

SOUTH-WESTERN BAPTIST.

THE S. W. BAPTIST.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1855.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Miracles.
No. III.

Mr. Hume in the stating of his objections to his testimony assumes the point he pretends to overthrow by logical argument. He says: A miracle is an event which, from its nature, is inconsistent with our experience. This is the point of dispute. If he can prove that a miracle never occurred within the experience of any man, he proves all that can be required of him. But this he has not proven. We do not doubt, but miracles were contrary to his experience as also the experience of all those who lived in his time. Miracles, therefore, can only be contrary to the experience of those who never saw them. No are all other phenomena which are not universal. Had Mr. Hume and his confederates been present when these miracles as alleged were performed, had they observed all that was passing, and saw nothing that could be termed a miracle, then would their experiences weigh well against those who testify that, at the same time and place, in the presence of all, miracles were performed. "But when he weighs only the experience of those, to whom the opportunity of judging of a miracle by personal observation has never been afforded, against the experience of those who declare themselves to be eye-witnesses of the fact; instead of opposite experiences, properly so called, he is only balancing total inexperience on the one hand, against positive experience on the other. Let us take an example in order to illustrate this point. Many of us saw the proud capital of our State burn down. But thousands of our citizens did not see it. Is it less true on that account? Was it necessary that the whole world should see the conflagration in order that future generations should believe it? Is it possible for every man to be an eye-witness of the millions of events which transpire upon our earth? Such a phenomenon would be a miracle as stupendous as any against which Mr. Hume has directed his sarcasm and sophistry. To depend upon universal experience only as a ground of belief, would at once blot out every page of history, and we would immediately conclude that Mr. Hume never existed, and never wrote such fulsome stuff against miracles.

In this extremity it avails Mr. Hume nothing to say, "that the inexperience of those who have never seen a miracle, is compensated by their general experience of the unalterable course of nature." This like his other assumption is logically speaking a petitio principis, a begging of the question.

He started with the intention of proving that the laws of nature had never been altered or suspended, and that a miracle which claims to be a suspension, or control, or deviation from these laws to be impossible. But upon the very threshold of the argument he assumes the point he is expected to prove. It was Mr. Hume's duty to prove that the course of nature had never been altered within the experience of mankind. Had he collected facts and testimony sufficient to have established this point then truly our cause would have been in jeopardy. But granting fairness of argument to Mr. Hume, we still deny that the laws of nature are unalterable.

What is Law? It is a form of expression, denoting a mode of existence or an order of sequence.

And the laws of nature "are modes in which the powers of nature act." These modes of action were established by the creator. Matter is inert, incapable of self motion, or of establishing or obeying laws of its own, or of being endowed with any powers, and, therefore, what is usually called the course of nature can be nothing else than the arbitrary will and pleasure of God, acting continually upon matter according to certain rules of uniformity. So that it is as easy for the Supreme Being to alter what men think the course of nature, as to preserve it.

Dr. Carson very justly remarks. A gloomy world it would be, indeed, if God governed by laws which he could not at any moment regulate. The God of the philosopher is not God. He sits bound on his throne, and looks on the wild confusion created by the operation of his general laws, and cannot interfere. It is vain to pray to him. He can do neither good nor evil, but according to the course of nature. Is this the God of creation? Is this the governor of the Universe? No, this is not the God of creation and of providence. This is Jupiter bound by the hundred-handed Briareus.

If God made matter out of nothing and gave it certain properties and modes of existence or laws, is it not as easy for him to alter these modes of existence and even to reduce matter again to its original nothing? If he possesses the power to create an entity and to establish the laws by which it is to be governed, does he not possess equal power to alter or suspend these laws? Is it not, therefore, true that the laws of nature are unalterable, for if God cannot alter that which he has created, then he is not Omnipotent, and what he has created is no longer under his control after he stamps upon it the law by which it is to be governed. This is making the God of the Christian less powerful than the Jupiter of the Latins.

We have thus reduced Mr. Hume's argument to a reduction ad absurdum.

We have written more concerning Mr. Hume's objection than we at first intended. His argument has long since been confuted, but the works which contain the answer to his objection are not accessible. And beside thousands are incapacitated to understand the logical reasoning of such men as Whately, Carsons, Paley, Campbell, Dwight and Llandaff &c. This is the reason why the evidences of the divinity of the scripture should be discussed in the Journals of the day, that many may read them and appreciate them, who will never read the works of learned theologians.

We are by nature infidels, and hence the press should be active in disseminating truth and battling down the errors and objections which are the spontaneous creations of our own minds. All men are in a state of sin would deny the Bible if they could, and when they cannot deny it, they will doubt and risk their souls upon

a doubt. Prove to the conviction of every mind that the scriptures are truly the word of God, and that his law is authoritative, and the world must tremble on account of disobedience. Men will not read the scriptures and this is the reason they are not convinced. We will examine some of the miracles in our next. G. L. W. SOCIETY-HILL, Nov. 26th.

To the Patrons and Friends of the Southern Baptist Publication Society in Alabama.

After an interval of near three years, I have yielded to the solicitations of the Board of Managers, and again taken the position of agent for our State, notice of which they have published in the *South Western Baptist* and elsewhere. The recollections of the kind reception and liberal response to my appeals for support of the cause I received with scarce an exception, together with the agreeable social intercourse I enjoyed with you, have been very pleasant to me, and they encouraged the hope that I may not find less cause of gratitude to God in the results of future visits and labor amongst you in the same good cause.

I need make no effort to impress you favorably with regard to the expediency and necessity of this enterprise, nor of the far-reaching wisdom and benevolence which planned and organized it, you are advised of and understand this, and understanding, have manifested your hearty approval of it. You may not, however, be so well aware of its present condition and prospects.

It is a gratifying fact, that up to this time it has met with no material interruption in its gradual course of prosperity. The blessing of God has manifestly guided the councils of the Board, and followed the labors of their various employees. In the Publishing Department, whilst it is to be regretted that more has not been done, yet much good has been accomplished in the publication of some thirty-five volumes of valuable works, adapted to the wants and the taste of our Southern Baptists and people; some of which have already passed through several editions, supplying us with a denominational and other moral and religious literature on many important subjects, generally thought to be well timed and which have with great unanimity proved acceptable. Much more would have been done but for the want of capital, yet so small, that to enable the Society to meet the just expectations of its friends, fulfill the objects of its organization and meet the real demands of the Southern States, it will scarce be questioned by any that it ought to be quadrupled. It was for a time a mooted question, whether the latent writing talent of our Southern brethren could be drawn out in sufficient force to supply manuscript for the press. Those who believed that being thrown upon our own resources and the facilities the Society would afford for publishing in our midst and giving extensive circulation to the labors of our gifted brethren on all hands seem to be necessary, would present an appeal to their piety and devotion to the cause of Christ, that would be favorably responded to, have lived to see a most triumphant fulfillment of their anticipations, to see the question affirmatively settled in the past history of the Society and the fact that their cash means (and she only publishes for cash) are inadequate to enable her to publish as fast as new manuscripts for books are presented and approved, so that there is now an accumulation of some four volumes waiting for funds to enable the Board to start them in their mission of mercy to the churches and to the world.

In the depository department, a large and very general assortment of denominational and other religious and moral works, standard and miscellaneous, carefully selected, are kept on hand, in addition to the Society's publications, so that our wants may be conveniently supplied and at prices satisfactory. More than thirty thousand dollars worth of books and tracts were sold to the Southern people during the last financial year, which with the sales of former years are making their impression upon the mind, the heart, the character for time and for eternity, of thousands of our fellow citizens. The rapidly increasing demand for books call for a corresponding increase of stock to meet it, and hence a strong necessity is created to invest all of its earnings and to husband its resources most carefully, and suspend action in relation to any general system of colportage until by the fostering care of its friends under the smiles of Providence, the Society shall have attained to a maturity and strength equal to the demands upon her benevolence. Until then she commits and commends to the care of our local Association and other organizations the subject of colportage, and it is most gratifying to know that in South Alabama the Associations generally are reviving in the work. More upon this point hereafter.

The condition of the great interests of the Society is this, the Depository is in a sound and healthy condition and may be regarded as self-sustaining. The colporteur branch by which the publications of the Society with the Bible and other good books and tracts are intended to be watered broad-cast over our beloved country by good men known and approved amongst us, is being provided for by other organizations. And the publishing department is the interest now suffering and requiring immediate aid. The Board do not come before their brethren and appeal for aid to meet their liabilities; they create none beyond their available means to come. The capital for that department is altogether inadequate, the want of more compels them to operate to great disadvantage in what they do. Help is needed and needed just now—it must come from you, from the friends of the enterprise in the South, if it comes at all. It was set on foot by them, by them it must be sustained and maintained. Brethren and friends, I ask you in our Master's name to weigh this whole subject deliberately and prayerfully as connected with Christ's kingdom.

I am visiting the churches and brethren, which I desire to do as extensively as practicable, to lay the matter personally before them. In the meantime those prepared and desirous of aiding, can send their contributions as opportunity may occur to my address at Wetumpka, or to Mr. Wm. W. Waller, Montgomery, who is authorized to receive any funds for the Society and to give receipts in my name. Those who gave subscriptions to myself or to Elder Daniel of Georgia (in the latter part of 1853) which have not been cancelled, will confer a personal favor in need by early remittances as above suggested. It is not probable that a period will ever come when a dollar will be worth more to the Society than now.

PLATT STOUT, Agent.
So. Bap. Pub. Society for Ala.
Nov. 28th, 1855.

A letter from Fillmore City, Utah, to the Chicago Tribune, says that the institution of negro slavery exists in the territory as well as in Indian slavery. The Indians sell each other in a perpetual bondage, and make active, ready and obedient servants. The population is estimated at from sixty to a hundred thousand persons, which, if true, would entitle the territory to admission into the Union as a State.

Domestic Missions.

RECEIPTS FROM THE 9th OF OCTOBER TO THE 26th NOVEMBER, 1855.

(INCLUSIVE).
"GEORGIA."
Oct. 9. Rec'd of Rev. J. O. Scriven, Ag't, \$213.54. Of Rev. W. P. Hill, Ag't, 60.00. Geo. Association, by Rev. W. P. Hill, 690.00. Rev. J. O. Scriven, Ag't, 178.80. Rev. W. Hill, Ag't, 52.71. Bap. State Convention, by Thos. J. Burney, 46.29. For N. O. Church, 49.50. Of W. P. Hill, Ag't, 26.00. Bap. St. Conv'n, by T. J. Burney, Treas., 199.25. \$1516.00.

ALABAMA.

Rec'd of Mr. Vaughn, \$2.00. Rev. Jesse A. Collins, Ag't, 88.00. Of W. B. Harrison, Tr. Ala. Association, 52.50. Rev. J. Walker, collection at Ala. Ass'n, 40.60. S. Leyde, by Rev. J. H. DeVote, 5.00. Rev. Jno. E. Bell for N. O. Church, 10.00. Cahaba Ass'n, Int. on W. A. Blakey, (note), 40.00. Int. on W. A. Milton, (note), 40.00. Collection by Rev. J. Walker, at Cahaba Ass'n, 34.80. A Friend, Lowndes Co. for Bible, Cause, 10.00. J. Brown, 100.00. Bigbee Ass'n, 59.00. New Prospect Church, by draft to Rev. D. Hopper, 50.00. Talahatchie Ass'n, by d't to Rev. D. Hopper, 50.00. Cahaba Ass'n, by d't to Rev. J. S. Ford, 200.00. Tr. Eufaula Ass'n, by Rev. J. H. DeVote, 10.09. \$792.00.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rec'd of Rev. Zedekiah Watkins, by Rev. W. B. Johnson for N. O. Ch., 60. Rev. W. B. Johnson Ag't, 226.75. Jno. D. Carroll, Tr. 36.25. \$323.00.

VIRGINIA.

1st Bap't Church, Richmond, 200. Gen. Ass'n, of Virginia, by d't, to Rev. R. Ford, 100. \$300.00.

KENTUCKY.

Rec'd of Bethel Ass'n, by N. Long, \$27.00.

MISSISSIPPI.

Rec'd of D. Outlaw, 10. Bap. State Conv'n, by d't to Rev. M. W. Stambrough, 50. Of Ass'n at Brownsville, by d't to Rev. M. W. Stambrough, 50. 110.00.

ARKANSAS.

Rec'd of Rocky Bay Ass'n, by d't to Rev. J. W. Miller, 25. Bap. Convention, by d't to J. W. Kinard, 25. Draft to Rev. J. M. Cox, 68.75. Mount Vernon Ass'n, by draft to Rev. A. J. Merrell, 50. \$168.75.

TEXAS.

Rec'd of Bap't State Convention, by d't to Rev. D. Fisher, 50. \$50.00.

W. HORNBUCKLE, TREASURER.
B. D. M. S. B. Convention.

Indian Missions.

Oct's ltrs. Rec'd of V. S. for Potowomac School Fund, 294.93. From Ind'n Mission Ass'n, 130.00.

GEORGIA.

Rev. W. P. Hill, Ag't, 50. W. P. Hill, 127.29. From Geo. Ass'n, by Rev. W. P. Hill, 104. Thos. J. Burney, Tr. Geo. Convention, 45.47. A Lady, 5. 337.76.

KENTUCKY.

Rec'd of C. A. Jackson, 5. P. S. Bush, Trustee of Sallie Paxton, dec'd, 100. Bethel Ass'n by N. Long, 90.42. 195.42.

MISSISSIPPI.

Rec'd of D. Outlaw, 5. C. Ford, 10. M. Ball, for Advocate, 50 cts. Joel H. Berry, Chm'n Ex. Com., 40. 65.50.

ALABAMA.

Rec'd of Rev. Jesse A. Collins, Ag't, by Rev. J. D. Williams, 112. Of W. B. Harrison, Tr. Ala. Ass'n, 53.80. By Joseph Walker, collected at the Ala. Ass'n, 52.50. Robt. Lyde, 5.00. C. H. Cleveland, 20. L. Edwards, 20. Lewis Johnson, 20. J. M. Lyde, 20. W. B. Harrison, 10. Mr. Bibb, 10. Sam'l Fowles, Tr. of the State Convention, 886.23. Anderson Holmes 20. Rev. J. H. DeVote, 10. J. B. Vaiden, 10. Bryant Brand, 10. Friend, 10. W. S. Miree, 10. Mr. Billingsley, 5. Dr. W. P. Holman, 5. J. B. Howlett, 5. Rev. C. Crews, 5. Rev. J. S. Ford, 5. W. Muckle, 2. Friend, 2. Jno. J. Jackson, 1. J. Billingsley, 5. Geo. Hopper, 1. M. McCullough, 1. Friend, 2. Mrs. Oliver, 50 cts. Cahaba Ass'n, collection, 15.80. Friend of Missions, Benton, Lowndes Co., 20. Rev. Jesse A. Collins, Ag't, by Rev. S. Freeman, 100. Unity Ass'n, by Rev. Jesse A. Collins, 20. Fellowship Church, 4.10. Pleasant White, 10. Bigbee Association 35. J. S. Brown, 100. Dr. L. B. Lane, 25. H. B. Pleasant, 10. Mr. Humes, Subscription to Rev. J. H. DeVote, 10. J. M. Jimmerson, 5. Treas'r Eufaula Ass'n, 24.91. Montgomery Church, by Rev. I. T. Tichenor, 50. 1711.59.

ILLINOIS.

Rec'd of Joo. L. Gordon, 1. Mrs. Nancy Gordon, 2.00.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rec'd of Jno. D. Carroll, Tr. Salem Ass'n, 5.00.

TENNESSEE.

Rec'd of Rev. S. Wallace, Agent, 50.00.

W. HORNBUCKLE, TREASURER.
B. D. M. S. B. Convention.

Nov. 26th, 1855.

During the week ending 20th October there was exported from the city of New York \$2,100,000 worth of produce, chiefly bread-stuff. Flour was sent to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre, Marseilles, Cork, Constantinople, Bremen, Hamburg, Dunkirk, Antwerp, British Guiana, the Argentine Republic, the French West Indies, British North American Colonies, Australia, &c. It is stated that the Government of Prussia will require bread-stuffs from us to the amount of \$5,500,000, and that partial orders for the same are now being filled in New York.

Montgomery Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 26, 1855.

Editor S. W. Baptist.—In my last letter I promised to give you an account of the Fair held in this place by the "Alabama State Agricultural Society." This has been the chief object of attraction here for the past week, and has crowded the town to overflowing, with people from all parts of the State—Georgia, too, has been well represented. The Fair commenced on Tuesday, and closed on Friday. It succeeded in every respect, the expectations of its most sanguine friends. Indeed, some of the Georgians who, you know, are not likely to over rate any thing outside of their own State, admitted that it was equal, if not superior, to the Fair held in Atlanta last September.

Stock of every description, and of the first quality, all sorts of machinery, every kind of vehicle, all the vegetables, fruits, and flowers the season afforded, and an almost endless variety of drawings, paintings, embroidery, needle and fancy work in the ornamental department, greeted the pleased eye of the visitor.

Nothing attracted more attention than the Cashmere goats exhibited by Mr. Peters, of Atlanta. They are indeed beautiful, and will make a most valuable addition to our stock of domestic animals.

On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, the Governor, escorted by the military, and attended by the Legislature, citizens and strangers, in procession, entered the grounds and proceeded formally to open the Fair in a brief and appropriate speech.

The Annual Address was then delivered by Dr. Lax, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the University of Georgia. Hon. C. C. LANGDON, of Mobile, had been invited to perform this pleasing task, but in consequence of indisposition was compelled to decline, and the burden fell upon his worthy substitute. Of the address I cannot speak from personal knowledge, as I was not so fortunate as to get a standing place near enough to hear. Others, who did, speak of it as a fine effort. Mr. Langdon, however, did not altogether disappoint the expectation of the multitude. On Thursday he appeared upon the grounds, and delivered a speech, in the course of which he was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause.

On Friday, the premiums were awarded, and by Saturday morning, many of the multitude that had gathered to witness the interesting scene, were on their way homeward.

The Legislature, during the past week, has been quietly and steadily at work. A bill proposing annual sessions of forty days has been introduced into both Houses. It meets with much favor, and will probably become a law.

Caucuses have been held by the Democratic members, to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled by the Legislature.

It is thought that Mr. Riggs, our present able and efficient comptroller, be defeated, and Mr. Green of Jackson county elected to his place. A bill has been introduced in one branch of the General Assembly to abolish the office of superintendent of Education. This I hope will be defeated. The effect of it will be to destroy our present Educational system, which is now putting forth the leaves of promise. This is the end aimed at by the promoters of the bill, but by striking at the office of superintendent they hope to gain the votes of those whose narrow views will permit them to see and nothing more than an expenditure of money, for which the "dear people" are taxed. The present Superintendent has labored faithfully in the duties of his office. He has performed a work which will never be known by the people at large. His efforts have been crippled by the defects of the law, and by the want of interest manifested in many parts of the State. I am somewhat intimate with him, have repeatedly visited his office, and know something of what he has done, and under how many embarrassments he has labored, and I know that he deserves at the hands of the people a reward he, in all probability, will never receive. If I thought this blow was aimed at him, I should pronounce it an act of injustice unequalled in the history of our State legislation.

Yours truly, AMICUS.

Public Meeting.

On Saturday last, a portion of the citizens of Macon county, having met in the Court House for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of Col. N. H. CLANTON, deceased, S. H. Toney was called to the Chair, and Daniel Sayre requested to act as Secretary; and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we have heard with great regret of the death of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Col. N. H. Clanton, late Senator from this county in the State Legislature.

Resolved, That in his death not only has his family sustained a great and irreparable loss, but society at large also, and especially his immediate constituents.

Resolved, That Col. Clanton was a valuable citizen in all the walks of life; an affectionate husband and father, a kind master, a constant friend, and a wise and judicious legislator.

After the above resolutions were passed, they were ordered to be published in the Macon Republican and South-Western Baptist, and a copy of them to be sent to his family.

A resolution was then passed requesting Gen. G. W. Gunn, to become a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Senate.

Gen. Gunn afterwards came into the Court House, and complied with the request of his fellow-citizens in a few appropriate remarks, in which he took occasion to speak of Col. Clanton in befitting terms.

And then the meeting adjourned.

S. H. TONEY, Chairman,
DANIEL SAYRE, Sec'y.

Lieutenant Harnden, U. S. Navy, who has explored the valley of the Amazon, and determined the heights of various places above the level of the sea, both by barometric pressure and by the boiling point of water, says that at the Eastern base of the Andes he found the pressure of the atmosphere, as measured by the temperature of boiling water, to be nearly as great as it is usually at the sea-level; and after having descended the river for nearly 1,000 miles below this place of great pressure, he found that, judging by the boiling point of water, he had descended nearly one thousand six hundred feet. The explanation of this curious anomaly is supposed to be that the trade winds blowing against the Andes are obstructed by them, and being thus obstructed, there is a breaking up of air against these mountains.

RELIGIOUS SELECTIONS.

Letter from China.

We find in the Biblical Recorder an interesting letter from Rev. M. T. Yates, missionary at Shanghai, dated June 5th. We copy a portion of it.

In my last letter, addressed to brother Jones, I stated (if my memory serves me correctly) that I was standing sentinel, to preserve my dwelling from the desolating hand of the two beligerent parties which were engaged in active war in my immediate vicinity; indeed, on every side of me. This I continued so do up to December last, when the French managed to get up a quarrel with the rebels, and attack the city. The position of their ships of war being such, as in a case of an attack, to make it extremely dangerous to remain in my house. I felt that it was my duty to abandon the mission property, (consisting of dwellings, &c.) This, however, I did not do until an arrangement had been entered into with the Chinese Government, by which we are to be fully indemnified for our entire Mission premises. About fifteen or twenty days after, I moved away with most of my personal effects of much value. Our house was entered by a lawless rabble and almost wholly demolished. Bro. Cabanis' house had to come down to the ground. My house being very well put up, the walls did not move; though all floors, joists, doors and door-frames, windows and frames, were ruthlessly defaced, and the roof was all that was left. As soon as the city fell into the hands of the Imperialists, which took place in February last, the authorities returned to us the full title to the wreck of our Mission property. My house being in a repairable state, I proceeded at once to restore it to its original condition. I am happy to be able to state, that it is now about as good as new. I expect to move into it in a few days. Bro. Cabanis' house is up to the first floor. What we received from the Chinese Government will restore our mission property to its original state, and leave a small balance to go into the Mission Treasury. My own personal loss by the war, to say nothing of my trouble and peril, is about \$100. This is a dead loss. I am truly glad that we, by persevering in staying by my house, secured the money for our Mission property; otherwise we would have been in a sad predicament. Had I moved away as the other Missionary families did, at the commencement of the war, our property would have shared a worse fate, and we never would have secured indemnification for our losses. Our Mission property consists of two dwellings and lots, and a Chapel on the same lot, which was valued at \$5,000; this sum was paid over by the Chinese Government. I would attempt to give you a detailed account of the bloody scene which succeeded the fall of the city into the hands of the Imperialists. Imagine if you could see it, what a scene would be presented, were you to see a thousand or more human beings have their heads cut off, as you would cut off a snake's head; then see the executioner pluck out their hearts and lungs, as a butcher would perform his duty in a slaughter house, only not so careful;—(this in some cases was done before the victim was decapitated); see the headless bodies thrown together in a ditch, while the lifeless heads are exposed to public gaze at all the city gates, &c., and you may be able to form some faint idea of the scene that was presented. We know nothing certain in regard to the rebels in the interior, except that war is raging in many places. No one can tell what will be the result.

June 27.—With the fall of the city in February, we renewed our attacks upon the strong holds of idolatry; many of which had been demolished, idols and all, by the rebels. Occasionally, during the war, we went into the city to preach to the rebels and the 50,000 inhabitants, who were not allowed to leave the city, but our operations were in a great measure suspended during the siege. Since the restoration of peace, we have been holding seven public services per week, to an average attendance of about 2,000. The people in the midst of their many troubles, listen to the peaceful truths of the Gospel with more interest than they did before the war. They had ocular demonstration of the inability of their gods of wood and stone to afford them that protection which they expected in times of great distress. Several times of their temples were destroyed, and the idols to which they looked for protection thrown into the ditch. The system of error by which the people of this city have been held spell bound for so many ages, has, I hope, received a mortal shock. I am happy to be able to state, that many of the inhabitants of this great city are evincing not only an unusual interest in our message as stated above, but many of them are giving the Gospel that attention which its inspiring demands. Since the fall of the city, we have received into our little church, by baptism, one man and one woman. At our last meeting another woman (Mrs. Dr. Barton's sister, a woman of considerable character) appeared before us as a candidate for baptism. Her religious experience was most satisfactory. She was received, or approved, and will, if the Lord permit, be baptized next Saturday, in company with a young man, a German, who was received at the same time. He assured, my dear brother, it was truly refreshing to witness these tokens of Divine favor. Other missions have likewise received additions to their churches. Be encouraged, my dear brother, to pray for a blessing upon our labors in this hard and hitherto fruitless field.

The woman last mentioned, from the time Mrs. Yates first presented to her the claims of the Gospel, seemed to receive the truth with avidity. She now appears to be a rejoicing Christian. There are other cases of interest. Will not the Association be more diligent in praying for their fellow-laborers? Don't forget your promise at Spring Branch. Be faithful to me as long as I am faithful to you. I know the work is hard—no you apparently hopeless, and calls for a continual draw upon your purse; but we have the worst of it, and yet are encouraged. We shall reap, if we sown not.

You perhaps have heard of the heavy affliction in Dr. Barton's family. Soon after the birth of their son, some three months ago, Mrs. Barton went into some thing like derangement; and although every possible means have been used for her restoration she is worse than she was two months ago. The Dr. thinks, or hopes, that she may yet have her reason restored;

though to the unprofessional eye it seems like hoping against hope. But God reigns, and what he causes, or allows to come upon us, is for his glory and our good.

At a meeting of the Presbytery (Edinburg on the 11th of October, this distinguished divine and devoted missionary, who was expecting to leave soon for India, delivered his farewell address. We regret that our limited space will not allow us to reproduce the whole address. The following is the conclusion—his farewell to Scotland, "his own, his native land."

And now, this my home work being for the present finished, while exigencies of a peculiar kind appear to call me back again to the Indian field, I cheerfully obey the summons; and, despite its manifold ties and attractions, I now feel as if, in fulness of heart, I can say farewell to Scotland—to Scotland! honored by ancient memories and associations of undying glory and renown! Scotland, on whose soil were fought some of the mightiest battles for civil and religious liberty. Scotland, thou country and home of the bravest among undaunted Reformers! Scotland, thou chosen abode and last resting place of the ashes of most heroic and daring martyrs—yet farewell, Scotland! Farewell to all that is in thee! Farewell from peculiarly of natural temperament, I am prepared to say, Farewell, ye mountains and hills, with your exhilarating breezes, where the soul has at times risen to the elevation of the Rock of Ages, and looked to the hill whence alone aid can come.

Farewell, ye rivers and murmuring brooks, along whose shady banks it has been often my lot to roam, enjoying in your solitude the sweet society! Farewell, ye rocky and rugged strands, where I have so often stood and gazed at the foaming billows, as they dashed and surged everlastingly at our feet! Farewell ye churches and halls throughout this land, where it has been so often my privilege to plead the cause of a perishing world; and when in so doing, I have had such precious glimpses of the King in his beauty, wielding the sceptre of grace over awakened, quickened, and ransomed souls. Farewell ye abodes of the righteous, whether mansions or ordinary dwellings, in which this weary, pilgrim body has often found sweet rest and shelter, and this wearied spirit the most genial Christian fellowship. Farewell, too, ye homes of earliest youth, linked to my soul by associations of unendearing which time can never efface. Aye, and farewell ye graves of my fathers, never likely to receive my mortal remains!

And welcome, India! Welcome, India, with thy benighted, perishing millions; because in the vision of faith, I see the renovating process that is to elevate them from the lowest depths of debasement and shame to the noble heights of celestial glory. Welcome, ye majestic hills, the loftiest on this our globe; for though cold be your summits, and clothed with the drapery of eternal winter, in the vision of faith I can go beyond and behold the mountain of the Lord's house as insurmountable on the top of the mountains, with the innumerable multitudes of India's adorning worshippers joyfully thronging toward it.

Welcome, too, ye mighty, stupendous fabrics of a dark, lowering idolatry, because, in the vision of faith, I can see in your certain downfall, and in the beautiful temples of Christianity reared over your ruins, one of the mightiest monuments to the triumph and glory of our adored Immanuel. Welcome, too, those majestic Ganges, in whose waters, through every age, such countless multitudes have been engulfed in the vain hope of obtaining thereby a sure passport to immortality, because, in the vision of faith, I behold the myriads of thy deluded votaries forsaking thy turbid, sacred waters, and learning to wash their robes and make them white in the blood of the Lamb! Welcome—if the Lord so will it—welcome, sooner or later, a quiet resting-place on thy sunny banks, amid the Hindu people, for whose deliverance from the tyrannic sway of the foulest and cruellest idolatry on earth, I have groined and traveled in soul agony.

Fare ye well, then, revered fathers and beloved brethren and sisters in the Lord—fare ye well in time; fare ye well through all eternity! And in the view of that bright and glorious eternity, welcome, thrice welcome; the resurrection morn, when the graves of every clime and every age, from the time of righteous Abel down the period of the trumpet sound, will give up their dead; and the ransomed myriads of the Lord, ascending on high, shall catch the mansions of glory—the palaces of light in Immanuel's land; and there, together in indissoluble and blissful harmony, celebrated the jubilee of a once groaning; but then renovated universe. Farewell! farewell!

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN GERMANY.—With all its boasted liberty of thought, Germany is still very far from understanding the first principles of religious toleration. Dr. Adalbert, addressed the last year, a letter to M. Von Bethmann Hollweg, Prussian Privy Councillor, Vice President of the Second Chamber of the Diet, and President of the "Augsburg," in which he fully expounded the true principle. The Privy Councillor has replied in a letter, which we find cited in the London Eclectic Review for September. He argues the case from the example of the Moslem dispensation upon the ground of Hugo Grotius, "that nothing ordering or permitted by the law of Moses, can absolutely be opposed to the will of God," not taking into account the necessary limitation of this principle, in respect to many points, to the times and circumstances of the Hebrew people. On his own ground, all that is enjoined in the law of Moses, might be enforced in all times and among all nations; but the exclusive principle of the Jewish nation was given them as a separate people, in their national capacity. He contends that even under the Christian dispensation, magistrates are bound to enforce the tables of the law; yet he is opposed to auto-dicta, and in favor only of fine and imprisonment. Dr. Stahl, one of the chief leaders of the reaction in Prussia, advocates the same general view in his address on "Christian Toleration," delivered in Berlin the last winter. The Chevalier Buns

EAST ALA. FEMALE COLLEGE

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MRS. MARY K. LANIER STEWARD,
Mrs. PATTON, ASSISTANT AND NURSE.

stock of Philadelphia, he has made it his business to improve the English language as far as he is able by imparting instruction to his classes without any fee. He has been for many years a member of the American Academy, and he hears we stipulate only one from a well known citizen of Alabama, Mr. Homer Blackmon, Channyngee:

TO THE PUBLIC.

CHANNYNGE, S-p-t. 22d, '5.

Mr. J. Kzeczowski the bearer, a Polish noble by birth and an exile from his country for a zealous love of liberty, has been an inmate of this house for the last six months as a teacher of French and German. His success has fully satisfied me of his superior ability in his profession.

while his close application, urgency of man and gentlemanly deportment, have given him place in my confidence and friendship to truth, sincerity and faithfulness are only entitled to my commendation.

I cannot too highly recommend him as a scholar and gentleman, to families or schools desiring one of his profession.

H. BLACKMON

The Boarding department is kept by the President. He lives upon the adjoining lot where oversight will be equally if not more complete than if he were living in the building.

The boarders are under the supervision of

GOVERNORS whose duty is to direct them in matters pertaining to their habits of study, recreation, and to the cultivation of their powers. The wishes of parents and guardians strictly observed in regard to all *expenditure money*—Purchases for the pupils are in all made by the Governors.

§ No rules shall hereafter have reference to the day scholars, further than they relate to the attendance at school, church and Sabbath-school and to their conduct during study hours, while they are on the College grounds.

S. R. The Faculty also wish it to be distinctly understood, that they will bear a Fine in no way responsible for the conduct of any pupil boarding in the College.

CALENDAR.

FIRST TERM, from September 24 to December inclusive.

WINTER VACATION, from December 24 to Jan. 1st, 1856.

SECOND TERM, from January 8th to April inclusive.

THIRD TERM, from April 9th to July 9th inclusive.

SUMMER VACATION, from July 10th to September 24, inclusive.

COMMENCEMENT of 1856, on Wednesday, July 10th.

NECESSARY EXPENSES.

PRIMARY CLASSES,	per term, ..	\$ 7
D. & C.,	" ..	10
A. & B.,	" ..	13
C. COLLEGE,	" ..	16
BOARD, includ'g lights & washing, per term, 36		
Books, Stationary, Materials &c., furnished at low prices.		

EXTRA EXPENSES.

DRAWING, EMBROIDERY, CHENILLE, WAX
OR LINEN WORK performed.

WATER COLORS, per term 10
 OIL PAINTING, per term 13
 PIANO, GUITAR or VIOLIN, per term 16
 Use of Instruments for lessons and practice, per term 2
 Ruler (including use of instrument per term) 25
 Those who are engaged in writing for the first time at the beginning of the next term, shall find it to their advantage to correspond with the President on that subject.

nov15-no28-4f

FRESH DRUG .
AT THE OLD DRUG STORE
 (ESTABLISHED IN 1846)

Sign of the Mammoth Golden Horn.

We have just received from New York, large quantities of our famous stock of

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, WAXES, ESSENCES,
DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, PUTTY, VARNISHES,
BRUSHES, &c., &c., to which

we would invite the attention of Physicians, Apothecaries, Grocers, Planters, and the citizens generally of this and the adjoining counties. Our stock has been carefully selected, and every article sold by us is warranted to be of the best quality, and will be sold for CASH or approved CREDIT.

reasonable terms as could be obtained in a
 grocery, the addition of freight only being ad-
 ditional cost.

We would respectfully solicit orders, be-
 lieving that we can give entire satisfaction
 both as regards price and quality of our goods
 at all times.

Particular attention is paid to packing, so
 as to carry with safety to any part of the State.

Physicians' Prescriptions and family or-
 ders carefully put up at all hours of the day
 and night.

FOWLER & GARDNER
 25 Tuskegee, July 5, 1855. 12-2

For Sale

A PLANTATION in a good State of culti-
 vation, and well improved, lying six miles
 North-east of Tuskegee, and consisting of
 about 1000 acres. For terms apply to Wm. C. Meyer, Esq.

Taskmaster, or to myself at Xmas price. He
 is shown to anyone, wishing to enquire in
 my overshoe. Mr. A. I. Hagin.
 July 19, 1865. N. W. COCKE
 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
 A variety of Baptist works, and also of
 religious Books, are kept for sale at
 office, Town Hall. J. L. JONES, Agent.
 August 30, 1865.
 CANDLES CANDLES - A fine lot of Can-
 dles of all descriptions, will be found at the
 large Jar. \$1.00 1/2 1/2.
 4. BBL'S of Wine and Cider Vinegar, a super-
 addie - Sign of the large Jar.
 300 LBS Epsom Salts, 200 the Sulphur.
 300 LBS pepper, 125 lbs Spice - all
 low for the cash, or to financial parcels.
 sept 13 1865. Sign of the large Jar
 200 LBS Superior Coal, 50 a, for coal
 sept 13 1865. Sign of the large Jar
 MUSTANG LIME
 In many bottles, will be found
 AT THE SIGN OF THE

at **POTASH** in Tin Cans at the sign of the
Jar.

SOUTH-WESTERN BAPTIST.

POETRY.

The Meeting-Place.

"The ransom of the Lord shall return and
unto Zion with songs and everlasting joy
shall their heads."—Isaiah, xxxv, 10.

Where the faded flowers shall tread—
Fresher never more to fade;
Where the shal-lot shall brighten—
Brighter never more to shade;
Where the sun-blaze never scorches;
Where the star beams cease to chill;
Where no tempest stirs the echoes
Of the wood, or wave, or hill;
Where the morn shall wake in gladness,
And the moon the joy prolong,
Where the daylight die in fragrance,
'Mid the burst of holy song,
Brother, we shall meet and rest,
'Mid the holy and the blest.

Where no shadow shall bewilder,
Where life's vain parade is o'er,
Where the sleep of sin is broken,
And the dreamer dreams no more;
Where the bond is never severed—
Partings, claspings, sob and moan,
Midnight walking, twilight weeping,
Heavy noontide—all are done;
Where the child has found its mother,
Where the mother finds the child;
Where dear families are gathered,
That were scattered on the wild,
Brother, we shall meet and rest,
'Mid the holy and the blest.

Where the hidden wound is healed,
Where the blighted life re-blossoms,
Where he smitten heart the freshness
Of its buoyant youth resumes;
Where the love that here we lavish
On the withering leaves of time,
Shall have fadeless flowers to fix on,
In an ever Spring-bright clime;
Where we find the joy of loving,
As we never loved before—
Loving on, unchilled, unhindered,
Loving once and evermore,
Brother, we shall meet and rest,
'Mid the holy and the blest!

Where a blasted world shall brighten
Underneath a bluer sphere,
And a softer, gentler sunshine,
Shed its healing splendor here;
Where earth's barren valleys blossom,
Putting on her robes of green,
And a purer, fairer Eden
Be where only waters have been;
Where a King in kindly glory,
Such as earth has never known,
Shall assume the righteous sceptre,
Claim and wear the holy crown,
Brother, we shall meet and rest,
'Mid the holy and the blest!

MISCELLANEOUS

How to be a Man.

[We take from "The Happy Home," published in Boston, and edited by Mary Grace Halpin, this excellent article from the pen of Rev. W. Warren.]

"BE A MAN," by filling the place you are in. If you are a man, be a man, every whit a man. If you are not a man, glory in this, be a woman in the true sense of the word. If you are a youth or a child, do not disdain those productive, disciplinary years.—Are you poor or rich, humbled or honored, citizen or magistrate, be your position what it may, if you cannot improve it, show yourself a man in it. To the young I say, do not make haste to become men prematurely; but seek to become the best possible specimens of youth. Men's garments do not become boys; youth is the stepping stone to manhood, the apprenticeship of life. Let that stepping stone be high, and that apprenticeship long.—Life is preliminary, probationary to a future world.

Some seek to show themselves men, God has destined to a more refined and influential sphere. There is a limit where the sea ends and the dry lands begin. There is an element where the birds sing, another where the fishes swim, and the boundary, separating these, no bird nor fish can safely pass. Angels have their sphere, man his, woman hers. God has made the differences, established relations, drawn lines of distinction which neither man nor woman may confound.

He has adapted responsibilities to relations, and these to natures and spheres. Seek to show yourself true to the nature and sphere you are in; it is thus you will prove yourself to be men in the best sense. Out of our place and sex we sink ourselves. Let us be true to our nature and our tastes. Let us magnify the position we are appropriately in, and show ourselves to be the noblest specimen of what God made us to be.

"BE A MAN," by cultivating yourself. The mental and moral are the noblest elements of nature. There is need of a sound body, invigorated by habits of virtue and healthful enterprise; but there is more need of a noble mind, disciplined by culture, and subject to principle. This is essential to the highest state of manhood. Uncultivated mind, like unsodden soil, or brute strength, fails of highest productivity. The whole mind and heart needs thus to be developed and disciplined. We cannot show ourselves men in any true sense till we raise our standard of thinking, of acting and of purpose, to the highest practicable point and to gain this high ground we must

resist temptation, and put the heel upon the neck of appetite and indulgence. We must store the mind and taste with what is useful and whole. Some, we must be able to go from cause to effect, and from effect back to cause, upon the strong chain of reasoning, and we ought to know how to form those chains by close links of logic. We measure men not by stature, nor station, nor by age, nor sex, nor circumstances; but by cultivated pow-

ers, and the success with which they are able to bring those powers to bear upon the noblest interests of earth.

"BE A MAN," in your pleasures.—When pleasure is sought as an end, it is pernicious, but when recreation is sought as a means to an end it is useful. But why depend on special excitements and occasions for happiness, and not rather seek enjoyment from the ordinary scenes of life? Do the birds have jubilees? do the angels? why then should human life be as the waves of the sea. The reaction of excessive excitements upon the mind and nerves, creates depression of spirits, and a sort of lassitude and woe, that calls for the oft-repeating of the same thing. How much better to ply the ordinary means of enjoyment! These are always healthful open and perennial. Is the part of true manhood to have the full command of the commor, and every day sources of enjoyment. And let recreation, when indulged, be rational and innocent; let parents indulge in the pastimes of their children; it is easier thus to restrain them. To be young is no crime, nor to be old except in wrong feelings and habits, but mere pleasure seeking is debilitation: true joy comes unsought.

But men often show themselves to be mere brutes or savages in their sports. Despire those that cost needless pain. Shun those that cost needless expense of virtue. Show yourselves men in your pleasures. Let them be rational and contribute to moral dignity.

"BE MEN" in honor and liberality.—Always do your part, and more than your part, if need be. Be noble and generous and large hearted; I do not say you will be richer here nor hereafter; that will depend upon the spirit and motive in the case. But it is wise to be just, and magnanimous, and benevolent, always. Be not mean, but always men. Never let others pay your bills, either in the house of God or elsewhere. Always pay the value for a service. Be liberal in your contributions on the Sabbath and at other times. Don't nod the deacon along when the contribution box comes, nor cast thither a three cent piece and a copper, one for conscience and the other for sound. This is small for the christian, for the man, for the child even.

"BE A MAN" in your dealings. Be honorable, be honest with all. Some are so up-right that when they injure others they are careful to do it lawfully. They have no higher standard of conduct than human statutes. They fear fines and prisons more than God or his judgment. Such are quick to take advantage of another's ignorance are ready to overreach them in trade; are hard upon their debtors, and still harder upon their creditors, will sell you injured articles for those which are perfect, and give you bad weight and measure in addition would lead you to suppose by their handbills that they are selling goods "at great bargains," when their only object is to make great bargains, and a great many of them; who sell their neighbor that which takes away the character and the senses, what is worse, would sell their neighbors themselves, body and soul, for filthy lucre; such forfeit the character of men, and earn the character of felons or demons. Be open, be honest, be upright. Never stoop to what is treacherous or vile, it is infinitely bad policy. There is a law that precedes all human enactments, to which all are amenable. It was shadowed forth in nature; but it preceded nature. It was written on fleshy tablets, afterwards in the golden rule, and on the crimson cross. It is the highest standard of earth. Let the merchant read when he takes excessive profits; the broker when he refuses to give the value of paper, or takes exorbitant interests; the gentleman who "faults" to enrich himself at others' cost; the farmer who carries injured articles to the market, or lets his cattle or his fowls destroy his neighbor's fields; the mechanic when he makes his wares for sale and not for use, the professional man who "multiplies his calls to lengthen out his bills," who "encourages suits to get good fees," or seeks the fleece instead of the flock and the people, too, when they refuse to bear their portion of parish or public expenses. Let those learn this higher law, and be governed by it in the dark as well as in the light, where no law reaches, as well as where government, reigns.

"BE A MAN" in meeting the responsibilities of life, not in words, but in achievements; not in promises, but in practices at present. Every man is not like Solomon, a king but every man has responsibilities as important, perhaps, as kings once had. All are kings now in some sense. Every citizen is a sovereign, and our sovereigns are all servants; and in this pregnant and age when mighty principles are being transferred to future generations we need men, true men, well-read, strong and stable, capable of comprehending the age and its responsibilities, not pretenders nor politicians, nor gentlemen, but men of the true stuff and stamina. I have done with words, platforms, resolutions. I want principles, character, deeds; that will not lie or die, but that embody themselves in wise, prudent, energetic action.—We want men whose zeal has wisdom who bow to no mandates but those of truth and principles, who cannot be bought nor bribed with mountains of gold. God does not work ordinarily without men; when he gives us a reformation, he gives us a Luther; a resolution, a Washington! It is men next to the spirit of God, that the world wants, and when I look over

this wide world, and witness the countless evils that crush society and hinder civilization, and ask why it is so; why, fair earth, man only is vile, and man is only vile, why yonder emblem of deity, that paints the fields, and loads the earth with beauty and abundance, has so long looked down upon such scenes of sorrow and woe as this world presents, and all this after the finishing hand of God has been upon it, and the footsteps of the Son of God, marked by blood, have been upon it, and the Spirit's influence, more powerful than the agent that moved the ocean or the forest, has breathed upon it; the answer comes back to me, "man has not been himself," but failed to act his part upon earth. The church wants men more than members or numbers, and the world wants men more than armies or governments, education or system of ethics, or a formal christianity. It wants men after God's own heart, to put life into these, and to put these to the great use and work of earth.

"BE A MAN," by preparing for the destiny of men. Man is distinguished from the brute in that he is immortal, and has reason and conscience and freedom of the spirit to prepare him for the future. The present to the future is what the line of the shore is to the vast ocean, a changeless future awaits us. The birds build for itself a nest, and thus make provision for its little future. The animal digs for itself a hole and prepares a granary for its future wants. These are true to instinct; they prepare for the future; shall man forget his immortality?

Dr. FULLER NOT A BIBLE UNIONIST.—He was made a Vice President of its Board at its late meeting, but requests that his name be omitted as erased. The following is his letter as found in the last N. Y. Chronicle, Organ of the Bible Union:

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19, 1855.

DEAR BRETHREN—Allow me through your columns to request the Board of the Bible Union to erase my name from the list of Vice Presidents of that Society. I thank my brethren for any regard for me indicated by this appointment; but it surprises me, as I am not now have been, a member of the Bible Union.

That our English version of the Bible should be revised and all errors corrected, I suppose nobody would deny; and whatever may become of the Bible Union's Version, still the combined labors of learned men of different denominations, will be a valuable acquisition. The work will be a rich accession to any theological library, even if it shall never be adopted as the standard Version, I have, therefore, contributed to this enterprise, and am a member of a Revision Society here. But the Bible Union is engaged in other enterprises, as to which I express no opinion. And moreover, I have been so grieved and afflicted by the strifes and contentions which have sundered brethren who once loved each other, that I cannot allow it to appear—even for a moment—as if I am identified with either party to these deplorable and, unless God interposes, interminable controversies.

Your brother in Jesus,
R. FULLER.

How to become Eloquent.

"What is a preacher to do who is not eloquent?" A writer in the Christian Advocate answers—"It is his duty to become eloquent. That all men can be equally so is of course impossible; but there never was a human being born without more or less power over the mind and hearts of others.—Earnestness is always eloquent; love, passionate love, is almost irresistible; awkwardness of address is, of all the difficulties of the speaker, the easiest to overcome. If he continues awkward, it is because he does not try to correct those bad habits of manner which he has formed through carelessness or imitation. A little child, perfectly at ease, talking to its father and mother, is always graceful in manner, and generally remarkably correct and forcible in its enunciation. If we want a model to help us back to nature, let us watch our children, and learn how to emphasize the important words of a sentence, and how to accompany it with expressive gestures, and how to let the eye and face go along with the thought.—We can all be ourselves if we will, and woe be to us if we try to be anybody else.

Greek Church.

In the Greek Church it is customary to mingle hot water with the sacramental wine, in order to imitate the natural temperature of blood. There are also five kinds of communion bread used—in the form of two circles, placed upon each other, and made by the widow of a priest or deacon.—These five kinds are: the bread of Jesus Christ; that of the Virgin; that of the Saints; the bread of the living, and the bread of the dead. The bread of Jesus Christ is cut through; they take a triangular piece from the upper portion, and from the bread of the living they cut besides as many bits as there are members of the imperial family. All these pieces are put into the vessel of the sacred wine. The bread of Jesus Christ is given in small bits to the communicants; the other kinds are given exclusively to the privileged classes.

The Governor elect of California is only thirty years old, the youngest Governor and the youngest State in the Union.

Tuskegee Classical and Scientific Institute.

The eighth annual session of this institution will be commenced on the first Tuesday in September next. It will be divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. The Autumn Term commencing at the opening of the session, will close on the 10th day of February. The Spring Term will commence on the 13th day of February, and close on the 27th day of June. There will be a vacation from the 15th of December to the 7th of January, inclusive.

Rates of Tuition Per Term.
For Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, Modern Geography, and The Natural History of Birds and Quadrupeds, \$15.
The foregoing, with English Grammar, Civil Government, and Practical Arithmetic, \$20.
The Latin and Greek Languages, with one of the English branches in the Preparatory, or in the ordinary College course, \$25.
Tuition fees payable in advance. No deduction or refunding will be made for absence; nor in cases of expulsion, suspension, or dismissal.

Course of Study.
While the institution does not aim, or even aspire to the rank of a College, the course of study is extensive, adapted to the condition, and adequate to the wants of those young men, who wish to acquire a somewhat liberal education, but who do not contemplate taking the regular College course. It is, at the same time, designed to afford the highest advantages to those who are preparing to enter any of the College classes. It is progressive and systematic, but not stereotyped, to be passed over by every pupil in a fixed period of a year, and is adapted to the capacity, scholarship, and mental habits; but that prescribed for each individual will be regulated according to his age, mental capabilities, and contemplated future course. The mind is not treated as a mere receptacle; but as a thing of life, growth, and action; the prime object is to develop its energies; nurture and train its expanding powers; to mould and guide its various and complex emotions; to bring into action, and to put in full and just proportion, all the faculties of an educated practical man, and not a "graduated duncie" or "learned automaton." The pupil is taught to think, to reason, to investigate. He is not only taught to comprehend what is said, but to examine the system and understand the reason of the proposition.

In the study of the Latin and Greek languages, pupils are exercised in translating, both orally and in writing, from the foreign into their vernacular, and vice versa, and by constant and frequent application, every principle becomes easy, and every word is rendered familiar. By this and a careful study of the idioms of the languages, they become not mere translators, but intelligent and accurate interpreters. From the great variety of text-books with which the country has been flooded, such only have been selected as are conceived to be best adapted to a philosophical and judicious course of instruction. The reasonings and facts of every department are interspersed with such familiar illustrations and analogies as tend to awaken thought and invest the subject with greater interest.

Though we cannot boast of a rich Mineral Cabinet, and an extensive Laboratory, yet the institution will be supplied with sufficient apparatus, for illustration and demonstration in the important principles of the sciences; and such additions will be made from time to time, as may be deemed useful and important.

Respect our respective modes of conduct, and discipline, we deem it sufficient to say that every pupil will be required to do right, or suffer such penalty as the teachers may think expedient. The decided co-operation of parents and community will be expected, and a want of it will be sufficient reason for dismissing a pupil at any time. Communications from parents or guardians respecting the duty or deportment of pupils, must be made in person or in writing. Mr. GEORGE W. B. BROWN, of Florida, has been engaged as instructor in the Latin and Greek languages, in place of Mr. GEORGE W. THOMAS, who has accepted a Professorship in the East Alabama Female College.

THE BOARDING DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mrs. LEWIS ALEXANDER, Lady with whom boarding, including lodging, washing, and fuel may be obtained at \$12 per month. Students from abroad will be expected to board at the institution, unless they have relatives or friends in the community, who so take their guardianship, and become responsible for their strict conduct, to all the rules and regulations of the Institution. Those who board in the institution may be assured that they will have a pleasant home with friends, who will be attentive to their interests and studious of their comfort.

It is hoped that those who enter the school will do so on the first day of the session. It is highly important to every pupil that he be present at the organization of the institution, and that he be present at the organization afterwards. Absence from roll call, or recitation will be carefully noted, and the delinquent held to an account. It is expected that pupils from a distance will not visit their friends during the term. But if parents think it expedient for them to do so, they will be required to make known their wishes to the Principal.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.
WM. JOHNS.

Principal and Proprietor,
Tuskegee, Ala., July 19, 1855-3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

OFFER 200 acres of Oak and Hickory land for sale, 50 acres of which is cultivated, with a log dwelling, gin house, and other useful out-buildings, spring and well water both convenient, and peach orchard on the place. It lies in the town of Wetumpka, and in twelve miles from the city of Montgomery. It is a pleasant and healthy locality, and is well adapted for a plantation. The first of December next, for further information address me at Montgomery, or call and see me at Judge B. S. Bibb's Plantation 6 miles from Montgomery.
J. W. WAYNE.

Oct 18-24-55.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW.

THIS valuable Quarterly of the Baptist Denomination, in the United States, is published by JAMES J. WOOLSEY, 115, Nassau St., New York. The work is admitted to be able and judiciously conducted. It holds a high rank among the best Reviews of the age, and is now generally appreciated by the more intelligent portions of the denomination to whose interests and rising prosperity it is devoted. The Review is the leading exponent of the DOCTRINES, POLITY and ORDINANCES of the Baptist Churches of the United States, and in literary and critical ability is well worthy the high position it occupies. Baptists in all parts of the Union, should take pleasure, not to say pride, in giving to this Quarterly their unwavering support.

Its contents are original, consisting of fine articles, and no pains are spared by the Publisher, to secure the highest degree of talent and learning in the denomination. Each number contains one hundred and sixty pages, making 640 pages in each volume.
TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, in advance.—Those who pre-pay, are entitled to their numbers free of postage.
New subscribers will please address
JAMES J. WOOLSEY,
115, Nassau St. New York.
Aug. 30, 1855-17-4

NOTICE.

AN assignment of all their effects, debts, dues, notes, bills, bonds and demands having been made by JAMES J. WOOLSEY, to the undersigned, who will make settlement with him, and will pay the debts of the firm.
W. F. HODNETT.

NOTICE.
H. A. HOWARD, Assignee,
Tuskegee, Ala., June 7th, 1855. n5tf

NOTICE.

HAVING sold my interest in the books and accounts of the late firm of Hodnett & Howard, to the undersigned, who will make settlement with him, and will pay the debts of the firm.
W. F. HODNETT.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Hodnett & Howard, will please call on T. S. Howard, Esq., and settle the accounts by cash or note, by the first day of August next, or they may expect to find them in the hands of an officer.
July 5th, 1855-17 H. A. HOWARD.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LEGEND & JONES,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils, Glass Brushes, Perfumery
Fancy Articles, &c., &c.
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA
Nov. 15. 55-ly

H. L. LAFAYETTE,
TAILOR.

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Tuskegee and vicinity, for all kinds of work usually done in the Tailoring line. He is prepared to execute his work in the very best manner and according to the latest and most approved styles.
Ladies' circle cloaks, talmas and riding habits, cut, or cut and made to order.
His shop is opposite Mr. J. D. Porter's Store, a few doors above the Allen House, and in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Johnson.
Tuskegee, Dec. 4, 1854. 1f

PORTER, ISBELL & CO.
RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
which in ALL RESPECTS AFFORDING THE INTERESTS OF PURCHASERS, will be found decidedly more than ordinarily attractive.
April 12-4f

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
GUILDING, GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING.

THE undersigned having formed a connection in the above business, solicit a part of the public patronage. Having plenty of help, they can promptly execute all orders entrusted to their care, in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. They especially solicit country orders, to which they will give the best attention.
GEORGE E. COLLINS,
STATES LEWIS.

July 15-10-4f

W. F. HODNETT, M. D., R. N. NICKOLS, M. D.
DRS. HODNETT & NICKOLS.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and its collateral branches, would respectfully offer their services to the citizens of Tuskegee and vicinity. Pledging the most prompt and faithful attendance upon all cases committed to their care, they solicit a share of the public patronage.
Office in the building on the corner of Main street opposite to Brewer's Hotel.
Tuskegee, March 29, 1855. -n45-ly.

W. C. PLYNKA, [C. L. SIMMONS]

DRS. PURYEAR & SIMMONS,

Surgeon Dentists.

Office above stairs over the Post-office.
H. A. HOWARD, himself together in the practice of Dental Surgery, and from their long experience in the profession, they can execute work with despatch and in a neat and durable manner. They are prepared to mount teeth on plate from a single one to a full set, and feel no doubt of giving entire satisfaction. Work warranted to stand. Give us a trial.
Tuskegee, Ala., July 26, 1854.

GEORGE W. GUNN,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

WILL practice in the Courts of Macomb, Chambers, and Tallapoosa, and in the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District Court at Montgomery. Particular attention will be given to securing bad and doubtful demands.
Office over Adams & Gunn's Shoe Store.
Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 20, 1854.

GEORGE MARQUEN, [C. L. SIMMONS]

MARQUIS & BATTLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the various Courts of Macomb, Montgomery, Pike, Barbour, Russell, and Tallapoosa counties, in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and the United States District Court at Montgomery.
Office on the corner opposite Brewer's Hotel.
Tuskegee, Ala., Sept. 13, 1855.-ly.

FOWLER & GARY,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy
Articles, &c., &c.
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.

July 5, 1855.

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, JR.,

COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL practice in the Ninth Judicial Circuit,
and Pike and Barbour of the Eighth.
Office over Porter's Store.

ELMORE, YANCEY & NICKOLS,

Attorneys at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery

Tuskegee, Alabama.

Office at Clifton & Ligon's old stand, under the Temperance Hall.

THOS. J. NICKOLS, [JOHN A. ELMORE]

THOS. J. NICKOLS, [W. L. YANCEY]

sept 6-18-ly

BELSER & WAYS,

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Will practice in the various Courts of Macomb County.

Office over the Jewelry Shop.

JAMES E. BELSER, [ROBERT L. WAYS]

Montgomery, Ala., Tuskegee, Ala.

ROBERT L. WAYS being general Administrator for the County of Macomb, will attend to the settling up of Estates.

March 1, 1855. n41-ly

ELAM STAMPS & ROBERTS,

TALLADEGA HOTEL.

JOEL ELAM PROPRIETOR.

Brick Fire-proof Liveable Stores,

HONES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES AND HACKS.

At the Shortest Notice.

In connection with the Talladega Hotel.

Wm. F. Roberts, one mile East from the Court House, is prepared with lots for drovers of every description. Corn, Fodder, Oats and Hay always on hand. He has also engaged at the Liveable Stores of P. A. STAMPS & CO., a lot for

sampling and exhibition free of charge.
Feb. 1, 1855. n38f.

MORGAN, MARTIN & CHILTON,

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.

SELMA, ALABAMA.

JOHN T. MORGAN, [JAMES A. MARTIN]

THOMAS G. CHILTON, [TALLADEGA, ALA.]

March 14-42.

THOMAS S. HOWARD,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.

Will give prompt attention to business committed to his care.

Office next door to Dr. HODNETT & HOWARD.

JOHN J. MIDWAY, [JOHN W. KING, [B. A. NOBLEY]

ALABAMA WARE-HOUSE.

RIDGEWAY, KING & SORSBY,

Ware-House & Commission Merchants,

Columbus, Georgia.

Particular attention to storage and selling of cotton.

ang 23-16-4m

J. J. STEWART, [CYRUS PHILLIPS, [W. F. BARNES]

STEWART, PHILLIPS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

Montgomery, Ala.

October 5, 1855.-ly.

SAWYER, ANDERSON & ROBERT

DENTISTS.

And Manufacturers of Inexpensive

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Macomb and adjoining counties that they have opened an office in Tuskegee, Ala., where they are fully prepared to execute all work pertaining to Mechanical Dentistry.

Having been engaged for a number of years in an extensive practice and being thoroughly acquainted with all the latest and most Scientific improvements in the Manufacture and construction of artificial teeth, we can execute with confidence any case in need of dental substitutes, that work will be executed in any desired style in the neatest and most durable manner, and at the shortest notice, and in adaptation, beauty and finish we guarantee as ample satisfaction as can be obtained of any Dentist north or south.

WILSON SAWYER,
TUSKEGEE, ALA.
ANDERSON & ROBERTS,
TALLADEGA, GA.
(v1dec3)

LA FAYETTE FEMALE COLLEGE,
Located at La Fayette, Chambers Co., Ala., 1855.

THE first Session in the above institution for 1855, will commence on the 8th of January, and close on the last Thursday in June.

Faculty.