

# South Western Baptist.

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DEVOTED TO RELIGION, TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, MORALITY, ETC.

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TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1854.

50 NO. IN A VOL.

**SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST,**  
Published every Thursday Morning.

Rev. S. H. HENDERSON, Editor.  
Rev. J. M. WITT, Editor.

**HILTON, ECHOLS & CO., Publishers.**

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Persons wishing to continue their subscriptions must renew them before their time expires.

When a subscriber's name is given, it is necessary to specify whether he is an old subscriber or a new one, and also that his post office be mentioned.

A postal office address is to be changed by Rate of Advertising.

For one square of ten lines, first insertion one dollar, each subsequent insertion fifty cents. No advertisement counted less than a square of ten lines.

A liberal discount will be made for yearly advertisements, and for those who advertise regularly.

Persons wishing advertisements inserted will send them in as early as Tuesday morning, otherwise they may be crowded out.

All letters for publication or on business connected with the office must be addressed, post-paid, to the SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

**SELECTIONS.**

Sunday School of Room.

MILL TOWN, July 2nd, 1854.

Dr. D. B. PUTNAM:

SIR:—As teachers,

and in behalf of the patrons of the

School at Mill Town, we ask the favor

of a copy of your address, this day

delivered to our infant institution, and

hope you will grant the favor.

LEWIS TOWERS,

WM. W. PALMER,

WM. GRIGGS,

GEORGE F. TAYLOR,

JAMES M. ANDREWS.

Messrs. TOWERS, GRIGGS, PALMER, TAYLOR and ANDREWS:

Thanking you for the

favor you have conferred on me, in

requesting a copy of my address, I cannot

but grant a favor so slight, but wish at

the same time that I could have been

allowed time to furnish you with more

elaborate and instructive discourse.

Yours Respectfully,

D. B. PUTNAM.

Sabbath School Address, Delivered

at Mill Town, Ala., July 2d, 1854.

BY D. B. PUTNAM, M. D.

**Ladies and Gentlemen:**

and Youth of the Sabbath School:

The cultivation of the mind is one of

the highest duties which God has en-

joined upon man. He has created him

in his own likeness, with moral and in-

tellectual power, capable of being ex-

alted and disciplined, of being trained

for nobleness, if rightly directed, or

of being subjected to the evil propen-

sities of the heart, if allowed to remain

undisciplined and untrained. Accord-

ingly, we find some noble spirits striv-

ing to subvert the moral interests of

man, to walk in that "straight and

narrow path which leadeth unto life";

while we behold others pursuing an

easy and comfortable, and groveling

in the dust of sensuality. The character

of an individual corresponds, to a great

degree, with the education that was

bestowed upon him in his youthful days,

and is indeed but a superstructure reared

upon a foundation laid in that golden

period.

Thus we infer the importance of a

thorough education of the mental pow-

ers.

Let us therefore confine ourselves to

the consideration of moral culture, and

the means by which it can be best ac-

quired.

The moral powers are the most no-

ble faculties of the soul. Upon the

direction of these depend all our hap-

piness, all our desires, to do good in

the world, all our reverence for the

Supreme Being. The education of these powers

commences in early life, and is peculiar-

ly under the direction of the parent,

especially the mother. How anxiously

the child observes every look, and every

word of its parental instructor; how

much prone to imitate the virtues and

vices of that parent. If that parent

is moral and pure person; chiding

that little heart in its tendency towards

evil, how impressive are the words of

remonition upon its elastic nature.

Those impressions will never be effac-

ed from the soul, but will stand out

in bold relief as barriers to the thrills

of vice. Thus just as the first years of

life are spent, so is the character of an

individual, "just as the twig is bent the

tree's inclined."

This fact is proved by criminals who

are almost always found to have had

parents of evil examples—parents in-

duced that encouraged them in every

vice, and encouraged them in their

temperance. But on the other hand per-

sons noted for their moral worth and

piety of character are found to have

been reared under the kind protection

and precepts of highly moral and re-

ligious parents; such indeed, as exhib-

ited in their daily walks and conversa-

tion, those principles of love, charity,

and benevolence towards their fellow

men, which ever constitute the ingredi-

ents of such worthy hearts. What, in-

deed, is more pleasing than such a

character? How infinitely beautiful in

contrast with the dark minds of vicious

men. Such opposite shades of charac-

ter have no sympathetic bond on earth,

and certainly they can have none in the

spirit land.

Let us consider successively the ele-

ments of moral worth.

Respect for parents, in the first place

is a feeling which cannot be too highly

cherished by the young. Not to pay

due respect to those parents that have

watched over their infancy, and sup-

ported them through those days of help-

lessness, is to exercise great ingratitude;

and most plainly shows want of moral

principle. How many an aged father

has gone down with sorrow to the grave,

his whitening locks fit symbols of a

stricken heart, as he has observed his

son, the staff of his declining years, pur-

suing a wayward course towards ruin;

heedless of the kind advice of his ven-

erable sire, and forgetful of those du-

ties which he owed to him.

How often do we behold an aged

mother yearning with unabating zeal

for the reclamation of a disobedient

and intemperate son; how fervently

does she send up her daily orisons to

the "Father of lights," for his grace to

fall with its healing power upon the

heart of that youth whom she has endeav-

ored to rear with tender care, for a bless-

ing to herself and the world. And if even

amid all her prayers and petitions, he

continues to tread the downward road

towards ruin, still the strong tendrils

of her love cling fondly around the

wretched being, and struggle to keep

that shattered soul from falling to de-

struction. But when the young heart

rejoices beneath the gentle influences of

parental guidance, when it respects the

words of wisdom that fall from parent-

al lips, it proves a well of water to re-

fresh and invigorate the vegetating

mind of childhood, and sweet consolation

to declining life; a soothing balm to

render death, like the stealing influ-

ence of gentle slumber. Then how

important that children should obey,

love and respect their parents, whose

love for them will never fail.

Benevolence, too, is an essential

principle of the moral catalogue. It is

the fountain of nobleness of kindness

of feeling, of willingness and desire to

see our fellow-beings prosper, enjoy the

blessings of life, and hold a respectable,

important and influential position in

the world. It is the great source from

which spring all those efforts to reform

men from evil and degrading pursuits,

place them in a state consistent with

the dignity of human nature, relieve

the wretched, heal the wounded spirit

and bind up the broken heart. It

prompted a Howard to visit the prison

house, and other places where misery

stalked forth in all its forms, and ex-

posed himself to the pestilence that waiteth

in darkness, and the destruction that

wasteth at noon-day," in order to re-

lieve human suffering, and scatter con-

fort among the afflicted and distressed.

It is the great principle which induces

all philanthropists to perform their

missions of mercy among the children

of men; all missionaries to bid fare-

well to the blessings of enlightened so-

cieties, leave their friends and relatives

all behind and, plunge into the dark

waters of heathenism, and forego all

the pleasures of civilized life in pro-

claiming the gospel to savage man.

All the movements put forth to pro-

mote temperance, peace and morality

in general, spring from this most lov-

ely ingredient of the moral compound.

It is a great agent of reform, a feeling

which prompts its possessor to rise a-

bove all his selfish propensities, and

pursue an elevated and honorable course

through life; and an attribute which

likens man unto his maker.

Charity grows out of this faculty

of the soul; that beautiful trait which

renders its possessor so liberal in his gen-

erousities, and indeed constitutes the great

criterion by which to determine whether

religion has taken up its abode in the

heart. "Charity suffereth long and is

kind; charity envieth not, charity

vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up,

doth not behave itself unseemly, seek-

eth not her own; is not easily provoked,

thinketh on evil. Again, "though I

have the gift of prophecy and under-

stand all mysteries and all knowledge,

and though I have all faith so that I

could remove mountains and have not

charity, I am nothing." Here we have

some of the most beautiful features of

the Christian character portrayed, and

all emanating from charity, without

which no person can "worship God in

spirit and in truth." So when we be-

hold one denomination of the Christian

church devoid of charity towards other

denominations of the same great church;

or one person believing another to pos-

sess no religion because the latter does

not observe the same forms and cere-

monies he observes there dwells not

the grace of God in his heart. For of

hope, faith and charity, the greatest of

these is charity. Then, if hope and

faith are so essential to vital Christiani-

ty, not exercising the greatest of these

principles, he cannot be clothed in the

robe of religion which has been made

white in the blood of the Lamb. Did

men possess this feeling, the foul breath

of slander would seldom come forth to

wither the heart of the sensitive. Many

a bright being has been sacrificed at the

shrine of calumny; because in the ab-

sence of charity and other Christian vir-

tues, envy, jealousy, and hatred rushed

into the soul, to fill up the vacuum, and

calumny—base, ungrateful calumny—

came forth as the voice of these evil

passions. Then how important to

cherish in the heart a feeling so lovely,

and so enabling as charity, and one so

characteristic of moral worth and Chris-

tian excellence.

Temperance should also be highly

advocated. To be temperate in all

things is conducive to health of body

and mind, but to be temperate in a

use of intoxicating drinks, is a great

and good principle and one which can-

not be too strongly esteemed. The

evils of intemperance stand out boldly

on every hand. The tears of countless

widows and orphans are registered a-

gainst this foul agent of destruction.

With its giant strokes it has blasted

some of the fairest flowers of every land.

It has caused many wounded hearts to

bleed, and filled the world with pov-

erty, misery and crime. Ask the murd-

er why he struck the fatal blow, and

he will almost always exclaim in the

bitterness of his heart, that the poison-

ous draught of intoxicating spirits, was

the cause of his crime. Inquire of the

gambler, the thief, or any of those de-

voted of crime, what was the impelling

force that brought them to such a de-

graded condition, and you will learn







# SOUTH-WESTERN BAPTIST.

his depravity, and it was only when he could look above and could gain a view of the infinite fulness of his Redeemer's merits that he could rejoice. But some days before the closing scene he reached an eminence so high, that he could look within the veil and survey his inheritance without a cloud to obstruct. From that time he could lean constantly upon the bosom of Jesus. His joy was unspeakable and full of glory. For several hours before the last, he was unable to say whether he was in the body or heaven. He would break forth with these expressions: "A sinner saved by grace." "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, &c.," "Jesus can make a dying bed," &c. "I have fought a good fight," &c. "To die is gain," &c. An hour more before he ceased to breathe, he said to his sister, sitting by: "Sing to me of heaven." "Brother I cannot sing, you will shortly hear better singing." After a moment's silence, he exclaimed again: "Strike up, sister, strike up." But our hearts were too full for singing. A pious hymn, but I will repeat a verse of it. He repeated two lines when the dying brother exclaimed: "Stop that, stop that, I hear sweet music than that." Being greatly distressed for breath, a relative falling on his breast began to pray thus: "O Lord sustain my brother in this awful hour." Bro. H. interposed, "Say not awful hour, but glorious triumph." He had parted with wife, mother, sister, friends and servants, giving to each a message of love, and charging each with an eloquence which none but a dying Christian can employ to meet him in heaven. And at 17 minutes before 12 o'clock, P. M., he fell asleep. There was no pain, no struggle. A heavenly radiance clothed his features.

On the Lord's day at 5 o'clock, P. M., with a sad countenance, in the presence of a large company of brethren and friends we followed his remains to their last resting place. His heavenly father while they weep cannot repine. Their earnest prayer is that this painful stroke from their Father's rod may be so sanctified, that they may hereafter live as our brother lived, and that when God shall call for them, like him they may show how happy the religion of Jesus can make the soul in a dying hour. The prayers of our brethren generally and especially those who knew our brother are invoked in their behalf. J. H.

Galveston, Aug. 16, 1854.

P. S. The intelligence has just arrived that our brother THOMAS CULBERT is dead. He died yesterday at 9 o'clock, A. M., at his residence in Montgomery. The hand of God is heavy upon his Church. He is cutting down his watchmen at their post. This is the third who has fallen within ten days, one Methodist and two Baptist. May the Church by the solemn lesson to heart and may we the ministers of God who still survive regard the admonition: "Be ye also ready."

Your brother,  
JAMES HICKINS.

Eighty thousand Brethren were concentrating on the right bank of the Pruth.

Russia was preparing to take an active part in affairs.

The defeat of the Turks in Asia is confirmed. Spain is quiet. There was a difference between Episcopate and O'Donnell.

It is rumored that Henry Witherspoon has failed for five millions of dollars.

The Message of President Fremont relative to Cuba, had caused much uneasiness at Paris.

The French Ambassador at Madrid had protested energetically against any violence being manifested towards the Royal family of Spain.

Col. Russell, of Illinois, member of Congress, is lying dangerously ill at Berkeley Springs, Va. Gen. Shields and other friends were in attendance upon him.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis suspended operations on the 22 inst.

A destructive fire occurred in Georgetown, S. C., Aug. 27th. Loss estimated at more than 20,000 dollars.

The Washington Union is bearing down hard and heavily upon the "Know Nothings." Also the Washington Sentinel, Pennsylvania, Boston Advertiser, Richmond Enquirer, &c.

It is supposed that the Mormon population of Utah Territory now reaches 50,000.

The election in Oregon was very exciting and resulted in the triumph of the Democrats. The Convention party was beaten.

The Washington National Monument has attained the height of one hundred and sixty feet.

DEATH OF EX SENSATOR DORR.—The Hon. Solomon O. DORR, U. S. Senator from Louisiana died at Crab Orchard Springs in Kentucky, a short time ago.

The Yellow Fever is at Galveston and Houston, Texas, and at New Orleans, La.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF ALABAMA.—Col. A. Goodwin, of Lowndes county, has received from the Governor the appointment of Adjutant General in the place of General Mickle, deceased.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANCHISE PRIVILEGE.—It is said that fourteen canvass bags, filled with bound books for Augustus Caesar Dodge, U. S. Senator from Iowa, passed through the Chicago Post-office a few days since.

THE mother of the famous SAM PATEN, died not long since in Pawtucket, R. I. She died as an humble Christian, at the advanced age of 80 years.

MR. J. D. B. DOW, of the Census Department, was recently married to Miss CAROLINE POPE, of Georgetown, D. C.

The act of Congress, increasing the pay of the rank and file of the army, took effect from the date of its passage.

The Mobile Register says that Dr. GALLAND has succeeded in securing the granting of the N. E. & S. W. Alabama Railroad through Jefferson county, and there is no doubt of its success through St. Clair county also, which is all that remains to be accomplished. Dr. G. was to speak at Asheville on the 3d inst.

Beyond St. Clair county the consolidation of the N. E. & S. W. and Wills' Valley roads, already effected, completes the provisions for the entire line to Chattanooga.

Sgt. PIERCE, Esq., of Wilmington, has been appointed a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in North Carolina.

The British Command-in-Chief has just issued orders that commissariat officers shall be issued to the correspondents of the London Times and forage to his horse.

Typhoid miasm plant is used for making vegetable shades for meteoric wires can be made into cordage, and it is thought, also into paper. It is of rapid and luxuriant growth, a single seed producing more than a thousand feet of vine. One seed in one year will produce a thousand seed, and from the seed may be manufactured oil or starch.—E.

There was a terrible thunder gust, accompanied with rain, in Philadelphia on Saturday evening. No damage, however, was done except the prostration of a few trees. There was a second edition in the same locality on Saturday afternoon, during which several boats on the Delaware were upset.

**Meeting of the Association in Ala. and other south-western States, commencing on Saturday before 2nd Sabbath in September.**

PINK HARRIS, Ala., Pickens Church Montgomery county.

3rd Sabbath in September.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., at Tuskegee, Mason county.

TUSKALOOSA, Ala., at Salem Church Tuscaloosa county.

COOSA RIVER ASSOCIATION, with Liberty Church, 25 miles South East of Talladega.

THE AUTUMN ASSOCIATION will meet at Bethesda Church, 7 miles North of Autaugaville.

4th Sabbath in September.

Liberty Association at Lafayette, Chambers Co., Ala.

HARRIS, Miss., at Doak's Creek Madison county.

MULBERRY, Ala., at Ebenezer Church Bibb county.

RED RIVER, La., at Minden Claiborne P. R.

UNION, Ala., at Unity Church, 8 miles south of Carrollton Pickens county.

YALOHUA, Miss., at Spring Creek Church Calhoun county.

SALINE, Ark., at Princeton Dallas county.

1st Sabbath in October.

Central Association, Ala., at Wetumpka.

BETHEL, Ala., at the Bethel Church Marengo county.

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala., at Moulton, Lawrence county, on Friday.

SALEM, Ala., at Liberty Church Pike county.

TALLASAHATCHIE, Ala., at Jacksonville Benton county, Ala.

2nd Sabbath in October.

EASTERN LOUISIANA, at Hickory Church Livingston county.

LOUISVILLE, Miss., at Liberty Church Winston county.

ALABAMA, at Rehoboth Church Montgomery county, commencing on Friday.

3rd Sabbath in October.

CANAHUA, Ala., at Pilgrim's Rest Church, Perry county.

JEDDOH, Ala., at Fellowship Church Henry county, 7 miles west of Abbeville.

SPRING LAKE, at Zion Hill Church, commencing on Thursday before.

OKMATHA, La., at Salem Church Catahoula Parish.

4th Sabbath in October.

BRYAN, Ala., at New Prospect, Church Sumter county.

TEN ISLANDS, Ala., at Hebron Church Benton county.

UNION, Miss., at Piedmont Church Jefferson county.

WEST FLORIDA, at Union Academy Church Jackson county, 8 miles North East of Marianna.

YAZOO, Miss., at Acme Church Holmes county on Friday.

NOTE.—Other Associations in the South West can be added to the above, if our brethren will furnish us with the time and place of their meeting.

**Tuskegee Association.**

Will meet at the Baptist Church in Tuskegee, on Saturday before the third Sabbath in September next. The delegates will please call at the Church on their arrival, where a Committee will assign to them their homes during their stay.

**Central Baptist Association, Ala.**

The 10th annual session of this body will be held with the Baptist Church in Wetumpka, commencing on Saturday before the first Sabbath in October. Persons attending will please report themselves to some one of the following named brethren: Richard Smith, A. G. Day, Wm. P. Dawson, Wm. Price, A. B. Russell, Committee. JNO. B. WHITE, CH. CLK.

**Cold Water Camp-Meeting.**

By an arrangement of the brethren the Cold Water Camp-Meeting will not be held as published in the minutes of the Coosa River Assn., but is changed to its original time, which embraces now the 2nd Sabbath in September. Ministering brethren are cordially invited to attend. S. G. JENKINS.

July 28, 1854.

**Camp Meeting.**

The Baptist Camp Meeting will commence on Friday afternoon before the first Lord's day of September. The Wetoka Camp-ground is five miles South of Marietta, and near the terminus of the Wetumpka Plank Road. Our preaching brethren, and the community at large, are respectfully invited to attend. O. WELCH, Pastor.

**Administrative Notice.**

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Macon county, I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder in the town of Loachapoka, on the 3d Saturday of October next, a land warrant, legal sale hours, a land warrant for eighty acres, belonging to the estate of James Galloway, deceased, on a credit till the first of January next, the purchaser giving security as the law requires. HOBERT C. GRIFFIN, Administrator.

Sept. 7, 1854.—tbl.

**Administrative Sale.**

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the 20th day of September next at Natusauga in Macon county, a land warrant, legal sale hours, a land warrant for eighty acres, belonging to the estate of Eli B. York, deceased. Terms cash. ELIZA YORN, Adm. By S. H. TUCKER, Agent.

August 30, 1854.

**Administrative Notice.**

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Mrs. Louisa L. Park were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Macon county, Ala., on the 23d day of August, with authority to collect and pay the debts of said deceased, and to take care of her property and to execute her will. And those having claims against said estate are required to present them for settlement according to the terms of the law. WM. G. SWANSON, Administrator.

Macon county, Ala., Sept. 1, 1854. n19

**Land for Sale.**

THE subscriber offers to sell two hundred acres of good up land, well improved with good double log house, Gin house and Screw, with all necessary out buildings, in Montgomery county, four miles South-east of Wetumpka on the Wares Ferry Road. There is fifty-five or sixty acres of cleared land, good peach orchard, &c. for which a good bargain will be given. J. W. WAYNE.

**Real Estate in Tuskegee for Sale.**

THE subscriber offers his residence in Tuskegee for sale, containing about fifteen acres, with good out-buildings and fine water privileges, an excellent location to improve to one's own taste. ALSO. His farm, six miles from Tuskegee, containing four hundred and eighty acres of good up land, of which one hundred and twenty-five are in a fine state of cultivation. More can be bought adjoining, if desired. ALSO. A tract of first rate pine land, three miles from Tuskegee, adjoining Capt. Charles G. Rabb's residence, containing three hundred and twenty acres, with one hundred and ten cleared. The subscriber being desirous of moving beyond the limits of the State, will sell bargains in the property a rare mention. THOMAS C. PINCKARD.

July 20, 1854.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS.**

In the following scale we give to our readers a statement of the prices of all the leading articles of consumption, as those prices range in cities where they feel the greatest interest.

The scale is corrected weekly and the date standing at the head of the scale is the date of the latest quotations. These quotations are generally not down as the prices of the best articles of the kind in market, and as near as we are capable of judging the same quality is quoted in each market. The scale is made out from the most reliable newspaper reports. N. Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery show the range of prices sufficiently for the western markets, and Charleston for the eastern. Other markets in the south will be found to vary but little from these.

**SEPTEMBER 7, 1854.**

	N. Orleans	Mobile	Montgomery	Charleston
Flour per bbl.	27 00	25 00	20 00	8 50
Corn per bushel	58	71	1 00	92
Oats per bushel	38	53	61	50
Coffee (Rio) per pound	10	11	12 1/2	11 1/2
Sugar brown, N. O.	44	5	7 1/2	51
Bacon (ham).....	10	11 1/2	14	12 1/2
" (sides).....	54	64	75	71
" (shoulders).....	55	64	61	62
Lard (in kegs).....	11	12	13	11 1/2
Molasses, N. O.....	12	13 1/2	25	25
" Cuba.....				19
Salt (sack).....	1 40	1 15	1 75	1 10
Baggins (Kentucky).....	15	16 1/2	17	17
" Dundee.....				10 1/2
" Gunny.....	12	14	15	16
" India.....	14	15	16	11
Rope (western).....	9	9 1/2	11	11
" other kind.....				12
Candles (perm).....	22	23	23	23
" star.....				23
Nails (cut) per pound				8
Soap (yellow).....	11 50	13 00	15 50	
Pork (mess) per bbl.	11 50	13 50	19 50	

**BROWNWOOD INSTITUTE.**

NEAR LA GRANGE, GA.

THE course of study in this institution is arranged with direct reference to two leading objects:—

First, the adequate and thorough preparation of young men for the higher classes of College; and

Secondly, the special education of those who do not contemplate so extensive a course of mental training, for business and professional avocations.

In addition to the Ancient Languages (in which students are carried through the Freshman and Sophomore years) much attention is paid to Mathematics and the Physical Sciences; to the application of scientific principles to Art and industrial pursuits and to the study of the English Language and Literature.

Adequately experienced teachers are employed in the different departments of instruction.

The Institution has recently been supplied with ample apparatus for illustration in the various branches of the physical and experimental sciences, and a well selected cabinet of minerals, rocks and fossils. A commodious Laboratory has also been fitted up and furnished with every facility for teaching experimental and Agricultural Chemistry thoroughly and practically. In Surveying, Levelling, Engineering, &c., students have the use of excellent instruments and receive instruction in the field as well as the recitation room.

**CALCULUS.**

The scholastic year consists of nine months, and is divided into two terms of unequal length, as follows:—

First Term.—Commences on the first Wednesday in September, and closes on the last Wednesday in November.

Second Term.—Commences on the second Wednesday in January, and closes on the last Thursday in June.

Every student is required to sustain a thorough examination at the close of each term, and to perform such other exercises as may be assigned him.

**EXPENSES.**

The regular charge for Board and Tuition is \$150.00 per annum. (Chemistry and French extra) and is made by the term, as follows:—

Full Term.

Board (including lodging and washing)..... \$36.00  
Tuition..... 17.00  
French extra..... 8.00

Spring Term.

Board, including Lodging and Washing..... \$72.00  
Tuition..... 33.00  
Chemistry, (including Chemicals, &c.) extra..... 15.00  
French..... 15.00

Students furnish their own lights and towels and during the winter months a small additional charge is made for fuel.

Payment is required for each term in advance.

In case of protracted absence, a pro rata deduction is made from the charges for board, but tuition must be paid to the close of the term.

S. S. SHERMAN,  
Principal and Proprietor.

Brownwood, Aug. 1854. —n18

**JOHN H. MARTIN, Printer.**

NEW YORK CITY.

228 Printers, or other Correspondents, will please address me as above.

I am now prepared to attend to all orders for TYPE, Presses, Paper, &c., from Printers and others, and they will find it considerably to their advantage to send me their orders and let me make for them the best bargains to be had here.

228 Second hand materials very low for cash. New York, June 10, 1854.

JOHN H. MARTIN.

**DAQUERREAN GALLERY.**

J. S. PARKS,

Engraver, Artist, has taken up a room over Campbell & Green's Furniture Store, and is prepared to take pictures in the finest style of the Art.

Tuskegee, June 15 1854.—tbl.

**WYATT & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION.**

—AND—

**FORWARDING MERCHANTS,**

Charleston, S. C.

REFER TO THE Merchants of Montgomery Alabama; to the Merchants of Robinson Mobile; Alabama; Messrs. Farley, Jury & Co. Messrs. May, Van Hook & Co. N. O. Messrs. Hinchliffe, Fenner & Co. Messrs. Conklin & Smith, New York.

Aug. 24, 1854.—tbl.

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**

I propose to sell, on terms to suit the purchaser my present residence in Tuskegee, Ala., situated on the Wares Ferry Road. The tract contains 180 acres nearly one-half of which is level creek bottom.

There are 150 acres in a fine state of cultivation nearly all fresh, which produces a fine cotton and corn as any land in the country; and a few acres of cleared land, good peach orchard, a new Gin house, with corn mill attached; in fact, all the buildings and improvements necessary to a farm.

The place is admirably adapted to stock raising, a fine lot of which, together with supplies, can be bought on the place.

Any person wishing to see the above land, can do so by calling on the undersigned, who will cheerfully furnish all the information desired by letter, will please address me at Wetumpka P. O., Coosa county, Ala.

W. M. LINDSEY.

July 20, 1854.

**GREAT BARGAINS.**

A. T. POMROY & GREGORY's fashionable Clothing Store, on the corner of Court and Market Streets Montgomery Ala. As the summer season is rapidly passing away, we solicit the attention of our customers and the public in general to our stock of ready made clothing for Gents and Boys wear which are of the best quality and latest styles and can be bought at unprecedentedly low prices.

Call and examine qualities, manufacture, style, fit and price and get bargains.

One of the firms is at the North, selecting, purchasing and having manufactured a superior stock of goods for fall and winter trade. It is needless to say more as the goods bought at this corner have established the fact universally that this is the place for fine, cheap and beautiful goods. Every variety usually kept in a general ready made clothing establishment. We feel grateful for past liberal patronage and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

POMROY & GREGORY.

Montgomery Aug. 17, 1854.

**WILL BE SOLD.**

On the Plantation, the crop of Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Potatoes, Hogs, Sheep, Cows, Oxen, Swine, Poultry, Furniture, &c., &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Friday, the 20 October.

A. H. McLAWS.

**FOR SALE.**

600 ACRES OF LAND. (14 miles South of Talladega Town, on the Plank Road; 360 acres in one piece, 230 in cultivation; 240 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 Wint-burn, Ala. WALTER B. FUNDERBURGH.

July 20, 1854.

**HOWARD COLLEGE.**

**FACULTY.**

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

A. B. GOODRICH, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

N. K. DAVIS, A. M., Professor of the Natural Sciences.

I. BROWN, A. M., Professor of Languages.

H. A. MONTAGUE, A. B., Tutor.

THIS Institution is located in the pleasant and healthy village of Macon, Perry county, Ala. It is fitted for instruction in the various branches of study—the Regular or Classical Course, and the English or Scientific Course. The courses of study are arranged with special reference to thorough and accurate scholarship.

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

The requirements for admission to the first year of the Scientific Course are the same as the above, excepting the Greek. The French and Spanish Languages receive particular attention, and the student is taught to write and speak them with the utmost correctness.

The Theological Course embraces three years, and is so arranged as to usually precede in Theological Seminaries. Those who want of previous advantages renders it necessary to pursue Literary studies in the Regular or Scientific Course.

The Session begins the first of October, and the Annual Commencement is held on the last Thursday in June. There is but one vacation, viz: during the months of July, August and September.

The expenses in Howard College, including Board, Tuition, Room, Servant and Incidentals, will not exceed \$175 per annum. Fuel and Lights vary with the season, and will at all times be paid up on the 1st day of the succeeding month. In the Theological Department, Tuition and Room-charge are free.

Apparatus.—The means of instruction are abundant. The Department of Mathematics is supplied with a good Trigonometrical Compass, Chain, Level, Levelling Staff, &c. In Surveying, the student is furnished with the use of Instruments, and Field Practice.

The Philosophical Apparatus is complete, and comprises all that is requisite for illustration. Throughout the course of Natural Philosophy pursued by the Senior Class, experiments are performed in connection with the daily recitation in the recitation room.

The Astronomical Apparatus consists of a good Telescope, Orrery, Globes, Circle, Transit, and all other such instruments as are useful to the students of the Elements of Astronomy, and they are freely used throughout the course.

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

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

Howan College has hitherto been exempt from the violent outbreaks so common in other institutions, and its students have received universal commendation for their habits of industry and morality. These, together with its ample means of instruction, make it all that parents and guardians can desire in seeking a place for the education of their sons or wards.

There is a Preparatory Department connected with the College, into which students are received at any stage of advancement.

Admission, August 1, 1854. 51

**NOTICE TO FARMERS.**

HAVING just got my Wood-Churning machine in perfect order, and furnished with entire new Carls, can now accommodate customers with good work; and with dispatch at my Mills 1-1/2 miles north of Loachapoka. Any Wood sent to Loachapoka to my address, will not be prompt attention.

Also, on hand, a large quantity of Meal and Flour, at market prices.

JAMES W. KIDD.

My Carls can get 40 lbs. of Extra Flour for every bushel of good Wheat weighing 60 lbs., or I will give a barrel of Extra Flour for every five bushels of good Wheat weighing 60 lbs. per bushel.

August 10, 1854.—tbl.

**Carriage Making and Repairing.**

DONE by the undersigned in all its various branches. Having first rate hands employed, and a full assortment of the best materials on hand, he feels confident that all work entrusted to him will be so well and so faithfully executed, that he can guarantee a satisfaction to all who will respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES made to order and repaired. W. EDWARDS.

Tuskegee, Ala., May 23, 1854.

**RECEIVED this day** by Pomroy & Gregory, a lot of Planter's Linens S. B. Coats.

July 13.

**75 GALLS. LAMP OIL.** A superior article, for sale. Signs of the Black Bottle.

**Fancy articles, Hand Soaps, Perfumery, Potatoes, Hair preparations, &c., &c.** At the sign of the Black Bottle.

**ATTENTION.**

RECEIVED this day a fresh supply of Gents Hair Bruns Oils and fancy Hair Oil.

July 27 [1854] POMROY & GREGORY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The EASTONIAN at Mr. MERRIS.—On Friday, 25th August, Dr. McDONNELL of Mr. Meigs, Montgomery county, corrected a negro man belonging to him. The negro took advantage of his master's leaving his horse from his stable, and fell him to the ground with a billie of white oak, mangling him in a cruel manner. Dr. M. was a humane master, and the neighbors tried to get it to be totally unprovoked, and the act on the part of the negro one that called for a severe punishment, after mature deliberation, decided to, burn him and not wait for the slow and uncertain process of law; and accordingly, on the next day, carried their intention into effect. Believing, as they did, that such a course was necessary to deter other negroes from committing similar crimes, as the foul spirit of rebellion has caused a great increase of insubordination among them.

The steamer *Europa* arrived at Halifax, N. S., Aug. 30, having left Liverpool on the 18th.

Cotton had declined during the week 1-8d. The news has had a depressing effect upon our home markets.

We extract from the Charleston Courier the following items of War news:

Information was received in London by the Sub-Marine Telegraph, just prior to the departure of the *Europa*, that Bismarck had surrendered to the allied forces on the 16th instant, and that 2,000 Russians had been made prisoners.

Orders have been issued for the Austrian forces to enter Wallachia.

The Sublime Porte has concluded a treaty with SERAIA, by which Turkey recognizes the independence of Circassia, and SERAIA agrees to furnish 20,000 mountaineers to act against Russia.

A letter fr St. Petersburg says that no one dares to think of peace in that city, but voluntary contributions were becoming scarce.

Prussia has declared her intention to effect a Mediation.

The Russians report that they have gained a victory in Asia and killed 3000 Turks.

The prevalence of cholera was the cause of the detention at Varna of the main expedition for the Crimea.

**Still Later.**

Telegraphed for the Advertiser & State Gazette.

**LATER FROM EUROPE.**

**DECLINE IN COTTON!**

New York, September 3.

The steamship *Pacific* arrived at this port today, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

Corpus.—Marked heavy, with a decline in the prices of all qualities. Some of the circulars quote 1-16, others 1-6 decline.

Broadcloths were in fair demand. Flour had advanced 6d. to 1s. Wheat dull.

Money easy. Consols 4.

The War.—The capture of Bismarck by the allies is confirmed. The effect of the bombardment was terrible. The Governor and Lieut. Governor were among the prisoners.

The Crimea expedition was still delayed by the cholera, which has swept off fifteen thousand of the allies. The disease was abating.

The Austrians were entering the Principality of Wallachia was quiet.

**BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.**

LETTERS RECEIVED.—VOL. 6, No. 18.

Letters received and business attended to: J. H. Martin, D. M. Walker, P. M. T. B. Levey, P. M., Richard G. Moseley, Rev. A. G. McCraw, W. G. Madison, R. W. Young, Rev. J. B. Stittler, J. G. Williams.

Letters containing remittances: J. C. Smith, Letters containing remittances for others: Elder Z. G. Henderson, of O. F. Nunnally, J. M. Hols, S. S. Andrews, H. E. Davidson, J. J. Roberts and John Watts, for which we are much indebted; Walker Reynolds, for self and Mrs. Mahala Reynolds.

**RECEIPT LIST.**

Brethren making remittances for subscription and not finding them reported in due time will please inform us.

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**PAID TO VOL.**

	No.	Am.	\$
O. F. Nunnally,	7	15	0 00
Y. M. Robb,	5	50	2 00
S. S. Andrews,	7	15	2 00
Hugh E. Davidson,	7	18	2 00
J. J. Roberts,	7	18	2 00
John Watts,	7	18	2 00
Rev. J. A. Fomville,	7	10	2 00
John P. Howard,	7	12	2 00
John B. Bragg,	7	12	2 00
G. W. Young,	7	14	3 00
J. W. Coleman,	7	13	2 00
Thomas Barlow,	7	6	18 2 00
James I. Hardy,	7	18	2 00
M. H. Waddy,	7	18	2 00
H. F. Hardy,	7	18	2 00
Rev. M. Bishop,	7	18	2 00
J. T. Roberts,	7	18	2 00
W. O. Neal,	7	18	2 00
C. J. Barnett,	7	18	2 00
Simon Everett,	7	18	2 00
J. Groom,	7	17	2 00
Wm. Moffitt,	7	25	2 00
Lizzy M. Hardy,	7	18	2 00
Isham Browder,	7	18	2 00
J. C. Smith,	6	48	5 00
Mrs. Mahala Reynolds,	7	19	2 00
Walker Reynolds,	6	34	2 00
Thomas F. Keating,	6	47	3 00
Samuel G. B. Adams,	7	19	2 00
Rev. J. P. Lee,	8	6	2 50
J. G. Williams,	8	6	2 50

**MARRIED.**

On Thursday evening, the 31st August last at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Pinckard by Rev. J. R. Hand, Dr. Josiah Hays and Miss Lucia Pinckard, all of Macon county, Ala.

Carl-tian Index please copy.

**East Alabama Female College.**

TUSKEGEE, MASON COUNTY.

**OFFICERS.**

**LITERARY DEPARTMENT.**

HENRY H. BACON, A. M., President.

Rev. ALBIBALD J. BATTLE, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Rev. JOHN P. LEE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

Miss MARY E. SHERMAN, Instructress in Logic, Zoology and Botany.

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

Miss LAVINIA A. CHILTON, " Rhetoric, History and Latin.

Miss MARTHA E. WOMACK, " the Preparatory Department.

**MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.**

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

Miss GUSTAVUS GIESLER, Instructor on the Piano and Violin.

Mrs. MARY BRYAN, Instructress on the Piano, Guitar and Harp.

Mrs. NANCY T. TAYLOR, " " " "

**ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.**

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

**STEWARDS DEPARTMENT.**

Mr. and Mrs. ALEXIS HOWARD, Principals.

**REMARKS.**

I. The number of pupils in the College during the past year 1853-4, was two hundred and forty. Even for a larger number than this, our Teachers have made ample provision, both in regard to the number and kind of Teachers employed.

II. The Mathematical Department is now reaping the benefits of the constant and exclusive labors of an independent Professor, the President, on whom the burden formerly rested, being thus relieved, will devote much of his time to the general supervision of the College.

III. Although in the studies of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry textbooks of a superior kind are used, the classes enjoy the additional advantage of attending the Lectures which are regularly delivered on those branches. Both the recitations and lectures are rendered the more interesting by illustrations and experiments with an excellent apparatus.

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

V. At the beginning of the "Sipping Term" the Trustees resolved:

1. That a knowledge of Latin and Greek be considered a condition to graduation in Theological Course.

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

3. That no extra charge be made for these branches.

4. That this regulation begin with the present "First Class," affecting none now in advance of it.

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

VI. The smaller classes receive an equal share of attention with those more advanced. Occupying a commodious apartment on the first floor of the building, appropriated exclusively to that purpose, they are placed under the control and instruction of a lady highly esteemed for her piety, the College cheer and comfort of home.

**CALENDAR.**

**Autumn Term,** from September 1st to January 31st.

**Spring Term,** from February 1st to June 30th.

**Vacation,** from July 1st to Sept. 1st.

**Annual Commencement,** the last Wednesday in June.

**Annual Examination,** Friday Saturday Monday and Tuesday previous.

**Concerts,** evenings of Monday and Wednesday.



## POETRY.

From the Ladies' Christian Annual  
**WHAT IS LIFE?**  
 "It is even as a vapor," says the good book.  
 The poet Kauts says:  
 Stop and consider? Life is but a day;  
 A fragile dew-drop on its perilous way;  
 From a tree's summit; a poor Indian's sleep;  
 While his boat heaves to the monstrous steep  
 Of Montmorency. Why not a moon?  
 Life is the rose's hope while yet unknown;  
 The fading of an ever-changing tale;  
 The light uplifting of a maiden's veil;  
 A pigeon trilling in clear summer air;  
 A laughing school-boy without grief or care,  
 Biting the spring branches of an elm.

From the Ladies' Christian Annual  
**"Let Me go, for the Day Breaketh."**

BY R. E. F.  
 Let me go! I may not tarry  
 Till the cloudless morning dawn,  
 Far away the day is breaking,  
 And its beams come stealing in.  
 Through unmeasured wilds of ether,  
 I pursue my pathless way,  
 Near the throne of the Redeemer,  
 Where unnumbered harpings play.

Yet a moment would I linger,  
 On this lovely flowery green,  
 Where the sweetest of Jordan  
 Bids its waters swift and keen.  
 By thy heart no more dependent,  
 Favored son of Abraham's line;  
 Frown's promises await thee,  
 Richer far than corn and wine.

Stars are shining dimly on  
 From the sunny sky above,  
 And thy holy calm effluence  
 Fills my heart with love and awe.  
 As the stars in yon blue ether,  
 As the sun and moon and sea,  
 Child of hope, of faithful Abram,  
 So shall thy descendants be.

Yet a promise richer, nobler,  
 To my raptured vision clings,  
 Than the earthly rest of Canaan,  
 Or a scepter line of kings.  
 Piercing through the distant ages,  
 To a land of love and song,  
 Where with harps on golden pavements,  
 Jacob's sons shall swell the throng.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN, O.

**A New and Beautiful Tree in Oregon.**  
 Mr. Brooks, a respectable farmer of  
 Olympia, Oregon, writes to a friend in  
 Boston a very interesting account of a  
 strange and beautiful tree lately dis-  
 covered in that country. It was com-  
 municated to the Journal of Agricul-  
 ture, from which we take the following  
 extract:

"A strange and beautiful tree has  
 been discovered in Washington Terri-  
 tory, which is not known to exist in  
 any other part of the habitable globe.  
 The tree is of a peculiar shape. It is re-  
 markable, because its trunk is not to be  
 found elsewhere, and on account of its  
 great beauty and fragrance. The tree  
 varies in height from one to seven feet.  
 The leaf resembles that of the pear,  
 while the trunk and branches look like  
 those of an orange tree. The upper  
 side of the leaf is coated with gum,  
 having the appearance of oil, and of  
 the consistency of honey. Handling  
 them, causes the gum to adhere slightly  
 to the fingers. The gum, as well as  
 the leaf and bark, is highly odorous.  
 The fragrance, which is quite strong,  
 resembles that of Bergamot, or ripe  
 fruit, a few leaves are sufficient to per-  
 fume a room. A leaf, fully wrapped  
 up in paper, so as to be entirely en-  
 closed, was handed to several persons,  
 with a request that they would tell by  
 the smell what it was. All expressed  
 themselves highly delighted with its  
 fragrance, but gave different answers  
 as to its character. Some said it  
 smelled like ripe pears—some that it  
 was Bergamot, while others thought that  
 it smelled like ripe apples. The flower  
 resembles that of the white Jessamine.

This tree certainly make a very  
 beautiful and desirable ornamental tree,  
 to grow in our gardens, around our  
 dwellings, near the parlor windows, or  
 to form a choice border. Its intrinsic  
 value for these purposes is greatly en-  
 hanced by the consideration that it is  
 an evergreen. This specimen is brought  
 from my farm, and is taken from a  
 grove of about a quarter of an acre.  
 The plant is very rare even here, the  
 oldest settlers of the country say they  
 never saw it growing elsewhere. Still  
 I have no doubt it will be found in  
 other places. It has been known to  
 the priests of the Catholic Mission of  
 St. Joseph for some years, but has not  
 attracted attention until recently.

**How Election should be Preached.**  
 In a letter addressed to Dr. Cox,  
 Robert Hall of England thus wrote in  
 regard to the way in which this sub-  
 lime doctrine should be preached. His  
 letter was dated April 26, 1807.

Hall's Works, vol. 3, p. 231.  
 "With respect to the doctrine of  
 election, I would state in Scripture  
 terms, and obviate the antinomian in-  
 terpretation, by remarking that man,  
 as man, is said to be chosen to obedi-  
 ence, to be conformed to the image of  
 his Son, &c., and not on a foresight of  
 his faith or obedience; as also that  
 the distinction between true believers  
 and others is often expressly ascribed  
 to God. 'Thou hast hid these things,'  
 'To you it is given not only to believe,'  
 'As many as were ordained to eternal life believed.'"  
 As the doctrine of election, however,  
 occupies but a small part of the New  
 Testament revelation, it should not  
 in my opinion, be made a prominent point  
 in the Christian Ministry. It is well  
 to reserve it for the contemplation of  
 Christians, as a matter of humiliation  
 and of awful joy; but in addressing

an audience on the general topics of  
 religion, it is best perhaps to speak in  
 a general strain. The gospel affords  
 ample encouragement to all: its gener-  
 ous spirit and large invitations should  
 not be cramped and fettered by the  
 scrupulousness of system. The medium  
 observed by Baxter and Howe is, in  
 my opinion, far the most eligible on  
 these points.

Andrew Fuller, writing upon the im-  
 portance of a true system, and show-  
 ing the importance of regarding the  
 doctrines of the Bible in their proper  
 connection, says:

"A fleshly mind may ask, 'How can  
 these things be?' How can divine pre-  
 destination accord with human agency  
 and accountability? But a truly humble  
 Christian finding both in his  
 Bible, will believe both, though he  
 may be unable fully to understand their  
 consistency; and he will find in the  
 one a motive to depend entirely on  
 God, and in the other a caution against  
 slothfulness and presumptuous neglect  
 of duty. And thus a Christian minister,  
 if he view the doctrine in its  
 proper connections, will find nothing in  
 it to hinder the free use of warnings,  
 invitations, and persuasions, either to  
 the converted or the unconverted. Yet  
 he will not ground his hopes of  
 success on the pliability of the human  
 mind, but on the promised grace of  
 God; who (while he prophesies to the  
 dry bones, as he is commanded) is  
 known to inspire them with the breath  
 of life.

Thus it was that the apostle, while  
 in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh  
 chapters of his Epistle to the Romans,  
 he traces the sovereignty of God in call-  
 ing some from among the Jews, and leav-  
 ing others to perish in unbelief, never  
 thought of excusing that unbelief, nor  
 felt any scruples in exhorting and  
 warning the subjects of it, nor in pray-  
 ing for their salvation. Even in his  
 preaching to the Gentiles he kept his  
 eye on them, if by any means he might  
 provoke to emulation those who were  
 his flesh, and might save some of them.

But whatever this doctrine is  
 in itself, yet if viewed out of its con-  
 nections, or in connections which do not  
 belong to it, it will become another  
 thing. God's election of the posterity  
 of Abraham was of sovereign favor  
 and not on account of any excellence  
 in them, natural or moral; in which  
 view it was humbling and no doubt had  
 a good effect on the godly Israelites.  
 But the Jews in our Savior's time turn-  
 ed this their national election into  
 another kind of doctrine, full of flattery  
 towards themselves, and of the most  
 intolerable contempt and malignity  
 towards others. And thus the doctrine  
 of election viewed in a similar light be-  
 comes a source of pride, bitterness, sloth  
 and presumption. Conceive of the love  
 of God as capricious fondness—imagine,  
 because it had no inducement from the  
 goodness of the creature, that there-  
 fore it was without reason only so it  
 was and so it must be—view it, not as  
 a means by which God would assert  
 the sovereignty of his grace but as an  
 end to which every thing must become  
 subservient—conceive of yourselves as  
 a darling of heaven, a favorite of  
 providence, for whom divine interposi-  
 tions next to miracles are continually  
 occurring—and instead of being humble  
 before God as a poor sinner, you will  
 feel like a person who in a dream or  
 a reverie imagines himself a king, takes  
 state to himself, and treats every one  
 about him with distant contempt."  
 Fuller's Works, vol. 11, p. 229.

## The Art of Preaching.

The habit of repeating a discourse  
 from memory is sometimes, though very  
 seldom, successful. Its peculiar stiff-  
 ness is one usual consequence, but it  
 means the worst. The best feelings  
 of the heart are the impulses of the  
 moment, but these are suppressed;  
 there can be no gush of sentiment allowed,  
 because this would lead the mind  
 away from the stereotyped manuscript  
 transferred to the memory, and the road  
 once lost, might not be found again.  
 But passion is necessary to true elo-  
 quence; eloquence can no more exist  
 without deep and genuine feeling, than  
 poetry without genius. Passion is  
 kindled by the agitation of the soul,  
 by the presence of an audience, by  
 strong conceptions springing up at the  
 instant. To reduce this feeling to  
 written formulae, would cause it to  
 evaporate; the conceptions of strong  
 passion cannot be written, any more  
 than the fire of the sun can be corked  
 up in a jar. Extemporaneous oratory,  
 which is always the most effective,  
 never destroys reason in strong and  
 well-furnished minds, but perfects it.  
 A real orator never reasons so well as  
 when the fountains of the great deep  
 within are broken up. Vivid perception,  
 logical coherence, rapid combination  
 of thought, the rich and exuberant  
 creation of metaphor and imagery—all  
 follow this impulse. The finest orators  
 are sometimes dull in their ordinary  
 moods, and stammer and huddle till  
 the fire begins to kindle. This was the  
 case with Charles Fox. The unin-  
 formed listener would have thought  
 for the first half hour of his speech,  
 that he was going to break down.  
 But as passion rose, the powers of the  
 soul, which seemed to hang flapping  
 about like the sails of a vessel in full  
 plow, gradually filled, expanded, and  
 then, like a gallant ship in full sail,  
 plowed the sea in mighty majesty.  
 Passion kindles passion; and there  
 can neither be true preachers nor true  
 hearers without it. Then, as the emo-  
 tion cannot be put upon paper, and be-  
 come a matter of memory, those who  
 rehearse their sermons must be de-  
 stitute of it. They, indeed, sometimes

rant, lift up their eyes, throw out their  
 arms, stamp the foot, and affect the  
 tones of deep emotion; but it is all  
 show; and, if we could examine the  
 manuscript or the oration, we should  
 find it jotted down; as is related of a  
 person of this school, who had written  
 on the margin of a manuscript climax,  
 "Weep here!" There is, moreover, a  
 close connection between the passions  
 and the imagination; but imagination  
 is essential to eloquence. We have,  
 indeed, heard men of great power with  
 but little fancy; but, though powerful  
 speakers, they can hardly be consid-  
 ered eloquent. Hence unless the soul  
 can be brought into a state of great  
 excitement in the study—which is said  
 to have been the case with Dr. Cham-  
 bers, who, with his coat off, his vest  
 unbuttoned, and his neck bare, was ac-  
 customed to write himself into a bath  
 of perspiration—unless this can be ac-  
 complished, there can be but little  
 force in the performances of memoriter  
 or sermon-reading preachers; and we  
 believe this class of pulpit orators do  
 not find their studies a very creative  
 region. We limit these remarks to  
 the art of eloquence; there are other  
 and higher considerations which we  
 purposely omit.—*London (Westman)*  
*Quarterly Review.*

**The Power of the Gospel.**  
 "Shall I tell you how the fisherman  
 secures the monster of the deep? He  
 rows his little boat along side the  
 huge fish, poises his barbed iron, takes  
 sure aim, and hurls it at his prey. The  
 little instrument has found its way to  
 a sure place, and remains immovable.  
 The fisherman now gives rope. Off  
 darts the wounded leviathan, and in  
 his rage and pain lashes furiously the  
 great deep. But the barbed iron is  
 there, and every successive struggle  
 leaves him weaker and weaker, until  
 at last he yields himself up a vanquished  
 and helpless harmless thing. Thus  
 God by his Spirit, fixes his truth in  
 the heart of the proud, stubborn sin-  
 ner; he resists, flounders, and hastens  
 off—but the truth is there—a deep and  
 sure wound is inflicted; by degrees the  
 strength of his rebellion is overcome,  
 he becomes weary of sinning and wan-  
 dering, and at last yields himself up a  
 willing and joyful captive to the cords  
 of divine love and grace."

"Take another figure. See how the  
 farmer tames that wild ox. He throws  
 a strong rope upon his head and binds  
 him to a tree. The animal resists and  
 rages. But his strength and fury are  
 unavailing; his violent and long re-  
 peated struggles to escape at last ex-  
 haust him; his savage nature yields;  
 and finally he becomes entirely sub-  
 dued and tamed, and a little child may  
 lead him. So the Lord binds his grace  
 and his truth upon the wild ungodly sin-  
 ner; his proud resistance is gradual-  
 ly overcome, and at last we see him a  
 meek and gentle lamb. Thus the gos-  
 pel, which we pronounce weak and fool-  
 ish, accomplishes its blessed work, and  
 it is seen that the weakness of God is  
 stronger than men."—*Memoirs of Jesse*  
*Mercer.*

**TEMPERANCE AND LITERATURE IN TEXAS.**—As temperance principles ad-  
 vance in Texas the demand for a sub-  
 stantial literature increases. Circulating  
 libraries and reading rooms are  
 taking the place of grog-shops and  
 billiard saloons.—*Texas Correspondent.*

**WELL DONE TEXAS!**—The no liquor  
 license law has triumphed by at least  
 a two-thirds vote throughout the State  
 of Texas. In several of the counties  
 the majority was ten to one. What  
 new State, north or south, can say as  
 much?

Since the triumph of the no  
 license vote in Harris county, an un-  
 usual degree of peace, harmony and  
 quietude pervades the streets of Hous-  
 ton. The great majority of the citi-  
 zens seem much pleased with the  
 change.

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 libraries and reading rooms are  
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 billiard saloons.—*Texas Correspondent.*

**LIBRARY AND .**  
 There is said to be between six  
 and seven hundred Union Sunday  
 Schools in Texas. Most of them are  
 supplied with good libraries of the pub-  
 lication of the American Sunday School  
 Union. What new State can say as  
 much?—*Gelston News.*

**Comparative Amount of Crime Com-  
 mitted by Protestants and Catholics.**  
 Two weeks ago, we made a state-  
 ment of a statistical fact, showing the  
 comparative amount of crime commit-  
 ted by the Protestants and Catholics,  
 in England and Scotland. We showed  
 that, notwithstanding there is but one  
 Catholic to twenty Protestants in Eng-  
 land and Scotland, the Catholic church  
 furnishes three criminals for the pris-  
 on, to one furnished by all other churches.  
 This is sixty to one.

The prison reports of New York  
 speak as follows:  
 Commitments to prison in New  
 York—from January 1st, 1853, to De-  
 cember 31st, 1853—the total of com-  
 mitments for various crimes are stated,  
 in the official report, to be 28,530.

Americans . . . . . 5,301  
 Foreigners . . . . . 22,229  
 Foreign males . . . . . 14,738  
 Foreign females . . . . . 7,491  
 Native males . . . . . 4,487  
 Native females . . . . . 1,875  
 This corresponds very nearly with

## Tuskegee Classical and Scientific Institute.

The Second Annual Session of this In-  
 stitute, will commence on the first Monday  
 in September next, and close on Thursday  
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**Rates of Tuition per Term.**  
 For Spelling, Reading, Writing and  
 Mental Arithmetic. . . . . \$12 50  
 The above, with Modern Geography,  
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 and Civil History. . . . . 20 00  
 The Latin and Greek languages, with  
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 riculum. . . . . 25 00  
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 There will be no deduction for absence, nor in  
 cases of expulsion or dismissal. Tuition fees payable  
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**General Regulations.**  
 In this age of steam, electric telegraphs, clay-  
 evoyance, and spiritual communications, it  
 may be expected that we will present some new  
 and wonderful method of instruction, by which in  
 a few weeks, or months, tyros are metamorphosed  
 into learned men and profound philosophers.  
 But, alas! we have to repeat the old story;  
 for we know of no "magical" (real) road to science;  
 we know of neither magic, nor machinery, by  
 which with little labor, or in a short time, boys  
 may be made scholars. And we must say to  
 those who are unwilling to exercise patience and  
 industry, that the Tuskegee Classical and Scientific  
 Institute is not the place for them. But those  
 who are willing to "pay the price," we guarantee  
 the "purchase," and most cordially thank  
 our sympathy and aid. We can point  
 the way, but each individual must ascend the  
 mountain by his own effort, or grope in darkness  
 or twilight amid the drift wood and reptiles  
 at its base.

## Business Cards.

**MARQUIS & BATTLE,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
 WILL practice in the various Courts of Marion,  
 Montgomery, Pike, Barbour, Russell, and  
 Tallapoosa counties, in the Supreme Court of  
 Alabama, and the United States District Court  
 at Montgomery.  
 Office in the brick building, over Morton and  
 Stevens' Store.  
 TUSKEGEE, Ala., August 17, 1854.—ly.

**MONTGOMERY HALL,**  
 Montgomery, Ala.  
 By S. L. LAMIER & SON.  
 Formerly of the LAMIER House, Macon Ga.  
 Aug. 17, 1854.—ly

**DRS. PURYEAR & SIMMONS,**  
 Surgeons and Dentists.  
 HAVE associated themselves together in the  
 practice of Dental Surgery, and from their  
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 ecute work with despatch and in a neat and du-  
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 Tuskegee Ala., July 26, 1854.

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 WILL practice in the counties of Barbour,  
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 preme Court.  
 D. W. SEALS. TUSKEGEE, Ala.  
 CLAYTON A. COX. [ly.]  
 April 18, 1854.

**N. GACHT,**  
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 TUSKEGEE, ALA.  
 Feb. 9th, 1854. 39-ly

**HOBNETT & HOWARD,**  
**PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,**  
 TUSKEGEE, ALA.  
 January 2, 1854. 39

**JOHN T. MORGAN, A. J. WALKER,**  
 Late Clinch & Morgan, Late of Jacksonville,  
 and Rice & Morgan. [ly.]  
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 Street and prompt attention paid to the  
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 gomery, Geo. W. GUN. J. H. HENDERSON.  
 Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 10, 1854.—ly.

**DENTAL LABORATORY.**  
 Dr. COBB & McELHANY,  
 HAVE associated themselves together in the  
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 G. S. COBB.  
 E. G. McELHANY.  
 Auburn, Ala., Feb. 23, 1854.—ly.

**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  
 SKY LIGHT GALLERY,  
 over the store of Messrs. Gay & Anst, where in  
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## Judson Female Institute.

NEIRON, FERRY COUNTY, ALA.

NUMBER of students last session, two hun-  
 dred and fifty. The students are from Alabama,  
 Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, and Texas.  
 The Faculty consists of the Principal, Prof.  
 M. J. JEWETT, with thirteen Professors.  
 Teacher and other officers, associated with him  
 in conducting the Institute.  
 This Institution has not only the largest number  
 of uneducated and increasing population, and  
 is now the oldest Female Seminary and the largest  
 in the South, under the direction of the same  
 Principals.

It is located in an elevated, broken, dry, and  
 healthy region, removed from any river, creek,  
 or swamp. Sickens among the teachers and pa-  
 pils is almost entirely unknown. Young ladies  
 coming from various parts of Alabama and the  
 neighboring States, in health, body, and vigor, ac-  
 quired from various parts of Alabama and the  
 neighboring States, in health, body, and vigor, ac-  
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