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SELECTIONS.

Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention, from April 1, 1853, to April 1, 1854, located at Marion, Ala.

All enterprises, whether for physical or moral and religious achievements have at times their hindrances, trials and calamities. To human, and especially unassisted, reason, it may seem strange that Divine Providence should allow any circumstances to arise by which the gospel might be retarded in its progress, but his ways are not as those of man, and while he makes man his agent for the diffusion of evangelical principles, he will yet have him to know that they may have to be established and confirmed amid vexations, difficulties, and even death itself. A sad and long to be remembered exemplification of this truth was had, in the desolating scourge which swept with terrible consequences over a large portion of the South-west during the past summer. Many parts of Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, were held for four long months under the power of a violent, unrelenting and insupportable pestilence!

Death, inexorable death, held disputed sway. He was in the atmosphere and on the rivers, in private dwellings and public hotels, among the wicked at their sports, and the assembled saints at their devotions. Dismay, dread and consternation took forcible possession of the stoutest hearts, and families fled their houses, cities became depopulated, and in several instances the churches of God were broken up, and the flocks scattered. The field of the Domestic Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, was the place of these sore distresses and weighty calamities. Doubtless, it would not be thought strange, therefore, if the present annual report should show a large decrease in the aggregate results of missionary labor, as contrasted with those of the past year. But while the work of Domestic Missions has been unquestionably retarded by the prevalence of this epidemic, it will be seen that both the receipts and disbursements have been considerably augmented. There has also been an increase of addition to the churches, both by baptism and letter.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

The Treasurer's report will show that the receipts of the past financial year were nineteen thousand, nine hundred and ninety cents, (\$19,019 90). This amount, however, does not include \$1,500, which was donated by a brother in South Carolina, to be invested in safe hands, and the interest only to be applied to missionary purposes. Nothing but the interest, therefore, can properly appear in the annual reports. It will be seen that the contributions from Georgia are not in the aggregate as large as the preceding report exhibits. The reason is, several hundred dollars were added into that

report, which properly belonged to this, having been received after April, 1853. Had the amount thus transferred to a prior report been reserved for this, Georgia would stand with Virginia and Alabama. She will, however, show the whole amount of her liberality in the next report, and it is probable she will be at the head of the list.

Alabama is still in advance, but only by a few dollars. Virginia is so close in her wake, that all room for boasting is excluded. The latter State has nearly doubled the previous year, owing, doubtless, to the agencies of Brethren Shuck and Reynolds, and the generous appropriation of \$200 for California by the Goshen Association; and the former has also advanced, having received a gift for California of \$500 from a benevolent brother in Mobile. Both the Carolinas and Tennessee have gone beyond their former annual contributions. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri have shown signs of favor to this Board, which, beyond all question, will be much more manifest before the meeting of the next session of the Convention at Montgomery, Mississippi has more than doubled her contributions. The Board, but especially the cause of Domestic Missions, has warm friends in that State. From all sources then, and for all purposes, the increase of receipts over any previous year is \$5,384 72. Some \$3,000 of this increase may be ascribed to the special efforts for California and New Orleans, but throwing out those enterprises, there is a clear advance of \$2,500 on former receipts.

The expenditures have been \$17,629 04, or \$3,272 53 over those of the previous year. The balance on hand is something above \$,000. This, however, will be considerably reduced when some outstanding accounts shall be presented for payment, and the salaries of several missionaries recently appointed shall be paid. The Board recur with peculiar pleasure to the financial history of the past year, and rejoice in the fact, that every claim on the treasury, whether of missionaries or others, has been satisfied without the least unreasonable delay.

AGENCIES.

A cloud of the deepest gloom impends over this department. The late of the Rev. J. S. Reynolds, general agent of the Board, has been painfully uncertain for many weeks. At the time of penning these lines, (July 15th), there is scarcely the shade of a hope that he is among the living on earth. It is known that he embarked on the "steamer City of Glasgow" at Liverpool for home, and the vessel not having been heard from for more than two months, the conclusion can scarcely be avoided that he was lost at sea.

If this be so, the Domestic Mission Board have lost an agent whose place it will be difficult to fill. And this loss will be peculiarly detrimental at the present time, connected and identified as Mr. Reynolds was with the interests of the California mission. Unless the lack of labor thus lost to the Board shall be made up by the voluntary action of churches and individuals, the mission to the Chinese on our Western coast will suffer. But, most of all, do the Board lament the loss of Bro. Reynolds, on account of his bereaved family. May the Great Head of the church care for the widow and the orphans.

Only four agents were in the field regularly during the financial year just closed, but several others officiated in the capacity of agents for shorter periods. In Tennessee Rev. Bradley Kinbrough satored to the Board, though much hindered by domestic afflictions and embarrassed by conflicting interests. In view of all the circumstances he did well. Rev. Jesse A. Collins traveled extensively in Alabama, and though in a new field, and with poor health, was reasonably successful. Rev. William P. Hill, as heretofore, occupied his old field in Georgia, and part of South Carolina. Feeble health interrupted his labors somewhat, and perhaps laid him aside for a season, yet his remittances for ten months foot up quite respectably. Rev. Thomas B. Lockhart has for several months been pleading the cause of Domestic Missions in Miss., and although outward circumstances have been against him, still it is believed good has been done by his missionary services, and some funds have been remitted. Rev. J. O. Scriven, whose appointment for South Western Georgia began on the first of January, has been at his work ever since. He has been everywhere kindly received and liberally patronized. For the brief period of his agency, he has been quite successful, and it is hoped that former successes are but the drops that precede the copious shower. Besides these, an occasional agency was prosecuted by Rev. James H. DeVotie, who has added proportionably to the funds of the treasury. The cordiality with which the agents of the Board have been most generally received, is

a gratifying indication that prejudices against such means of raising funds, are fast subsiding. 'Tis useless to think of dispensing with agents—they are essential to the existence and progress of all missionary enterprises of a general character, and it is questionable if the time will ever come when the cause of Christ can do without them.

MISSIONARIES.

The books show that eighty-eight missionaries and agents have been commissioned during the year. These were scattered over sixteen of the Southern and South Western States. Thus it appears, that there has been an increase of ten appointments, and though some declined serving, yet reports have been received from fifty-nine—just one more than in the past year. To quote the language of the last report, it may still be said—'Twenty-one of our missionaries have labored in twenty different cities of the South and South West—from Wheeling, Va., to Tampa, Fla., and from St. Louis, Mo., down the Mississippi river, and to Houston, Texas.' In addition, we may now add two new missions in Washington, D. C., one in Helena, Ark., and one in San Francisco, California. The sentiment is fast winning favor, that towns and cities should be provided with the gospel at any expense or sacrifice; but to sustain this view of the case, practically, there must also be a corresponding liberality on the part of the churches. Let us now detail some particulars:

MARYLAND AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

At the Metropolis of our country, a city ever filled with Statesmen and visitors from all parts of the confederacy, if not of the world, it has seemed imperatively necessary to aid in the establishment of another Baptist church. Though the city was blessed with three prosperous and efficient churches, yet in view of increasing demands, it was deemed essential and desirable to have at least one or more churches in that city.

Hence the Board—on the recommendation of ministers, both in Virginia and South Carolina—appointed Rev. T. C. Teasdale their missionary to labor as the pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, recently organized, and for which a new church edifice is now in progress of erection.

A small appropriation was also made to assist, in connection with the Maryland Union Baptist Association, in sustaining Rev. Gustavus Brown in the pastorate of the Second African Baptist Church in that city. Rev. Noah Davis, pastor of the African Baptist Church in Baltimore, amid many trials and discouragements, was recently somewhat encouraged in his work. The meeting house contemplated has not yet been erected, but certainly will be ere long. The expenditures of the Board for Maryland, have heretofore been considerably in advance of receipts from there; but recently some funds were collected in Baltimore for California, and a lady sent \$50, as a donation.

VIRGINIA.

The two city missions named in the previous annual report, as sustained conjointly with the General Association of Virginia, are still, to the same extent, under the patronage of this Board. The new church at Richmond, in charge of Rev. Reuben Ford, has met the most sanguine expectations.—The Board feel that their appropriations for that interest have been well applied, and are gratified at the prospect of the church soon becoming not only self-sustaining, but a contributor to the Domestic Mission Treasury.—The new edifice, in the basement of which the church are now worshipping, has been much commended for its neatness and beauty; but the most interesting feature in the history of that brotherhood is this—"The Lord has added to the church frequently, of such as should be saved."

The cause at Wheeling, by the zealous ministry of Rev. John Winter, has been greatly promoted. Not only has the church in the city greatly increased in numbers and usefulness, but many have been converted and baptized, through the labors of our missionary at places the surrounding country.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Baptist church at Raleigh, for a while assisted by this Board, has ceased to be a beneficiary. Beyond some \$200 within the past few months contributed for California, the old North State has not added much of her substance to the treasury of Domestic Missions, save those supported within her own bounds. As the necessity for the Domestic Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention is now a settled point, it is hoped that all the States, which aided in bringing it into the world, will afford both parental sympathy and aid.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Board are yet sustaining in part the Rev. J. T. Earle, at Pendleton, South Carolina, like many other

States, is laudably engaged in providing for home evangelization, but nevertheless doing something also for the destitute in remote States and New Territories. The Savannah River Association has sent us some hundreds of dollars, remitted by our agent, Rev. Wm. H. Johnson, D. D., besides other collections were sent on through the same medium. At the late Baptist Convention of Georgia, a son of the Palmetto State pledged \$500, to be paid in five annual instalments.

GEORGIA.

The Church in Atlanta, of which Rev. W. H. Robert is pastor, has become self-sustaining. Some of her members are now giving of their substance to aid the interests of this Board. Thus a part of what was formerly appropriated to help support their pastor is coming back. The day is not very far distant when that flourishing city will need another Baptist church. Indeed, the question of another church has already been mooted. Rev. A. S. Morrill is actively employed in building up and strengthening his charge at Darien. The present signs indicate prosperity. On the seaboard, efforts are being made to provide stated preaching for the colored people. One or more missionaries will probably soon be located in those parts, to be supported conjointly by the Georgia Baptist State Convention and the Domestic Mission Board at Marion, Alabama. Georgia being a liberal contributor to the funds of this Board, she will be cheerfully accepted as a co-partner in enterprises so noble and merciful.

FLORIDA.

At Tampa, Rev. J. H. Breaker still continues his labors. Discouragements and but few additions to the church made him doubt whether he ought to remain there; the Board, however, deemed it expedient and proper to renew his appointment.—Tampa being a place much resorted to by invalids, opportunities are thus afforded for preaching the gospel to persons who may bear the glad tidings to other parts, and though the fruit of missionary toil may not be seen on the spot, the seed sown may spring up in distant places, to bless sinners and glorify God.

Micanopy is the village at which Rev. Charles B. Jones is stationed.—There has not yet been a sufficient trial to show what may be done. Like all new and sparsely settled regions, it is encumbered by some disadvantages; but a few years usually effect wonderful changes for the better, in every respect. Florida does nothing to swell our pecuniary resources, but a more auspicious season is doubtless on wing. That peninsula, shooting far into the ocean, will do something yet.

KENTUCKY.

This State has her General Association, which employs missionaries to labor within its own bounds. About an hundred dollars were contributed to the funds of this Board by individuals in and about Hopkinsville, prior to the close of the financial year, and some small amounts have more recently been received from the same region. It is cheering to know that such warm sympathy is cherished by brethren and sisters in that part of Kentucky, for our Domestic Mission interests.

TENNESSEE.

In this State the Board have aided in the support of five missionaries.—At Knoxville, Rev. Matthew Hillsman has continued his energetic labors with beneficial results. The importance of the place, and the necessity of a more commodious house of worship, induced him of late to undertake a collecting tour, with the view of soliciting funds with which to erect a meeting-house. The town of Chattanooga, in middle Tennessee, is rapidly extending its dimensions and filling up. Being the central point of several Railroads, its growth must make it an interesting mission station.

A neat Baptist house of worship has within the past year been completed, through the energy and commendable perseverance of Rev. E. Strode.—The arduous toils of this brother have already been rewarded, but the future, without doubt, has still richer blessings in store for him. In the hill country, between Cany Fork and the Cuckersland mountains, Rev. Simon L. Sumner has for several months past, been doing a good work. Souls in that rugged region have been permitted to rejoice in Jesus, and confess him in the waters of baptism. Rev. Noah Cato has been preaching in and about Rogersville. Rev. J. W. Cleary held forth the word of life in the bounds of the South Western District Association. During the first half of his year, he was permitted to baptize about sixty converts. Besides these Missionaries in Tennessee, the Board have by a unanimous vote, appropriated \$300, to aid in sustaining a pastor in the 2d Baptist Church in Nashville.

[Concluded next week.]

Pursue in health that conduct which you promise in sickness.

Present State of the Creek Baptist Mission.

The present estimated number of the Creek population is 14,000. In this tribe we have the following: Muskogee church, about 450 members; North Fork, 25; First Tuckabache, 64; Second Tuckabache, 60; Big Spring, 50; Second Creek Church, 60; Broken Arrow, 50; Chokecha, 45; Hurricane, 15; Little River, 10. Ten churches. Total—1,179 members.

Ordained native preachers—Chilly McIntosh, D. N. McIntosh, Louis McIntosh, Zetajoh, Jacob, Perry, and Monday, J. Licentiate—Wm. M. Jutosh, Thos. McIntosh, and Lafayette Marshall.

The above shows a very interesting and instructive state of things. The Creeks have perhaps the strongest Baptist population in the world—1 church member to every 13 of population, and this all the work of a few years. It is only a short time since, and the cause of Christ was persecuted among the Creeks; now it is triumphant, and a number of their chief men are its advocates and ministers.—What has God wrought! And do not these things warrengly point to the Indians as at present the most favored by the Lord of all Pagans?—West. Rec.

From the Indian Advocate.

To the Churches of the South Ecclesiastically, and to Christians Generally.

The American Indian Mission Association is just closing its annual session in the city, and has imposed upon the undersigned the duty of presenting the claims of Indian Missions to the serious consideration of all benevolent and true-hearted lovers of Christ.

The masses of the Anglo-Saxon race are so much engrossed with their stupendous projects of internal improvements, and domestic peace, and enjoyments, that the spiritual wants of a suffering race are almost unnoticed and forgotten. We are convened in a growing and important city, located in the heart of the Valley and of the nation, beside that great inland canal, whose Indian name is Mississippa. No reflecting mind can glance through the history of this country's settlement without linking all its present greatness and prosperity, with its primitive character, as the hunting-ground of the Aboriginal races. With a solemn sense, therefore, of responsibility resting upon us, to regard with favor, and to promote by all attainable means, the happiness, spiritual and temporal, of the original owners of our lands, we ask the prayerful consideration of all right-minded Christians to our statements.

1. *Claims of gratitude imperatively demand of us attention to their spiritual necessities.* We occupy the soil which once was theirs. We are growing rich, great, and powerful upon their ruin.—We have never yet made them any adequate return. By sending them the gospel we may in some measure liquidate the claims upon us.

2. *Our ancestors have wronged them.* We should do them good, and thus repair the wrongs done. Deprived of their ancient inheritance, (says Rev. J. L. Dagg, in a report to the Triennial Convention,) remote from the settlement of their fathers, cutoff from their chosen employments, abused by dependence, denied a rank among nations, slighted by their neighbors, irritated by frequent injuries, their spirit has been broken down, and they have sunk into sullen sadness, while an unbroken cloud of impenetrable darkness has rested upon all their prospects. But the same almighty hand which lifted the dark clouds from the Islands of the Sea, and the degraded Hottentots, can regenerate these neglected and abused people. We can do much to repair original wrongs by steady exertion now for their spiritual improvement.

3. *The Aboriginal tribes are passing away.* What we do, we must do at once, and quickly. Following the great laws of nature, the feeble stars to the luminous mid-day sun. Proximity to another and a gasping race, is but throwing them into the shade of nations. If preserved as a distinct nation, and a separate people, it must be by occupying settlements entirely their own. Since our great Republic commenced its magnificent career of independence and absorption, whole tribes have disappeared from the roll of nations, and without some remedial scheme, operative upon their entire characters, they must all soon melt away before the rising sun of Anglo-Saxon glory, as the dew-drops disappear with the rise of the king of day.

4. *They can be reclaimed.* The North American Review for July, 1838, says: "They have rejected the habits of civilized life, though in some individual cases they have proved themselves capable of adapting them. It seems as if they were born to be hunters, and hunters they are determined to die.—The Christian religion has made a temporary progress among the tribes, but time has always removed the tra-

ces of it from the savage mind." In reply, we may say, that man everywhere is depraved, and everywhere will retrograde and deteriorate, unless constant efforts are put forth to sustain him in his true position, struggling for spiritual alimant and a sanctifying existence. The history of man is one of vicissitudes in a moral condition, still he has gained in spiritual power where his rights have not been trodden down and despised. The reviewer had read Church history to little purpose, and gospel progress with an evil eye, not to have known that thousands of the native original inhabitants of this country have lived and died Christians. The success of missions among the Choctaws and Cherokees, has been quite as signal and encouraging as among the Burmese, Chinese, Africans, or Karens, and the results as glorious.

5. *Their territory should be confirmed to them forever in fee simple.* Although numerous petitions have begged of Congress, that their territorial boundaries should be definitely and finally settled, it still seems to be an open question for governmental action. That devoted and lamented man of God, Rev. Isaac McCoy, who wore out his life in this noble cause, says, in his "History of Indian and Baptist Missions," "Nothing is better calculated to cherish among the Indians hostile feelings towards the United States, than to deprive them that we design to give them from their present residences.—Confirm them in this belief and war will be induced, and on their part it would be a war of desperation."

6. *Encouragements to labor for them.* All the great missionary organizations of our Union are engaged in the glorious work of giving them the gospel, nor do they entertain the thought of intermitting efforts for their conversion. The recent Annual Reports of the American Board of Commissioners, the Presbyterian and Methodist Boards, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the American Baptist Missionary Union, evince a high degree of prosperity in the Indian Mission fields. The Cherokee Mission, under the Missionary Union, reports the pleasing fact, that there are some self-sustaining churches among the Cherokees, and that over \$400 were paid into the Union's Treasury last year, for general missions, from those churches. All denominations and all effort Baptists, except those within the boundaries of the Southern Baptist Convention, are doing something effectually for Indian Missions. Our brethren do not lack liberality or means, they lack opportunity to manifest their sympathies. Our Association, although a national organization, has heretofore derived its chief support from the South, and recent developments make it apparent that if it lives and accomplishes a work of the highest magnitude, it must look to Southern Baptists mainly for the supply of pecuniary means to carry on the great work.

7. *A vast field is before us.* Over 20,000,000 native Indians in North and South America, are seeking for the bread of eternal life, and present strong claims upon this organization. There are 400,000 Indians in the territories allotted to them by our Government. Under our patronage there are about 25 missionaries, occupying some 30 stations. Besides these, the native missionaries, who, like Folsom and the McIntoshs, would do honor to any Mission Board on earth. There is everything to encourage effort. Indian Missions cost less than any other—less to support a missionary—less to get to the field, and less machinery while there. We would not abstract a dollar from Home or Foreign Missions, but by all the worlds of immortal souls, by all the memories of McCoy and his self-sacrificing associates, by the love and command of Christ, we would implore Southern Baptists to give this inviting, interesting and important field of missions their solemn consideration, fervent prayers, and generous contributions. We are in debt to our faithful missionaries. We must relieve them or they will be compelled to leave their fields of labor. We earnestly beseech each pastor, in town or country, throughout our Southern and Western Zion, to read this appeal to his Church, and at his earliest convenience take up a collection, and forward to Charles S. Tucker, Treasurer of American Indian Mission Association, Louisville, Ky.

In behalf of the Association,
WM. CARY ORANE, Miss.,
W. W. EVERTS, Ky.,
S. L. HELM,
H. F. BUCKNER, Creek Nation,
E. D. ISBELL, Tennessee.
Memphis, Tenn., June 3, 1854.

From the New York Recorder.

The Aged Couple.

During a revival a few years ago, an incident occurred in the lecture-room of one of our city churches which will not soon be forgotten. The minister had delivered an excellent discourse, at the close of which, many retired to the basement for the purpose of holding a prayer-meeting. During the exercises, an opportunity was given for those

who wished an interest in the supplications of God's people to signify the same. After a moment's pause, an aged couple was seen walking towards the desk. They came as near to the minister as they could, and then fell upon their knees, and said, "Pray for us!" We believe that the prayer of faith arose to God, while tears flowed from many an eye. Time rolled on. The husband has gone to the grave, leaving good evidence that he was a pardoned sinner. The wife still lives to adorn her profession, and is beloved by the church of which she is a member. G. H.

In his right mind.

"What has come over brother Scott?" said one of the congregation the other evening. "You see him regularly at the prayer meeting and lecture. He is so changed too in his manner—so kind—so humble in his bearing—so liberal in giving—so ready to hear patiently whatever you have to say."

It was not so last year. You know how inconsistent he seemed; and how many things he differed from what he was a few years ago. Is it not gratifying to see so favorable a change in him?" The fact was that a surprising improvement had begun to manifest itself in Mr. Scott, but the secret of the matter was not known till the bird of the air made the following revelation.

That brother had been most sadly overborne by worldly temptations.—Prosperity had partially turned his head. He was engaged in building three ships for the California trade, besides carrying on his regular business, and experimenting very successfully now and then in fancy stocks.

He was really too busy to be very conscientious. He was often absent from church; family prayer was laid aside till speculations should cease to pay so well. As for secret prayer, although few suspected it, he had quite neglected that, except as he would sometimes snatch a moment for a hurried petition. The first thing in the morning was the paper, which he searched for news affecting his varied enterprises. Then he was "off down-town." His steps were hurried—his spirit still more so. Religion seemed to be his grand inconvenience. He could do every thing more easily than fulfill its duties.

But he had occasional seasons of reflection. The remembrance of former days would harass him. He would feel deeply how he had left his first love, and how differently he now viewed the claims of religion. He was conscious that the world had almost become his God. He wearied himself in its service, while he could endure nothing for Christ's sake. He was not happy. Conscience stung him with her accusations. His life had come to be an alternation between the fever of Wall St., and the dull pain of reflection at home. One of these pensive moods came over him in the last twilight of the old year. It was Saturday night, and as the morrow afforded no opportunity for worldly business, he yielded himself to the thoughts which were gradually filling his mind. He thought long and soberly. The family had retired, leaving him alone. He turned the gas light down to a faint glimmer, and sat gazing into the fire. How long he sat I will not say; but before he went to his room the following prayer was heard, uttered in faltering tones, as if accompanied with tears: "Indulgent Father, thy name be praised. My eyes are opened! I see my folly. My feet were almost gone! I have had my portion in this life. These rapid gains have well nigh cost me my hope of heaven. But thou hast broken the enchain. Riches appear but a dream! The world is an awful cheat. I repent. Pardon thy servant and give him grace to serve thee. The demon of worldliness is cast out, and I now bend before thee in my right mind. Henceforth let me do good, and be good. I give myself anew to thee, and with my soul I surrender all my prosperity. It is all thine. Teach me to use it for thy glory. Let thy people call for it to extend the church, and spread the gospel abroad. I have loved the world more than thou; henceforth, by thy grace, I will prefer Jerusalem above my chief joy!"

The mystery was solved. That Christian had relinquished the flickering light of piety at the altar of secret devotion. He had come to himself. And an opportunity did not go into the world, then they took knowledge of him that he had been with Jesus. His light at once began to shine. His place was no longer vacant. The church no more deplored his waywardness, nor longed for his sympathy. He had now time for every duty. He deemed the evening services of the church a great privilege. He has learned to say no to every call of business, which intrudes upon his religious hours.

He has turned over a new leaf in life's history; and if time fulfill the promises of the present, the fruits of that penitence will not only be his own, but also of the whole household of God. Would that the example might teach others to do likewise!—N. Y. Ob.

POETRY.

From the New York Recorder. ALONE WITH GOD. BY MISS BAKER. 'Tis something sweet to be alone, From all our friends apart; Where thoughts, if untraced, are heard by none, Save Him who sees the heart.

TEMPERANCE.

To the friends of Temperance in Alabama. We, the undersigned, the Central Executive Committee appointed by the late State Temperance Convention held in the city of Montgomery on the 31st day of May last, whose duty it is to collect Temperance matter and distribute the same in such way as may best subserve the Temperance Reform begun in our State, in the form of tracts, publications, lectures, &c., do hereby, in pursuance of this duty, offer to the friends of Temperance the following circular for their consideration:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Relying upon the virtue of the people and the excellence of the Temperance Reform, we appeal to you for contributions to aid in correcting and educating the popular mind in reference to both the feasibility and policy of changing the present Liquor Laws of your State. There is a large class of our fellow citizens, whose opposition to Temperance, we believe, has originated in misapprehension and prejudice, and who are as ready to receive instruction as you should be to give it.

Several interesting reports were presented during the meeting, and resolutions were offered which elicited animated, but kind discussion. Among the resolutions of a general character, was one expressing appreciation of the labors of the Home Mission Society in behalf of California, and urging them to still more enlarged efforts to supply the living teacher to our destitute churches and missionary fields.

On the afternoon of the second day, at the invitation of the Board of the State Convention, the Association went into conference with them upon the subject of a denominational paper. It was voted to make immediate efforts to establish such a paper as should furnish a medium of communication between our churches, and as would present reliable information to the churches at home in regard to the needs and prospects of California. Seven hundred dollars were pledged upon the spot in behalf of the enterprise, and so much cordiality of feeling was evinced as to encourage the expectation of complete success.

All the pulpits of the Stockton churches were supplied on Sabbath by the ministers of the Association. The pulpit of the Baptist church was filled in the morning by Rev. J. L. Shuck, and in the evening by Rev. B. Brierly.—Brethren King and Davidson preached for the Methodist (South); brethren Stone and Newell for the Methodist (North); and brother Richardson for the Presbyterian churches.

Much important business of a local character was transacted during the session. The circular letter, written by brother Saxton, is a true picture of California in its religious aspect, and we hope it will be read by pastors at home. The next annual meeting is appointed to be at Sacramento, brother Brierly to preach the annual sermon, brother Robinson the educational sermon, and brother Stone to write the circular letter.

The Committee would take occasion, also, to bring to your notice the fact that the "Temperance Times" of this city, is exclusively devoted to the cause of Temperance, and would recommend it to your favorable consideration and support, as the only paper in the State

devoted exclusively to the advocacy of this great question. It affords us pleasure to state, also, that its columns will be always open to the contributions of those who may favor its editor with their thoughts upon a subject so vitally concerning the interests and happiness of every member of society in all the relations of life.

B. S. BIBB, Chairman. W. POE, Sec. & Treas. E. McWHORTER, S. E. NORTON, I. T. TICHENOR, E. HARRISON, A. P. PFISTER, A. A. LIPSCOMB, R. C. HOLFELD, O. R. BLUE, C. PHILLIPS. MONTGOMERY, Ala., July, 1854.

The San Francisco, Cal., Baptist Association.

The San Francisco Baptist Association held its Fourth Anniversary with the Baptist Church in Stockton, on Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th of June. Thirty-four delegates were present, representing eleven Churches. In the absence of the Moderator of last year, the Association was called to order by Rev. William Robinson; when, on motion, Rev. J. B. Saxton was elected Moderator pro tem.

The Churches from Marysville, Nevada City, and Volcano, Calaveras Co., applied for membership in the Association, and were received—making the number of associated churches fifteen. There are two or three other Baptist Churches in the State who have not yet applied for admission to this body.

Rev. J. B. Saxton was elected Moderator; Hon. E. J. Willis, of Sacramento, Clerk; T. Adams, Esq., of San Francisco, Treasurer; and Rev. Wm. Robinson was retained as Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year.

The letters from the churches presented a gratifying statement of progress in most cases. Four of the churches are engaged in erecting new houses of worship. Five of the churches of the Association are destitute of pastors.

Several interesting reports were presented during the meeting, and resolutions were offered which elicited animated, but kind discussion. Among the resolutions of a general character, was one expressing appreciation of the labors of the Home Mission Society in behalf of California, and urging them to still more enlarged efforts to supply the living teacher to our destitute churches and missionary fields.

On the afternoon of the second day, at the invitation of the Board of the State Convention, the Association went into conference with them upon the subject of a denominational paper. It was voted to make immediate efforts to establish such a paper as should furnish a medium of communication between our churches, and as would present reliable information to the churches at home in regard to the needs and prospects of California.

Seven hundred dollars were pledged upon the spot in behalf of the enterprise, and so much cordiality of feeling was evinced as to encourage the expectation of complete success.

All the pulpits of the Stockton churches were supplied on Sabbath by the ministers of the Association. The pulpit of the Baptist church was filled in the morning by Rev. J. L. Shuck, and in the evening by Rev. B. Brierly.—Brethren King and Davidson preached for the Methodist (South); brethren Stone and Newell for the Methodist (North); and brother Richardson for the Presbyterian churches.

Much important business of a local character was transacted during the session. The circular letter, written by brother Saxton, is a true picture of California in its religious aspect, and we hope it will be read by pastors at home. The next annual meeting is appointed to be at Sacramento, brother Brierly to preach the annual sermon, brother Robinson the educational sermon, and brother Stone to write the circular letter.

The Committee would take occasion, also, to bring to your notice the fact that the "Temperance Times" of this city, is exclusively devoted to the cause of Temperance, and would recommend it to your favorable consideration and support, as the only paper in the State

benefits of such religious excitement, by the aid of professional agitators or revivalists, has been that they were fraught with consequences most disastrous to the church. Machine-made converts were found to have a very ephemeral life, and the successful labors of the reviver to fill the classes of probationers, were generally followed by the more laborious and very ungrateful efforts of the regular preachers to rid them of careless and irreligious members. Camp-meetings, too, from a variety of causes, have become very unproductive, and many of our most thoughtful preachers and members have found it necessary to discourage attendance upon them.

While conversing a few days ago with one of the oldest and ablest pastors in Massachusetts, the inquiry was raised in regard to a new society, whose greatest apparent lack is the want of ability to sustain prayer-meetings and kindred means of spiritual influence and power. How this deficiency is to be made good? He replied that reliance upon such ability is ceasing to be general and is, in fact, fast going to decay in the churches. In subsequent reflection on this remark, the inquiry came up in our mind, *Is it so?* Have Baptists once so distinguished for their simplicity in this respect—have they, the steadfast opposers of State alliances, of priestly domination, of hereditary piety—have they, as the remark quoted so strongly implied, come to place their dependence upon human "might" and "power," forgetting that their life, as well as knowledge, authority, and all, is in their "head"? Is it true that we are coming to think more of the outward—of eloquence in the pulpit, of art in the material sanctuary, of cultivated music in the orchestra, of wealth and fashion in the congregation, than of the great ends for which Christ redeemed his church on earth, and gave himself for it? Do concerts, lectures, and parties, draw church members by a stronger cord than the prayer meeting or the Sabbath school? Is their liberality more attracted to other things than to send the Bible and the living teacher to the destitute and benighted afar off, and at our very doors? The pastor whom we have quoted, is a man of large and just observation. Has he, in what we have quoted from him, stated the exact truth? Christian reader, is it so? Primitive Church Magazine.

There is a cause for it. "It is my serious belief," says J. Angell James, "that if the evangelical pulpit is losing its power, it is just because it is losing sight of its object and its aim. The cultivation of the intellect and the advancement of knowledge, in the present day, are lifting both preachers and hearers above the plain and simple gospel of Christ. Sermons are with many persons no longer heard as the word of God, but as the word of man; not as means of grace and aids to salvation, but as intellectual exercises on religious topics, for the gratification of taste, intellect, and imagination, on Sunday. And it must be confessed that the preachers of them are, by their artificial and excessive elaboration, and the introduction of new topics, teaching their hearers so to regard them, and are training them thus to be a kind of amateur hearers of sermons."

A new type setting machine. Owing to the politeness of the editors, I have now been able to see the new composing machine in actual operation in the office of the *Fredlander*. Instead of the usual cases and composing sticks, and the compositor standing at his work, we see a person sitting before a machine with keys like a piano, which he plays on incessantly, and every touch on the tangent is followed by a click; the letter is already in its place in the long mahogany channel prepared for it. The whole is excessively ingenious. In fact it is fairy work. The most wonderful part is that it distributes the already used type at the same time that it sets the new page, and with an exactness perfectly sure. No mistake can ever occur. The compositor, by this machine, does four times as much work as another workman, but as he requires an assistant to line and page the set type, this brings it to twice the amount of type set. The whole is so elegant and pleasant that it will soon be a favorite employment for women. The machine occupies a very small space, not more than a large chair, and is beautifully made of hard woods, brass and steel. Its success is now beyond all doubt. The proprietors of the *Fredlander* are so gratified by the one they now have that they have ordered another. The price is 2,400 Danish dollars. It will last apparently for a century or two without repair. Mr. Sorenson, the inventor, himself a compositor all his life, kindly shows the machine to any visitor. Of course a compositor cannot set with this machine at once; it will take him a short time, a few days, for him to become familiar with the details, but he is then a gentleman compared to his old comrades.—*Er.*

The Treaty With Japan. The Senate of the United States on Saturday the 16th, ratified the treaty recently concluded by Gen. Perry, on behalf of our government, with the Empire of Japan. The following are the terms of the Treaty. Ratifications are to be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the negotiation.

Article I. There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity between the

United States of America on the one part, and the Empire of Japan upon the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

Art. 2. The port of Simoda, in the Principality of Idzu, and the port of Hakodade, in the Principality of Matsumae, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first named port is immediately upon the signing of this treaty; the last named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. [Note.—A tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish payment for which shall be made in silver coin.]

Art. 3. Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked upon the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them, and convey their crews to Simoda or Hakodade, and hand them over to their countrymen appointed to receive them; whatever articles the shipwrecked men may have preserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation are not to be refunded.

Art. 4. Those shipwrecked persons and other citizens of the United States shall be free as in other countries, and not subject to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

Art. 5. Shipwrecked men, and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are in Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (tri) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda marked on the accompanying chart hereto appended; and shall, in like manner, be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

Art. 6. If there be any other sort of goods wanted or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties in order to settle such matters.

Art. 7. It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them, shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

Art. 8. Wood, water, provisions, coal and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for the purpose, and in no other manner.

Art. 9. It is agreed that, if, at any future day, the Government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations, privileges or advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that those same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and the citizens thereof, without any consultation or delay.

Art. 10. Ships of the United States shall resort to no other ports in Japan but Simoda and Hakodade, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

Art. 11. There shall be appointed by the Government of the United States consuls or agents, to reside at Simoda at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty, provided that either of the two Governments deem such an arrangement necessary.

Good News for Newspapers. A Mr. Nolan, of New York, formerly of the city of Dublin, has invented and patented a paper-making machine and pulp, by means of which paper can be made and finished in the market at a cost of about four cents per pound. Dr. Anstie's chemical knowledge brought the pulp to perfection, and if we may believe the statement, it will cost in its raw state not more than a sixth of a cent per pound. The editor of the Long Island Vindicator thus speaks of it:—

"The material from which the pulp is manufactured, will flourish and grow abundantly in ground that is at present useless to the farmer; and here, too, the community will be the gainers. We have seen and examined specimens of the pulp, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it just the thing wanted. It is as white and clear as the most clearly bleached cotton, and is capable of the most delicate tint. The harshness and transparency of the straw paper is not to be found in it, while it is capable of the highest finish, maintaining all the pliancy and toughness of the pure linen paper."

This will be good news to editors, whose other expenses are so heavy that an abatement in the price of paper of six pence per pound will be a relief worth "crowing over." I will sell either or both papers very cheap. Titles good. For further description direct to Wintersburg, Ala. WALTER E. FENDERBURGH, July 2, 1854.

SITUATION WANTED. A YOUNG LADY educated at the North, who has for several years been engaged in teaching, and who is well qualified to give instruction in French, Music and the high branches of English, desires a situation as Teacher in a Southern family or Institution. Best references given if required. Address Elder B. F. STUBBS, Shackelford's E. & G. Co., Va. July 2, 1854.—*Er.*

PIANOS! PIANOS!! A splendid Piano Forte for sale at Messrs CAMPBELL & GWINN'S Furniture Store, Tuskegee, July 6, 1854. [19 fm.]

Business Cards.

DRS. PURYEAR & SIMMONS, Dentists. HAVEN associated themselves together in the practice of Dental Surgery, and from their long experience in the profession, they can execute work with despatch and in a neat and desirable manner. They are prepared to mount teeth on plate from a single eye to a full set, and feel no doubts of giving entire satisfaction. Work warranted to last. Give us a trial. Tuskegee, Ala., July 26, 1854.

SEALS & COX, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. WILL practice in the counties of Berour Pike, Mason, and Russell, and in the Supreme Court. D. N. SEALS, Tuskegee, Ala. April 18, 1854. [Hy.]

GULLEN A. BATTLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TUSKEGEE, ALA. WILL practice in the various Courts of Mason, Russell, Chambers, Barbour, and Pike counties, and the Supreme Court of Alabama, and the United States District Court at Montgomery. Jan. 1854. [39-15]

N. GAUCHET, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TUSKEGEE, ALA. Feb. 9th, 1854. [39-19]

HODNETT & HOWARD, PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, TUSKEGEE, ALA. January 2, 1854. [39]

HOOTEN & MARQUIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MICOON COUNTY, ALABAMA. WILL practice in partnership in the various Courts of Mason, Barbour, Pike, Russell, and Tallapoosa counties in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and the United States District Court at Montgomery. Henry C. HOOTEN, Tuskegee, Ala. George MARQUIS, Tuskegee, Ala. March 2, 1854. [34-6E]

JOHN T. MORGAN, A. J. WALKER, Late of Alabama, Late of Jacksonville, and Rice & Morgan, Ala. MORGAN & WALKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, TALLADEGA, ALA. PRACTICE in the various Courts of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Shelby, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Macon, Russell, Chambers, and Limestone, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery. 207 Street and prompt attention paid to the collection of claims. October 7, 1854. [19]

GUNN & HENDERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, And Solicitors in Chancery. WILL practice in the Counties of Mason, Chambers, Russell, Pike, Tallapoosa, and Talladega, in the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District Court at Montgomery. Geo. W. GUNN, Tuskegee, Ala. Feb. 10, 1854. [40]

DENTAL LABORATORY. DR. COBB & McELHANY, HAVEN associated themselves together in the practice of the Dental Profession. Their office is opposite the "Drug Store" where they have every facility for executing with neatness and despatch teeth, from one to a full set. They manufacture British Teeth of any color or color to suit patients. They are also prepared to get up in the very best manner, the celebrated CHAMBERLAIN'S GOLD ON PLATE. Particular attention is called to their improved style of filling 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. 207 Street and prompt attention paid to the collection of claims. October 7, 1854. [19]

A. C. MCINTYRE, DAGUERREAN GALLERY, Of Montgomery, Ala. BEGS leave to announce to the citizens of Tuskegee, and vicinity that he is sitting up a

SHY LIGHT GALLERY, over the store of Messrs Goss & Adams, where in a few days he will be prepared to furnish Daguerotype Likenesses in the most beautiful style of the ART. A beautiful assortment of trunks and cases of every style, also a fine stock of stationery, including the following: Lockets, Brooches, Seal-Rings, &c. The public are invited to examine specimens. April 8, 1854.

Carriage-Making and Repairing. ANY young Lady Dipping Socks, or bringing Small into the Institute, is liable to instant expulsion. Ladies for the Pupils should be directed to the care of the Principal, and not to the 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 moneys intended for her benefit must be deposited with the Principal. As accounts will be opened to them, 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 Woollen, Of this fabric, each young lady should have three Dresses, with Blue Breeches of the same value of the Socks to be large and washed. For summer, each Pupils should have two Pink Cotton, two Pink Gingham or Muslin, and two common White Dresses, with one plain Swiss Muslin. Also, one Brown Linen Dress. Every Dress should be accompanied by a Stock of the same material. Breeches—One of Stear, in winter, trimmed with dark Green Lustrous ribbon, plain silk color, in summer, trimmed with Pink Lustrous ribbon, color—each young lady should have three Breeches, with one pair of Pink Gingham or Muslin. Also, two pair of Pink Gingham or Muslin. Aprons, of Brown Linen, and Barred Muslin. 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 interesting, designs, 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 wear, except in peculiar cases. Materials for the Uniform can always be obtained in Marion, on reasonable terms, yet it is earnestly requested that Pupils furnished from the more provisions, will not be allowed to wear, except in peculiar cases. Materials for the Uniform can always be obtained in Marion, on reasonable terms, yet it is earnestly requested that Pupils furnished from the more provisions, will not be allowed to wear, except in peculiar cases. Every young Lady should be provided with one pair of India Rubber, and one pair of Black Leather. BOARDING IN THE INSTITUTE. An addition of forty feet square, and four

Judson Female Institute, MARION, FERRY COUNTY, ALA.

NUMBER of students last session, two hundred and fifty—from Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas and Texas. The Faculty consists of the Principal, Prof. MILA P. JEWETT, with sixteen Professors, Teachers and other officers, associated with him in conducting the Institute. This Institution has entered on its fifteenth year of unintermitted and increasing popularity, and is now the oldest Female Seminary and the largest in the South, under the direction of the same Faculty.

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, to reside here, derive benefit to their health, flesh color and vigor, and to the attainment of parents and friends. A Railroad is now in progress, and will speedily be completed, connecting Marion with the Alabama river, and with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the west; thus bringing the Judson within a few hours' ride of Mobile.

The English Course of Study prescribed for pupils not fluent in the English language, is elevated and extensive, the graduates 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 therefore the study of the French or Latin Language is required of all who would gain a Diploma. The Course occupies four years.

It is not expected that all the Pupils will pursue regular courses. 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 receive their attention to the English language, are ranked in the English Department. The English and all the English studies of the Regular Course, and all who complete those not attending to French or Latin, will receive a Certificate of Scholarship.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT. The highest 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 LOUISA A. M. Prof. LOUISA is a native of France, and a graduate of the Royal Academy of Berlin. Her education is not calculated for the National Program, under the most exacted marks of Germany, and she is an expert in French, Italian, Spanish, and all the languages of Europe. Her thoroughness in Harmony, Composition, and all the branches of Music, is beyond all praise. Her instruction and instruction, will compare with any of the highest professors in the world.

For ten years she has been constantly engaged in teaching her favorite instruments, and the kind and pleasing manner, her patience and perseverance, her remarkable quickness to perceive the peculiar defects of her pupils, and her untiring labors in applying the proper remedy, have secured the greatest success to her students. If the love of the art, be able to supply and explain the most difficult parts of the science, every day, and devotion to his pupils, and his own enthusiasm in his pupils, and enable them to attain the highest distinction.

Prof. LOUISA is a naturalized citizen of the United States; for four years a resident of the South; and her talents are well known to all those who are acquainted with her. Her instruction is not late as an artist.

The Professor at the head of the Department is prepared for the "Diss of Teaching." In the execution of his plan, he will cooperate with the parents, and will cooperate with distinguished real and ability. Perfect uniformity is preserved throughout all the parts of the system. To give to the pupils the highest possible advantage, every individual Music scholar receives, personally, the personal attention of the Professor, while the most advanced receive instruction from his assistants.

Ladies wishing to learn the Harp or to acquire proficiency in six strings, or Piano or Guitar, would do well to make their Musical studies in the Institute.

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

FULL COURSES of 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 all the apparatus.

A Board of various composed of gentlemen of high standing, selected from the various Southern States, is appointed by the Trustees to attend the Annual Session of the Institute. The various classes are equipped, always in presence of the Board, and often by the members themselves, with the greatest strictness and impartiality.

Privately Disposed, showing the selection of a department of the Pupils, are sent to parents and Guardians.

The necessary, personal and social habits, and the morals of the young ladies are formed under the eyes of the Trustees and Teachers, from whom the pupils receive the most judicious instruction. The Trustees never bestow a diploma of the Institute, without the special permission of the Trustees.

They attend no public parties, and receive no visits, except such as are introduced by the parents or Guardians.

They retire at nine o'clock at night, and rise at five o'clock in the morning, throughout the year, and study one hour before breakfast; they observe the Sabbath strictly, and attend the duties of the Government.

They are allowed to spend no more than fifty cents each month from their pocket money. All Teachers, of every description, if introduced into the Institute, is liable to instant expulsion. Small into the Institute, is liable to instant expulsion. Ladies for the Pupils should be directed to the care of the Principal, and not to the 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 moneys intended for her benefit must be deposited with the Principal. As accounts will be opened to them, 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 Woollen, Of this fabric, each young lady should have three Dresses, with Blue Breeches of the same value of the Socks to be large and washed. For summer, each Pupils should have two Pink Cotton, two Pink Gingham or Muslin, and two common White Dresses, with one plain Swiss Muslin. Also, one Brown Linen Dress. Every Dress should be accompanied by a Stock of the same material. Breeches—One of Stear, in winter, trimmed with dark Green Lustrous ribbon, plain silk color, in summer, trimmed with Pink Lustrous ribbon, color—each young lady should have three Breeches, with one pair of Pink Gingham or Muslin. Aprons, of Brown Linen, and Barred Muslin. 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 interesting, designs, 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 wear, except in peculiar cases. Materials for the Uniform can always be obtained in Marion, on reasonable terms, yet it is earnestly requested that Pupils furnished from the more provisions, will not be allowed to wear, except in peculiar cases. Every young Lady should be provided with one pair of India Rubber, and one pair of Black Leather. BOARDING IN THE INSTITUTE. An addition of forty feet square, and four

600 ACRES OF LAND, (11 miles long, 200 acres in one piece, 200 in another, 200 in the other piece, 125 in cultivation, well watered and healthy.) I will sell either or both pieces very cheap. Titles good. For further description direct to Wintersburg, Ala. WALTER E. FENDERBURGH, July 2, 1854.

SESSIONS AND FACILITIES.

There is one session in a year in the Institute, and that of nine months, commencing on the 1st of September, and ending on the 1st of August. It is not expected that all the Pupils will pursue regular courses. 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 receive their attention to the English language, are ranked in the English Department. The English and all the English studies of the Regular Course, and all who complete those not attending to French or Latin, will receive a Certificate of Scholarship.

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