## VOL. 7, NO. 27

# ORIGINAL

1-3nd a Holy Charity--Hon.

book Concern which it ever came to hable auxiliary of the gospel, and a This was a business most strictly holy charity. of this church, calling not only for character of the Book Concern propactivity and labor on their part, but city, I have frankly admitted that it is pecuniary accountability on the part of head, not by the bishops, but by the

and by themselves managed under all the pecuniary liabilities to which busi-

Methodist Book Concern-A ness of every sort is subject. And, amable Auxiliary of the Gos- secondly, that this Book Concern property was held by them, in trust Rurus Chorate's view of Meth- for two distinct and specified purposes, and cannot be alienated by them for and even be as when a hengry man the and behold be cat-th, but he awaketh soul is empty, or as when a thirsty man lor any other religious enterprises --and beheld the drinketh, but he awak. These objects are first, the diffusion of for any other religious enterprises -and behold be is laint. So shall the mail. religious knowledge, and then the re-whoul he is laint Mount Zion. I balah. Hief of indigent and distressed preach-Reather Handerson :-- Attention to ers. and the widows and orphans of wher duties of the ministry, in deceased preachers. The first named ion with a revival hr my own o, these objects, all must pronounce a and Camp meeting labor landable christian enterprise eminentwith the conviction that my ly worthy of a band of gospel minison has been fully established in ters; and the second a holy charity, ontroversy; namely that Meth- which like Job, becomes eyes to the is Republicanism of the highest blind, and feet to the lame, and a fathnce has delayed my answer to er to the poor, and brings the blessing article on the Book Concern of him who was ready to psrish, upon ery Case, and the principles in those who manage it; and causeth the in its adjudication, so far as widow's heart to sing for joy," Of bear upon the question under dis- this latter object of the Book Concern. Mr. Lord says, "now until we get to the analysis of these principles, will the beneficiaries, we find no person mere sed support to my position. having any thing but a mere adminisrief history of this case, is necesa- trative right-a mere agency, and as a correct understanding of them. to selection no discretion (p 149.) Mr. furnished to my hand by Mr. Wood says (p. 319) "the Methodist He says, "when Methodism church are not the beneficiaries, they organized as a seperate church, in are the managers of this charits, for tion to the means of instruction the sake of others-they have no right ded by preaching, it was very ob- to apply it to any other interest in the that a great want was to be sup- church or at least so much of it as may t in the turnishing of religious lit be required to fulfil the end designed re to its people; and one of their to supply the beneficiaries. Said I not ichers organized a system of publitue then, that property thus created, hing books in this count y. It was and held for such holy uses, is a valua-ginally est blished in Philadelphia. ble auxiliary of the gospel, and a holy s breacher, whose name was Coops charity? Can any rational man prolent a small sum of money to the nounce such an institution, contemplaet, and invested it in books. They | ting such holy ends anti-republican?!! sold among the denomination; Does the fact that the capital was creout of the profits a small capital ated by preachers, that its increase s gradually formed, which was em-was the profit of their labors, and that wed in publishing books. This this holy charity is administered by ac to be a matter of some magnitude preachers to their suffering brethren, the 1836 it had been removed to their widows and orphans, constitute it w York, and became an extensive anti-republican? No, Bro. Hendertableshment. It was then destroyed son, it is not only not anti-republican, in and a terward reinvigorated and but it merits more praise than to coldon that time to the present it has ly affirm it is in harmony with repub-

ne on with great prosperity, so that heanism. The lawyers who called it has a commutated a capital of about a wise institution, might have added 50 000. It was early provided that it was one of the holiest, and most bepreachers should see that their nevolent institutions in the land. gregations were supplied with Suppose yourself and a score of Baptists preachers began a noble enter-They were very faithful men-stim- prise of this kind, furnished a small ted not by a love of gain, but by eapital for the purpose, assumed the higher purpose of religious devos responsibilities, and devoted the prof-Of course a fined thus construct! Its of your labors to such blessed uses could not but become considerable. What would you, what could you our honors will have vo r attention think, of the soundness of judgement the to the fact, that it was really of that man, who should denounce this a result of the devotion and services wase design anti-republican? Would the preachers. It was not like may you not say friend, your are mistaken; charitable funds, a fund growing some strange prejudice has blinded at of the donations of wealthy men, your mand, or you would commend and at it was in its main features the not censure, our noble object. If we comings of this system. Its profits, as ministers choose to devote a portion after providing capital enough to carry, of our means and of our labor to the our its business successfully, were devo- work of offering you a holy literature; ed at an early period to one single and give a portion of our carangs to caroose, in two or three branches. - relieve the disabled veterans of the Fact purpose was, the making up of cross, who have ministered unto us in be dedelencies of travelling preachers holy things; whose rights have we inand providing for the supernumerary. fringed, that you should consider us as merana sted preachers, the we sand enemies of our land? "We have biren of preachers, and the widows wronged ac man, we have defrauded comphais of deceased preachers, no man. If you as laymen are emu-Tauren Property Case p I and 2.) loas of haitating our holy example: was a charity which grew out of what hindreth you? Go write, publish our laborious, self-leaving, benefit and circulate a holy literature, and

al services, just as much as any say expend your profits upon whatever nog's Bask or Life Insurance (p. 152.) bie objects of charity you see proper, Every preacher was an agent in the and "we do rejoice therein year and I sion of the literature of the church; will rejoice." Who would deny the wise, very wise plan-wise for the justice of this rebuke? None, not one, onic, and wise for the government such then is my reply to any who gainthe Churca; but it was the act of say the fact that the Book Concern. preachers; it was the labor of the no matter whether the ministry or the others that made this, the great laity administer its holy uses, is a val

ad directly connected with the minis- In the above explanation of the

every preacher, in every Methodist entire body of itinerants for specified circuit (p 154.) It was intended to eres uses; and that no other department of to a fund, for the first great object of our church has the smallest control enlightening this Methodist communi- over it. I do not only defend this ty as to religious truth; and that the right of the preachers to manage this and great object was, that when charity of their own creation, although this has ution s'ould be a ried out the none but the indigent beneficiaries are preachers hemselves, might have some enriched by it one farthing, but I ttle stimulus for activity and that they warmly eulogize the scheme and with should be entitled to look for an abso- a tree heart. Nevertheless with equal solute support from this fund for the frankness and boldness, I mequivowant of old age, and the wants of cally deny that our bishops or our their dependents, and the wants of conferences have any similar property their poor and suffering brethren. I in our churches &c; or fint they have a k if there ever was a fund, which even the shadow of a shade of any kind provided so equitably and justly, a of property in our churches, or any tiring pension for these men, who other right beyond the privilege of apa triffing salary not enough to pay pointing preachers to them from our a fashionable dinner, served year annual conferences. I chadlenged you her year in the wilderness, and spent in a former letter to pub ish the deed heir best days in toil (, 155.) It was of any Mct odist Church in the landretiring pension or saving's Bank. the record was at hand, you could have

for the supernumerary and worn out seen it at any moment. You did not preachers, and their widows and or choose to do it, but quoted in part, and remember only in part, a resolu-The foregoing extracts, from Mr. tion passed at the General Conference, bord's speech, show us both the in view of a probable division of the ground, and the kind, of right to prop- church. The part of the resolution very in the Book Concern, held by the which you omitted, gave a sense entravelling preachers of the Methodist trreigdifferent from what seems to be Church first, that the right to it grew | the meaning of your mutilated extract. cat of the fact that it was namely the The resolution is as follows. That all product of their own carnings, from a the property of the Methodist E.

# TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1855.

preachers, created such by the laity, the case. ask are the Trustees of our Tuskegee therefore the Gen. Conference had the juged by the Court.

those standards. Your failure to do king this demand.

colleges, etc. within the limits of the Hon. Rufus Choate of Boston-and ern section of the work, knowing the and a right to dispose of, all the this resort I say to proof of this descrip of their section for such division .-

force in the premises? Why just so but true in their application to the turned to their homes. Primary as

and by them recommended for the itme- The ease stood thus. The Book church. rancy to preach the gospel in these buil. Concern property was held by the en- Here then we have the General Con-

the Church North, under the influence | The plea set up in bar of this meast tion, they took good care to show, that of abolition sentiment. I here premise ure, was that the beneficiaries to whom the entire laity of the South demandthat the opinions of legal gentleman, the Southern Conferences would dis- ed the separation, and that a majority such as the learned counsel engaged tribute these proceeds, did not answer of the annual conferences sanctioned it. in the Church Suit, upon questions the description of such in the discipline Now, the idea, that the provision such as the following: What are the - they were not members of the Methe of the General Conference for a divis rights of property which the courts of odist Episcopal. Church—they and ion of the church would have been our country will recognize? are wor- their conferences were a secession binding upon the annual conferences, by of the highest respect. But upon from the Methodist Church. It was and the laity, if public sentiment among prestions of Church Polity, whether in replied, that in the Church South them had not demanded it, is plaint he Methodist, Baptist or Presbyterian | "there was no deviation in morals; or absurd; for upon the very face of the Churches, those who are not connect- doctrines in rites, ceremonies, or usage articles of separation as well as in d with these churches, however great es-that there is no sort of pretence the debates of that conference, and in their legal attainments, cannot possi- of any deviation in doctrine, nor any the protest of the South, the fact stands bly understand them as thoroughly as thing in morals in practice, or in out prominently to view, that the plan judicious ministers of these churches. Methodist usages, or that we are here of separation was to be excuted only who are familiar with the every day rodox in the shade of a hair." In ev- upon a given contingency, that is, that operations of their respective church ery thing we are alike;" and therefore the laity and ministry of the Southern vstems. I have all along in this dis- if the fund were divided with the Church should demand it. If this cussion supported my position from Soutkern Church, it would not pro- contingency did not become a fact acknowledged chor h standards, and mote doctrines contrary to those cher the plan of separation was to be void not from the more opinions of those ished by the creators of this charity .-- and of no effect. Moreover, the acunconnected with either of our church. We have done nothing for which tion thought necessary to consummate es. You had the standards of our we should be stigmatized as a seces- the division, was to be laid before all church before you, in the very book sion; we have only asked for a duality the annual conferences for their assent; whence you extracted these legal opin- of jurisdictions, instead of an unity of and as Mr. Fancher says, "the Southons. When you sought to condemn jurisdiction of the General Conference; ern preachers were to feel the pulse of

really in evidence before the Court - slavery were permitted to exercise South. opposite to the opinions of the most accordingly suspended a blameless the action of the General Conference,

Southern organization, shall be forever opinions, which have also drawn forth strong indignation which would inevifree from any claim set up on the part from Dr. Elliot and others of the tably be excited by an attempt to deof the M. E. Church, "so far as this res- church North, bitter condemnation; grade a holy man from the office of obution can be of force in the premises." though you seem to have strangely bishol, on account of his connection Does this resolution justify your de- mistaken us, in supposing that either with slavery, asked that provision claration that the bishops and clergy the Northern or Southern churches, should be made for a seperation, conassumed an absolute proprietorship in, silently assented to these opinions- tingent upon the demand of the people churches, schools, colleges &c of the tion, is primaface evidence of the The preachers representing the church Methodist. Church in the United weakness of your cause, and of the North wisely conceded that contin-States? Look at it again, and partie-groundlessness of your aflegations,- gent demand, and took all the prelimiularly, look at the emphatic clause. It may be asked then, did the church hary steps necessary to consumate the which you neglected to quote, which South recover its property upon false seperation; provided that the facts omission changes entirely the sense of principles? I answer, no. There which were to be developed, proved the resolution; namely; so far as this were principles set forth in the debate, that the Southern preachers had rightresolution can be of force in the prem which were false in their application ly interpreted public sentiment. They iscs." How far could it have been of to all other matters of Church Polity, seperated—the Southern prenchers refar as to release the Southern Church- Book Concern fund. With reference semblies were called-as Mr. Fancher es from the claim the church North to this fund, the entire travelling min- council for the North said, "the most could have set up. What claim did istry of the United States had no con- excited meetings soon occurred in all the church North think they could stituency-they were the only body parts of the South, and the most indigpossibly have set up over the property in the Church, who had any voice at all nont resolutions were passed"—with n Southern Churches? Simply this, the disposing of this fund-they were one consent they demanded an immediand this alone, and not the shadow of the only department of the church ate seperation from the church North, a claim beyond this-that if the South- which had any control over it, and The contingency provided for by the ern Methodist Church had been des simply because it was of their own, erca General Conference was become a clared a secession by the Court, and to in they were the church, in the govern certainty. And to complete all the the Church North, had been so minded mental sense of the term, so far as this steps necessary to perfectly exonerate they could, had not this resolution in fund was concerned, but no farther .- | us from the charge of secession; the enterdicted it, have appointed preachers. The application of these principles to tire body of annual conferences took ac to these churches; is the sole point re- other matters of Church Polity, was a tion, directly upon the monied interests ferred to in this resolution. The only false statement of our Church Govern-involved in the division, and thus inright ever claimed by our bishops or ment, but their application to this fund, directly upon the question of the divisconferences, in our church buildings, was just, and therefore the Court ion itself, and a majority of them vois the right of sending Methodist righteously adjudged us our rights in ted that the church South should have her just proportion of the funds of the

dings. The lawyers say (p 208) "that tire body of travelling ministry, for ference consenting to the division, if body (Gen. Con.) had however no specified uses. Secondly, the annual the sentiment of the people demanded proprietary interest in the preaching Conferences delegated to the Gen, it-the majority of the annual conferiouses, and could only transfer its in- Conference their entire control over ences of the United States also conrisdiction over them, which is done by this fund, placing upon them but a senting to it - the laity of the entire the resolutions, and the proceedings single restriction, which restriction South demanding it-and the laity of under them.' But our disciplines was that they should carry out the the church North, the only remaing are scattered broadcast over the land, design of the founders of this charity, party in the case, being satisfied that Look into them, and see the form of our manely that they should not approprishing abolition sentiments had accomchurch deeds, and let prejudice no more ate the produce of this fund to any plished the suspension of Bishop Anutter so groundless a charge. I again other purpose, than for the benefit of drew, and the seperation not affecting repeat, that in all things in which the the beneficiaries therein described; and their church relations at all, did not. bity are equally concerned with the so the Gen. Conference became the in their primary assemblies, raise any ministry. Methodism has lay delega- manager of this fund, and the annual voice against this division, which they tion, and lay management to the full-conferences disbursed the proceeds to could have done had they seen proper, est extent; in for instance Missionary the beneficiaries thereof. Thirdly, the and therefore, it is only justice to say Tract. Education, Sunday School, and General Conference, thus clothed that they also facitly consented to this other societies, and in Conference Fi- with full powers, could have divided division. Thus we see the majority in nancial Boards. And that these are without any separation of the church, all the departments of the church, con by no means inferior interests of the this fund into two or twenty parts, senting to a duality of jurisdictions; church you will admit, when I repeat provided that the intention of this re- and though there was not the two that the the missionary Society, which strictive article was secured that the thirds unjority of conferences, wronghas more lay than elerical managers, proceeds were disbursed to the proper by supposed necessary to a division of disburses annually by far the largest benchciaries. Fourthly, the division the funds of the church yet there w revenue of our church about \$160,000 of this fund with the Church a majority in favor of seperate jurisdic As for our College operations, you have South secured the proceeds of it to the tions, and being one in all things else an example of them here in Tuskegee very same beneficaries, and no others, we are not therefore a schism or se immediately under your eye. Who I intended in the restrictive article; and cession, and so were righteously ad-

Female College? Are they preachers? power to make this division; and in That these wer, the true principles up Who are now organizing a Faculty? view of thenecessity for seperate ecclesion which the rights of the South rested; Are they preachers? No, you know astical jurisdictions, growing out of the and upon which the Court decided in them, and have every opportunity to diverse views of the two sections of the favor of the South, though not present see to what extent laymen control Church upon the slavery question, ed in this form, is evident, from the these interests. But you inquire, are wisdom dictated the propriety of this fact, that in all the pleadings of the not the laity equally interested with division of the fund. And lastly, the counsel, there is a constant reference the preachers in the Book Concern? majority of annual conferences of the not only to the action of the General I answer by no means; the preachers United States-the only primary bod- Confedence, but also to the action of not the laity, furnished mainly the ies having any claim over this fund- the majority of the Annual Conferences capital, made the earnings by their la approved of this divison; and though in favor of the plan of separation, and bor, and disburse the profits, not to the two thirds majority required to to the almost universal demand of the adigent laymen, but to distressed change the restrictive article was not laity of the Southern Church for that preachers. Who then should control obtained; yet in consideration of the separation. Some, however, of the t? Plainly those who alone would fact that the design of this article counsel and only some of them, in their suffer from its mismanagement. | was as effectually secured after the di- zeal to repel the charge of schism from The foregoing expose of the characterision of the funds with the church, the Church, South, thought proper, ter of the property held by the Metho- South, is before; it was decided to be contrary to the opinion of other coundist Church, will prepare us for an no bar to this division of the property | sel, to take the position, that the Geneasy understanding of the principles Therefore, the will of the majority of eral Conference had almost enough involved in the Church Property Case: the General Conference of 1844, and power to divide the Church independin which the right of the Southern the will of the majority of annual con- early of the action of other depart Church to a due proportion of the ferences which approved of the meas-ments of the Church. Nevertheless Book Concern fund, was contested by are thereafter, should be executed, fearful of the weakness of this posi-

us, you should have attempted it from and we had weighty reasons for ma- public sentiment." and act according-

ly. Therefore, the assumption that this, and your resort to the mere opin- The preachers representing the an- the General Conference claimed and ions of only a portion of the counsel anal conferences, and the people in the possessed the power to divide the engaged in the 'case-opinions, which Northern section of the church, declared church, independently of the annual had been in advance s dennily protest; it was the sentiment of the Northern conferences and of the laity, was whole truth of any doctrine of Methodism or vision-that Southern preachers were ed against by no less an authority people that it would operate greatly to by gratuitous, and contrary to the facts than the Louisville Convention of the the prejudice of Methodism in that in the case, and unnecessary for the Church South, which protest was ac- section, if a bishop connected with support of the just chains of the

and opinions too, which were exactly episcopal functions among them-and. If the annual conferences had vetoed distinguished lawyer employed in the bishop. Thereupon, the Southern it would have been a nullity; and it case, and indeed the most distinguisas preachers representing the annual con- the laity in their primary assemblies. a small capital created by themselves. Church in meeting houses, parsonages; ed lawyer in the United States, the forested against it, that protested against by the Louisville forested against it, that protested against by the Louisville forested against it, that protested against by the Louisville forested against and the protested against it.

the Church, in a Methodistic sense church: the very sense of the term vsis of Methodism. And I am sure, very sure, that I much prefer the Methodistic idea of a church, to a legal fiction wholly groundless, in fact, and in theory. And in the Methodistic sense, I know, no lawyer nor any other read- church," (p. 132). er of our discipline, could affirm that our itinerant preachers had no constitnency, in the very face of the fact so the case, states correctly the relative none can be licensed to preach among none can be received into the itineran-

position of Methodism. doctrines to the shade of a hair. Still. too, behind all this matter-that is, the annual conferences could have taken every one of these delegates on their redone it too. If Mr. Lord meant, that the members of the General Conference could have changed so much as a the principal, the constituent- the Church hair's breadth our articles of faith even if there had been no restrictive egregiously mistaken.

Jesus Christ. We have thought there desire to continue under my care, ' &... was something of temerity in the idea (Bangs Church Hist. p. 154), New them from his brow, and therefore do inhabitants of these States, he may then, be subject to majorities. We propound the laity had any thing to do with the such truths as heaven's legislation, and Organization of American methodism. whoever joins our Church, thereby declaves his faith in them, not as manmade, but as heaven-revealed truths. The excellent Mr. Benson says, "well that all their doctrines and the essential parts of their discipline, which taken together may be termed the constitution of the Methodists, were decided upon and recorded before the existence Methodist Conference, however re-

six restrictive rules, had been solemn, ty, to order the South a just propor

ing his own legislation.

50 NO. IN A VOL. iwould have been of as much force, as | Convention, which organized, upon the t was in the case of a distinguished den and of the laity, the Church South, preacher of the Georgia Conference, in the following language: a protest who opposed the plan of separation drawn forth by the doctrine that a and was required to vacate his charge General Conference had no restriction of the Columbus Station: it would upon its power to depose a blameless have made the plan null and void. bishop. "Very few indeed of the more Nevertheless, I have already admitted fundamental and distinguishing elethat in so far as, the control of the ments of Methodism, deeply and fin-Book Concern fund, which was the perishably imbedded in the affection property in suit, was concerned, the and veneration of the church, and vi preachers who created it, had the sole tal to its very existence, are even fulcontrol of it. They were with respect luded to in the restrictive articles, -to it, and to it only, the church in a This theory assumes the self-refuted algovernmental sense, and had no con- surdity, that the General Conference stituency, in this matter; and in the is in fact the government of the church. management of this fund, the laity had if not the church itself. With no othno voice. But as the same lawyer says, er constitution than these mere restric-(p. 330) and as our discipline teaches, tions upon the powers of the General Conference: the government and disis the connexion of good and pious cipline of the Methodist E. Church, as men, who make the Bible their creed, a system of organized laws and well and hold fast to that only which is there adjusted instrumentalities for the expressly disclosed, or may be thereby spread of the gospel, and the diffuby clear reasoning established" This sion of piety, and whose living prineis what your own witness declares to ples of energy have so long commandbe the Methodistic sense of the term | ed the admiration of the world, would soon cease even to exist," (Prop. Case church, I am explaining in my anal- p. 131). "Such wild and revolutionary assumptions, so unlike the faith and discipline of Methodism, as we have been taught them, we are compelled to regar I as fraught with wa'n and mischief to the best interests of the

The Hon. Rufus Choate of Boston

the most emineuf lawyer employed in

plainly stated in our discipline, that powers of the several departments of the church. He says of what he styles us without the vote of the haity; and "that old grand, well-compacted, and once beautiful community-the Methoey without a vote of the laity, Yecom- dist E. Church: "for the administramending the candidate to be received; tion of local business it has local indiso that every itinerant has been con- catories; for the conduct of its generstituted such by two distinct acts of al affairs, proceeding upon the plan of the laity. The affirmation that the our grand secular union, it has a generitinerant preachers had no constituen- al body," (p. 264). So Mr. Choate, it cy, must therefore, have been made in seems, thought there was a striking some other than a Methodistic sense, analogy between our church and the and if made in any other than a Meth. Federal Government; and like sent. odistic sense, it has nothing to do with, ments were entertained by John C. and should have no place in, a just ex. Cathoun and Daniel Webster. Of the organization of American Methodism, But Mr. Lord said, "if the General Mr. Choate justly says "the true sov-Conference had chosen to become So. ereign then, I submit, the true sovercinian, if it had chosen to have adopted leigh by which alone it can be destroythe Presbyterian or Baptist forms, eith- ed, may be said to be the preachers in er of government, or of doctrine, it a mass acting in obedience to the wishwas in it its power to do it." Most es of the people, in strong and general assuredly they could as individuals con- demand of the laity, for a -eparate ortrolling their own action, any member ganization, through the advice of Mr. or members of them, in our free coun- Wesley, and upon their ow a judgment try, could have adopted any of the sys- of expediency and duty and convened tems specified; nay, more, he might for the express purpose of doing that with equal justice have said, they could work. So that it was in a remarkable have become Mohammedans, or Bud- degree analogous to the Convention which hists; and so could any member created the Federal Constitution in 1787 or members of your associations, or The true creator of the church was the conventions, or of Presbyterian Synods, general and collective will of Amerior assemblies. The members of our can Methodism, acting through the General Conference could have done laity, and through the preach rs. 18 this contrary to that restrictive ar- was a great ecclesiastical Convention tiele, which you forgot to mention of the Methodists of America, (p. 258). and which forbids the altering of our After this church was created it had and it necessarily must have had, adthere is another could and another would ministrative bodies through which in various spheres to carry on its daily business. Such are the officers of the church, such are the annual conferences. turn home and tried and expelled them. such are the quarterly conferences, and and they would most certainly have such is, or such at least, was in 1792. the General Conference. These of of then, are subordinate executive accuries of

That Mr. Chonte was correct in ine view of the part performed by the laity article forbidding it, and then escaped in the organization of Methodism, in ecclesiastical penalties, he was most proved beyond all question, by Mr. Wesley's letter recommending the or-A little knowledge of the history of ganization of the American Church; Methodism would convince you, that and by his letters of ordination delivno General Conference either in the ered to Dr. Coke. He says "some United States, or in England, has ever thousands of the inhabitants of these established or changed our doctrines by vote. We have always acted on hence he gave them his views of a the principle that we should not add Scriptural Church. Again in the ordinanew doctrines to, nor expange old doe- tion letter he says "many of the people in trines from the Gospel of our Lord the Southern provinces of North America of voting, for instance, whether Christ you will observe that at that time there were divine or not-whether he were less than 15000 members includthe King of Kings and Lord of Lords, ing blacks, and only 83 preachers; or a mere worm of dust. We cannot therefore if any man can impeach the with so facile a movement bestow in veracity of Mr. Wesley, and magnify fi ite crowns upon Christ, nor tear 83 p cachers into some thousands of the not consent that such doctrines shall and not until then, truthfully deny that

Mr. Choate's only error in imagining that we had not legally will drawn from the Church North was, that he thought a majority of annual conferwas it for both preachers and people, ences less than two thirds, insultment and this with informalities in the ection of the laity, pre vented a legal discsion of the Church, therefore we will not under law recover our just rights But the plain principles of justice Loder of a Conference. No member of the lying the case-the fact that the ma Chareles were identical in doctrines spectable for parts or piety, would be und usages; that the leading department suffered in that assembly, to make the of our Church had consented to the 3 essentia part of its discipline, a sul- equally with Northern preachers error ject of debate. (Mem. p. 121). And tors of this fund; and its proceeds if di for this sufficient reason, that God has vided with the South, would be distribu not imposed upon as the duty of amend- test among similar beneficiaries, determined the Court, notwithstanding any The notion that the General Confer- apparent informalities in the action of ence had no limit to its power but the the annual conferences, and of the lai-

# THE S. W. BIPTIST.

TUSKEGEE, ALA. THURSDAY, NOVEMB'R 8, 1855.

THE METHODIST CHURCH PROPER. TY CASE, AGAIN - MANIFEST PERVER-SION AND MISCONSTRUCTION OF ARGUMENTS-A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE "CASE"-THE "HOLY CHARITY" NOT TOO HOLY FOR LAY MANAGEMENT -- MR. CHOATE'S "VIEW OF METHODISM" ANSWERED BY MR. JOHNSON, A "CONSTITUENCY," & ANOTHER DIP INTO THE STANDARD'-THE CONTRAST STILL PURTURE DECISION OF THE COURT-WHEREBY IT IS SHOWN THAT THE "DREAM IS NOT ALL A

"We will cat our own bread, and wear our own apparel; only let us be called by thy name, to take away our reproach."-Isaiah 4:1 "For they have healed the burt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, peace; when there is no peace. -Jer. 8:11.

1) men's edgments were not warped and diswould always be a welcome guest. But ever since sin despoiled the handiwork of God, this virgin form of heavenly mould has been doomed to a perpetual war with the lower and baser affections of the human soul. Like the fabled fragments have been scattered to the four winds This consummation may be long delayed. Ma- which determined an important law suit be Spirit of life from God shall enter into it; and copacy" which decided the suit! Nav. h them who see it.

that the exposing and subversion of error is an essential condition precedent to the establish- Methodist Book Concern anti-republican!! Is ment of truth. A large portion of the labors that the subject we have been discussing. Bro. of our Savior was devoted to the refutation of Hamill? Something has been said in this disthe prevailing errors of the age in which he liv- cussion about "twistification." ed upon earth-called in Scripture "the traditions of the elders." He employed no pahating the subject is this-(and the reader will see terms by which to call them. With the integ. that it chimes in very well with much that he rity and sternness of Divinity itself, he knew has heretofore written.). The objects for which nothing of expedients and compromises. De. the book fund was raised were "pure and holy nouncing these apologists of error as a "genera-" nay, "the holiest and most benevolent in the tion of vipers" and "hypocrites," woe after wor falls from his lips like so many claps of thunder, republican! So much, then, for this misconcer-"In vain do ye worship me," he says, "teaching for docirines the commandments of men." And Let it be observed, furthermore, that Bro. II is error less offensive to him now than it was does not deny that the book fund is under the opinion is unworthy of human or divine trust

That Episcopaev has no foundation in the most able friends. Dr. Bangs, on sted by the Rev. Mr. Stevens, a Methodist clergyman, in his 'Essay on Church Polity," says : "No spe eific form of church government is prescribed in Scripture, and therefore it is left to the dis cretion of the church to regulate these matters as the exigencies of the time, place, and circomstances shall dictate to be most expedient, which God has prohibited." Bishop Beveridge says: "Nothing can be determined from what the Apostles did in their early proceedings, in preaching the gospel, as to the establishment of any certain form of church government. Ut supra. To these, we may add the testimony of Mr. Wesley, in a letter to Mr. Clark: "I think he (Bishop Stillingfleet.) has unan swerably proved that neither Christ nor his apostles prescribe any particular form of church government, and that the plea of the divine right of Episcopacy was never heard of my the primetive church," Works, Vol. 10: p. 231. admits at all, is that which "time, place, and circumstances" may suggest. Throwing ourterfuge a subterfuge which error is always only to be recognized as an equal party in the episcopacy with the weapons which "time, place, and circumstances," have thrown into our hands As to the 'time," it is the middle of the nineteenth century, when man is engaged in making the last great experiment as to whether he is able to govern himself, or whether he must still grean under a self-constituted despotism, religious or political, "which has no constituents." And then as to the "place," it is the free commonwealth of the United States, the tayorel spot of earth, the asylum for the oppressed of all nations, where all men are recognized as equal. If then the "place" is to have any agency in modifying ecclesiastical polity, we claim that episcopacy shall surrender her mitre to that heavenly appointed constituency in the churches of the saints, whose nobility has been patented by the Triane God-who are Lis kings as priests'-even as civil despots have is one of far greater importance than the forebeen made to surrender their crown to that going. It relates to the source whence he has power behind the throne more potent than drawn his testimony in the Property Case. It "cabals" and "star chambers." And finally as is proper that we again state this case to the to the "eircumstances,"-these all point unmis-

But our purpose is not to introduce a new train of argument in this discussion : for we have already concluded our part of the arg ment; but simply to respond to Bro. Humili last communication. And the reader will doubt-I se agree with our first impression on receiving it from his hands. If it is only as logical as it is lengthy, it is certainly a very stern document. But on wading through it, we found it to be let a reiteration of much of his preceding articles | the Annual Conferences. These Commissionlanded only to our last two articles.

comprehend the privileges" of a "constituency."

'An regard to the "Church Property Case.' there are but two or three points in his article which merit our attention. He has doubtless ers appointed on the part of the South. Im-

given a faithful account of the origin and history, of the "Book Concern." With this however, we have nothing to do." We have been discussing a principle in Episcopal Methodism which determined the division of that fund between the North and the South. And this is the first point to which the reader's attention is invited. How brother Hamill could have misconstrued the whole drift of our argument upon that case, we are at a loss to determine. After stating the benevolent objects of the "Book Concern," viz: to circulate a religious literature, and support supernumerary and superanuated DECLARED SOPRISTICAL BY THE COURT AND Preachers, and the widows and orphans of de-OVERRULED-ANOTHER FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR ceased ministers, he asks, - "Can any rational man pronounce such an institution, contemplating such holy ends, anti-republican?" We ut CONTRASTED BY THE "STANDARDS," AND THE terly deny having pronounced any such thing. We never so much as alluded to the objects contemplated in the establishment of that . Con cern.' The objects it contemplates, is one thing -the principles on which it is administered is quite a different thing. Now, Bro. Hamill seeks to make us affirm that of the objects of this fund, which we affirmed of the principles on which an equitable division of it was made be tween the North and South, by the judicial tribunals of the country. And that Bro. 11. torted by their prejudices and passions, TRUTH had to resort to such a subterfuge as this to meet as plain an argument at least as we are capable of writing, and pervert it to a purpose which never entered our head, is proof demon strative that he felt incompetent to meet it fairly. There is a legal phrase called "chang-Osiris, she has been hewn in pieces, and the ling the issue," which simply means, that when one party feels unable to meet the main issue of heaven, thereby devolving upon her sad involved, he substitutes another which he car friends the task of hunting up these fragments meet, and pleads to it, as if d were the main and by a kind of moral synthesis, restoring her point-and this is always equivalent to giving again to her former leveliness and symmetry, up the case. We were discussing a principle ny fierce contests may vet lie between her vota- tween northern and southern episcopacy-Bro. ries and the promised victory. But he who has Hamill, substitutes the objects for which the commissioned them to execute this sacred trust money was raised involved in the contest for the will see to it, that their labors shall not be in- principle which decided the law suit, and makes termitted, until every member of the body of us affirm that of these objects, which we only afthis martyred saint shall be restored, and "the firmed applied to the principle in "our epis it shall stand up; and great fear shall fall upon wrings the changes upon it, as if he had made a discovery, which was for ever to vindicate Now, it must strike every sensible man with the claims of Episcopal Methodism to as pure all the force of an overwhelming conviction, republican democracy as ever placed a President in the White House! The objects of the

> The logic of his argument upon this part of land : ergo, Episcopal Methodism is decidedly tion and perversion of our argument.

then / Nav. verily. Whatever is taught for sole management of the ministry, (just what doctrines which bears not the heavenly inserin- we affirmed;) may that it ought to be under tion, should be denounced as "the command, their management, because it has mainly accuments of men." And he who compromises mulated under their agency. Here our Bro "one jot or tittle" of divine truth to popular has unconsciously announced a principle which we could wish he had the candor to acknowledge as applicable to the whole system. Let us exword of God, is freely admitted by its best and plain: The book fund has mainly accumulated under elerical agency; therefore it ought to be under clerical management. So affirms Bro. II. By parity of reasoning. Meeting-houses I arsonages, Conference Colleges, and Academies have been projected and built under clerical agency therefore, they ought to be deeded to them their General Conference capacity! People have been added to the church under clerical and likely to accomplish the greatest amount of agency; therefore, they ought to be under their good; always avoiding any and every thing rule and management !! What immaculate republicanism! And then, where did this book fund come from? Are the preachers so well paid for their services, that they have been able to accumulate a fund in the United States of nearly a million of dollars, out of their salaries If so, they have been better paid than we had anticipated. Or is it owing to their superior financial skill, in changing bundreds into thous ands with Astorian rapidity? We could scarce ly expect this. We once heard of five Yankees who shut themselves up in a room and swapped clothing until they made five dollars apiece but we would not suspect. Methodist, clergymer So that the only defence of which episcopacy as possessing such skill as this. But seriously we suppose that fund was raised like all other benevolent funds of the various churches; by selves even upon this flimsy and miserable sub- a system of agencies, in which the ministry were mostly employed, in contributions from propos n; when grappling w th truth, begging private members, ministers, and every body else. who felt inclined to give to it. Granted, then contest-we say, granting all this, we still fight fore, that it has been raised mostly through the ngency of ministers, and "for the holiest and most benevolent of purposes in the land," does that prove, that laymen are too "common and unclean" to assist in managing this holy and benevolent fund? Is there a peculiar sanctity imparted to it, by its having passed through clerical hands, that it must for ever be placed beyond the management and control of these from whose pockets it was, at least in part obtained? Are they less capable of managing, and more likely to pervert it. from its "holy and benevolent design," than the clergy? Really, we think our brother has paid rather an equivo cal compliment either to the skill or the integrity of the laity of his church.

Passing over some minor matters which w can well afford to do, we come to the second point, in brother Hamill's argument. And it reader, so that he can appreciate the relative takably to such a reformation in "our episcopa- value of the testimony as introduced by brother ev." as will compel her to "know the rights and H., and ourself.

In 1844, on the degradation of Bishop Andrew for being a slave-holder, a series of re-o lutions were passed by the General Conference contemplating a contingent division of Church Property between the North and the South Commissioners were appointed to carry out the provisions of these resolutions in case that contingency occurred-which was, the organization of a Southern General Conference, and the adoption of the resolutions by a majority of ers were specifically instructed to negotiate an equitable division of the assets of the Book Concern with an equal unmber of Commission

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mediately after the Southern General Confer- of the Church. Who constituted the Conference elder to his circuit—the preachers and elders once was organized, the Commissioners on the Southern Commissioners to recover their proportion of said funds, according to the terms tipulated in the resolutions of the General Conference. To prevent any sort of confusion, we without reference to any lay authority will give a statement of the suit, as reported and published by both divisions of the Church : kind

"CIRCUIT COURT, UNITED STATES. For the Southern District of New York. The Hon. Judges, Nelson and Berrs Presiding. Henry B. Bascomb, and others, George Lane, and others.

COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFFS. -Mr. D Lord. Ion. Reverdy Johnson, and Mr. Johnson, jr. Counsel for Defendants.

Hon. Rufus Choate, Mr. Geo. Wood, and Mr. E L. Fancher.

Now, the question at issue between the par ies litigant in this suit was, as stated by Judge Nelson, "As to the power of the General Conerence to authorize a separation of the Church organization," upon the settlement of which circumstances made it expedient for us uestion "depended the division of the common property." Appendix to Property Case, p. 10. Plaintiffs, and they consequently garned the suit. For this reason we made our quotations from the speeches of the counsel for the successful "for the conduct of its general affairs, it pro-

the necessity, we are compelled to do it. In impressive commentary on their democracy !! creator of the church was the general and colthrough the laity and through the preachers. alled under a letter of Mir. Wesley for that exeres purpose, which did its work, and then disappeared." P. 268. Observe, Mr. Choate seeks to entreuch himself upon both of these positions -- so that if the first failed, (and it did this that they were both extraordinary Conventions, convened for extraordinary purposes, and which "did their work and then disappeared." And yet brother H. would impress the cader with the idea, that Mr. Choate recognized a beautiful analogy between Episcopal Methodism as organized and our civil government as organized! when Mr. C. only alledged the analogy between the Conference of 1784 as organizing Methodism, and the Convention of in the single point, that they each did their r's blindness in this respect is moral or natural becomes us not to say.

As Mr. Choate stated in his speech that "the people' in the Conference of 1784-that that body was "American Methodism acting through the lasty and through the ministry," and as Bro II, seems to endorse that sentiment, we will let

"Where did the predecessors of the Northern reachers, from whom all authority is derived ok for the power to call the Conference of 17 84, for the purpose for which it was called? To John Wesley, as the person in whom, at that me, was vested the entire and exclusive soverign power of the Church. It is unnecessary to iquire whether by virtue of some inherient alienal'e right, the power might not have been for d in these g entlemaa in 178 ive of the will of Wesley. It is suffi ient to show that in 1784 they claim d, and claimed alone, the power the everted in the raterence of that year, under the authority of

part of the South signified their readiness to ours to believe what of course he satisfied himdischarge their duty; but from sundry causes self was the fact, that that Conference was called together not only by the preachers of the Church, but by all the lay members. There them. Whereupon suit was brought by the is not a word of truth in the statement, although of course, the learned coasel believed it true It was a general assembly of the preach ers connected with the Methodist denomination of Christians, convoked only as preachers. or implied. Not being as familiar with the tory of the Church as my colleague, who was kind enough to undertake to lay before the Court the evid nee which is found spread upon the records in the case. I inquired, as soon as the statement was made, whether there was any undation for the assertion that the Conference of 1784 had any other authority for its convoca-tion than the authority of Wesley, and the authority in themselves as preachers alone con-nected with the Methodist Association. I found that there was not. If your Honours will turn to page 5 of the Proofs. No. 1., you will find. that immediately succeeding the letter of Wesley, which authorized the separate organization it is stated : "To carry into effect the proposed organization," (Wesley's proposed organization) "a General Conference of preachers was called, to meet at Baltimore, at Christmas, 1784. Sixty out of the eighty-three preachers then in the time. At this conference, say the annual unin-utes of 1785, it was unanimously agreed that is the preachers "to become a separate boov. The counsel for the South maintained that will be obliged to admit one for the good of the the General Conference had the power to authorize a separation of the Church, and to divide its property: the counsel for the North Church, to cary out the particular organization denied such power to the General Conference. to any other authority than his, and their own The Court decided this point in frew of the convictions that the good of the Church de mand ed such a special and particular organization As to the declaration of Mr. Choate, that

party. Mr. Johnson and his coleagues mam- coods on the plan of our grand secular unio ained that the Conference of 1784 who "ors having a general body," &c; we submit that if ranized the Church, established its doctrines Mr C, had proven that to the satisfaction of the nd discipline," &c., possessed no more nor less | court, he would have gained the case | for this power than the Conference of 1844, only as obvious reason: If the General Conference hey restricted themselves by "the six restrictive | had no more authority as an ecclesiastical body ules." Mr. Choate and his coleagues main. than the Congress of the United States has as tained on the contrary, that the Conference of a civil body, then it had no right to authorize 1784 was sai generis-that when it organized a separation of the Church, any more than Conthe Church, it disappeared, and has never congress has a right to destroy this confederacy vened since. "When that Conference had done. The Congress of the United States is governed its work of creating the Church," says Mr. by a written Constitution, adopted by a power Choate, "it retired, disappeared, and has never superior to themselves, and they dare not vioagain been assembled in the history of Metho- late it. The General Conference is governed lism." Property Case, p. 266. This was the by a constitution adopted by themselves, and tiffs alledged in proof of their position, that the And hence the court decided, that the preach-General Conference had, time and again, exer- ers "when assembled in General Conference; acrised all the powers of sovereignty-that they cording to the usages and discipline of the church and then asks and answers as before statedad extended their jurisdiction beyond the ter- represent themselves and have no constituents." ritorial limits of the United States into Canada Mr. C., therefore, failed in establishing his and Texas-that they had authorized a separa- point before the Court, and lost the suit principles set torth in the debate, which were ral Conference in 1828-that they had fre- thus: The power to dissolve a social or reli- Church Polity, but true in their application to piently changed the book of Discipline, &c., gious compact, is an attribute of sovereignty. . And we repeat it, the South gained the The General Conference of the M. E. Church mit-and gained it too, upon that exposition of raccording to the usage and discipline of that Methodist Church Polity furnished by their church," may exercise this power. Therefore lose this article, from the decision of the Court, of that church, "responsible only to themselves" orother II, reviews, were triumphantly sus- canism of his church!

His quotation from Mr. Wesley's letter yielding to the wishes of his American, children mother very sad blander into which brother H. to give them a separate organization, only has fallen. Quoting Mr. Choate as saying that proves what Mr. Johnson affirms, that he (Wes- "Ewory's History of the Discipline of the the General Conference which organized the ley) "is the author, sovereign and founder of the Church," "shall be considered in evidence."—
The se "Standards" set forth the General Polity analogous to the Convention that created the should petition the Quees also parliament to of that hierarchy. Either, therefore, "the book Federal Constitution in 1787, he seems to think pass a certain law, and their wishes should be of Discipline" and "Ewory's History" contain that he has made the discovery, which at once, respected, would that prove that English Mon- ed "principles which were false in heir tappileaand beyond all doubt, assimilates Episcopacy archy was republicanism." The very fact that tion to all other matters of Church Pointy, but to republicanism. Here our brother has evi- Mr. Wesley was petitioned to grant them a true in their application to the book concern dently shouted before he got happy. We are separate organization, is a concession that they jund," or the "legal gentlemon" who argued really sorry to deprive him of the last and only had no right to form one. If our colonies, af- the case, and the learned Judges who decided plank upon which he has planted "our episcos ter the revolutionary war, had petitioned Lord it, were incompetent to comprehend the evidence pacy," particularly as the seas are rough. But North, or king George, for a constitution, indiankless as will be the task, and painful as is stead of forming one for themselves, what an

what did the analogy between the General Con- The third and last point in this part of Bro. erence in 1784, and the Convention of the States Hamil's communication requiring notice, is Church," as set forth in its "standards." If 1787, consist? In the manner 'm which the that which relates directly to the application of these "standards" are "false" the "Fathers" members of each were chosen-by the popular the principle above suggested to the Property made them so, and the children ought to correct will? No man will pretend this in the face of Clase. After demorring to the extracts of the them. It judgement has been perverted, either the fact, that not a single Methodist society in speeches we made from Messrs. Lord and John-through the imbecuity or corruption of our juthe Union ever elected a delegate to that Con- son, Bro. H. says - "It may be asked then, did diciary, Judges Nelsox and Berrs ought to be ference. Mr. Choate himself, though interest- the church South recover its property upon mapcached: In either case "our episcopacy ed to prove that it was called by the societies, false principles? I answer, no. These principles ought to set herself to work with all possible could not do so, even to his own satisfaction; ples set forth in the debate, were "false promptness and energy. The merest petifogge for he says, "It may be stated that the true in their application to all other matters of church Polity but true in their application to lective will of American Methodism, acting the Book Concern fund," &c Truly "our episcopacy must be an impenetrable ministry. Or it may be said that it was the collective wid If neither the first lawyers, nor the highest judiof American Methodism, expressing itself and cial functionaries of the Unised States can unacting through an extraordinary Convention derstand it, we need not wonder that our impertinence has been so sternly rebuked for daring to look into its sublime mysteries! Now this special "application" of special "principles" to special "cases" is a very convenient weapon with which to fight the battles of episcopacy. trail,) he would retreat upon the second. In what If local preachers and private members petition then did the analogy consist? Why clearly in for "natural rights" in the General and Annual Conferences, this special "principle" will apply with special emphasis to that "case," and they are answered with, "pardon us, if we know no such rights, if we comprehend no such priviliges." If a law-suit is pending between "our episcopacy" North, and "our episcopacy South, in which the stake is nearly half a million of dollars, why then, also, this special "prin- How our brother could make such an intimation ciple" applies with singular appropriateness as this, with this whole discussion staring him and profit to this "case." And then the in the face, we are really at a loss to determine 787, as organizing our Federal Constitution fund has been mostly raised and accumulated. He could not hope to deceive any body who has by elerical agency, and is so sacred, and design- read our articles, for that were impossible; and work and ceased to exist. Whether our brothesel for "the holiest and most benevolent purpose we therefore acquit him of that charge. The es. that it must not be managed by any other most charitable construction we can place upon than clerical hands. In this request, too, we the statement is, that the stress of a dire neces admit no constituents we have no constituents. preachers acted in obedience to wishes of the So that at whatever point we direct our search for a "constituency" in 'our episcopacy" either in its ecclesiastical or temporal jurisdiction, this to that special point. We should like to know in him. Reader, have we not appealed to these

which applies so peculiarly to every case, and sustained by these very standards? Has our which yet leaves the whole system perfectly free competitor contested the authenticity of a single from its contagion. Now, we assert that this principle—the principle of absolute, irresponsible elected power-PREVADES THE WHOLE GOVERN-MENTAL ECONOMY OF EPISCOPAL METRODISM .-Take the following inventory of FACTS. In proof Conterences—the speeches and communications of this assertion. The Bishops appoint all the of the Bishops, doctors and clergy of the church circuit riders and stationed preachers to their -are these, we say, to be recognized as the Wesley, as the author, sovereign, and founder charges - the Bishops appoint every presiding "standards" of Methodism? To these we have

appoint all the class leaders, stewards and Trustees who hold church property-the Bishelders and preachers, remove at their pleasure all their respective appointees, the removed party having no alternation but submission there being no tribunal to correct errors of rectify wrongs,"-that in not a single department of their government, legislative, executive or judicial, are laymen eligible to seats-tha both the State and General Conferences are composed, ex-officio, of the travelling preachers and their representatives—that when local preachers and private members petition for a representation in these bodies, they are answer ed in language, which, if addressed to America citizens in their civil capacity, by our national or State government, would instantly light up the fires of a second revolution, "Pardon us we know no sach rights, if we compachend no such privileges,"---that this body of clergy in creating the Methodist Episcopal Church i 1784, and dissolving it in 1844, exercised the highest attributes of sovereignty known or earth-that the General Conference, in trans fering call the property of the M. E. Church in meeting houses, parsonages, colleges, schools conference funds, cemetaries, and of every kine within the limits of the Southern organization to the church South, on the contingency of Its organization, did assert all the proprietorship in said property, which the laws of the country guarentee to any corporation -- that in author izing an equitable division of the "Book and Chartered Fund," the same principle of propri torship is involved-and that such FACTS as these being in evidence before the Court, in th "Church Property Case," that august tribuna could have made no other decision in that cas than that "the law members of the church have no part or connection with its governmental or ganization, and never hon. The travelling preachers comprise the embodiment of its power, ecclesiest end and temporal; and, when assembled in General. Conference according to the USAGES and DISCIPLINE of the church, represent

themselves and have no constituents."

But Bro. Hamilt. conscious that the facts and arguments we had adduced from the 'Property Case," could not be answered, admits that se far as the "rights of property, which the courts of our country will recognize," are concerned. "the opinions of legal gentleman, ... are worth, of the highest respect. But upon questions c some between them. The counsel for the Plain- which recognizes no power begond themselves .- Church Polity," they "cannot possibly understand them as thoroughly? as those who are "connected with their respective church systems "Dal the church South recover its property upon false principles? I answer, no. These wer on of the Canada Conference from the Gen- Thrown into an argument, it may be stated Julse in their application to all other matters of the book concern fund." Now this is a species of special pleadory which would do honor to Jesuit. Let us look at it,-A question of church property comes up before one of our highest in counsel. We shall still further prove before we the General Conference is the sovereign power the suit are responsible for the testamony upon dical tribunals to be decided. The parties to eith r side. The Court is responsible for the that the doctrines advanced by the Southern for its exercise. And yet Bro. II. quotes this application of the law to the state of facts in ounsel, and which we extracted into the article declaration of Mr Choate to show the republic volved in the test mony. On page twenty-five of the "Church Property Case" it is agreed by the parties to the suit, "that the Book of discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, printed in 1840, which was the book in force at the time of the Conference of 1844." together with before them! or if they comprehended it then have willfully percerted it! "Our episcopacy may take either horn of the trilemma. The deision was made if the Judges are to be believed that ever read a half dozen pages in Blackstone could not hesitate one moment after reading the opinion of that Court, in deciding, that the principles on which that opinion was based were the essential organic elements of Episcopa Methodism. This, neither, Ero. II, nor any oth er sane man will devy. If the most learned tri binals of our country cannot comprehend "th system of surpassing energy." we bumbly sub-

And it need not surprise this "kingdom of the elergy," if the judicial records of the country shall be believed. their averment to the contrary notwithstanding. But we are asked, why we did not appeal to the "Standards of our Church." instead of to the opinions of "legal gentlemen," in this discussion; and it is intimated that our "failure to do this, is an evidence of the weakness of our cause, and the groundlessness of our allegations." sity which knows no law, suspended for a time the operation of every other principle in his heart and mind, but "our episcopacy."-that, as we had occasion to remark in regard to another special principle applies with peculiar propriety | Champion of accession of the principle applies with peculiar propriety | Hamill who did this—but episcopacy that dwelt Mr. Johnson, one of the council for the South. if the parts are thus destitute of the "democratic "standards" from the very commencement of element," what is to pronounced of the whole? | this discussion? Have we ventured to state a But let us look into this chameleon principle, single fact, from first to fast, which we have not one of these facts? Or are we mistaken as to what these "standards are ? Are the writings of Mr. Wesley-the book of discipine-the accred ited histories of Methodism issued by the "Book Concern"-the reported proceedings of General

mit, that it is time it was simplified to their

comprehension. The American people have

been accustomed to regard the opinions of our

national Courts with some degree of respect-

appealed to substantiate every fact and princes ple we have alledged through this entire discussion. Two of these "Standards." to-wit: The Look of Discipline and Emory's History-furnished the testimony on which the "property case" was decided in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York .-And yet our 'Ifailure to do this is prima facie evidence of the weakness of our cause and groundlessness of our allegations !!!" Now, we are perfectly willing for any tribunal on this earth, except "the traveling clergy," to decide whether we have not appealed to "our standards" quite as often as episcopacy itself has any right to demand.

duce a few more quotations from the "Standards" and other sources which we think are entitled to some repect in the premises. In Warson's Timo LOGICAL INSTITUTES, a work which we suppose may be dignified by the appellation of "standmay be digitaled by the appropriation of the ministry of the M. E. Church, we have the following: "To raise into legislators and censors all" the members of a church, the young, the ignorant, and the inexperienced, is to do them a great injury. It is the sure way to foster d. bates, contentions, and self-confidence, to open the door to intrigue and policy, to tempt forward and conceited men to become a kind of religious demagogues, and entarely to destry the salutary influence of the aged, experienced and gifted members, by referring every decision to members and suffrages, and placing all that is good and venerable, and influential among the metals rethemselves, at the feet of a democracy," vol. 11. p. 594. Why the veriest apologist of monarchy in Europe could not have written a sent nee exhibiting more supreme contempt for the sery spirit and genius of our civil government, than this extract from one of "our standards." The "members of a church" the lasty are represented as vignorant, inexperanced, contenuous self-confident, concerted, religious demagagues: And then, this learned divine, by way of parting upon this assemblage of "concerted men" the crowning odium calls them "a democracy! We opine, that if the long pretentions of the clergy were placed at the tect of such a democ racy, there would be a storm raised—there would be "debates and centions" - such as "our episcopacy" has never witnesser, before; and which would effectually sweey away the last vestiges of clerical domination. .. e can but admire the discretion of "our standards" in not "placing at the feet of a democracy," the "Divine Right" of

the clergy to rule over them. The following is from Prof. C. F. DERMS of Taking the reverend gentleman's advise North Carolina; and although he may not be exactly a "standard," is nevertheless a very good

Methodist : can very readily see that a government suited to the sooty colliers of England servants, and the uncuitivated, who had grown up amid all the peculiarities of an aristocratic country, might in celling things by their right names. hardly be fit for a church among whos laymen rather guess that the America on hach are presidents, and professors in colleges, pages too thoroughly "malformed or maledness preme courts, senators, and men liberalized by professional learning and polite sociations. The fact is, John Wesley formed societies; our is a church. John Well y did not make government a special study; but being a strong man liment, say, the next Fourth of July, lets: and a violent tory, and making a sect gathering while his fellow citizens are celebrating that around to him to be governed, he seezed the while his fellow citizens are celebrating that reins—he became autocrat; and through his picious day with bonitres and illuminations. helpers he governed most ably. It was very natural that when our church was formed, it should be built somewhat after the model of the societies' of Wesley. Is it not too exact a copy. and may it not need mending! Even if Wesley had made government a study, and was by na- rider," or ' presiding elder" to "raise the time ture superior to the mass he controlled, there are laymen in our church in this day, as great natively as Wesley, who have paid much more attent on to the science of government. This is said with great deference and much veneration tween - and submit to an aucicular operation He was before his times; ours before him."

We cannot tell whether we are to regard the class"-this "aristocracy"-mest upon his inner author of the "Georgia Scenes," Judge Longs panum as sweetly as the strains of the large STREET, as entitled to be ranked among tours standards," or not. He is at least a Methodist clergyman, and President of the Mississ.ppi College; and from that lofty pedestal, he addresses his Methodist brethren, dissuading them from joining the Know Nothing, or Am rican party, in the following strains: Alluding to the letter of Mr. Wesley to the Catholics, he says;

"That letter was written to show that Protest ants would not be safe from oppression under Ca aolic government. No doabt of it is the world. Nor would Catholies be safe under Metaodist government, as your plots against them, resolution binding "so far as" it "can be # no religious sect is to be trusted with the rem of government. And it I were to take the stamp | have "force in the premises," because this popagainst you. I would say to the honest yeomamy orly is now owned by the Charch, South, in ocof the country; "good people, it you think to your liberties will be any safer in the hands be any lafer in the hands of ethodists than Catholics, you are vasily mis | nally, all this property was decided to the liche taken. And in proof of this assert on a wanted point to the outrages or the actuadest majority in 1844, which split our Charce. I would adin numbration, but in candor: "you have ton thousand times more to 1 ar. just at this time. Church South," provided such as organization from arcthodists than casholics; samply occause the first are more numerous than the fast; beause the first are actuary in the neid for other while the last are not; because the art are in the of that reliequishment open war upon the last, and because the arst. by rea on of their numbers, are pats of the strongest political combination that ever was formed in this country secret and eath-bound at that. Suppose their religion uoes spread, with the tracxampact rapidity with which yours has, who has a right to e-ject? Was you foroid absolutely nothing? If the Northern division men to choose their own religion? In all the escalals of christianity, do they not agree with Wesley thought so, and I timik so. Do they differ from you water in taits than your La. arian confederates:

As brother II, has already declared his readiness to receive and recognize Roman Catholic the suit; but with it "our episcopacy" gained in baptism -- nay, that he would even administer the anthentic exposition, wis ck has been placed upon sa rament of the Lord's Supper to the members the judici direcords of the country, and which of that apostate church-and as Judge Loxe-STREET in the foregoing extract asks, "In ail the essentials of christianity, do not they (i. c. the tempting to ward off the odium which that deci Catholics.) AUREE with you?" (Methodists.) and answers, "Wesley rhot our so, and I think so?" -we are led to conclude that Ep.scopacy is substantially the same, whether in its Roman, English or American form.

As we have not pried into the leaves of the "Index Expurgatorius" of American Ep.scopacy, we do not know whether the "Life and Writ-Ligs of Loranzo Dow have yet been par under ban. And in the absence of this intelligence, the reader will excuse us if we take his deposition. Speaking of the power of a Bishop to send the "traveling clergy" whithersoever he witi, and of the general polity of Episcopai Methodism he says:

"Did the Pope over have unlimited power, without the voice of any other person, to command sax numbered men, and send them when and return home, and tried and expelled them, and where he pleased, because it was his will and picasure to have it so; "to say to one go, and e go-th, and to another come, and he

and to this man do this, as dir docth it?" I rnow not where it is recorded in history, their eccles as to and clerical capacity to send the process of "trying and expelling" - n which them here and there, because it was his wall and it "admits no constituents and has no constituents. picasure so to have it, and that over the country ents." Whether a body of men, (the ciergy) near 2000 miles one way, and 1500 the oth r.

How much less is the pow r of the President of the United States! How much greater the problege of the citizens, to have a voice by their presentatives in the formation of those rate by which they are to be gover and -and the corry of speech and of the press to remark o. the rul s and conduct of those who form the rules, and their mode of governing.

The mode of governing in the old world to tains those restrictions, as the result and the old feudal system sand wherever the exists, the principle must be the same and exists, the principle must be the same—of the undian ted, and in many cases, the undense power of the Bishop and P. Eller, E. a special which some have seen and severely felt.

Writings of Rev. L. Doue, p. 545.

Again, on page 550, he sayes a The Medicals mode of church government is the most arbitra and despotie of any in simerica, except

makers." &c.

We make the following quotation from one of the most popular writers is England, of the pas ent day—a gentleman, by the way, whom no ma can suspect of being unfriendly to Methodis

ean suspect of being uniformly to Methodism:

Nothing in the compass of literature cal is
at once more sharply logical, or more thoughly
unphilos optical than are Wesleys fearoning. support of Ministerial Alsoliteism, and in forcing the duty of POPTIAR STREETING With a heart that would have grieved to be With a heart that would have graced to high any man in the smallest matter, he upheld a church theory on the ground of which HERTIN MICHAEL CONSISTERS. IN TROOTS. Wesleyan Methodism by he We make our last extract from a pampile

fresh from the press entitled Stieture Church Government, by Res. R. Armey, To ville, Tenn. : Published by E. Steremon Life Oaca, Agents for the Methodist Spiscopal China South. Ico.s. We suppose that the supease tur of the "took Concers" would not be place to a lib 1 upon "our "piscopacy." Let us day take the deposition of "the tier, R. Abler, the says : "It publicanism is equality with read to government. But when a class or order persons comes in with rights of profilege of duties over and above the rights and prode of the commonalty - when you have a process class (the itulaes are his.) in whom so mental rights inhere, of course, in so far a figprice ple obtains, be it such or little it in rates the principle of pure republicansa. publicant in knows no class of order with inrent privileges.

"Now, what is the name of that ingredient a Church government which inheres in the minsty as a class, distinct from laymen! The of name which lexicographers and sei utilic wiler 6.8 government give to this principle is Allis-TOVRACY. Then a Christian Church most be in part at least, agistocratic. If any man does not like that term, I cannot help it. If he were not know its meaning. I advise him to coasting dictionary. If the term offends his ear, then he car is either malformed or mal-educated. Not ing can offend a healthy ear but an idea word cannot." p. 11.

sura to the elictionary and find the followin-"Aristochaet, n. 1. A form of government which the whole supreme power is vested? principal p roots of the state, or in a profile ertier. 2. The mobility, or chief persons is states - Webster.

We certainly admire the candor of this we and e the inflaence of our happy commonred ever to appreciate the p cular harmon of the peat. "mristocracy, aristocracy," a few day, times, and see whether it will suit the more the "Star-Spangled Banner." If he cannot misit go," let him forthwith ead on some was And if the music stile grates, we advise has b call at once on some of the "doctors" of "a Then shall the "divine right" of this "privileged Eolus. At I ast, if it does not, "I cannot lels it." says Mr. Abbey -nor can we. We can on advise; and if this "malform of or m. Isolacated "ear" is so dall that it will not hear our alsoour skirts are of mr. It will be soon that the A by agrees with Mr. John on, in pronouncing the Methodist Church government "an azin-

As to the clause in the resolution transfering "all the property of the M. E. Charen in meeting houses, parsonages, &c., &c., to the contaged "southern organization," which declars sil force in the premises," we answer that it did tur of the passage of that resolution," Drigh dist Ep.scopal Church, and in 1844, that Church relinguished its title to it in favor of mother or za a zation known as the "Methodist Episcopa should be established; and this latter organize tion now holds that property, we repeat it if

But there were sugarry "protests" fifed to the principles on which this suit was decided. The "Louisville Conference" protested; "Mr. Ellott and others" protested? This all sounds tory well; but what dot it amount to? Soldinghad refused to relinquish its claim upon and the Southern division had refused to accept the div idend, on the hum bating terms on which it was made, that would have been a sensible protes. No. Bro. Ham II : Your Church South gained ten thousand protests can never wrase. We do not wonder at your zeal and ingenuity in the sion fastens upon your ecclesiastical escutches Like the blood of the murdered Duncan on the fair hand of the Scottish queen, "all the prefumes of Arabia never can sweeten it." You Episcopacy may well exclaim, as did an English Nobleman when he received the news of the balthe of Bunker's Hill, "Another such a victory, and we are rained!"

Brother Hamiil admits that the General Conference could have become Sociaian." Prebyterian or Baptist" in "government and dec trine." if it had -chosen to do so," as Mr. Lond alledged; but then he says, "there is another could, and another would, too, behind all this matter-that is, the annual conferences could have taken every one of the delegates on their they would most certainly have done it, too, -Very well, It seems, then, that the churches could not and world not have dared to do it -So that here is another aspect of episcopic)acting in the c pacity of a General Conference, would act the reverse in a St te Conference involves a draft upon humanity creduity, ratio too heavy to be honored. In point of sovereign ty, which takes precedince, the General or the tate Conferences? To ask this quest on a fe answer it. Apropos, we will here introduce an

Appendix to Prop. Case, p. 12. opendix to Prop. Case, p. 12.

But the conclusions to which our brother ar
But our brother says that we, the pastor of good thy Met to list ministers was anti-republic man on acts, in the Mathod'st Episcopal Church, first expuision would be the pastor. the trity warrise an att-controlling influence!

mon trited how a cypier in the premises b came. Reynold's "Church Polity," page 227; an "all-controlling" numerical quantity in the "MR Eptron.—The following circumstance conclusion. It will do to place in "Earnam's Mu-which occurred in the State-of-Virginia, relathere is so much to be pretended against it the government of Methodism, in all respects plied.

in which the Biole gives scope for human legisin which the Biole gives scope for human legisin Mr. Tribble asked Mr. Jefferson hew he the government of Methodism, in all respects review of a law suit, in which the whose polity laymen of the chareb have no part or connection had concluded that it would be the best pleasurement for the American colonies, with its governmental organization, and never was several years before the Declaration of of the Church they represent themselves and dom, waich were so noly exhibited, I will not have no constituents - our brother comes to the Say. sage conclusion that "the government of Methos

a Garrenew of the " burch Property Case" sequel.

tion of human legislation.

aroug source. He relies mostly upon Mr. Choate. ery position they might choose to fill! If a Methto control for the Defendants, (the Northern palis) society recommends a young man to condivision of the anarchy was lost the suit. We ference as possessing gifts and qualifications for derived ours from Messrs Lord, Johnson, and the ministry of the gospel, and the conference to court - a party was gained the sun. - necepts him and he is by the action of that the result is a party of the succession of that the they not the success of the succession of the successio conference, for they, not the society, are the quites his exposition of episcopacy from the ultimate tribunal to decide who shall be racelytood by the sourt, and were therefore overculed a member, exception, of their body, we are askif a suscentially adopted by the Court as its spent periodical elections of our representatives

a pies which docad a that suit were false in their gaze of the reader, which, being interpreted, application to all other matters of courch polity | means "you don't say so!" relieves us of the true in their application to the Book Con- necessity of any further exposure of this draft oru fact. We have proved from the decision upon his creduity. of the Court, that these principles pervade the course governmental economy of Methodist cond point of our "Contrast," that the act of

s arcely need a response. Mr. Wesley is the an American chizen voluntarily exputriate himtacher of American Methodism-indeed, they did self and emigrates to Russia, he voluntarily not presume to organize their clauses until he adopts that form of government. But does granted tuen the privilege. Hence, we thought this act of his make him a party to the origii perfectly begittmate to quote from his writings, mai formation of the Russian government? The "mad men of Munster," as they have been And does it transform that Autocracy into a cain d. sustain no such relation to Baptists, and Republic? Yet this is the argument of our more and. They were composed, as we have brother. Furthermore, Congresss is governed proved, of Chatholies, Latherans, Daptists, and by a written Constitution, adopted by a power the larger perton," says buck, "having no resuperior to it, THE PEOPLE; whereas the Gener-Ligious principles."

is struct. Ero, H. than to answer our argument on the subject of "ereceis." We still mantain that "homan creeds may, as mere matters of selves. Hence the fallacy of his argument in convenience, make prefly good servants, but comparing a Conference with our national Conmed intolerable masters."

doctrine of our church" is not a crime of suncontinuagnitude to exclude one from the com- much so, as if they had destroyed its episcopaminion tible of the M. E. Church, althorgh, if paleament. And yet this "essential change to issisted in its as unlevent ground of exclusion was not submitted to the action of a single so nom the church. The Mcthodist Church is, ciety of laymon in the Union. The Bishops therefore, more sacred than the table of the and traveling preachers decided the fate of that Lord! since the man who would be excluded measure, from its olpha to its omega. The unifrom the one would be admitted to the other ty of a "General Conference jurisdiction," was ".mmoral conduct" being the only ground of

excusion from the latter. As to the error of which our brother supposes be has convicted to we have only to say .-That if we erred, the book of discipline is responsible. In answer to the question, "What the first answer is, "To hear complaints, elected every four years by the popular suffrage, that he the tusiness of the quarterly conferdid it in the hope of being reinstated. Now, swers, why?

ather extract from the opinion of the Court .- suppose the quarterly conference restores a prijust? Nelson says: "These-traveling preachers vate member a tor his exclusion, what relation south the so ereign power of the govern- does he sustain to the church. Our statement at and were responsible to no earthly tribu- was substant ally true, that the quarterly, annufor the mode and manner of its exercise. • al and general conferences could by suspend. As they might have constructed any or expell, members, if ministers are members,and separate and distinct organizations. The jurisdiction of the quarterly conference is the fraternal association and effort in confined to private members and local preachers to the fillipent of this mission, accordingly as it -- that of the annual and general conferences the power at any subsequent period of their bodies "admit no constituents." of course they The power remained unrhanged."--- cannot permit such small matters to come sp

gree upon the first part of his article merit a a Baptist Church, have more power in the trial moment's attention. He considers, first, that of a member, than he, the pastor of a Methothe book concern is a "holy charity." This we dist Church. Now, what is the meaning of the have not debated, nor is it involved in the issue following question and answer in the discipline, between us. He might just as well have represented as as saying, that the preaching of the duties of the elder, deacon, or preacher, who has can be sause of their arbitrary appointments to the special charge of a circuit or station? Ans. the restations by the Bishops. But his second, 5. To receive try, and expel members, according madesion is decidedly original: He says, "the to the form of the Discipline." We humbly subprocespies in its (the property case) adjudication unit, that if we were to undertake this summary demonstrate that in all grand as well as miner process in the Church in Tuskegee, about the

"The sad anarchy and confusion, called Bapvol is arrives at this conclusion, too, after ad- tist Church government to which our brother a ting mee many words, that so far as the has so often referred is, it seems, the degeneral the perty case" was cone-rised, the pleadings of nin ad hominem, since it proves, that if our the massers and the decision of the Court, which government is republican, his is more so! It is we had quoted were true, to wit: That they well that our brother added "tastes will differ. We propose giving an illustration of this for We propose giving an illustration of this for his special edification. The following anecdote any ort of control over that "holy charity." is as well authenticated as any which has de-And yet its "adjustication demonstrates ... that seemied to us from the illustrious statesman to mity exercise an all-controlling influence!!", and patriot to whom it refers. It was originalwe have seen some specimens of logic in which by communicated to the "Christian Watchman" a may be in the premises, became a must be in- several years ago by the Rev. Dr. Fishback, the conclusion; but we never before saw it "de- of Lexington, Ky. We extract it from Dr.

some beside Bishop Taylor's grand discovery of tive to Mr. Jefferson, was detailed to me by "with without contrace." Speaking of Pedo- Eder Andrew Tribble, about six years ago haptism, that a tute Divine says: "I think who since died when ninety-two or three years old. The facts may interest some of your read-(Pedobaptism) which I believe to be the laptist church, which held its monthly meetings truth that there is much more truth than at a short distance from Mr. Jefferson's house, the hard side!" So it seems that eight or ten years before the American revolute harbon's discovery is likely to serve "our tion. Mr. Jefferson attended the meetings of the church for several months in succession, and markable is his tard conclusion, to wit: "That after one of them, asked Elder Tribble to go home and dine with him, with which he com-

traion, is modelled as Mr. Choate says, after our was pleased with their church government.

\*\*cedar anion." That is to say, after a lengthy Mr. Jefferson replied, that it had struck him with great force, and had interested him much : of the scopal Methodism was in evidence before that he considered it the only form of pure dethe Court, and in which it was decided that "the integracy that then existed in the world, and had concluded that it would be the best plan of was several years before the Declaration of Inhad—that they (the preach rs) comprise the dependence. To what extent this practical extent of its power, ecclesiastical and temperal—that when assembled in General Control and on Mr. Jeffers are mind, in forming his terence according to the usages and discipline. Views and principles of religious and civil free-

We shall dispose of what brother II, says in 6 cm., is modelled after our secular union!! regard to our article entitled "THE CONTRAST. Eq. comment upon this conclusion would be as briefly as possible. We have already exam paying the understanding of the reader rather ined the positions assumed by Mr. Choate, an equivocal compliment. We may safely have which Bro. II. so frequently quotes in this part this to the capacity of those who are competent of his article, and have proven from the decis-Fraceale which was bet tized Phillip or the cu- ion of the Court that they were untenable; and mich. How far the Bible gives scope for hu- hence, if there be any credit due that decision, man legislatton," is a desideratum which epis they are to be "ruled out" of this discussion copacy ought to define. It would be interesting. And whether the very modest, pledge, he has to anow how far, and in what particulars, the given, "that that "Contrast" shall be number-Lacur Law may be amended by the interposi- ered with the things that are twice dead and placked up by the roots," will be seen in the

has been papaidy in constraed. Ero, Hamill First, We have permitted Mr. Choate to makes us aftern that of the aspect for which the state what he meant by the declaration quoted boss and Chart r of Fund was raised, which we on the first point himself. But it is maintained annues of the principles on which the Court or- that the preachers who composed the confera red if to be divided between the North and, once of 1784, were elected to the ministry by the votes of the people! And this made them Il. bro. II. derives his testimony from the the representatives of the people for life, in evsauset was arguments were decared sopius ed into their fraternity.) recognized for life, as we quoted from the coursed whose arguments ed to believe that this is equivolent to the freto our National and State Legislatures!! But 114. Our autagonist maintains that the print the kimbo arms, the arch smile, and askance

Secondly. It is alledged in answer to the sejoining the Methodist E. Church is a voluntu-The "Misc liancons" items in his article by adoption of its government. And so when al Conference of traveling preachers is govern-It is far easier to class us with campbellites, ed by a Constitution adopted by themselves,

41 seems, then, that " invelghing against the Thirdly. The division of the Church in IS44 no more ner less "intact" before the separation, than "all other departments of the Church. This we have I roved from the judicial records of

the country beyord all cavil. Fourthly, Judges of the United States Court are nominated by the President, who is a to receive and my appeals." And since the and confirmed by the Schate, whose members but "restrictive rule" guarentees to the mem- are elected every six years. But why has be have the privilege wor trial before the society, appealed to the Supreme Judges and the army by a committee, and of an appeal," we really and maval officers of the United States? Do supposed that the tribunal to which the appeal they make the laws which govern this confedwas made, was complicant to redress the wrong, eracy? Why did he not appeal to our Legislative And we really supposed that when Mr. Harding assemblies - the law neeking powers of our are and A to the General Conference, in 1844, he State and National Government? Echo un-

shall compose the General Conference, &c. Aus. p. 313.

The General Conference shall be composed of fully unclose us to our National Congress, whose | deed | laid down in the Discipline. numbers are chosen by the people and their Has brother Hamill succeeded, reader, is

infringe upon the rights of the churches. | growth.

refers us to his answer to that for his answer to evidence which is incontestible. Every fact these Let us see. In our fifth item, we atlad- which they respectively involve, we have proved to the manner of electing the members of ed. either from the "Standards" of Methodism. represented and were responsible to "a constitu- in the form in which they are there presented. Democratic and Republican elements in our this he becomes the antagonist of the Circuit referred to the effort made by sundry memorial- at "killing" and "placking up" is concerned. ists in 1824 and 1828 to make the M. E. Church | A word in regard to his allusion to Baptist

a distinguished Methodist writer: 'In the by sixty traveling preachers in 1784. Methodist Episcopal Church, no one, except the traveling preachers, has any rights All that the local preachers, exhorters, class-leaders. and private members possess, are mere privileges, for which they are indebted to the sovereign will and pleasure of their "DIVINE Propers" rulors "

Tenth. Did the memorialists in 1824 and 1828, simply ask the privilege of "scattering | their preachers to the fone winds?" Let the eventy-five thousand Protestant Methodists of the United States answer.

Twelfth. We are not aware that "protests" humilating attitude which would disarm com-

Thirteenth. All the "Standards" of "our epitheir work and then disappeared.

this point for us. In his "Declaration of rights," the highest degree of temporal and spiritual drawn up during the agitation of the repre- prosperity to our worthy antagonist in this dissentative" question in the M. E. Church, he cussion. says: "A government uniting the legislative, judicial, and executive powers in the same men, s an absurdity in theory, and in practice, ty ranny. The executive power, in every government, should be subordinate to the legislative, and the indicial indepenpent on both. Whenever, therefore, it happens, that these three de M. GRAYSON, Esq., as a candidate for partments of government, are in the hands of Probate Judge of Macon county, at the election the same body of men, and these men not the in May, 1856, representatives of the people, first making the laws, then executing them, and finally the sole jadges of their own acts, THERE IS NO LIBERTY. he people are virtually enslaved, and liable to be rained at any time." Art. 6th.

Sixteenth. We asserted in this item that all the powers, in the governmental economy of lies in four ites of Wetumpka and in twelve Methodism, were in the hands of the elergy. And if we have not succeeded in proving this, we should despair of proving that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. The bishop appoints the minister," says a Methodist writer, over twenty years ago, and we points the class leader and stewards; these appoints the sexton, who, in his turn, appoints the sign of the Sar.

UST received by Express a large supply, at hee in Tailade, a Alabama.

January 11 Ja

Fifthly. We will let the discipline answer grave-digger. So that, from him who sours our brother's argument on our fifth point. "Who moft and overlooks God's heritage, down to him shall attend the normal conference? Ans, who delves in the earth and buries the bodies of All the traceling preachers who are in full con- the saints, all derive their power from the minnection, and those who are to be receiveed into listry, and all are responsible to them only, for full connection." Discipline, pp. 39-40. "Who their proceedings." Quoted in the Iron Wheel,

Our seventeenth item needs no defence. Ev be member for carry fourtees members of each ery deed to meeting houses, &c., &c., is taken in annual conference, to be appointed either by the name of the Methodist Episcoja! Church seniority or choice, at the discretion of such an- South. Discipline, p. 209. Every trustee is mual conference," &c. That is "the traveling originally appointed by the preacher in charge, preachers comprise the embodiment of its power or presiding elder, and must be a member of the ecclesiastical and temporal," as the Court affirm- M. E. Church. Discipline, p. 218. Every ed: "Not a modicina of power was left else- vacancy by death or otherwise, on these boards where," says Johnson. And yet the State and is to be filled by the nomince of the "stationed General Conferences, composed of the traveling minister or preacher." Litem. When these reachers and their representatives are wonder- facts are denied, we will publish the "form of a

representatives! There is another thing that killing with a double death, these "trees of unjust be "numbered among those which are "righteousness" in the Methodist vineyard actwice dead and placked up by the roots" be cording to his modest boast? Now, we frankly fore this can be swallowed-the common sense, confess that if we had planted them there, i would be a bare question of relative power be Sixthly. And is there any analogy between tween him and ourself as to whether they should he Senate of the United States, chosen for six remain. But as they were planted there by the years, and responsible to "a constituency," and "Fathers" of "our episcopacy," it materially ne recognized and appointed by their peers for changes the parties to the contest. We hope life, and which "admits no constituents?" and he will succeed ultimately in "plucking them up is "responsible only to themselves?" The South-| by the roots," and casting them into the fire. ero Baptist Convention is not a legislative body. The traveling clergy of the whole United States It is a more voluntary assemblace-and each have them under special guardianship; and not State may tend as many and as few delegates to until our brother shall associate with minself a it as it chooses. They do not pertend to inter- power which the laity of his Church only can fere with church polity, and therefore cannot supply, will be beable to root up this noxious

Our seventh, eleventh and fifteenth points are | But to drop thefigure, we maintain that eveidentical with our fifth, says Bro. 11.; and he ry one of our seventeen points is sustained by our State and National Legislatures. In our or from the judicial records of the country. We seventh we alledged that the members so chosen, are only responsible for grouping them together ency," in contradistinction to Methodist ConBro. II. does not deny a single fact there presented.

a year).

Drawing, in Pencil, Crayon, India Ink, erences, which "had no constituents." In our sented. He only excepts to the principles on eleventh, we showed the combination of the which "the property case" was decided; and incivil government, both of which were wanting | Court of the United States, and Nor ours; and "our episcopacy." And in our fifteenth, we in this position we leave him, so far as his effort

government regresserrative, by which it could Church government. He premises his strichave been somewhat assimilated to the form of tures upon our "Contrast" by saying, that a free government; but that the dignitaries of "The Bible contains all the doctrines and essenthat Church rebuked the memorialists in as of-tial principles of discipline which govern Gosfensive terms as ever fell from the lips of a des | pel churches." Then how is it, that those who pot: "Pardon us if we know no such rights, adopt the Bible as their constitution-their oxiv if we comprehend no such privileges." Wheth- rule of faith and practice,—are represented by er these several points are identical, and wheth- him, as adopting a "system of sad anarchy and er they "are twice dead and plucked up by the confusion, called Baptist Church government" roots," may be safely referred to the judicious as possessing "a distinted scheme, yel-pt Bap tist Church government?" Was the very form Eightly. We supposed bishop Hamline spoke of government adopted by the Apostolic exefficio when he said that the will of the bishop, presiding elder, or circuit rider, "was om- and confusion?" Verily, it requires no little tribunal to care his errors, or rectify his Apostolic Churches really had something which wrongs," and that the aggrieved party "must could be accurately called church government, submit." We will therefore station ex-bishop and a denomination of Christians in this day Hamline to guard that tree from the ruthless adopt it as theirs, by what system of logic can hand of our brother. We rather surmise that it be proved now to be a "system of anarchy the ex-hishop will give him a little trouble be- and confusion?" Or is it impossible for Bay fore he succeeds in "placking it up by the roots." | tists to understand as plain a book as the New Ninthly. We may imitate the example of [Testament? This will not be pretended; and Bro. 11, and refer the reader to our answer to | we conclude, therefore, that the form of governhis strictures on our first point, for an answer ment adopted by Christ himself, and his Aposextract from an article which appeared in the Ghost, is far more preferable, than that despotic M. P. LEGRAND & CO'S. Methodist organ, and which is from the pen of under a special dispensation from John Wesley

We are glad that our brother has signified his willingness heartily to co-og-rate with us in publishing in book form, this discussion. We hereby agree to furnish one-half of the expense necessary for the publication of, say, four thorsand copies, more or less, so soon as brother Sarsaparilla. Also, Houck's Panacca for all dis half. We suppose it will be as readily bought large Jar. by Methodists as Baptists and if so, there will be no difficulty in disposing of four thousand copies in six months after it is printed. At Barton, A. M., kast, we are willing to take two thousand cocan change FACTS. We can well conceive how pies, and become responsible for their sale, so may, for beginners should, and introduction to "leading men in charch North" should 'protest' | far as the Baptists are cohecrued; and we have the art and practice of Composition. against the decision of the Court, for they lost be best book be pearly half a million of dolbars by it. But that in behalf of his brethren. In the event that an fore the public. the party who gained the suit, should "protest" equitable arrangement can be consummated byed, and upon which alone it could have been with cheerfully agree to leave out our articles (co., N. Y or W. S. Barton, Greensboro' Ala., determined in their favor, and yet accept the now in process of preparation, on "Church dividend, would place "our episcopa y in a Government;" albeit, we cannot see what very

to read them. We heartily reciprocate all the kind terms in ole founder of Methodism in Europe and Amer. s viously, that we have not "set down-anglica. See section first of the Discipline. We also in malice." We have spoken plainly, but kindrefer the reader to that part of this article, in ly, as becomes all who profess godliness. And which we have shown in what respects the Con- whether our episcopacy' shall prove in the issuvention that formed our Federal Constitution. to be a transplant from Jerusa'em or Babylon was analogous to the Conference that formed --whether it shall prove to be an oil-shoot of the the "book of distriptine," as alledged by Mr. tree of liberty, or the green by which mistaken Choat ; to wit: That the bodies of each dad hands have planted at its root, and which is ultimately to enfoid and crush within its deadly Fourteenth. Bishop Bascomb, shall vindicate conbrace that majestic tree-we can but wish

> Election Notices. We are authorized to announce SAMPSON LANIER as a candidate for Probate Judge of Macon county, at the election in May 1856,

We are authorized to aanounce SPENCE

### LAND FOR SALE.

I for sale, 50 acres of which is in cultivation, a log dwelling. Gia house screw and other messatyons buildings, spring and well water both convenient, and peach orchard on the place. It miles | 1 Montgomry, It is quite a pleasant and healthy location. It can be bought low between this and the first of December next, for further information andress me at Montgomery, or call and see me at Judge B. S. Bibb's Plantation 64 unles from Montgomery.

J. W. WAYNE.

JUDSON FEMAE INSTITUTE,

FACILITY. \* SHERMAN, A. M., Principal and Pro-

fessor of Ancient Languages and of Mertal S. I. C. SWEZEY. Professor of Mathematics and of the Natural Sciences.

JULIUS ERICKSON, A. M., Professor of

Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss MARY E. SHERMAN, Presiding Teacher and Instructor in the English Branches and Wax Work.

liss LOUISA DEWEY Instructor Botany, English Literature and Ornamental Miss ELLEN A. BAKER, Instructor

French and in Drawing and Painting.

Miss SARAH ROOT, Instructor in Music. Miss FRANCES ROOT. Instructor in Music iss MARGARET J. SHERMAN, Instruc tor in English Branches Miss EUSTATIA F. PIERSON, Instructor in English Branches.

Miss ELIZA C. INGERSOLL, Teacher of the Preparatory Department.
Miss EUSTATIA F. PIERSON, Governess Mrs. ELIZA BOLTON, Matron. WILLIAM HORNBUCKLE, Esq., Steward.

IN reorganizing the Board of Instruction, great are has been taken to secure teachers of ability and experience. Those who have not been preconnection with other Institutions, a reputaion for ability faithfulness and success, which s never been more efficiently organized, or more worthy of the patronage and support of the riends of Female education. The general course of instruction and disciplin will remain unchanged; such modification will, lowever, be introduced into the course of study, as improved Text Books and the increasing

RATES OF TUITION, &c. Primary Department, 1st Division ..... \$20 00 Preparatory Department, and all English studies through the whole course...... 30 00 Music on Piano, Guitar, Melodeon, (each) 50 00 'se of Piano...... 10 00 Ornamental Needle-Work, (limited to half

&c . with or without Painting in Water se of Library .....

Board and Tuition will be payable, one-half advance: the balance at the end of the Session. Tuition must be paid from the time of entrance to the close of the Session—no deduction, except at the discretion of the Principal. Each young lady must furnish her own towels and table markins. If Feather Beds are required

they will be supplied at a small charge.

The next session will commence on Wednesday, the third day of October. It is of great importance to pupils to be present at the opening of

zer For further information, consult the last annual Catalogue, which may be had on applica-tion to S. S. Sugaray, Principal, Marion, August 23, 1855-n16-tf

### PORTER, ISBELL & CO'S potent in the premises"—that "there was no temerity to assert this. But if not-if the Fall Stock Complete! IN AMOUNT and DETAIL it is intended to meet

the demand of their INCREASED PATRONAGE. In Selections, Taste and Style, it s intended to keep p.ce with the progressive and amptuous wants of one of the best communities

of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dress Furnishing Goods, P. I. & Co. chall their department.

PURE MEDICIN S. CHEMICALS, &c.

Philadelphia Church Advocate," an able scheme velept Methodist Episcopacy, adopted | IN addition to our former stock, we are receiving daily fresh supplies of all kinds of medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, fige Soaps, fine hair and tooth brushes, paint brushes, instru tobaccoes, cigars, &c., &c. Their stock is very large and complete, and offered low. They make a discount of 20 per cent on all bills put up for Sign of the Large Jar.

> Dr. Guysatt's YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA Townsond's and Sand's SARSAPARHLLA, Townsend's and Sand's Hamill or his brethren shall furnish the other
>
> M. P. LEGRAND & Co's Drug Store, sign of the

FDUCATIONAL. A new system of English Grammar. By W. S.

Cost per single copy 75cts. A liberal discount trade. The work may be had from Messrs argainst the principles on which it was decid-tween us in regard to its joint publication, we Gould & Lincol. Boston, Sheldon Lamport & Greensboro' Oct. 4, 1855 6t. Botanic Medicines.

P position, 50 lbs Po. Layberry, Beth. Root. Black Root. Cohash, Bitter Root, Blood Root. Balmony, powdered Colombo, Cranes-bill, Golder copacy" uniformly refer to John Wesley as the which our brother holds as. We can say most Scal. Lobelia, Nervine, Spice Bitter, &c., &c., all 'Sign of the large Jar. sept13-n19-ly

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE HAVING purchased a place two mile from town, and to which I intend re moving as soon as the necessary improments are completed. I will oder for sale my

DWELLING HOUSE; which for convenience of situation, will I think on examination, present clasms to the purchaser, unsurpassed by few now off ring in Tuskegee. exchange in part for negro property, and will be pleased to furnish further particulars to all who enquire.

To an early purchaser, I will sell a decided bargain, those who would like to purchase therefore would do well to apply at once. Oth-erwise at a given date I shall withdraw the property from market, to make other arrange To correct any wrong impression as to my

giving up my Business in town, I would, on the ONTRARY, state that the arrangements I am about to make will enable me to give greater, instead of iess attention to my business G. N. KNIGHT.

Oct 23 1855 Im

To Teachers. WANTED, at Salem Female College, a Pro-

fessor of Natural Sciences. Address the J OFFER 200 acres of Oak and Hickory land editors of the Russell Recorder, Salem or J. S 400 Libs Pearl Starch, 150 lbs Cream of Tartar, 50 lbs Cloves, 75 lbs Race and ; powdered Ginger, 50 lbs English powdered Mustard, 20 lbs Nutmegs and Mace, will be sold cheap at M. P. LEGRAND& Co's Drug Store, Sign" sept13-n19-1v

> HENDERSON & Medilin II AVING this day associated themselves in the practice of the Law, will attend to add busines intrasted to their care in the countries composing the 9th Judicial Circuit : also, in St. Shelby and Coosa. They will also prag-

WAREHOUSE, Commission & Grocery Merchants.

Columbus, Georgia. W outle respectfully inform their patrons and Planters generally, that they still continue their business at the old stand—upper end of Broad street.

Their FIRE PROOF WARRHOUSE is in thorough

repair, and now ready for the reception of Cotton.
They have on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries consisting in part of Bagaing, Rope, Sugar, Coffee, Bacox, Salir, Molasses, &c., which they will sell at market rates and on

accommodating terms,
From their long experience in the Cotton business they flatter themselves they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may entrust their produce to their care. August 23, 1855-n16-6m.

## Hotel for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to leave the county, desires to sell his Hotel, situated in Hayne ville, Lowndes county, Alabama, and known as the TREMONT HOUSE. It is a large, commodious building, and in good repair. It is the only hotel now kept in the place, and is doing a fine business. The house rents readily for three bundred dollare per year. My price is TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, and I do not hesitate to say, that it is the cheapest property in the country. Hayneville is the county site of lownness county, and is a remarkably healthy

J. S. PARKS' CORDIAL. WILL cure Diarrhoen, Dysentery, Bloody

Flux Choleramorbus, Paine in the stomache and Bowels, Chronic Diarrhoea and like diseases. One of the best medicines in the world FOR CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING!

All who try this medicine are enthusiastic in their praise of its value. It is parfectly harm-less but is certain in its action. But one bottle properly tried will do more to gain it favor than properly tried will do more to gain it has. Sold a thousand words I might say in its praise. Sold a thousand words I might say in its praise. Sold a thousand words I might say in its praise. Sold a thousand words I might say in the property tried will do more to gain it has. Sold a thousand words I might say in the property tried will do more to gain it has a while there, acted a portion of her time in the gapacity of Governoss.

What is a property tried will do more to gain it has been acted a portion of her time in the gapacity of Governoss.

Miss INDA Withdaws of Welumpka, havin October 4, 1855

Elixir Tonique De Ricine.

THIS delightful preparation for the hair is made from Castor Oil, deprived of its objectionable properties, and combined with ingre-dients calculated to promote the growth of the hair, and keep the head entirely free from dandruff and white it bestows a most beautiful gloss, it is not so greasy and offensive as the Pomatums &c., so generally used. It has a most agreeable perfume and it is very popular with ladies for dressing the hair. Prepared by M. P. LEGRAND & CO. Sign of the large Jar.

TICKELES TELL MILL IN FULL OPERATION:

WE would respectfully inform the citizens of WE would respectfully amounting country, the President. By this it is not invanit that are that our Steam Mills, situated i of a mile East that our Steam Mills, situated i one processful one "serve tables," but that at his expense, and can be served to the street of the country will be served to be serv good meal, are invited to give us a call, as we are prepared to saw 10,000 feet per day, and grind 200 bushels. We promise to fill your orders with good material, at short notice. One of the firm, Mr. Teat, will always be found on the premises to give his personal attention to all business connected with the Mills. Our prices for lumber will be \$1 on time, say 12 months. from the Court House, is now in successful opecen's per handred feet cash. Meal always on hand at the ruling prices. ECHOLS, TEAT & GRAVES.

nar For way, see tinger board

RICHMOND FEMALE INSTITUTE. ON CLAY, TENTH AND MARSHALL STREETS, RICH-MOND, VIRGINIA.

MIE next session will commence the first Mon-day in October, and close the last Thursday in June. Pupils may be admitted at any time, but it is highly desirable for them to be present

the first day of the session.

The cost of grounds, buildings and outfit, has additional pains nor expense will be spared to satisfy every reasonable desire. The course of instruction is extensive and liberal. Able and experienced teachers have been secured, and the

most approved scientific apparatus, school desks, Rev. B. Maniay, Jr., President, Mr. R. P. LATHAM. Math. and Phisical Science. Rev. H. H. Teckea, Aucient and Eng. Literature. Dr. R. A. Lewis, Botany, &c.
Mrs. Emma Holcombe, English Branches. Miss Etizabero V. Nelson, English Branches,

Mrs. H. H. Tucker, (late Miss Stevens, of La Grange, Ga.,) English and Latin. Miss Mixa Choller, French and German, Mr. Joseph Michage, Spraish and Italian. Miss JANE E. STANARO, Preparatory Department Mrs. GEORGIANA MONROE.
Mr. JOHN DENDERDALE, Plano and Organ. Miss EMBY DUNDERDALE, Piano and Guitar

Mrs. Sanan Sciary, Harp. Mrs. Emily Goons, Drawing, Painting, &c. Mr. EGGENE CREBEN, Mr. and Mrs. Schler, Steward's Department. TERMS PER SESSION.

Tuition in Collegiate Department. 50 00 Ancient and Modern Language, each 20,00 Music on Piano Forte, Guitar, Organ 40 00 to 80 be obtained of the President, Rev. B. Maxix, Jr. sept13-n19-2m

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

F OFFER my land for sale, lying near Cross I Keys Post Office, Macen county, and within two and a half miles of Shorter's Depot. The tract contains two bundred and five acres of first rate pine land. There is on the premises a comfortable log house containing five rooms, and an excellent well of water. The location, for health and convenience, cannot be surpassed. The tract adjoins Dr. Blakey, and is in the immediate neigh-borhood of Maj. Howard and Mr. Thos. Clieft, sept13-n19-tf

GEORGE MARQUIS, ..... CULLEN A. BATTLE MARQUIS & BATTLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in the various Courts of Macon, Montgomery, Pike Barbour, Russell, and Tallapoosa counties, in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and the United States District Court at Montgomery, 20 Office on the corner opposite Brewer's

Теккеоев, Аla., Sept, 13 1855 .- 1у.

GREENWOOD & GRIMES, Warehouse and Commission Merchants, Columbus Geo., WOULD respectfully inform their friends

that they still continue their business at FIRE PROOF WHREHOUSE.

Formerly occupied by Greenwood & Ca., they are prepared to make the usual advances on Cotton, and will turnish their Costoners with bagattention given to the storage, and sale of Cot-October 4, 1855, 3m.

4 Bill. S. of Win-and Color Vinegar, a superior article. Sign of the large Jar. sept13-n19-1v

300 Lifs Epson Salts, 200 lbs Sulphur, 200 lbs Black pepper, 125 lbs Spice offered low for the cash, or to practual purchasers, sept13-n19-ly Sign of the large Jar,

200 Lis Superior Carb. So a. for cooking purposes. Sign of the large Jar.

MUSTANG LINEMENT IN any size buttles, will be found AT THE SIGN OF THE JAR

STEWART, GRAY & CO., EAST ALA. FEMALE COLLLEGE Tuskegee, Mucon Co., Ala,

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BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

Miss L. H. REID, GOVERNESS, Mr. SAMPSON LANIER, STEWARD, Mrs. EMILY K LANIER STEWARDSON MRS. PATTON, ASSISTANT AND NURSE.

ment—would prefer it in Macon county.

WHILE we believe that our num rous patrons repose considence in our abilities and intention to provide, at all times, a good corpe of teachers; it is with pleasure we introduce to them, briefly, those whose names. them, briefly, those whose names occur for the first time as members of the faculty.

Prof. Georow W. Thomas, late Profession in the "Literary & Scientific Institute " Tuskerree

is a gentleman of high standing in our commun ty, both as regards his scholarship and piety.— As a teacher and a disciplinarian he has shown himself eminently successful. Miss L. H. Rem has been for some time a teacher in the "Judson." Bestdes having proved

her superior abilities in that Institution, she brings with her the highest recommendations from the late President M. P. Jewett, Miss R. while there, acted a portion of her time In the graduated with honor at the Judson Inst

tute, comes to our community with that an such other re-ommunications as segure for he our entire confidence,
uss Lyon A. Roor is a citizen of Tuskegre, and one of our own graduates. Having displayed excellent musical talents while a pupil and an aptness to teach while affording us assistance at various times since she graduated, we feel no

hesitancy in adding her mane to complete the list of the musical faculty.

At the opening of the next term, an arrange ment with reference to the Boarding Department will be made, which, in the estimation of many friends, is regarded as a very decided improve

Instead of renting out the building as heretotore, the Boarding Department will be kept by the President. By this it is not meant that he dians will be "rictly observed in regard to all expenditures of money-Purchases for the pup is will in all cases be made by the Governess.

The services of Mr. Samson Lymbs and his Ludy have been secured in the Steward's Depar-Being so well and so extensively known, all comment on their superior qualitications would

be superfluous.

7.9° No rules shall be reafter has a reference to the day scholars, further than they " late to thele attendance at school, church and Schligth actions. and to their conduct during stu'v hours, and while they are on the College grounds

N. B. The Faculty also wish it to be distinctly. gs an? outfit, has dollars; and no boarding in the College. in the College

CALENDER,

First Team, from September 23d to Becember 23d inclusive.
Winter Vacation, from December 24th to January 7th, inclusive, Second Tests, from January 8th to April 8th,

THERE TERM, from April 9th to July 9th Inclusive. SCHMER VACATION, from July 10th to September 72d. inclusive. Commencement of 1856, on Wednesday: July 9th.

NECESSARY EXPENSES. Connected Boxuo, including lights & washing) program, 36,00 Books, Stationary, Materials etc., Suralshed at low prices.

EXTRA EXPENSES. OR FAXOY WORK, per term..... Piano, Guiver or Violey, per terra .... Use of Instruments for Jessons and prac-

Those who design entering for the first time at the beginning of the next term, will find it to their advantage to correspond with the President on that subject. August 27, 1855.

FRESH DRUGS. AT THE OLD DRUG STORE. OSTABLISHED IN 18(6.) Sign of the Mammoth Golden Mortar.

> WE have Just received direct from New York, large ad ditions to our former stock of PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES CHEMICALS, WINES, BEANDLES DYE-STUPES, PAINTS, DALS. GLASS, PLITY, VARAISHES. BRUSHES, &c., &c., to which

we would invite the attention of Physicians. Planters, and the citizens generally of A scor and the adjoining counties. Our stock has been carefully selected, and every article sold by m is warranted to be of the best quality, and will be sold for CASH or approved CRELIT. on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in gom ry, the addition of freight only being added

on heavy goods.

We would respectfully solicit orders, feeling both as regards price and quality of our cond-Particular attention is paid to packing, so as to carry with safety as any part of the Sinte.

cipes carefully put up at all hours of the day night. FOWLER & GARY. Tuskeges, July 5, 1855. For Sale

A PLANTATION in a good State of cultivation and well improved, lying six mile. North east of Tuskeyev and consisting of 90.0 acres. For terms apply to Wm. C. McIver. 1sq. Tuskegee, or to myself at Mentgomery. It will be shown to any person my overseer, Mr. A. I. Hagin, N. W. COCKE. be shown to any person, wishing to examine it, by

July 19, 1855.

Billicitts Licks. variety of Lapfiet works, and also after

A religious Looks, are kept for sale at 4 a office. Terms solt. J. L. M. S. Apar.

Cantile contras walls said the contrast of see he lage Sit.

I will briefly dispose of your miscellaneous nutter. I think with your judicious corres perclent from Mississippi, that it is not just to charge the conduct of Muncer, "that most em n at Baptist," and of his licentious and tyranical band, upou mo lera Baptists; albeit his cele brited Dran, Dran, Dran, proclamation, shows upon the very face of it, that it was a religious presention. He says "the ungodly will weep like children, but be you pitiless." &c. I quot el it to show that it was equally illogical and unjust, to charge Wesley's love of the British Monarchy upoa American Methodism. With regard to creeds; so long as there is a copy ex tan' of the "Confession of Faith and Baptist Discipline," from which I quoted so often it this discussion; and so long as you require the cle of Faith, as you have done even here in peat I concur with your great lights John Ban the list namel, in both his premises and con been expelled from the Methodist Church and had ; ined another Church; I remark, it not reet your errors, you may call them errors of fact, or errors of opinion, just which you please I must again correct a very serious error involv ing the rights of membership. You now ad mit that a bishop cannot reinstate an expelled member, but you say the quarterly annual and General Conferences can and the principle is the s me you are altogether mistaken; all the annual and General Conferences in America, cannot r in tate a lay member, or have anything w intever to do with his trial. A member if he him elf choose, can take his case up by appeal to the quarterly conference, and in Tuskegee. this conference has not a single preacher out of some fourteen members except myself. The Presiding Elder has not even the casting vote in it. Nor has the preacher in charge so much as a casting vote in the trial of a member before the Caurch. In this particular you have more power over your members than I have in my charge. You have frequently asked for the logic of my exposure of the disorders of the Baptist Church in its bearing upon the point u der discussion. I have answered it was the or zumerdum ad hommen-the point was, if your system be republican, much more is ours o demonstrate the superiority of what Methodist Church ex-officio of the bish-H . la fas Cheate calls that grand, beat- ops and traveling clergy-no layman grarely and confusion, called Baptist Church either a State or General Conference, three distinct classes of officers in ty stitch."

"THE CONTRAST."

trast" you imagine yourself to have of our Annual and General Conferfallacies of the legal fictions, which several Churches, or in the side societending that, that contrast shall be of representation in our civil institu-

the do trines and the essential princi- cling clergy." Ans. Well it is suffiples of discipline which govern gospel cient for us if we imitate the exception churches - and the only scope given to named, in the wisest embodiment of rechurch legislation is in the minor mat- publicanism in the land-the Senate ters necessary to carry into detail these chamber. Still we have a more equayour 'contrast," you seem to have depends upon the number of the itinobliterated the distinction between erants, and therefore the number of the what is the allotted scope for church representatives of our people; and action, and the province of divine leg- much more have we an equable 1a. s islation. In the last named respect, of representation than your last so there is, or should be, a "contrast" be- called Southern Convention, in which, il government; but in the former re- out of 208 delegates, 94 from Alabama, spect that is within the lawful sphere and none at all from three Southern of church logislation, it is proper there States. Your seventhly, is but a repeshould be, and in the Methodist Church tition of your fifthly, and is answered there certainly is, a most striking anal- above. Eighthly, "Our civil constituozy between her church government tions recognize checks and balances, and republicanism. But to particular tribunals to correct errors, &c. ; but in ize, taking up your points seriatim.

stitution of the United State swas form Ans. Bishop Hamline taught that the ea by representatives chosen by the will of a General Conference was ompeople-the book of discipline by sixty nipotent to remove even a blameless cl rgymen-there was not a single lay- bishop; and a fortori a bishop chargman's "representative in it." Ans .- ed with imprudencies. If this is not a Mr. Choate says: "the Conference check what is it? This system of rewhich created the organization of movals, as Bishop Hamline said for un-Methodism was in a remarkable degree acceptability to the people, is like the analogous to the Convention which President's removals of Custom House formed the Federal Constitution in officers, Judges of territories, &c.; on-1787." They were every one of them by that, civil removals extinguish officleeted to the ministry by the votes of cial powers, whereas Church removals the people-they acted in obedience to only change the sphere of action; theretheir strong and general demand; and fore, the power of removal with us in so were representatives of the people Church matters, is less than that poson the one hand, and having been call-ed by the Spirit of Christ to the minis-Ninthly. "In the general government, try, were representatives of Christ on the people choose directly or indirectly the other part. Their doctrines and every officer; in methodism the travelessential points of discipline, were all ing ministry appoint every officer. ' &c. ready formed to their hand by divine Ans. I admire your caution in inclulegislation, and had been voluntarily ding the indirect choice of every officer; subscribed to by the people; and their for sometimes that choice is removed duty was only to frame minor details several links from the people, as in the in order to obedience to Christ's legis- case of these high officers. Federal lation; and these affected chiefly, the dudges, and numerous Executive offi-ministry themselves. Secondly, "The cers of the government. In Metho-Constitution of the United States when dism there is an equal, if not greater " rafted, was submitted back again to directness, from the people; all the

east his suffrages by way of adopting it." Ans. The doctrines and essential parts of methodism, being Christ's pein aples involved in its adjudication, dem and legislation, and having been voluntariber by the act of joining our Churchthe less important details, bearing chiefly upon the itinerancy, which were left for regulation by a Conference composed of ministers elected to the min istry by the people, like the less important laws passed by Congress for the carrying out of the principles of the Federal Constitution, were not submitted back to the people, upon whom indeed they had very little, if any bearing. Thirdly, Amendments to the Constitution are submitted to their respective constituencies-amendments to the discipline are foisted upon the Churches by the mere prerogative of the General Conference." Amendments are essential changes in the Constitution to be amended, and therein differ from ordinary Irgislation; but the essentials of the methodist discipline are not, and never have been, subscription of ministers to your written Arti | subject to amendment, either by the laity, or any Conferences whatever; Tus regge, I feel it would be injustice to you to because we cannot improve Christ's eass you with the Campbellites who object to legislation. Nevertheless, the ques-Crasts. Concerning open communion, I restion of a duality of General Conference jurisdictions, leaving intact all yan Baptist Noci, and Robt. Hall, and with other departments of the Church, all offices, rules, and usages, and therefore, clasions. In answer to a question, whether I being n essential change of discipline, would admit any one to communion who had was not with standing, submitted back to the people, and decided according to their demands. Fourthly. The Presiexpelled for immoral conduct, I would. Thave | dent of the United States, and the highbeen called repeatedly in this discussion to cor est officers recognized by the General Government, are chosen by the people every two, three, or four years-the bishops of the Methodist Church, are chosen for life by the General Conference, and are responsible only to their own consciences." Ans. The duration of their term of office is like the term of office of the supreme Judges of the United States, and of the highest Executive officers of the army and navy of our country-the appointment of bishops is similar to the appointment of these judges and high Executive officers not directly from the people and like them, they are subject to impeachment by the Senate; of the Methodist Church -the General Conference .-They have also been called into the ministry for life by the Spirit of Christ; an advantage which cannot be claimed

by the civil officers, whose term of of-

fice is of equal duration. Fifthly. The

Congress of the United States is com-

posed of delegates elected by the suf-

frages of the several States, or by the

people of the several States-the an-

nual and General Conferences of the

ble to you no doubt, if Thad stood on the defen- Church—the General Conference, like s coonly, and not instituted a comparison be- the Senate of the United States, is tween the two sy tems-but tastes will differ | composed of delegates elected by the If I I ave tailed to pay my respects to every son | suffrages of the State or Annual Conitary argument you have advanced I am not ferences; and every single member a our State or Annual Conferences, was constituted such by two distinct votes I now examine as a finale, the "Con- of the people. Moreover, the action discovered between Methodism and ences, unlike laws passed in Congress Republicanism-an examination, not for the people, is almost wholly restrictvery necessary after the foregoing red ed to the control of the ministers, who view of the principles involved in the compose these bodies; and wherein it Church Sut, and an exposure of the is not thus restricted, the laity in their were the chief support of the "Con- ties of our Church, have co-ordinate or trast" I pursue the work however, in equal jurisdiction. Sixthly, "The basis numbered with the things which are tions is the population of the States, "twice dead, plucked up by the roots." except in the Senate, but in methodism I premise, that the Bible contains all the basis of representation is the travprinciples of divine legislation. In ble basis than that; our representation tween the church government of gos though fourteen States should have pel churches, and the best form of civ- been similarly represented, there were methodism the will of the preacher or In the first place, you say "the Con- bishop is omnipotent in the premises."

MRETERN - HTUGS BAPTIST.

to their office unknown to civil officers; our churches, they will do good work true. Men are ignorant, and "love and having through faithfulness "pur- in the cause of the great Head of the darkness rather than light" and thus chi sed to themselves, a good degree." Church; whatever be the merits, or we see why scenticism, infidelity, and thei brethren acknowledge it by simply defects, of their systems of govern- atheism have prevailed in the world. appointing them as first among equals, ment. But without this spirit, though which action by our Church Senate, our preachers "spoke with the tongues rests upon better reasons than civil offi- of men, and of angels, and understood cial appointments not received directly all mysteries, and all knowledge: from the people. Tenth'y. "The right though our members gave all their country is flooded with newspapers, of petition is acknowledged by the foods to feed the poor, and their bodies books, and tracts, but the present will general government, but the bishops of to be burned," it would profit them in t bear a moment's comparison with the Methodist Church say "pardon us nothing, if we know no such rights." Ans. I am satisfied with the discussion, thors now, but we shall have every The General Conference has never in and wish it to go to the world upon its man, and woman, and child an author a single instance denied the right of own merits. In view of the cheapness then,

petition, or of memorializing them up- of the publication, and its consequent on any subject. The right we deny is wider circulation; and that the circulation. You are occupied now the right of a layman to order a hon- lation may be equally wide in both in composing the works which shaft dred ministers, more or less, to the four Churches, accompanied as it then will then be published whether you wish winds, leaving them to decamp at his be by the endorsement of both Metho dictum, while he returned with quiet dists and Baptists. I hope you will in dignity to his home. It is like the re- the magnanimity which you have hithfusal of Congress to pass laws at the erto shown me, and in justice to me. Fresent a staff of the most accurate re instance of abolition petitions, which publish the "Addenda" recommended would control political and social in- by the Tuskegee Association in a sepaterests in no wise affecting them; and rate volume. I propose, therefore, in count of all that takes place in the fortunately for us, the acts of Congress order to secure these ends, that your- world; and the whole is being sterohave very distinctly replied to such self and a committee of three from your typed against 'the last day," the day busy bodies in other men's matters .- Church, meet myself and those mem-"We know no such rights, we compre-bersof the Methodist Church, who enhend no such privileges." Your elev- dorsed my first article, to confer upon, publications, when he writes for time; entity is contained in your fifthly and and arrange all preliminaries necessary answered above. Twelfthly. Congress to give weight to the publication of ious regarding the quality of those is a body of limited powers; but the this discussion. With sentiments of works which we are composing for General Conference is a body unlimit- Christian love, ed in its authority to create and equally unlimited in the authority to destroy; it was in its power to become Sociainn," &c. Ans. The six restrictive articles forbiding any change in soctrines and rules, &c. ; the protest of "Tissweet to do something for those that we love, proval be given then, not from caprice, the Louisville Convention against this doctrine : the analysis of our Church government by Mr. Choate : the pro- the effect which little acts of kindness our works, be they worthless or other-

test of leading men in the Church produce upon that charming circle we North, and the entire history of methe call home? We love to receive little odism, proves this legal fiction not on- favors ourselves; and how pleasant absurd. Thirteenthly, "The Consti- To draw up the arm-chair and get the tution of the United States alledges slippers for father, to watch if any lit-States do ordain and establish this Con- to help brother or assist sister, how stitution; the discipline affirms that pleasant it makes home! Mr. Wesley preferred the Episcopal

have drawn an a little sketch. The Con- "I don't know how to do this sum, ference which organized the American but brother will show me," says anoth-Methodist Church, says Mr. Choate, er little one, was analogous in a remarkable degree to "Sister, I've dropped a stitch in my the Convention which formed the Federal knitting; I tried to pick it up, but it Constitution in 1787. Fourteenthly, has run down, and I can't fix it." "In the government of the United | The little girl's face is flushed, and the Methodist Church, these powers | "Oh, I am so glad!" she says, as she all: our Annual and General Confer- good girl, Mary."

besides other restrictions, too tedious (ish her task, orinciple, that all power is inherent in fling favor.

much as to vote in the expulsion of a shine brighter and the green earth member; they have no power so much greener; and He who bade us "love as to vote upon our doctrines and the one mother." looks with favor upon essential parts of our discipline. The the gentle and kind-heart d, and he acknowledgement of the principle that pronounced the meck blessed. all power is inherent in the people, in Brothers, sisters, love one another, Moracys at Law and Solicitors in Spiritual matters, wouldbe an attempt bear with one another. If one offend, to de brone Christ as King in Zion, forgive and love him still; and what-Seventeenthly, "In our civil govern- ever may be the faults of others, we ment the property is held by the peo- must remember that, in the sight of County

held and disposed of by the clergy." haps greater than theirs. Ans. The Book Concern property is Be kind to the little ones: they will held by the clergy in trust for specified often be fretfal andwayward. Be paholy uses, and rightfully, for that fund | tient with them, and amuse them,was mainly of their own creation-but How often a whole family of little they have no property at all, not even elder member proposing some new play,

privilege of appointing preachers to pleasant story! ermnent, that contrast exists; but compled with pride and arrogance.

trast between the disjointed scheme heart. velept Baptist Church government, and Ah! many a mother's and sister's our Federal Government, see my for heart has been wrong by the cold negmer communications. For brevity I lect and stiff unkindness of these whom have compared our government, with God has made their natural protectors. THOMAS G. CHILTON,

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, I congratulate all it is pleasant to receive favors, yet it is concerned upon the pleasant character more blessed to give than to receive. of the discussion now closing. I thank you for the courtesies you have extended to me, and do cordia ly reciprocate your kind regards. I felicitate myseff

I am your brother in Christ. E. J. HAMILL.

Little Kindnesses.

Though the favor be ever so small.

Brothers, sisters, did you ever try

A little boy has a harl lesson given mode of Church government. One him at school, and his teacher asks man John Wesley authorized the es- him if he thinks he can get it; for a tablishment of the Methodist Chu ch." moment the little fellow hangs down Ans. John Weseley, himself says, in his head, but the next he looks bright his letters recommending an organiza- ly up, "I can get my sister to help me, tion and letters of ordination to Dr. he says. That is right, sister, help lit-Coke : Some thousands of the inhabit the brother, and you are binding a tie tants of these States desire my advice, round his heart that may save him in and in compliance with their desire, I many an hour of dark temptation.

States legislative, executive, and judis she watches her sister with a nervous dist Church government, over the system of sad single ballot for a representative to cial powers, are placed in the hands of anxiety while she replaces the "naugh ish Messenger."

> are ail in the same hands." Ans. Our receives it again from the hands of her bishops have no legislative powers at sister all nicely arranged; "you are a ences have no executive powers at all "Bring it to me sooner next time,

> in any one of our thousands of church- and then it won't get so bad," says the es; and our preachers in charge have gentle voice of Mary. The little one only judicial powers in our churches; bounds away with a light Leart to fin-

> to specify; and withal the essential | If Mary had not helped her, she parts of our discipline are of Christ would have lost her walk in the garden. alone. Your lifteenthly is included in Surely it is better to do as Mary did your fiftilly and tenthly, and the answer than to say, "Oh, go away, and don't to them is my reply. Sixteenthly, trouble me:" or to scold the little one 'Our civil constitutions recognize the all the time you are performing the tri-

> the people; in the Methodist Church | Little acts of kindness, gentle words. all power is inherent in the clergy." loving smiles, they strew the path of Ans. The clergy have no power so life with flowers, they make the sun-

> ple-in the J.c. o list Church it is God, we have others as great and per-

to the value of a single cent-they and perhaps joining in it, or gathering never claimed any right beyond the them around her while she relates some

And brothers, do not think, because Thus endeth the review of 'The you are stronger, it is unmanly to be Contrast," establishing the fact, that gentle to your little brothers and siswhere there should be a contrast besters. True nobleness of heart and tween God's Church, and a civil gov- true manliness of conduct are never

within the limited scope given for Nobility and gentleness go hand in Church legislation, the analogy be hand; and when I see a young gentletween the Methodist Church govern- man kind and respectful to his mother, meat, and the government of the Uni- and gentle and forbearin; to his brothted States, is striking. For the con- ers and sisters, I think he has a noble

the Federal, and not State Govern- Brothers, sisters, never be unkind to one another, never be ashamed to help any one, and you will find that though

| Sunday School Advocate.

Science and the Bible. There is a beautiful harmony existupon the prospect of the publication ing between the bible and science. It of this discussion in a permanent form. is strange that any one should doubt I believe that it will not only not di- the truth of the former through the minish, but rather increase that holy medium of the latter. There may be charity, but too imperfectly cherished an apparent conflict between the two. by the two Churches to each other; in some instances, but really, there is that it vill be productive of good to none. He is but a poor philosopher both Churches-and a noble example that attempts to disprove the truth of of the truth, that controversy can be the Bible, and denotish the evidences the people—the constitution of Metho- litherants are called directly by vote of carried or with kindness, and in a of Christianity, by bringing up science the people—the constitution of Stello the people, and by the Spirit of Christian forbearance. With They will there find but a confirmation tism was a topical and to receit apolicy and to lin which last respect, they have a claim this spirit of holy charity resting upon of what he attem, is to set aside as un October 5, 1855, 1y

### The Age of Authorship.

This is an age of authorship; the the coming age. We have many au-

My reader you, too, will come out it or not.

My friend, there is a printing office n the other world, and there is at porters, constantly employed in sending to that institution a correct ac-

of publication. Many an author is anxious about his but I think we should be all more anx eternity. Many mundane productions are so mainteresting that they are left unopened, and sold for waste paper; but it will not be so with the books of the great day. These "books shall be opened;" and our condemnation or apor from a mere cursory perusal-but from a thorough reading and sifting of

Nothing is more dreaded than a new-paper expense; but most persons ly to be unfounded, but to be interly the reception of them makes the circle! are r ckless of the exposures of eterni. ty, and take no note of the fact, that there is a day coming when the Omnis that we, the people of the United the service can be rendered to mother, cient God will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and publish to the universe the Last Journal in which every man will be described and exhib ited with an accuracy that will be unimpeachable, and a minuteness such as will make the spirit of the stoutest hearted rebel quail.

> My dear reader, as you would not then be exposed to "shame and everlasting contempt," as you would not have your works and yourself condemn ed at the great day, send nothing to the invisible world you would not choose to have published when the judgement is set, and the books are opened, and the dead, small and great, are judged, approved, or condemned, 'according to their works.'

Knowing, therefore, the terror of the Lord, we pursuade men."-Brit

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Having been engaged for a number of years Having been engaged for a number of years in an extensive practice and being thoroughly Line.

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Tuskegee, May 18, 1875. north or south.

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B. STAMPS. LaFavet te, Ala., Jan. 4, 1855. n34-1y

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1 lying seven miles North East of Tuskeger and adjoining John O. Green. John Miles and omers. It contains one hundred and nin-ty acres of pine land, about a hundred of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation and in good repair, with the necessary buildings and good water. Persons desiring such a place will do well to call and see it before purchasing else-where. My address is Tuskegee Ala, sept6-u17-2m ELI S. HARALSON.

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can be had of the principal.

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J. L. M. Cunny, Soc'y. aug6-n17-tt BARGAINS! BAFGAINS!

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