

had not the same opportunity to gratify every desire of the heart.

But sunshine and delight were not to be his portion forever. He was seized with a burning fever which soon prostrated him and brought him nigh to the grave. Skilful physicians administered to his relief and kind friends were ever at his bedside to afford him whatever attention his situation rendered necessary. But all seemed to be entirely unavailing; he grew worse and worse and the last hope of his recovery had well nigh died away. Physicians hesitated what remedy next to apply, and his friends stood sadly around his bedside and whispered to one another to avoid disturbing him. At times he became delirious and would ever and anon utter the most horrid outcries or indulge in some dream of fancy. Then again reason would return and he would utter almost all that was said and be sensible of his situation. Among his constant attendants I was one; and often while he lay unconscious of the deep emotions of my own heart I was pouring out my earnest yet silent prayers to heaven to restore him to health or die to prepare him by divine grace to enter upon the joys of eternity.

One night while watching by his bedside and thus engaged, he recovered from one of his fits of delirium and with apparently as good reason as he ever possessed he turned to me and with faltering tongue remarked in language something like the following:

"My friend, I am certainly indebted to you for your kind attention to me during my sickness. I shall never forget you. And as I do not know whether I shall live or not I feel that I am not prepared to go, and as I have since my acquaintance with you ever regarded you as a Christian, I wish you now to pray to God to spare my life that I may have time to repent and turn to him; and I here vow before him that if he will bear with me, I will lead a new life, and never again do as I have done."

This language was spoken with every appearance of deep earnestness. It awakened in my heart a new interest in his behalf, and with as much fervency as I ever felt on any occasion, and with as humble a sense of my own unworthiness as I ever experienced, I bowed down by his bedside and prayed the good Lord to spare him, in which exercise he joined with deepest feelings. The night passed away and I was called to the cares of business and only occasionally visited him during the day; but was by his side again at night.

Whether it was in answer to prayer or what I cannot say; but it pleased the Lord to bless the remedy applied, and he began slowly but surely to improve; and often while still confined to his bed he would speak to me of his wicked life and of his determination to amend his ways and turn to the Lord. But alas! how vain are the promises of men. With returning health his promises were all forgotten. The world still held out before him the glittering bubble of pleasure, and ere he was free from the effects of his disease, he was yielding to all the excesses of fashionable life, and was soon prostrated again upon a bed of disease and of death. He had taken up his abode in the ill-fated village of Rome, situated on the Chattahoochee river below Columbus, Ga. Where he lay an invalid afflicted and helpless.

The creek Indian war of 1836 was then progressing. The savage war-whoop echoed among the hills of Alabama and the red man's instrument of death was but too effectual in gratifying his revenge upon the whites. It was during the summer when all nature was gay and cheerful around, that the pipet guard at the dawn of day retired slowly from their posts thoughtless of immediate danger; the people of Rome had not yet awaked from their slumbers; and no apprehensions were entertained. But the savage warriors watched the movements of the guards, followed them unobserved, and at a moment when least expected, commenced their work of death upon the people. They butchered men women and children without mercy, and left the place without an inhabitant, consumed to ashes. Some few persons made their escape to bear the dreadful tidings and all the rest were left a prey to the devouring element and to the vultures of the air. Poor Donaldson was doubtless among the slain. He was never heard of afterwards, and was in too feeble health to make his escape. His sick-bed promises were never fulfilled. How could he meet the Judge of all the earth with so many broken vows? Reader have you never made such? Eighteen years have rolled away since these events transpired. Many circumstances have been forgotten; but this is still fresh upon the memory. And while I revert back to the past to gather up those incidents from memory's page I can almost imagine the scene to be passing before me in all its dreadful reality.

EDUCATIONS.

News From China.

The following North China Herald extra, was sent by sister MARTHA F. CRAWFORD to brother W. W. PASCUAL, and by him forwarded to us. Not having room for it last week, we published sister C's letter, and now publish this, that our readers may see a full history of the collision between the English and American troops on the one hand, and the Chinese imperialists on the other. It gives us also a clear view of the situation of our missionaries amidst the perils of war, and hence must be very interesting to them.

ENTRANCE.

NORTH CHINA HERALD'S EXTRA.

SHANGHAI, 5th April, 1854.

NOTIFICATION.

A continued succession of outrages on the part of the Imperial forces occupying the Camps in the close vicinity

of the Foreign settlement, has long been a source of extreme anxiety to all who felt in any degree responsible for the security of life and property in the location. Unfortunately the much tried forbearance of individuals, and the reluctance of the Civil and Military Authorities of the Three Treaty Powers to involve their respective Countries in Acts of hostility towards either of the Belligerents in the Civil war, have equally failed to avert the dangers which menace the Foreign Community. An open rupture with the Imperialist soldiers has at length taken place, and the Chinese Authorities have long declared their inability to exercise any efficient control over them. From that quarter therefore little assistance is to be looked for in the endeavor to apply a remedy to a state of things altogether unprecedented.

On the 3d instant it appears that between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock p. m. several of the Chinese soldiers proceeded into a building in progress of erection by a British Merchant, for the purpose of robbery; and proceeded to plunder the Materials, when desired to desist by the proprietor, who had been called to the spot, they turned upon him, and another party in his company, with drawn swords; and were not beaten off until two pistol shots fired in self defence had taken effect. Within the next two hours no less than three several parties were attacked by armed men in different directions, and one British subject was severely wounded. Upon a small guard being turned out for the protection of those so unexpectedly put in peril of their lives, it was first into by a considerable body of the soldiery whom they found within our limits.

The appeal thus made to force, left no alternative but to call upon the Senior Naval Officer, to take such measures as he deemed requisite for the protection of life and the security of the settlement; and the result has been the destruction by the combined naval forces of the United States and Great Britain, of all the encampments in the close vicinity of the Race Course and main road within the limits.

The annexed correspondence with the chief Chinese Authority here, and with the Consular Representatives of Foreign Powers at Shanghai will afford some further information on the present critical state of affairs, and H. B. M.'s Consul has only to add at present, that while he trusts British subjects feel confident every effort will be made in concert with the Senior Naval Officer, to afford the most efficient protection in their power, and timely warning of any danger they cannot wholly avert; it is doubly incumbent upon his countrymen to be prudent in avoiding all fresh cause of complication in the existing differences with the Chinese soldiery and their authorities. In the event of any hostile operations by the Naval forces taking place however; British subjects not enrolled in the Volunteer Corps, are especially enjoined, if they persist in risking themselves by proceeding to the spot with arms, to fall in with the rear of the regular armed force, and take the orders of the Commanding Officer; remembering that this is by military law the absolute condition of all mingling with organized troops on active service; and one very essential to the safety of both the amateurs and the regular force.

H. B. M.'s Consul has reason to hope however, that no further hostilities will take place. He is in communication with the Judge and Chief Provisional Authority on the spot, and he trusts the result of the late events, will be greater security to the whole Foreign Community than they have enjoyed for many months.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, H. B. M.'s Consul.

To THE BRITISH COMMUNITY, Shanghai.

BRITISH CONSULATE, Shanghai, 4th April, 1854.

GENTLEMEN.—It is no doubt already known to you that yesterday afternoon, men from the Imperial camp penetrated into the settlement in various directions attacking indiscriminately the foreigners whom they met. As these outrages, however, and the threatened danger to the whole Foreign community have necessitated energetic measures on the part of the Senior Naval Officer of H. M.'s Ships here, in conjunction with the Commander of the U. S. Sloop Plymouth, and we are for the time being in a state of open hostility with the Imperial levies who appear to be little, if at all, under the control of their officers, it seems desirable that the Consular Representatives of Foreign Powers at this Port should be in communication; with a view to their acting in concert throughout the present crisis in defence of a common interest. I therefore take the earliest opportunity afforded me of addressing you on the subject.

You may possibly be aware that on a small guard hastening towards the riding course, on the alarm being given, they found it in possession of Imperialist soldiers from the adjoining camps who appeared to have been firing

indiscriminately upon passers by; and the guard as it approached was received at once by a discharge of musketry. Nor was it until the arrival of strong reinforcements promptly landed from the ships-of-war, that they seemed disposed to renounce their efforts to penetrate in a body into the settlement.

I consider the fact of their original advance towards the settlement, and continued effort to effect their purpose after they were driven back, connected with the previous attacks made upon several parties all in quick succession; to be conclusive evidence that nothing but the presence of a very considerable armed force from the British and American men-of-war; and the determined measure which I feared, of taking and destroying one of the camps from whence the aggressors had sallied, prevented the immediate invasion of the settlement with the most mischievous intent. And keeping in view that in the preliminary attack upon isolated individuals there had been blood shed,—two Chinese soldiers having been wounded, and one British civilian, very severely in several places; that the camps resting upon the edge of the race course, where large numbers of the lawless rabble beleaguering the city under the Imperial Authority, are permanently located; have been a constant, and latterly, an increasing and serious source of danger to the occupants of the Foreign settlement,—it became obvious that without their removal from the immediate proximity there could no longer be any security. In this view I had the satisfaction to find the Consuls of France and the United States, with whom I had some brief communication, entirely concurred, as did the Officers in command of the British and American Squadrons on the station, and I accordingly sent to the Chief Chinese Authority here, Keith, Provisional Judge and Special Commissioner, requesting him to give immediate orders for their removal, and as I conceived there was danger of further bloodshed in every hour's delay, a fixed period was named, after which if the operation had not commenced, other measures it was intimated would be taken to attain this end as a duty imposed upon Foreigners in self-defence, and in the meantime he was further informed that the British Senior Naval Officer would take and hold possession of the Imperial fleet as a security against any further acts of aggression on the part of the soldiery. To save time this requisition for the immediate removal of the Camps adjoining the race course was sent, in a brief private, or rather a semi-official note, while the longer official communication recapitulating the whole of the circumstances could only be despatched at a late hour to day. Copies of both these Nos. 1 & 4 and a letter from Wm. Taunton received on the evening of the 3rd admitting the criminal conduct of the soldiery, I beg to forward for your information together with the Provisional Judge's negative reply to the first. After the receipt of this answer, having informed the Senior Naval Officer, Captain O'Callaghan, that I had no longer any reason to expect steps would be taken for the peaceable removal of the Camps, that officer in concert with Captain Kelly, commanding the U. S. Sloop "Plymouth," and the Corps of Shanghai Volunteers, moved on to occupy them.

In this service several casualties unfortunately occurred; the more deeply to be deplored since, even after the lawless violence of the undisciplined levies had placed the settlement and all life and property within it in peril, it was in the power of the Chinese Authorities I conceive, to have applied an easy remedy by ordering the troops peaceably to remove the encampments, and take up another position at a safer distance; yet one equally serviceable as regarded the prosecution of the siege. The only consolation is to be found in the conviction, which the resistance made by the Chinese soldiers, and the refusal of their officers to give any order to avoid bloodshed, materially tend to confirm, that after the events of yesterday there was no safety for the settlement if these encampments were allowed to remain; and that however deplorable the sacrifices which their compulsory removal has entailed, they are small compared to those which awaited the whole community, had any hesitation been shown in proving our determination to put a stop to unprovoked aggression of so dangerous a character.

We can only hope that this may be the last effort the armed force will be called upon by a stern necessity to make for the protection of the community; but if it should unfortunately prove otherwise, I am satisfied that under existing circumstances in China, there is less to be risked and lost by a firm and unhesitating resistance, whether the attacking party be insurgent or Imperialist, than must inevitably be incurred by any more temporizing or timid policy; and it will afford me great satisfaction if in this view I am borne out by the concurrent opinions of my colleagues. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, H. B. M.'s Consul.

T. C. BEALE, Esq., H. M. F. M.'s Consul & Vice-Consul for the Netherlands.

Wm. HODGE, Esq., Hamburg Consul.

Edw. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Consul for Sweden & Norway.

R. C. MURPHY, Esq., Consul U. S. A.

B. EDAN, Esq., H. I. M.'s Consul, ad interim.

D. O. KING, Esq., H. P. M.'s Vice Consul.

From the Christian Review.

Notes of a Week in Palestine.

CONFIRMATION OF SCRIPTURE.

Wednesday, May 5. At sun-rise the thermometer stood in the tent at 60° of Fahrenheit. The sun came up in a cloudless sky over the hills on the east side of the lake. The water was still untroubled. Before eight o'clock the heat had risen eighteen and a half degrees higher.

In looking across the lake, I had before me the country of the Gergesenes, where the swine impelled by an evil spirit plunged into the sea. I was struck with a mark of accuracy in the sacred writers, which had never occurred to me till then. They state that "the swine ran violently down the steep place or precipice." (for the Greek requires the article,) "and were choked in the sea." It is implied here, first, that the hills in that region approach near the water, and secondly, that they fell off so abruptly along the shore, that it would be natural for a writer familiar with that fact, to refer to it as well known. Both these implications are correct. A mass of rocky hills overlook the sea on that side, so near the water that one sees their dark outline reflected from its surface, while their sides are in general so steep that a person familiar with the scenery would hardly think of speaking of a steep place or precipice, where the whole forms but one continuous precipice.

A CITY ON A HILL.

Safet, our proposed destination for the day, looked down upon us with grand effect from its frowning height. This town, perched upon the highest point in Galilee, may be seen distinctly in every part of this region. The Oriental Christians say that Christ had Safet in view when he compared his disciples to "a city set on a hill." Some travelers in the East express the same belief, as if it were a matter well settled. But the supposition of such a reference is entirely improbable, first, because the expression would then naturally have been "the city set on a hill," and, secondly, because such an illustration in that country would be apt to suggest itself for a more general fact. Villages in Palestine are usually situated on hills, and hence are conspicuous at a distance. I frequently counted six, eight or more of them in such places, all within sight of one another. "City" as used in the English Scriptures, it may be superfluous to say, denotes hamlet, village, as well as a town of the larger class. Add to this, that the houses are often built of chalky limestone, or are whitewashed, and hence so much the more in that country, "a city set on a hill cannot be hid." It will be seen, from this statement, how very expressive was the Saviour's illustration as addressed to those living in a hilly country where almost every summit glittered with a village.

THE LOST TRIBES.

Some years ago the Palestine Jews sent a deputation into the interior of Africa, to ascertain the truth of a report that the lost tribes had been found there. I inquired of the Rabbi respecting the result of the expedition. It was unsuccessful, he replied; some of the party died on the way and those who went farthest and lived to return, heard of nothing to justify the report in question. He did not himself, he said, believe that the lost tribes existed in Africa, and though persuaded that they have kept themselves distinct from other nations, could not say that he had any fixed opinion as to the place of their abode.

I asked him how long the Jews were accustomed to receive instruction from their Rabbies—at what age they ceased to be regarded as pupils. The relation, he said, never ceased; unless they themselves become teachers, they continue to attend the school, and rank as disciples. This custom throws light upon the common, and no doubt correct opinion that the apostle Paul was a pupil of Gamaliel at the time of his conversion, and long after he had arrived at the age of manhood.

THE VIEW FROM CARMEL.

The best position for viewing the prospect from Carmel is that furnished from the flat roof of the convent. Standing here with my face toward the east, the attitude of the Hebrew in naming the points of the compass, I had behind me, of course, "the great wilderness," as the Psalmist calls it, which suggested to the sacred writers many of their grandest images for setting forth an idea of God's power. Before me lay an extensive tract of the plain of Esdras, and the summits of Gilboa and the lesser Hermon. On the south-east was a mountainous tract, known as that of Ephraim or Samaria, filled up with a rolling sea of hill-tops to an indefinite extent. Looking to the south along the coast, at the distance of ten miles, was Athlit, the site of a famous castle of the Crusaders, one of the last footholds which they relinquished to the Saracens. A few miles beyond there, though not in sight, were the ruins of Caesarea, so interesting from its connection with the fortunes of the great Apostle. The line of vision on the north was bounded by the hills near Nazareth and Safet. The projection Ras el-Abiad, the White Promontory, concealed from view Sar, the ancient Tyre. The graceful curve of the bay of Akko, sweeping from that city to the head of Carmel, was seen here to great advantage. It was a glorious panorama, rich, too, in historical memories. More distinctness of outline would have added to the effect. The distance and magnitude of the objects, excepting a few near at hand, caused them to appear very much in the mass, a disadvantage which may have impaired the impression.

FERTILITY OF CARMEL.

Carmel is often mentioned in the Bible as remarkable for its fertility, and the beauty of its vegetation. Though the region has long been neglected, and exhibits on the whole a sterile aspect, the soil when examined still gives evidence of being naturally very productive. "The Flora of Carmel," says Schubert, one of the most eminent of living naturalists, "is one of the richest and most diversified in all Palestine, since it unites the products of the mountain with those of the valley and the sea-coast." He enumerates forty-seven different kinds of flowers found there, without pretending to complete the list. "A botanist," he remarks, "might spend a year there, and every day be adding new specimens to his collection."

The plain between Haifa and the base of Carmel, though washed by the sea, is still cultivated, and is very fertile. One large tract was covered with wheat, the stalks of which could hardly support the heavy cars that weighed them down. There were orchards in which I noticed olives, a few date-trees, fig-trees and pomegranates. The fig-groves or prickly pear was abundant. Vegetables, especially cucumbers, were ripening under the eye of watches who occupied lodges on the margin of the gardens, to protect them against depredation.

THE LATE REV. DR. COX.

A MURAL TABLET, of chaste and elegant design, has been erected in Mare Street Chapel, Hackney, in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Cox, for so many years pastor of the church assembling in that place. The tablet is without any other symbol or ornament than a lamp, emblematic of immortality, with which it is surmounted, and it bears the following inscription:

IN LASTING MEMORY OF FRANCIS AUGUSTUS COX, D. D., LL. D., Born March 7, 1783; Died September 5, 1853. His mortal remains, interred in the adjoining ground, await the resurrection of the Just. Converted in childhood, at the age of 15 he entered Bristol College, graduating afterwards in Edinburgh University. His labors in the Christian Ministry began in 1804 at Climpstone, in Northamptonshire, where in 1806 transferred to Cambridge, and in 1811 to Hackney. In this building, erected and twice enlarged during his Pastorate, his last Sermon was preached, July 31, 1853. Commanding in person, winning in address, eloquent and learned, blameless, humble, amiable, devout, by example confirming whom he persuaded by appeal, he turned many to righteousness. Prompt in every good cause, his chief delight was in proclaiming the Gospel of the grace of God. Having finished his course, he came to his grave in a full age. Like a shock of corn cometh in his season. Honored and lamented by all; chiefly by them that have erected this tablet, his Church and Congregation.

Another tribute to the memory of his departed friend, is offered by Mr. Percival Daniell, under whose direction Mr. Joseph Pitts has modeled a fine bust of the deceased divine, which, from whatever quarter it be viewed, will, we think, be as much appreciated for its lifelike accuracy of facial and cerebral development, as it will doubtless be admired for the artistic beauty of the execution.—London Patriot.

APPROPRIATE.—In the world he who speaks sweetly and with affability will have many friends, but he whose words are bitter will have few or none. The sun, by reason of its dazzling light, drives away every star and planet from the heavens, while it is above the horizon, and is thus obliged to run its course solitary and unattended; but the moon, shedding a soft and tender light, moves on in the midst of stars and constellations, escorted by a numerous company.

With an idea of God's power. Before me lay an extensive tract of the plain of Esdras, and the summits of Gilboa and the lesser Hermon. On the south-east was a mountainous tract, known as that of Ephraim or Samaria, filled up with a rolling sea of hill-tops to an indefinite extent. Looking to the south along the coast, at the distance of ten miles, was Athlit, the site of a famous castle of the Crusaders, one of the last footholds which they relinquished to the Saracens. A few miles beyond there, though not in sight, were the ruins of Caesarea, so interesting from its connection with the fortunes of the great Apostle. The line of vision on the north was bounded by the hills near Nazareth and Safet. The projection Ras el-Abiad, the White Promontory, concealed from view Sar, the ancient Tyre. The graceful curve of the bay of Akko, sweeping from that city to the head of Carmel, was seen here to great advantage. It was a glorious panorama, rich, too, in historical memories. More distinctness of outline would have added to the effect. The distance and magnitude of the objects, excepting a few near at hand, caused them to appear very much in the mass, a disadvantage which may have impaired the impression.

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THE BAPTIST.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 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 as 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, 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. FRANCIS GALLOWAY, Chambers Co., Ala.
Rev. D. R. W. MEYER, Wetumpka, Ala.
Rev. JAMES H. DEVOTTE, Marion, Ala.
Rev. G. H. McLENDON, Pike Co., Ala.
Rev. R. H. BLAY, Montgomery, Ala.
Rev. F. H. JOSE, Montgomery Co., Ala.
Rev. JOHN CALDER, Talladega Co., Ala.
P. H. DRAKE, 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 the amount sent, do not appear in the receipt list in due time, we wish to be informed of it.

Rev. A. Van Hooser, 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 REVISION 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 recommended 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.

MARTIN, May 27th, 1854.

P. S.—Rev. Z. G. HENDERSON, is also authorized agent for the South Western Baptist.

Connection.—In the article "Sick-bed Promises" on our outside page there is a change from the plural to the singular pronoun without the necessary sentence. Let it read, "We drop the plural form of expression and adopt the singular." The circumstance which I am about to relate, &c., follows.

The Communication of Rev. Jas. Davis.

We deem it unnecessary to publish Bro. D.'s letter inasmuch as we have recently published the items of information which he gives about revision. The copy of our paper containing the extract from Eld. S. RAINBORN's letter on Revision was not sent to Bro. Davis before he wrote to us. No doubt, when he sees the paper he will be satisfied. The letter of his correspondent, though cheering to him, we do not think would be edifying to our readers, hence we do not think it worth while to publish it.

Revivals.

On last Sabbath, a meeting of some nine days continuance was closed at Nottula, at which some fifteen, we believe, were added to the Church, eleven of whom joined by experience and baptism. There were about twenty-five conversions. Large numbers of persons continued to manifest deep anxiety up to the last hour of the meeting. We have seldom seen a community manifest a more general interest on the subject of religion. It is expected that several others will be added to the Church soon. The Rev. D. B. CULANSON is the honored pastor of this Church. His labors have been signally blessed ever since his pastoral connection with the Church. It was constituted some three or four years ago with about twenty-five members, and it now numbers well nigh two hundred. What hath God wrought!

We also learn that interesting meetings have been held with the Liberty Church, Chambers County. Shiloh Church, Russell county, and some interest is manifest at Cahoe Church, in this county also.

We shall be glad to have a concise report of revivals throughout the South West, and hope our brethren will furnish us with brief accounts of their meetings.

The Census of 1850.

We extract from the United States Census of 1850 the following interesting particulars respecting Macon county:

White and free colored persons 11,202. Slaves 15,296. Total 26,498. Births during the year ending June 1, 1850, white and free colored 253, slaves 363, total births 616. Married whites 99. Deaths during the same time: white and free colored 22, slaves 37, total deaths 59. Number of dwellings 1849. Number of families 1867. Colleges 6. Public schools 16. Teachers 22. Pupils 468. Academies and other schools 37, teachers 36, pupils 784. Attending school during the year, as returned by families, male 593, female 818, total 1411. Adults in the county who cannot read and write: Male 59, female 29, total 87. Churches: Baptist 18, Methodist 36, Presbyterian 2, Universalist 1, total 57.

It is not supposed that the above are entirely accurate. It is almost impossible to get accurate statistics in every particular, but they are sufficiently near to the correct statement to give an idea of the population, &c., of the county.

The Cold State of the Churches.

It has been our privilege during the past few weeks to visit several of the Churches in the country in the neighborhood of this place, and they have all with exception manifested too plainly that coldness prevailed among them. While joining our brethren in worship and witnessing the circumstances which surrounded them, we have naturally enough inquired into the causes of such distressing apathy. And we have heard frequent complaints that the discipline of the Churches was not as strict as it ought to be. While this no doubt was one of the causes that produced the effect, yet we are confident that several causes have operated to produce it. And without attempting to refer to all or even the majority of those causes we shall mention two or three that we are confident tended very materially to bring about the effect.

1. We believe the practice of our Churches now too prevalent of looking not to the regular and constant ministrations of the Gospel, but to periodical excitements, for revivals is one great source of this evil. Many of our Churches seem to act as if God's grace revolved with the seasons. And such a thing as enjoying a good revival or looking to God for special blessings seems not to be contemplated, except when the crops are laid by, and it requires but little sacrifice to attend upon the ministry of the word through a succession of days. We may attend a prayer meeting and the prayers which are offered for God instead of looking directly to God for blessings now, the annual meeting, the protracted effort is looked to, and the petition seems rather to ascend to heaven for God's blessings at the protracted meeting rather than now, when now is the time we need and now is the time when we should seek the blessing; for we know not that we shall live to see the protracted meeting at all.

2. Another cause no doubt is that persons are taught to regard religion too much as a mere mental change without impressing upon their minds sufficiently the self-denials, the devotions and the duties to be practiced, in becoming the disciples of Christ. They look upon Church membership as a pleasant pasture rather than as a perpetual warfare with the world, the flesh and the devil, hence they relax into a mere worldly conformity, and coldness naturally follows.

3. Then follows in the train a loose discipline which will prove the ruin of any Church in Christendom. We have in our intercourse with Churches been distressingly convinced of the great need of a strict Gospel discipline and marked the deleterious consequences of the neglect of the rules of the Gospel. If then we would guard against these evils in future, we must take the word of God for the man of our counsel and punctiliously observe its rules, looking not to once a year excitement alone, but also relying upon the constant use of the truth to revive us and to build up God's holy Zion.

Baptist Statistics.

M. P. BULL, Esq., of Montgomery, proposes to publish a history of Alabama since 1820, and is desirous of obtaining all the information he can in reference to the various denominations. In order to furnish him with all the information possible and to treasure up historical items for future use. We suggest to all the Churches in the State to furnish in their letters to their Associations a brief outline of their history, and we suggest to the Associations to embody such information in a convenient form in their minutes, and to send us two copies of the minutes when they shall have been printed.

We also request any of our brethren who may be capable of doing so, to write out sketches of history in their different counties and forward either to Mr. Bull, or to us.

The Mississippi College.

We have received a catalogue of the officers and students of the Mississippi College located at Clinton, and under the control of the Baptists of that State. The Faculty consists of five Professors, and the students number 137, which seem to us to indicate a good state of prosperity. The so-called "Origin and History" will acquaint our readers with the enterprise, and we trust it will excite an interest among them to make the institution one worthy of the Baptists of that State.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

For some years past the Baptists of Mississippi have felt it a duty to themselves to have a College, numbering as they do nearly forty thousand communicants, and also due to the State, of whose citizens they constituted so large a number. So strongly has this feeling prevailed in the minds of some leading members, that several times they have taken introductory steps to carry out this project. Provisionally, the property belonging to Mississippi College, chartered as early as 1831, was tendered to the Baptist State Convention of 1850, assembled at Jackson. The opportunity thus suddenly offered, of building a College, was acted upon, and the proposition of the old Trustees of the College, and the citizens of Clinton, accepted, and a new Board of Trustees elected at the nomination of the Convention. At the Convention held one year after at Aberdeen, it was resolved to raise one hundred thousand dollars for an endowment fund. At the Convention of 1852, held in Clinton, the site of the College, the first impetus was given to raising the endowment; between twenty and thirty thousand dollars being subscribed on the spot. At the present date seventy thousand dollars of this fund have been subscribed, and a part paid. Interest is running on sixty thousand of this fund, which aids in meeting the yearly expenses. The College has now been in active operation under the present Board three years. The first year there were eighty-four students in attendance; the second year, ninety-two; and the present, the third, one hundred and thirty-seven.

Rev. Wm. P. BULL, for some time a Missionary to Spain, but more recently laboring in the ministry in Florida and Tennessee, died on the 1st ult. at his residence in Hardeman co., Tennessee. He has left a widow a confirmed Paralytic, and two orphan children.—*Watchman & Observer.*

The University of the city of New York, at its annual commencement on the 29th June, conferred the degree of L. L. D. on the Rev. Alexander Duff, President of the Free Missionary College, Calcutta, East India.—Dr. D. lately paid a visit to this country and received extraordinary attention from all denominations.

Campbellites vs. Baptists.

From the Tennessee Baptist, of July 22d, we clip the following letter:

"Baptists Graves.—I do not like to trouble you with small things, but as you and brother Hurt have troubled Campbellism until you have got it fish, and as it seems that I shall have to do the work here—at least, the following proposition has been agreed on to be discussed—commencing the 15th of August:

1. Resolved, That according to the New Testament, no sinner can be justified, pardoned, or saved, without baptism. They affirm.

2. Resolved, That it is right and scriptural for sinners to pray for the forgiveness of their sins before baptism. They affirm.

Resolved, That the Scriptures teach that, after a man has been made a new creature in Christ, that there is danger of his falling from the favor of God, as to be finally lost. They affirm.

Resolved, That mankind by nature are sinners. They affirm.

Yours, as ever,

JAMES W. CARTER.

Chestnut Bluff, Dyer county, Tenn.

Can any one in reading the above and seeing the positions taken by the Campbellites for a moment doubt that they are heterodox to the core. They first make a Saviour of Immersion, and then contend that a true Christian may fall from grace and be lost forever.

We have looked in vain for Mr. Campbell's own vindication of his doctrines since he promised to discuss the subjects of difference with Mr. Graves of the Tennessee Baptist. We have yet seen nothing from his pen in that controversy that looks like an expression of opinion, the vindication of a doctrine, or an attack upon Baptist sentiments, but the bold and unadvised declaration that he was an orthodox as Andrew Fuller, Alexander Carson and other Baptist writers. Which assumption Mr. G. has most emphatically shown to be false by exhibiting in contrast Mr. C.'s own sentiments and the opinions held by those distinguished divines, thus showing that on some of the fundamental principles of Christianity they were directly antipodes to each other. We can honor Mr. C. as a gentleman of intelligence and ability, but as an orthodox Divine, never since he entirely changes his position and occupies true Scriptural ground. And as to those numerous baptists who sympathize with him in sentiments we presume he reckons without his host, we know of none such, we have met with none, and we believe them to be few and very far between. Unless Mr. C. will address his proof, quit his bragado, and like a man enter into a fair and candid discussion of principles with the Tennessee Baptist and faithfully publish the articles of the editor of that paper, he will falsify his own often repeated promises and leave the field in possession of his opponent. For to say nothing of the strength of principles involved, the latter evidently has an advantage of him now, for several months have elapsed since the controversy began; time enough to be sure for him to buckle on his armor and get ready for the contest.

Items of general interest.

The Baptist Church at Greenville, Ga., has experienced a refreshing season. A goodly number have been joyfully converted to God.

A MINISTER KIDNAPPED.—The Christian Register states that Rev. Mr. Cartwright, pastor of the Third Baptist Church, (colored) in Zanesville, Ohio, left his charge several months ago, to preach the funeral sermon of a brother minister, Rev. Mr. Mencham, in St. Louis. He has not since been heard from, and there are entertained that he has been kidnapped, and sold down the river. The church of which he is pastor, will be very thankful for any intelligence respecting him.—*N. Y. Recorder.*

The Western Watchman replies to the above, that the missing preacher, if kidnapped, was kidnapped by some seven hundred persons of his own color at St. Louis, to whom he was preaching with acceptance, and appears to be entirely satisfied with his condition.

If he is satisfied to stay at St. Louis, Northern Editors need not be concerned. Southern people are not anxious to make slaves of freemen, they only wish to retain those who are already so according to the rights guaranteed to them.

BAPTIST PAPERS IN VIRGINIA.—The Religious Herald of July 20th says:

"Our brother of the Biblical Recorder is mistaken as to there being only one Baptist paper in Virginia. Western Virginia has one, the Mountain Messenger, published at Morgantown, and established for similar reasons, viz: the distance from Richmond, the little connection between the East and West, and the limited circulation of the Herald, &c., as were urged for issuing the Intelligence in the Western portion of North Carolina. We have also, as in North Carolina, a Domestic Mission Board for North-western Virginia. We have not a General Baptist paper, but as an office, we have an Union Baptist, open communion; and in each, there is an anti-mission Baptist periodical."

DEBATE UPON THE NEED OF A REVISION OF THE SCRIPTURES.—We learn from the Tennessee Baptist that a debate upon the above named subject is to take place between Rev. C. C. Tipton, Baptist, and Rev. Wm. Minnis, Presbyterian, denials. Debate to commence at Westminster on Tuesday the first day of August, 1854. The facts and virtues of King James' version will doubtless be presented with all the ability of the speakers.

The Rev. SAMUEL DEDWORTY, one of the oldest members of the South Carolina Methodist Conference, died at his residence on the 9th ult.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LAW, LITERARY AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE—Sessions of 1854-5. Matriculants the present session, 220; graduates 71. From the statistical table of the Institution it appears to be in a highly flourishing condition. The number of graduates three successive years a good increase, viz: 33, 36, 71.

The scale for the Medical Department is the only one given in the pamphlet. The Law and Literary departments are well organized with suitable facilities and desirous have a corresponding number of students.

AN INTRODUCTORY LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF THE THIRD SESSION IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE, BY PAUL F. EYE, M. D., October 31, 1853. The theme of the address is, *The claims of Medicine to be regarded as a Science.*

South-Western Baptist.

31, 1853. The theme of the address is, *The claims of Medicine to be regarded as a Science.*

In this able lecture we find a reference to the history of the Institution from which we gather that it was organized two years before. Hence it was entering upon its third session. 273 students had Matriculated and 69 or 70 had graduated. And to show its continued prosperity the third session opened with 152, the precise number that the second session had at its close. With such an institution so near at hand none need go North of Mason & Dixon's line to enjoy all the advantages needed. We hope the day has come when Southern students will be educated in the South instead of patronizing institutions North.

CATALOGUE OF THE BROWNSTONE INSTITUTE, near Lagrange, Georgia, 1853-4. S. S. SHERMAN, A. M. Principal and Proprietor; assisted by Prof. A. C. Baker, A. B. D. G. Hooker, A. B. and E. D. Battie. Total number of students, 117.

This well known Institute, so long under the control of Rev. O. A. Smith is in a highly flourishing condition, under Prof. Sherman, who filled the Presidency of Howard College with such distinguished ability several years. Those who send their sons to this institute need not fear that thorough instruction will not be given. The Fall term commences on the first Wednesday in September next.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION, is a pamphlet of 16 pages. We shall have occasion hereafter to notice its contents.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY is a neat pamphlet, showing an outline of the published works of that Society. George Parks & Co. Agents, Charleston, S. C.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY, Philadelphia, Penn. Published by that Society.

These three reports are valuable as works of reference, and our thanks are due to the kind friends who have sent them to us.

CATALOGUE OF THE JESUIT FEMALE INSTITUTE for the year ending July 6, 1854. Number of students, 202. Graduates, 15. Showing the continued prosperity of that excellent institution, than which none are superior. Prof. Jewett, so long and so successfully conducting it will continue to give it his characteristic devotion and insure the most thorough training to all young ladies who may be placed under his charge.

FLETCHER AND FAIRBANKS THE PROPER FOOD FOR MAN, by John Smith, with notes and illustrations by R. T. Trull, M. D. Published by Fowler & Wells, New York, at 25 cents. Part 2d and 3d is an unbound book of nearly 100 pages.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for JULY. Published by Longman Scott & Co., New York. Price \$3 00 a year.

ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE, for August, 1854, published at Philadelphia, and is filled with interesting reading and embellished with many handsome cuts.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the South Western Baptist.

Election.

Brother Editor:

This is the 31 day of July, and your issue of 22d ult. is the last that has been received at this office. That number is now before me, and I must confess that I have been somewhat disappointed in reading the communication of Bro. W. upon the doctrine of Election. He asserted again and again that the object was "to ascertain the revealed truth, upon that subject, and that in 'answering his part and showing his opinion,' he should confine himself strictly to his text. Now we all know that Bro. W. is a good preacher, hence it was expected that he would stick to his text—work to his stakes, and plainly define his position, with regard to the doctrine of Election.

But instead of redeeming his pledge as expected, he not only departed from his text, but (to my mind) went considerably out of his way to puff the Heretian strength, and Giraffe intellect of Bro. T. C., predicting at the same time, a world loss of laurels, to the Calvinists of Alabama and Texas, under the weight of his mighty hand. And in place of "showing his opinion," as pledged to do, he began to cavil at the opinions of others, and finally closed with a lamentation over the "weakness of their cause," without ever defining his own position, or attempting to show us *exactly* where his foot stood.

As to the menacing prediction, in favor of Bro. T. C. (while I grant him his full quota of merit) it may be sufficient to remark, that it is not very alarming, as David's sling and pebbles are still available. By the valiant use of which many of the tall sons of Anak have already been made to lie the ground, and others who defy the truth may expect to share the same fate. And whether the cause of Election is weak, and the arguments of its friends "unscriptural," as plainly intimated by Bro. W. are matters yet to be tested at least so far as respects the present contemplated investigation, then "let not that child that dithers on his horse boast himself, as he that putteth it off."

I am aware that the proposition for the investigation of the "doctrine of Election," was not intended for me, but particularly for Bro. R. F., of Selma, who doubtless is much more competent to do justice to the subject. And I hope that he will accede to the proposition of Bro. W. and engage with him in a fair and scriptural investigation of the same. True, it is an open question, one in which we hold interest in common—no brother, therefore, who desires it, should be considered officious, for candidly "showing his opinion" upon the subject. For my part, however, I have no particular wish to engage in the discussion, and should not on the present occasion have raised my pen, but for the request of Bro. W. that the "advocates of Calvinistic Election" would be more specific in defining their position."

I acknowledge myself fully identified with that class, but remark that I use the term Calvinistic, &c., only as a mode of distinction, to define my particular views of the Bible doctrine of Election.

But before I proceed to define my position, permit me in candor to inquire of Bro. W. the necessity of such a resolution? Have the Baptists ever concurred their views upon the

doctrine of Election? Has not their position upon this subject, been long since well defined and plainly set forth, in the thousands of Church abstracts, and denominational works? And does not Bro. W. know as well as any other man in Alabama that the Baptist foot has for ages past, stood square up to their principles, upon this subject challenging investigation? Why, then, I repeat, does Bro. W. with such a flood of light bursting upon him from a thousand sources, require the Baptists to define for a thousand and one times precisely the same position? I repeat the same position, because so far as Election is concerned, the principle is the same, whether held under a limited or general provision of the atonement. And the Baptists as a body, whether they adopt the views of Gill, or of Fuller, with regard to the atonement, nevertheless believe the same thing (election) differing only in what that thing (election) consists.

With these remarks I proceed, as requested by Bro. W., to exhibit in a few words, the platform upon which my *foot* exactly stands, and may always be found, to wit: That the purpose of God, in the death of his Son was, that a definite number of the human race, personally known to him, should be finally saved.

That the purpose of God, with regard to the salvation of sinners was eternal. See Eph. 3:8, 9, 10 and 11th verses and parallel passages.—That a people designated the elect were foreknown of God, chosen in Christ and predestinated unto eternal life, before the world began, and that not because viewed as holy, but in order that they might become so. See Rom. 8:29, Eph. 1:4, and 1 Pet. 1:2, and other parallel passages. That they were predestinated in Christ Jesus, and should be in time effectually called to him, according to the purpose of God. See John 6:37. Acts 13:48, Rom. 8:28, and 2 Tim. 1:9, and other parallel passages.

The truth of the above proposition may also be argued from the foreknowledge, or rather the infinite wisdom of God. At the closing scene of the human drama, it is certain, that a definite number of the human race, personally known, will appear at the judgment seat, clothed in the righteousness of Christ. And if God be infinite in wisdom it is also certain that the scenes of the last day, were as fixed in his view before the angels sang creation's birth, as they will be when melting rocks and falling stars shall sound its funeral knell.

Reject this platform, and we are compelled to adopt the opposite theory, to wit: That God had no definite purpose to effect by the death of Christ, and with regard to whom, or how many, should be saved it was uncertain and indefinite. It might be Tom, Dick, or Harry, but uncertain which or whether all or either and as to the number, it might be so many more or less—or none, and blind chance could have said the same. Such a system in effect discards the infinite wisdom of God, subjects him to ten thousand disappointments every moment, and were it true, it would render the great Jehovah, infinitely the most unhappy being in the Universe.

To God either has, or has not, a purpose to effect by the death of his Son, covers all the ground, hence upon one or the other of the above platforms were compelled to stand, both we cannot occupy at the same time, neither is there any medium ground between, nor land upon a line. Will Bro. W. be so good as to show us *exactly* where his foot stands?

S. WRIGHT.

Camden, July 30, 1854.

Texas Correspondence.

For the South Western Baptist.

Texas in Midsummer.

I have recently made a tour through a portion of your State and as many are desirous of looking to it as their future residence a few are doubtless contemplating an emigration may fall and winter I have thought a few hasty notes of my observations might not be unacceptable.

I have seen Texas in midsummer and have traveled during the hottest weather (as I learn from old settlers) that has occurred for many years. I have found the heat much less oppressive, and the climate more pleasant and genial than I anticipated. I have been able to make thirty miles a day on horse back without any unpleasant exposure. I have been agreeably surprised to find the excellent accommodations afforded by your public houses; charges, too, quite moderate. The *tar* does not seem to be an indispensable appendage to a house of entertainment. By the way, I found a strong temperance element in the public mind. It was confidently predicted in most of the counties through which I passed that the police force would carry by a large majority. Permit me to assure you that should this be the case, I will cause a vast increase, of emigrants of the right sort, for it is the reputed head moral character of your citizens that prevents hosts of the most worthy people from casting in their lot with you. I am glad to hear testimony from what I have seen that the moral character of your citizens is much more advanced than it deserves to be, but you will agree with me that in many respects it might be improved. The passage of the no liquor license law would greatly aid in removing the erroneous impressions which exist abroad in relation to the temperance of your citizens as well as in regard to their moral character generally.

In reference to Education, I found among the mass of your citizens a good public sentiment prevailing.

I was gratified to perceive that there was a sufficient degree of interest felt in regard to this matter to induce the assembling of a very respectable Convention to consider and promote the educational interests of the State. I heard the proceedings of the Convention spoken of by your most intelligent citizens with great interest. The State Temperance Convention, also, seemed to be regarded with much favor. I found a great many of your citizens decidedly in favor of the Maine Liquor Law and sanguine in the expectation that such a law would ere long be enacted by the Texas Legislature.

I was gratified to find a good supply for a new country of valuable reading matter. The excellent publication of the Bible, Tract and Sunday School Societies seem to have been scattered with a liberal hand, throughout the State. I was in scarcely a family in which I did not find more or less of the publications of those kindred Societies, and in many cases valuable libraries of miscellaneous books were to be found. I am convinced that a thorough examination

would disclose as few families in Texas without a Bible and a newspaper—two articles which should be considered indispensable requisites in a family—as would be found upon a similar scrutiny in any State in the Union. I found among the people a commendable disposition to give a preference to the papers of their own State, of which they have an abundance of the most superior quality. I am convinced that taken as a whole the newspaper press of no new State in the Union can compare with that of Texas.

I took pains to examine the common schools of the country and I am gratified to say that in general I found them in charge of well qualified teachers and supplied with good text books—the *Edwards series* being almost universally adopted.

The general crop of the State will be a most abundant one. Of corn, wheat, potatoes, &c., a bountiful yield has already been realized. Cotton and sugar promise well. Emigrants of all fall may expect to find Texas a land of plenty.

AN OBSERVER.

From the Tennessee Baptist.

"Eighteen Hundred Dollars Smuggled by the Baptist State Convention of Texas."

DEAR BROS. GRAVES: As the above charge was made against our State Convention publicly last fall, and as there has been much said in some portions, and I also understood during the session of the Convention in Palestine that the "Reply" of the Board published in the "Baptist" of March 18, 1854, was not altogether satisfactory to some in reference to the above charge—I have concluded on my own responsibility to give the *details* etc. for each year, commencing from June, 1850, to June, 1853, as published in the minutes and from other authentic sources.

From June, 1850, to June 21, 1851:
(1) Paid to J. W. D. Grath Gen. Agt. \$377 50
(2) For the State Convention to become auxiliary to the South. Baptist Convention.
Constitution as our delegate 100 00
Constitution as our delegate 50 00
(3) Printing minutes 50 00
\$577 50

From June, 1851, to June, 1852:
(1) Paid General Agent, (\$374 00) \$374 00
(2) Printing Minutes 50 00
\$424 00

From June, 1852, to June, 1853:
(1) Paid General Agent 336 00
(2) Printing Minutes 120 00
\$456 00

Whole amount from June, 1850, to June, 53, \$1457 50

REMARKS.

1. I have made out the above from the minutes of 1851, '52, and '53, and from personal recollections of money paid and also receipts given to J. W. Baines as Treasurer. For instance in the minutes of 1851, the amount set down in the minutes is only \$377 50, when my salary was \$400, and traveling expenses, which would bring it up at least \$430 00, making a difference of what was actually paid me and the amount printed in the minutes of \$52 50.

2. For the amount paid to the Southern Baptist Biennial Convention, Texas has received from the Board of that body within the last eight years, from six to eight thousand dollars, to aid Missionaries in destitute portions of the State; and we are to make no returns of gratitude for favors so great?

3. The minutes of 1852 are exceedingly incorrect in every sense and shape, both in orthography and figures, etc. This is owing to three causes: 1. The Publishing Committee from sickness and other causes were not able to superintend the printing of them. 2. The publisher did not examine the proof sheet as he should have done; neither did he compare it with the manuscript. And 3. The Convention being held that year in Marshall, and the Treasurer not being present with his book and receipts, his report is not given as it should have been. For instance, see p. 9, "Credit." By amounts paid by order of the Board, \$366 52, without the different items being specified. Again, on p. 17, it is printed "to Cherokee Association \$100 00" appropriated, when it ought to have been only \$50 00 as the Treasurer's report will show, for 1853, (see p. 22) fifty dollars the amount appropriated, for the writer draws up the resolution making the deposit.

See also p. 14, where it is stated that my traveling expenses were \$400 a year.

4. It has been the custom of the Convention from its organization up to the present time to divide the collections taken on Sabbath at each session of the body between the Missionary cause in Texas and the Education of our young ministers at the Baylor University; and I would also mention that a portion of the Life memberships that I raised was made with the understanding that half of the amount (\$25 00) was to go for the education of young ministers.—Now, if we add these several sums together, (for which the receipts of Bro. A. G. Haynes, Treasurer of the Education Society will show) we will have the \$1,815 70 to a fraction, of which the Convention has been charged of "smuggling."

Bro. Graves, the above has been an exceedingly painful thing to my poor heart, as well as to nineteen twentieths of the Baptists in Texas. All the charges which have been brought against the State Convention are utterly groundless and false, when compared with the facts in connection with a fair and candid explanation. The above is one of the gravest and most unchristian charges that has ever been brought against any Missionary body since the days of a beloved Cary and Fuller, either in Europe or America, by friend or

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