taste and skill in all the various branches of Music. Piano, Harp, and Guitar are his favorites. In his brilliant execution of the Southern country, and in the United States, his style being distinguished by the grace and sweetness, and marked by beauty, expression and pathos.

For ten years he has been constantly engaged in teaching his favorite instrument, and his kind and pleasing manners, his patience and perseverance, his remarkable quickness to perceive the peculiar deficiencies of his pupils, and his talent and tact in applying the proper remedy, have secured the greatest success to his instruction. His love of the art, his ability to simplify and explain the intricacies of the science, his industry, energy and devotion always around the greatest encouragement to his pupils, and enable them to gain the highest distinction.

Prof. LOHR is a naturalized citizen of the United States; for four years a resident of the south; and he is as much esteemed for his virtuous as a man, as he is admired for his transcendent talents as an artist.

The Professor at the head of the Department is responsible for the Plan of Teaching. In the execution of his plan, the Teachers associated with him are co-operating with the Principal, and all the efforts of the Department are directed to attain the highest possible advantages, every individual Music scholar receives, separately, the personal attention of the Professor, while the most advanced receive instruction from him alone.

Young Ladies wishing to learn the Harp, or to acquire brilliancy of execution on the Piano or Guitar, would do well to finish their Musical studies in the Judson.

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

PRIZE COURSES or LECTURES are given by the Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, accompanied by all the Experiments found in the Text Books in use and by many others.

A Dozen of Visiting composed of gentlemen of high standing, selected from the various States, is appointed by the Trustees to attend the Annual Examination. The various classes are examined, always in presence of the Board, and often by the members of the faculty, with the greatest strictness and impartiality.

MONTHLY REPORTS, showing the scholastic and department of the Pupils, are sent to parents and Guardians.

THE MANNERS, personal and social habits, and the social graces of the young ladies, are formed under the eyes of the Governess and Teachers, from whom the pupils are never separated.

The Boarders never leave the grounds of the Institute, without the special permission of the Principal.

They attend no public parties, and receive no visitors, except such as are introduced by Parents or Guardians.

They retire at nine o'clock at night, and rise at five o'clock in the morning, throughout the year, except on the Sabbath and holidays; they also study two hours at night, under the direction of the Governess.

They are allowed to spend no more than fifty cents each month from their pocket money. All jewelry, of every description, is interdicted.

Any young Lady Dipping Scurr, or bringing Suit into the Institute, is liable to instant expulsion.

Letters for the Pupils should be directed to the care of the Principal, two-thirds of all correspondence, except between Pupils and Parents and Guardians, is liable to inspection.

No young Lady will be allowed to have money in her own hands; all such intended for her benefit must be deposited with the Principal.

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

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

For winter, it is a Dark Green Worsted. Of this fabric, each young lady should have three Dresses, viz: One of the same color, and one of the same color, and one of the same color.

For summer, each pupil should have two Pink Calico, two Pink Gingham or Muslin, and two common White Dresses, with one plain Steel color, and one Brown or Tan color. Every Dress should be accompanied by a sack of the same material.

Bonnets.—One of Straw; in winter, trimmed with dark Green Lustrous ribbon, plain solid color; in summer