

THE S. W. BAPTIST.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

VOL. 6, NO. 45.

THURSDAY, MAR. 29, 1855.

Regular Contributors for 1855.

Rev. JOSEPH S. BAKER, of ALABAMA.

Rev. JOSEPH WALKER, of MARION, ALA.

Agents for the S. W. Baptist.

SAMPSON LAMPERT, of Tuskegee, Ala.

is appointed general agent for the South Western Baptist.

We commend him to the public, and fully authorize him to transact any business that belongs to our office.

The following persons have kindly consented

to act as agents for us. Payments may be made

to them by those who are convenient to them:

Rev. FRANK GALLAWAY, Chambers Co., Ala.

Rev. B. B. W. McVeen, Wetumpka, Ala.

Rev. JAMES H. DRYDEN, Marion, Ala.

Rev. G. G. McVeen, Wetumpka, Ala.

Rev. F. H. MORGAN, Montgomery Co., Ala.

Rev. J. H. HARRIS, Wetumpka, Ala.

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Rev. H. HARRIS, Wetumpka, Ala.

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We have received an Auburn and know its advantages, and have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the most desirable location with our knowledge. It is on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, a high and healthy position, surrounded with a respectable and more population and its accessibility beyond a question. We can say nothing of Greenboro, though not being acquainted with it; but we are it cannot boast of its superior advantages over those of Auburn except it be in point of wealth. We hope as there are two Colleges in Western Alabama already, that the citizens of Greenborough will yield the point, and let our neighboring town enjoy the advantage, and let Auburn have our College in its bounds as it now has none.

The Forman Plough Stock.
We take pleasure in calling the attention of our agricultural readers to the newly invented and recently patented "Forman" plough stock made of iron. J. W. W. Drake, Esq., of Auburn is making them for this county, and having good smiths employed is prepared to fill orders extensively. Price \$5.50 sets. We have one on hand with an outfit of suitable ploughs to use with it, which we will take pleasure in exhibiting to any one who may wish to purchase.

Campbellism Examined,
BY J. B. JETER, D. D.

We are indebted to the publishers, Sheldon, Lamport and Blakeman, New-York, for a copy of this work. It is a volume of 369 pages, well printed and handsomely bound in muslin, and may be had at the Depository of the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Charleston, S. C.

The author considers Campbellism in its inception—in its character—in its formation—in its principles—in its discipline—and in its tendencies. It is without doubt one of the most charitable and candid works we have ever read in polemical divinity. While the great fundamental doctrines of the Baptist denomination are sustained with a strength of argument drawn from the Scriptures, perfectly irresistible, the distinctive features of Campbellism are treated with all the courtesy and kindness which the most devoted friend of the "current reformation" could expect or even desire from a member of one of the "sects." Aside from its bearing upon the controversy between the "Reformation" and the Baptists, it is an able and lucid defence of evangelical Christianity. So that while the errors of Campbellism are examined and exposed, the principles of the doctrine of Christ are set forth and defended with singular perspicuity and power. And this to our mind is one of the chief excellencies of the work.

"The Christian Baptist" was the first religious periodical we ever remember to have read. It was a monthly visitant to the paternal roof until it was merged into the "Millennial Harbinger." We remember distinctly, although too young to comprehend the principles at issue between Mr. Campbell and the Baptists, that the arrival of his periodical to the several subscribers in the village and neighborhood was hailed with no little pleasure. There was a novelty, a pith and power, a biting sarcasm, and withal a bold innovation upon the long established habits of our Churches, which characterized pretty much all its articles, that gave it a most extraordinary currency. Approbations were entertained by the thoughtful and pious, that a serious rupture was at hand. Long and anxiously did the venerable old pastor labor to counteract the influence of these monthly misadventures, among some of the best of his flock. Just at the time, however, when matters were verging to a crisis, it pleased the Lord to visit the Churches in this Tennessee with the most extensive and refreshing revival of religion ever enjoyed we suppose in that section of the country.

This decided the fate of the new doctrine there; and but for its occurrence, doubtless the series so graphically described in the work under review, as transpiring in Kentucky and Virginia, would have been enacted in the Churches and Associations of East Tennessee.

But with all his faults, Mr. CAMPBELL has rendered a most important service to Christianity. That he has been instrumental in correcting many abuses among the Baptists is frankly admitted by Dr. JETER. And let it be said to his praise, and let no Baptist in the land withhold the well merited award, that ALEXANDER CAMPBELL has done more to vindicate and establish the majesty of Divine Truth as the sole rule of faith and practice, over all human creeds and confessions of faith, than any other living man. At the commencement of his career, he declared war against every form of ecclesiastical tyranny over the human mind. True, he used some unwise weapons, and his impetuous spirit superinduced many indications. But the principle for which he fought, sometimes with intemperate zeal, always with effect,—the Bible, and the Bible only, in the religion of Christians—he has most triumphantly maintained. And for this we honor him—for this posterity will honor him.

The two vital points at issue between the Campbellites and the Baptists are—1st. The influence of the Holy Spirit in regeneration.—2dly. The design of Christian Baptism. Upon each of these points, Dr. JETER has bestowed the degree of consideration which its importance demands. Mr. Campbell has argued in a variety of forms, that all the converting power of the Holy Spirit is exhibited in the Divine Record—that "the New and Old Testaments contain all the arguments which can be offered to reconcile man to God, and to purify them who are unclean," and consequently, that "all the power of the Holy Spirit which can operate on the human mind, is spent; and he that is not sanctified and saved by these, cannot be saved by angels or spirits, human or divine." Thus Mr. C. taught in his "Christianity Restored." In his debate with Rice, he says "I would not, sir, value at the price of a single mill, the religion of any man, so respects the grand affair of eternal life, whose religion is not begun, carried on, and completed by the personal agency of the Holy Spirit." And again:—"I believe the Spirit accompanies the word, and actually and personally works through it upon the moral nature of man, but not without it." This sounds so very nearly like the language of the "sects," that we doubt if he would be rejected by any of them, so far at least as spiritualism is concerned. Again he is in that intelli-

gent Baptist have never taught any other doctrine. Dr. JETER thinks, and we presume the reader will agree with him, that the wisdom of experience and age, has in this instance contradicted the impetuosity and indications of youth—that Alexander "the Christian and sage" is not Alexander the experimenter and reformer. Whether Mr. C. has the moral courage to acknowledge the discrepancy remains to be seen. It strikes us, that he owes it to his Christian character and to the religious world, to renounce in a formal manner his early error on this subject, and to give in his admission to "the faith once delivered to the saints."

On the second point, the design of baptism, Mr. CAMPBELL maintains that baptism is identical with regeneration and conversion. In his "Christianity Restored," he uses this language:—"Now, as soon as, and not before, a disciple, who has been begotten of God, is born of water, he is born of God, or of the Spirit." In his "Christian System," he thus discourses:—"Whatever the act of faith may be, it necessarily becomes the line of discrimination between the two states before described. On this side, and on that, mankind are in quite different states. On the one side they are pardoned, justified, sanctified, reconciled, adopted, and saved; on the other, they are in a state of condemnation. This act is sometimes called immersion, regeneration, conversion." "If immersion be equivalent to regeneration, and regeneration be of the same import with being born again, then being born again and being immersed are the same thing." If these sentences do not teach the dogma of baptismal regeneration, it is not in the power of human language to teach it. And as the Baptists had always repudiated that dogma, they could not fraternize with Mr. C. and his followers, and they therefore wisely withdrew their fellowship from them.

In conclusion, we cannot too highly recommend this volume to the consideration of our readers. Perspicuous in style; candid, impartial and charitable, yet independent in spirit; conclusive in argument; and evangelical in matter—it is just the book the exigency demands. We predict for it an unparalleled circulation.

Gilliland's Literary Portraits.
Third Series, pp. 468.

This is a handsomely printed volume, from the house of Sheldon, Lamport & Blakeman, New York. His portrait of Robert Hall is almost an utter failure. We could not but feel while reading it, that he was seeking the distinction of novelty. That Hall was an imitator of Burke, we presume no man but Gilliland has ever said, and he could scarcely have said it with any hope of being believed. It may well excite a smile, to say of a man, in whose presence John Foster refused to preach, that his "thinking never rises into rare and creative originality." True, he says of his sermon on the death of Dr. Ryland, that it is "the most classical and beautiful strain of pulpit eloquence in the English language," but he at once adds, "as a thinker he never had much power over the age, and that seems entirely departed." But if he falls behind the truth in Hall, he goes as far in advance of it in Chalmers. To the one he devotes nine pages—to the other thirty.

In his portrait of old John Bunyan, his pen glows with more than common brilliancy. A Mr. Neale of the Established Church of England, took upon himself to edit an edition of the Pilgrim's Progress, so altering it as to adapt it to the use of children in the Episcopal Church. This is the work which Gilliland reviews. And of all the castigations which impudence and fraud have ever received, at the hand of a censor, this is the most sumptuous, as well as the most justly merited. Hear him in the opening paragraph:—"What is it, that has been often asked, which gives us the strongest and liveliest idea of the infinite? Is it the multitudinous ocean, or the abyss of stars, or the incomputable sand-grains upon the sea-shore? No; these, if not numerous by human arithmetic, are taken up by imagination as 'but a little thing.' She envisions them easily, and continues to cry, 'More, more!'—'Give, give.' We, of course, can never speak for ourselves, but certain it is that our feeblest notion of bottomless depth and boundless extent, is derived from our observation of the infinity of human impudence. That is a breadth without a bound, an elevation without a summit, a circumference without a centre, a length without a limit. We are perpetually led to imagine that we are nearing its bottom, when lo! some new and astonishing gain of remorse and shame. He proceeds to answer, anticipatively, some objections to his subversive procedure; but, ere doing this, he takes care to inform us, that he "has nothing to say to those profane members of the English Church who would make the theology of Bunyan their own," and that "more than one English priest has, before now, honored this his great work, with a commentary." Honored! A good idea! A country parson, never perhaps heard of beyond his own parish, or a glib city-lecureur, or a stolid, sleepy-headed bishop, honoring one of the holiest, truest and most imaginative books in literature with a commentary! Let us next hear of the honor Caryl has conferred on Job. Todd on Milton, poor Tass on Dante, and Rymer on Shakespeare. The English churchman has yet to be born who can be compared, in native genius, in spiritual experience, and in profound piety, with the Baptist thinker, or who would, as from a bright above, descend him home. The highest honor the Rev. J. M. Neale could ever confer on him, has conferred; namely, destruction and demolition; for, in value to a man of genius, such to the glory of a demigod, is the extreme or the incident paragon of a dunce."

Again: after exhibiting in suitable terms the unparalleled impudence of Mr. Neale in "deliberately sitting down to improve upon John Bunyan"—converting the old dreamer "into a Puseyite, and changing his immortal allegory into a vade-mecum for the babes and sucklings of the Tractarian school" he observes:—"Mr. Neale does, indeed, begin his commentary foolish and impudent preface, by confessing that he 'uses' the present edition of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' with some degree of anxiety,—a feeling which, we trust, on reflection, will be confessed by a large measure of remorse and shame. He proceeds to answer, anticipatively, some objections to his subversive procedure; but, ere doing this, he takes care to inform us, that he 'has nothing to say to those profane members of the English Church who would make the theology of Bunyan their own,' and that 'more than one English priest has, before now, honored this his great work, with a commentary.' Honored! A good idea! A country parson, never perhaps heard of beyond his own parish, or a glib city-lecureur, or a stolid, sleepy-headed bishop, honoring one of the holiest, truest and most imaginative books in literature with a commentary! Let us next hear of the honor Caryl has conferred on Job. Todd on Milton, poor Tass on Dante, and Rymer on Shakespeare. The English churchman has yet to be born who can be compared, in native genius, in spiritual experience, and in profound piety, with the Baptist thinker, or who would, as from a bright above, descend him home. The highest honor the Rev. J. M. Neale could ever confer on him, has conferred; namely, destruction and demolition; for, in value to a man of genius, such to the glory of a demigod, is the extreme or the incident paragon of a dunce."

But enough of Bunyan. We have made these extracts for the purpose of showing that he who perpetuates a literary fraud will not certainly be apprehended and punished even to the death.

There are also portraits of several of the French revolutionists—a cluster of new English poets of Halifax, Jeffrey, Tennyson, Macaulay, Carlyle, Emerson, John, Edgar A. Poe, Shakespeare, Wilson, Rogers and some others. It is on the whole a very readable volume; and will no doubt have an extensive circulation. It is at least one of the books that will be read by all who are not bigots.

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Our Correspondence.

We present to our readers the following extracts from letters received during the past week and alluding to our paper and to subscriptions. They afford a pretty fair sample of what we receive weekly; and as may be readily inferred afford encouragement and encouragement in fair proportion. If brethren abandon us because times are hard the days of our paper are numbered. We cannot sustain it without an increased subscription list and the publishers cannot afford to sacrifice continually. But to the extracts:

A brother writing to us from Texas says:—"I should feel lost as a Baptist without the weekly visit of your invaluable paper. I delight also to hear in your paper from my old pastor Bro. Welch. He says a good many good things."

Another brother writing from Mississippi says:—"I regret very much to drop your excellent paper. The hardness of the times and scarcity of means is the only reason why I do so. I highly approve your paper and also your present (cash) plan."

Another writing from Georgia, says:—"I had intended not to take your paper this year and kept thinking my two dollars held out; but have concluded as I need the instruction it gives to continue another year, so I enclose you will find two dollars for this year."

Another from Georgia, says:—"Brethren, enclosed I send you two dollars subscription for the S. W. Baptist. Times are certainly very hard and I have been thinking I would discontinue some of my newspapers in order to pay more of my debts. Yet I am holding on to the plough and do not look back much though at times I feel considerably depressed."

Another writing to us from Henry Co., Ala., says:—"You will oblige me very much if you will not send me another one of your papers. You will oblige me very much indeed sir. Your obedient servant."

Another brother writing from Mississippi, says:—"I am sorry to say that I cannot subscribe to your paper at this time. I have but little time to read, and I shall devote my time to reading the Bible."

A brother also writing from Barbour Co., Ala., says:—"I read the paper attentively, and allow me to add too that I think its contents are more and more interesting, and I am better and better pleased with its religious doctrines. I wish with my best wishes for your health and the success of your holy enterprise. I am dear brethren, yours, truly."

Another writing from Connel Co., Ala., says:—"Your paper is decidedly improved and increases in interest. Would that every Baptist in the South would take it and read it carefully. I believe that it is the religious duty, and should be the pleasure, of every Baptist who is solicitous for the welfare of the denomination to contribute and wield his influence to give aid to every such enterprise."

Baptist Historical Society.

Some two or three years ago, the property of organizing a Baptist Historical Society for the South was suggested to our mind, we presume by a similar movement among our Northern brethren. We have thought of it frequently since, and are more and more convinced of its importance. We are glad, therefore, that our esteemed correspondent, Rev. JOSEPH S. BAKER in our issue of week before last, has formally brought it before our brethren, and urged the propriety of embracing the occasion of the approaching meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention to take some incipient steps to form such a society. Many of the most interesting facts and circumstances connected with the early history of the Baptists in the Southern States, will soon be irretrievably lost. The names of many of our fathers in Israel, the pioneers in the cause, men who counted not their lives dear unto themselves, and who took joyfully the spoiling of their goods, and who have been gathered to their reward, will soon fade from our memories. We owe it to them as well as posterity to gather up these mementoes of their labors and sufferings as may yet be secured from the ravages of time.

We, therefore, most heartily join in Bro. Baker's suggestion, that a BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY be formed at the meeting of our Convention in May next. Shall we our cotemporaries in this matter? What it be done!—What say you, brethren one and all? Let us hear from many of you in regard to this subject.

Sects Dissected;

ON PRED-BAPTIST CHURCHES PROVED, BY THEIR OWN CONFESSIONS AND THE WORD OF GOD, TO BE NO CHURCHES OF CHRIST.—They are all *ad libitum* which are of Israel! Rom. 9:6.

Dear Brethren: I propose to issue a small volume of not less than 150 pages, with a title page as above, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to justify its publication. The work will contain some rich materials, gathered from standard Pred-Baptist authors, well calculated to silence those who declaim against our *ecclesiastical*, *bigotry*, &c.

The price to subscribers will be 50 cents per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The names of subscribers will be thankfully received and duly registered by the author. Agents will be allowed every fifth copy gratis. Printed prospectuses will be furnished (postage prepaid) on application to

JOS. S. BAKER,

Albany, Ga.

We take pleasure in commending the proposition of Bro. Baker to our readers and solicit for him a large subscription list. He is an able writer and will do full justice to his subject. We hope all our subscribers will send their names, for it is the duty of every Baptist to be acquainted with such things. Wherever we send our little volume to this office we will take pleasure in forwarding them on and who also aid in the delivery of the books when published.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the South Western Baptist.
Rev. JOSEPH S. BAKER.

On reading recently in the religious periodical a review of Dr. Alexander's doubts about infant baptism, it brought to my recollection a conversation which passed some thirty years ago, while I was a student in Hamilton Sydney College between the venerable Mrs. Higgs (with the Rev. Dr. Hoge mentioned by Dr. Alexander, who was then president of the College, and in whose family I boarded,) and myself on the same subject. This pious lady informed me that some years previously four or five of the most eminent Presbyterian clergymen (Dr. Alexander, Mr. Lyle, Mr. Spence, and one or two others,) discontinued the practice of infant baptism for about two years, and when asked by their Church members, Why don't you baptize our children? They would reply, "It is not of God, and we shall be able to prove it." During this period of hesitancy, Mr. Spence (afterwards Dr. Spence) was baptized (immersed) by the Rev. James Saunders, a Baptist minister living in Buckingham county. After continuing in the Baptist Church a short time Mr. Spence returned into the bosom of the Presbyterian Church and the other clergymen settled down in their former sentiment. This evil report of the land, he had explored. I suppose intimidated the rest. I knew all the parties. They were great and good men. But alas! for poor human nature, "man is his best estate" is vanity. Job says: "Great men are not always wise, and experience confirms the testimony of scripture, that good men are very imperfect; we should not however allow in ourselves, nor encourage in others, the smallest departure from that perfect standard of truth and duty given us by Him who has a right to command our reverence and our obedience."

Very respectfully your brother in Christ,

ED. BAPTIST.

For the South Western Baptist.

"A Fair Contribution."

MEAS. EDITOR:

The liberal contribution of the Tuskegee Baptist Church to the Foreign Board during the visit of Bro. Poindexter, is deserving of commendation, and I do not wonder at your spirited editorial on the subject. But, with your leave, I will help you out a little as it regards my visit and the "fair contribution." You think Bro. P. did quite well considering it was "but a few days after Bro. Walker of the Domestic Board had visited us, to whom a fair donation was made." Very true, but let me amend your notion by stating the circumstances, which you have overlooked, that made it "a fair donation." For instance—a week-day night—the thermometer down to 26—a poor fire in the stove, and thirteen persons, besides the preacher, in attendance. The amount pledged under the above circumstances was \$75—which I think was "a fair contribution," and I heartily thank the contributors for their liberality; but I would not have you think that I regard it as a proportional contribution to Domestic Missions for the Church considered in the aggregate. No, sir, it was "fair" for the number who gave it, but I confidently expect that it will be increased by the absence of us to the amount given to the Foreign Secretary. This the Montgomery Church did, and I can see no reason why every Church in Alabama should not do the same. The receipts from Alabama to the Domestic Board were as much deficient at the last Convention, as those to the Foreign, and unless we get timely aid by the 1st of April, we shall have to abandon some of our stations. I hope the Churches in our State will not forget these home interests in making up their contribution for the May Convention. All we ask, brethren and sisters, is an equal chance—don't let Domestic Missions languish and die.

E. B. TEAGUE.

For the South Western Baptist.

New Publications.

I have recently had the pleasure of perusing several new publications with which I have been so much pleased, that I feel the favor of you to allow me to direct the attention of your readers to a few of them. Allow me to promise, that I have none of them for sale; nor have I any greater interest in their circulation than every Baptist has.

1. *Bunyan's View of Baptism, Ancient and Modern.* By Rev. Ira Chase, D. D.—This is a small book of 39 pages, in paper covers, published by the American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia; and may be had I presume, at 10 cents per single copy. It contains extracts from Hippolytus, an ancient Christian writer, who suffered martyrdom A. D. 236.—This work furnishes abundant evidence that Pred-Baptism had no existence in the primitive Churches until the third century. The appendix on the "Need of a New Reformation" contains many thoughts of great value. Some of them I may hereafter extract for your columns. I hope the work will be extensively circulated and carefully read.

Orchard's History of Foreign Baptists.—

Published by Graves and Maria, Nashville, Tenn.—I recently wrote on to Philadelphia for Orchard's Ecclesiastical History, (an old work,) and instead of Orchard's had Orchard's History sent me. I do not regret the blunder, as I have obtained from it fully five times the value of my dollar (the cost of the book). It will enable the reader to trace a succession of Baptist Churches from the days of the Apostles to the present era, and to refute the oft-repeated charge, that the Baptists originated with the madness of Munster. It ought to be in the hands of every Baptist.

Stunt on the Mode and Subjects of Baptism.

This is another of the publications recently issued by Graves & Marks of Nashville. The denomination is certainly under very great obligations to the publishers, for rescuing this publication from the "tomb of the Capulets," to which it seemed doomed by the Pred-Baptist denomination with which the author was connected. Nearly twenty years ago, I urged upon brethren to endeavor to have an edition of it brought out for circulation by Baptists, but was informed that it could not be done, as the author's brethren in the Church were very much displeased with him for its publication, and were buying up all the copies they could find, in order to suppress it. In 1845, a ministering brother in Virginia borrowed a copy of it from me, for one of his Presbyterian neighbors to read; this neighbor took a little in it, closed it and handed it back to him, telling him, he would not read it—it was a Baptist book. I never saw any copy afterwards. In 1840, in a discussion with a Presbyterian gentleman, a graduate of Princeton, I referred to the testimony of Prof. Stuart. He replied: "Oh! Prof. Stuart is a half Baptist himself." I hope that every Baptist who can, will

be addressed ~~post-paid~~ to the SOUTH WEST
ERN BAPTIST, *Tulsa, Ok.*
Job Work
Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Labels, Bill
Heads, Invitations, General Notices, Law Blanks,
etc., etc., executed with promptness and dispatch
and payable when the work is done.
ORDER BY STATION—WEST MONROE & STUBBS
Briek Store opposite the ALIAS BLDG.,
TULSA, OKLAHOMA. Geo. Allen.

POETRY.

From the New York Chronicle.
THE BIBLE.

BY MR. M. W. UNDERWOOD.

It is object shall be, to procure and circulate the most faithful Version of the Sacred Scriptures, in all languages, throughout the world.

Con Alma, Black Union.
Hail! give the Holy Bible
To every land and clime;
And for a work as noble,
Stamp every lock of time;
At home, o'er vale and mountain,
Abroad, o'er land and sea,
Send forth the glorious Gospel—
Salvation full and free.

See! o'er the Western prairies,
The whitening harvest bend;
A cry comes, off and thrilling,
"Your men—your Bibles send!"
The Lamp of Life out give them,
To light their darkened eyes,
That this vast golden harvest
Be garnered for the skies.

To China's distant nation
Send forth the Word of Life;
And later not, though warriors
Fill cities with their strife.
These wild and dread commotions,
Perchance, will pave the way,
To plant the Rose of Sharon,
And light a blinding day.

How blest, to send the Bible
To Italy's fair plains.
Where darkness—where oppression,
In wild disorder reigns.
The triple crown is powerless,
The man of sin must fall;
The ensnared bow to the Saviour,
And crown Him Lord of all.

Japan comes with her millions,
To claim her share of love;
That flows from life's pure fountain,
And leads to joys above;
Give them the precious Gospel;
Cast thou their idols down,
And pluck from thence bright jewels
To shine in Jew's crown.

To Burma's shady jungles,
And on her mountains high,
In towns that dot her rivers,
Proclaim salvation nigh;
To Africa's sable nations,
And islands of the sea,
Go bear this precious Gospel—
Go sound the Jubilee.

Speed on—speed on the Bible—
Sweet messenger of light—
A pure and faithful version
Bears to the sons of night.
Make thine swift ships thy chariots,
Your heralds—sons of peace:
Haste! spread the blessed Bible,
Till war and strife shall cease.

Thou glorious, mighty Gospel,
Spread forth thy conquering wing,
Till from each hill and valley
Load notes of triumph ring:
Till up from every nation,
Pure incense shall arise,
And the arch of fire salvation
Shall open the vaulted skies.
HAMILTON, Feb. 1855.

Who is my Neighbor?

Thy neighbor? It is he whom thou
Hath power to save and bless;
Whoseaching heart, or burning brow,
The soothing hand may press.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

An Appeal to the South and West, by the Native Ministers of the Creek Nation.

DEAR BRETHREN:—The fact that
brother Buckner has been called to act
as agent in raising funds for the pur-
pose of relieving the Board of Em-
barrassment, is causing a great deal of
regret among our brethren.

The news was as unexpected as it
was discouraging. "Not a dollar,"
says the Indian Advocate, "is in the
treasury;" and on this account we are
to give up our only missionary, after
the five years of almost unparalleled
success in which he has preached Christ
among us. Many of us were brought
to the foot of the Cross under his min-
istry. His name is associated with our
first serious impressions of any obli-
gation to return a Saviour's love by ob-
edience and change of life. But we
will not murmur at the dealings of Him
whose afflictions are kindly sent. Even
the present crisis may be fraught with
good. Of this we feel assured—the
Lord doeth all things well. But are
our instant organizations to be left to
struggle on alone? Before we have
learned to walk, must assume all the
responsibility of full grown men?—
Bodily versed in the common require-
ments of the church relation, how are
we to decide questions which must con-
cern all of us, and that require coun-
sel which few of us are competent to
give? Can we preserve our existence
without such counsels, are we hereafter
to depend only on the aid which our
present condition afford us?

Such are questions that present them-
selves to our minds. Our congrega-
tions are the largest in the nation.—
We are prospering beyond our most
ardent anticipations, and now our bro-
ther who has, under God, been an active
instrument in bringing about this state
of things, is to be taken from us—and
why? Because money is wanted to en-
tain missionaries. To whom does the
Board look for this money? The
Baptist churches of the South. Is there
no way of meeting the present crisis?—
You have wealth. On your religious
and moral light has been with un-
common refuges. Compared with a
great part of the world, it seems—
"Like another more rich on gold,"—
and your physical means of gratifica-

tion have kept pace with your moral
and intellectual.

On lands over which our fathers
roamed in freedom, which they never
dreamed would be wrenched from them
by violence or ingratitude, you are
raising families, and surrounding them
with all the luxuries which a fruitful
soil and profitable mercantile connec-
tion can bestow. Your children prattle
in lovely innocence over our fa-
thers' graves. Could we hear their glad
voices as you do, each silver tone would
strike upon our ears like echoes from
the tomb. The ashes of our ancestors
have mingled with the soil which turns
in rich and grateful fertility before
your plow. The axe of the white man
has felled the forests in whose shades
we had our birth—and those wilds which
once echoed with the shouts of the
chase, and which at a later period had
begun to repay our rude attempts at ag-
riculture, are now busy marts of trade,
which is enriching arable whose fast
tendencies have dispossessed us of their
advantages. The rivers and lakes on
whose banks our maidens sang notes to
their lovers, and our braves mingled
in the wild war-dance, now echo with
riper civilization, from the influence of
which we are driven to begin a new
civilization farther West, surrounded
by temptations which are the legitimate
results of our removal, and the money
allowed us by your people; the latter
alluring your transient and most av-
aricious traders to our borders, whose
influence, while it teaches us how to
gratify our cupidity, at the same time
makes a mockery of the restraints of vir-
tue, by clothing vice in a garb often
mistaken for manliness and honor.

Our people who aided you against
your British enemies, and who were to
have been remembered and remunerated
by our "great father," instead of
thus being "remembered and remune-
rated," had their own lands taken from
them to defray the expenses of a war
in which they acted in good faith as al-
lies.

The United States were to take as
much of the land as may appear to
the Government thereof to be a just
indemnity for the expenses of the war,
and as a restitution for the injuries sus-
tained by its citizens and the friendly
Creek Indians.

Five times as much land was taken
as was necessary to defray these ex-
penses, and instead of having been taken
of the hostiles, it was taken of the
lower Creeks, who acted as allies to
General Jackson, not, however, on the
ground of the justice of the measure,
but because of "considerations interest-
ing to the United States relative to
the Spanish dominions immediately
South of us."

For the lands the friendly Creeks are
not yet "remunerated" nor are their
chiefs "remembered," as promised by
General Pickens.

We might say much more, but letting
this suffice, have we not a claim, aside
from Christian sympathy, on your gen-
erosity? So long as we are afflicted
with those "harpies," to quote from a
distinguished Senator, "who prey upon
the destinies of the Indians, and pur-
sue them, instead of the benign influ-
ences of the Government, as they are
sent on their pilgrimage to the wilder-
ness," may we not hope for your aid
in neutralizing their influence, and wrest-
ing from them their power of evil?

In our day of trial we come to you,
and ask your aid. Our brother will
tell you our condition. He will tell you
how desirous many of us are for the
salvation of our people.

Give us the enlightening influence
of religious instruction, and we may
in time be able to send that influence
to our brethren of the Plains. You will
be rewarded by the approbation of God
and your footsteps will be followed by
tears of gratitude. The remembrance
of your zeal shall descend to our chil-
dren, and they will bless you. And
now, brethren, we ask your prayers, that
God may bless our efforts in behalf of
our country—for whatever may be the
result, we mean to be found at our post
and die with the harness on. Give us
at least your sympathy in our struggle.
You have already done much, and in
acknowledging it, we feel drawn to-
wards you by ties of affection and
friendship. It is our wish that those
ties may never be tarnished by doubt
or destroyed by suspicion. United in
Christ, let us bid each other God
speed, and finally meet around the
throne of our common Father, to cement
through an eternity of joy the union
which his Spirit had begun on earth.

James Perryman, Sohn Smith,
D. N. McIntosh, James Yarrah,*
Louis McIntosh, Monday,
Chilly McIntosh, H. Islands, (Haloche)
Wm. McIntosh, Sam'l Yarrah,
Thos. McIntosh, Martin Vann, Dec'r
Jacob Hawkins, Wily Vann,
Yatejoh, S. C. Brown,
Lafayette Marshall, Gor. Nero.

A Lesson for Dandies.

The following scene occurred two or
three weeks since at the office of the
New-York and Erie Railroad in the
city of New-York. It is worthy of re-
cord, not only because it contains a
good joke, but because it bears on its
face a moral:

An old man enters the office—in age
apparently verging on three-score; his
clothes are of coarse texture, ventila-
ted in some places, and rather dirty
withal; his head, with its long gray
locks, is covered with a hard-worn
beaver; his face, the lower part of
which is ornamented with a grizzly
gray beard, has an humble appearance,
and his dull eyes have an imploring ex-
pression; he has a folded paper in his
hand, and, advancing to the desk of
the first clerk, he extends it.

Clerk.—Go away, sir; I have not any-
thing for you.

Old Man.—(Brightening up with a
look of surprise)—But, sir—
Clerk.—No but about it, sir; I tell
you I have nothing for you. Go out.
The old man, with a mingled look of
surprise and indignation, passes on to
the desk of another clerk and offers
the paper.

Clerk.—Don't interrupt me, sir; get
out of the office; I give nothing to
beggars.

The truth begins to reveal itself to
the old man's understanding; that last
word has rekindled the fires of his
youth; his face glows and his eyes
flash with indignation; he is about to
retort sharply upon the man who called
him a "beggar," when a third party
interferes, and directs him to the Cas-
hier, to whom the old man hands the pa-
pers. The Cashier unfolds them, and
finds, instead of being certificates,
New-York and Erie Railroad Income
Bonds to the amount of ten thousand
dollars! Cashier looks surprised—
the old man demands his money—
Clerk No. 1 takes a seat on the cross-
bar of his desk, out of sight—Clerk No.
2 turns red, purple and white by turns;
the old man receives his money and
makes a noisy exit, mumbling some-
thing about counter-jumpers and broad-
cloth.

Bounty Land Bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That
each of the surviving commissioned
and non-commissioned officers musi-
cians and privates, whether of regulars
volunteers, rangers, or militia, who
were regularly mustered into the ser-
vice of the United States, and every
other officer, commissioned and non-
commissioned seaman, ordinary seaman,
marine clerk and landsman in the
landmen in the navy, in any of the
wars in which this country has been en-
gaged since 1790, and each of the
survivors of the militia or volunteers
or State troops of any State or Terri-
tory, called into military service, and
whose services have been paid by the United
States shall be entitled to receive a
certificate or warrant from the depart-
ment of the interior for one hundred
and sixty acres of land; and where any
of those who have been so mustered in
to service and paid shall have received
a certificate or warrant for that quan-
tity of land as well make in the
whole, with what he may have hereto-
fore received, one hundred and sixty
acres to each such person having served
as aforesaid; provided, That the person so
having been in service shall not re-
ceive said land warrant if it shall ap-
pear by the muster rolls of his regi-
ment or corps that he deserted, or was
dishonorably discharged from service.

Provided, further, That the benefits
of this section shall be held to extend
to wagon masters and teamsters who
may have been employed under the di-
rection of competent authority in time
of war, in the transportation of mili-
tary stores and supplies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That in case of the death of any per-
son who, if living, would be entitled
to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid
under this act, leaving a widow, or if
no widow, a minor child or children,
such widow, or if no widow a minor
child or children shall be entitled to re-
ceive a certificate or warrant for the
same quantity of land that such deceased
person would be entitled to receive
under the provisions of this act if now
living: provided, That a subsequent
marriage shall not impair the right of
any such widow to such warrant, if she
be a widow at the time of making her
application: And provided, further,
That those shall be considered minors
who are so at the time this act shall
take effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,
That in case shall be such certificate
or warrant be issued for any ser-
vice less than fourteen days, except
where the person shall actually have
been engaged in battle, and unless the
party claiming such certificate or war-
rant shall establish his or her right
thereto by recorded evidence of such
service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,
That said certificates or warrants may
be assigned, transferred and located by
the warrantees, their assignees or their
heirs at law, according to the provisions,
of existing laws regulating the assign-
ment, transfer and location of bounty-
land warrants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,
That no warrant issued under the pro-
visions of this act shall be located on
any public lands, except such as shall
at the time be subject to sale at either
the minimum or lower graduated pri-
ces.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,
That the registers and receivers of the
several land offices shall be severally
authorized to charge and receive for
their services in locating all warrants
under the provisions of this act the
same compensation or percentage to be
which they are entitled by law for
sales of the public lands, for cash, at the
rate of one dollar and twenty five cents
per acre. The said compensation to be
paid by the assignees of holders of such
warrants.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted,
That the provisions of this act, and all
the bounty land laws heretofore passed
by Congress, shall be extended to In-
dians in the same manner and to the
same extent as if the said Indians had
been white men.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted,
That the officers and soldiers of the
voluntary war, or their widows or

minor children shall be entitled to the
benefits of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted,
That the benefit of this act shall be ap-
plied to and embrace those who served
as volunteers at the invasion of Platta-
burg, in September, 1814; also, at the
battle of King's Mountain, in the revo-
lutionary war, and the battle of Nick-
ajack against the confederated savages
of the South.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted,
That the provisions of this act shall ap-
ply to the chaplains who served with
the army in the several wars of the
country.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted,
That the provisions of this act be ap-
plied to militia men and to those who
served as volunteers at the attack on
Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British
fleet, in the war of 1812.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WELLS & MAYS.
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in
Chancery.
TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Will practice in the various Courts of Macon
County.
Office over the Jewelry Shop.
JAMES H. BELSER, ROBT. L. MAYS,
Montgomery, Ala. Tuskegee, Ala.
Boswell & Co. being general Ad-
ministrators for the County of Macon, will at-
tend to the settling up of Estates.
March 1, 1855. d41-ly

MORGAN, MARTIN & CHILTON.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SO-
LICITORS IN CHANCERY.
SELMA, ALABAMA.

JOHN T. MORGAN, JAMES E. MARTIN,
THOMAS G. CHILTON, Tuskegee, Ala.
Selma, Ala. march 1, 1855.

THOMAS S. HOWARD,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.

Will give prompt attention to business
connected with his office.
Office next door to Dr. HOSKETT & HOWARD.

MARQUE & BATTLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Tuskegee, Ala. August 17, 1854-ly.

GEALS & COX
Attorneys at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery
Tuskegee, Ala. August 17, 1854-ly.

GEORGE W. GUNN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and Solicitor in Equity.
Tuskegee, Ala. April 18, 1854. [ly]

DR. H. A. HOWARD,
TUSKEGEE, ALA.
Office north corner of the public square.
February 8, 1855. [a39-ly]

MONTGOMERY HALL,
Montgomery, Ala.
By S. L. LANIER & SON.
Formerly of the latter House, Macon Ga.
Aug. 17, 1854-ly

STEWART, PHILLIPS & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERS,
Montgomery, Ala.
October 5, 1854-ly.

DR. C. L. SIMMONS.
Tuskegee, Ala. [a39-ly]

DR. PURYEAR & SIMMONS,
Tuskegee, Ala. [a39-ly]

DR. C. L. SIMMONS.
Tuskegee, Ala. [a39-ly]

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Tuskegee, Ala. [a39-ly]

TUSKEGEE CLASSICAL AND SCI- ENTIFIC INSTITUTE.

The Seventh Annual Session of this Institute
will commence on the first Monday in Sep-
tember next, and close on Thursday, the 21st
of June 1855. The session will be divided into
two terms of twenty weeks each. The first will
close on the 31st of January, and the second,
on the 21st of June. There will be a vacation
of two weeks at Christmas.

Rules of Tuition per Term
For Spelling, Reading, Writing and Mental
Arithmetic, \$12 50
The above, with Modern Geography,
the fundamental Laws of written Arith-
metic, and the Natural History of Birds
and Quadrupeds, at an extended En-
glish course. Constant use will be made of
the apparatus during the recitations in Natural
Science, and familiar Lectures will be delivered
steadily before the pupils. While no Secu-
lar topics are introduced into the course, the
religious belief of the pupil, the Bible as our
Text Book, and Duty as it is made of it to im-
press on the mind and conscience its sublime les-
sons of Wisdom, Virtue and Truth.

The system of instruction adopted includes not
only the cultivation of habits of abstraction, and
minute searching analysis, but the reduction of
theory to practice—it requires the study and
therefore of every operation, nor will any stu-
dent be suffered to advance until he has master-
ed first principles.

We ask the co-operation and patronage of the
friends of Education in their efforts to build up
a permanent institution of high grade, and assure
them that no effort on our part shall be lacking
to make the school all that can be desired in
the way of instruction. Tuition fees payable in
advance.

General Regulations.
In this age of steam, electric telegraphs, clair-
voyance, 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, typewriters, metemorphoses
into learned men, and profound philosophers
But, alas! alas! we have to repeat the old story
for we know of "no royal 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 Sci-
entific Institute is not the place for them. But
to those who are willing to "pay the price," we
guarantee "the purchase," and most cordially
tender our sympathy and aid. We can point
the way, but each individual must ascend the
mount by his own effort, or grope in darkness
or dim twilight amid the drift wood and rep-
tiles at his base.

The pupils will be considered as under the
immediate control of the teachers, and as pledged
to unconditional obedience to all the rules and
regulations of the institution.

The discipline and rules of conduct will be
such as are necessary to secure the most effec-
tive results. Such as are taught in the Sacred
Scriptures; such as honesty, truth, respect and
propriety; and such as are approved by ex-
perience and common sense. In short, every
pupil will be required to do right or suffer such
penalty, as the teachers may deem expedient.

Students will be required to study a reason-
able length of time every night; and to devote
the forenoon of each Saturday to exercises in
composition and declamation either as members
of a literary society, or under the supervision
of one of the teachers.

Repeated absence, except for necessary causes
illness, or intemperance to business, as well as
positive immorality, will be sufficient reason for
dismissing a pupil at any time. Absence from
school after notice without the consent of the
teachers, parent or guardian will be treated as a
dis-misser.

The decided co-operation of parents and
guardians will be expected; a want of it will
be sufficient reason for dismissing a pupil at any
time.

Each student will be expected to attend
the church and sabbath school of the choice of
his parent or guardian. Students from abroad
will be expected to occupy rooms at the Insti-
tute; unless they have relatives or friends in
the country, who will take their guardianship,
and be held responsible for their strict con-
formity to all the rules and regulations of the
institution.

Any one from another institution, making
application for membership in this, will be
required to present a certificate from his late
teacher, of his moral and student-like de-
pendence; or one who has been expelled from
another institution, or has left under censure,
need apply.

The Institute is pleasantly situated on a
mile south east of the Court House; and is re-
mote to be free from the noise and interrup-
tions incident to places of public resort, and at
the same time, sufficiently near to enjoy all the
advantages of a street locality.

The buildings have been newly and neatly
fitted up—remodeled and greatly enlarged; so
that nothing in the out-fit will be wanting for
convenience and comfort.

The boarding department will be under the
control of Mrs. Lewis Alexander and lady, with
whom boarding, including lodging, washing, and
fuel, may be obtained at twelve dollars per
month. Students, however, who are not board-
ing, may be assured that they will have a pleasant
home with friends, who will be attentive to their
interests and studies of their comfort.

As a place of health and pleasantness, Tus-
kegee is proverbial, and needs no comment.
Being but a few miles from the Montgomery
and West Point rail-road, with which it has
regular communication by Stage and Omnibus,
it is easy of access, and yet exempt from the
dangers and alarms common to places im-
mediately on the great thoroughfares.

Mr. George W. Thomas, Rector of the Bran-
don Academy, has been engaged as associate
Principal and instructor in the Latin and Greek
languages. Mr. T. is by education and profession
a teacher; and has been selected because of his
excellence as a scholar and his great moral won-
derments. It is sufficient to say, that they are
of high authority.

For particulars relative to the internal regu-
lations of the institution and its general opera-
tions, we may to all—come and see, or enquire of
W. S. JOHNS, Principal and Proprietor.
Tuskegee, Ala., July 1854.

Baptist Male High School, TALLADEGA, ALABAMA.

THE Annual Session of this Institution begins
on the first Monday in September next. It
is held to afford the youth of our country the
advantages for obtaining a sound and thor-
ough education.

The healthfulness of Talladega, the means of
access, together with the superior educa-
tional advantages it possesses, present great in-
centives for the patronage of the public.
Pastor, JOHN WILSON, (late of the Dallas Acad-
emy at Selma) has accepted the charge of the
institution and will be aided by able and ex-
perienced teachers. Students will be prepared for
any class in College, or taught an extended En-
glish course. Constant use will be made of the
apparatus during the recitations in Natural Sci-
ence, and familiar Lectures will be delivered
steadily before the pupils. While no Secu-
lar topics are introduced into the course, the
religious belief of the pupil, the Bible as our
Text Book, and Duty as it is made of it to im-
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sons of Wisdom, Virtue and Truth.

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friends of Education in their efforts to build up
a permanent institution of high grade, and assure
them that no effort on our part shall be lacking
to make the school all that can be desired in
the way of instruction. Tuition fees payable in
advance.

TERMS FOR FIVE MONTHS.
Spelling, Reading, Writing and first
Lessons in Arithmetic, \$10 00
Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, 15 00
The Ancient Languages, higher 20 00
Mathematics and Sciences, 15 00
French and Spanish (extra) each, 1 00
Incidental expenses, 1 00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAS. HEDDEN, Pres't. W. C. GIBBS,
WALTERS, Sec'y. J. M. ROBERTS,
REV. H. E. TALLADEGA, W. MALLORY,
W. W. MATTHEWS, REV. O. WELCH,
REV. S. G. JENKINS, W. TINKER,
L. W. LAWLER, R. M. MYNATT, Treas'r.

J. L. M. CREE, Sec'y.
July 20, 1854-ly.

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 University.

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

In addition to the Ancient Languages, in which
students are carried through the Freshman and
Sophomore years much attention is paid to Mathe-
matics and the Physical Sciences; to the appli-
cation of scientific principles, to Arts and indus-
trial pursuits, and to the study of the English Lan-
guage and Literature.

Able and experienced teachers are employed
in the different departments of instruction.
The Institution has recently been supplied with
complete apparatus for the study of the various
branches of the physical and experimental Sci-
ences; 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 experiments in Chemistry, Chemis-
try thoroughly and practically. In Survey-
ing, Levelling, Engineering, &c. students have
the use of excellent instruments and receive
instruction in the field as well as the recitation
room.

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

Full Term.—Commences on the first Wednes-
day in September, and closes on the last Thursday
in November.

Spring 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 duties as may be assigned him.

EXPENSES.
The regular charge for Board and Tuition is
\$175 00 per annum, (Chemistry and French
extra) and is made in the term, as follows:

Board (including lodging and washing) . . . \$42 00
Tuition . . . 130 00
French extra . . . 8 00
Spring Term.
Board, including Lodging and Washing, \$4 00
Tuition, (including Chemistry, &c. extra, 15 00
French extra . . . 15 00
Students desiring to study Latin and French
**and during the winter months a small addi-
tional charge is made for fuel.**

Payment is required for each term, in advance.
In case of protracted absence, a pro rata de-
duction is made from the charge for board, but
tuition must be paid to the close of the