OL. 9--NO. 32.

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1857.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME

[APPENDIX A.] On Temperance.

Your Committee on Temperance beg leave to submit the following report: Intemperance in the use of intoxicating spirits is an evil of long stand-The increase of years has not weakened its power to work iniquity. advancement in civilization, education and refinement have had but litinduence to banish it from society.

Of the nature, extent and consequences of this sin it is not our purpose The agencies and instrumentalities to be employed in its rewill constitute the main impriry of this report. On this point good opriate temperance organization, and the Gospel the only instrumentalved in this work. They affirm that human instrumentalities been tried and utterly failed; and, therefore, should be abandoned. Others maintain that in add,tion to cherch organizations and faithful stration of the Gospel from the pulpit, it is legitimate for christians to ite with those outside of the church, who feel an interest to save themves and others from the evils of intemperance, in the use of certain human nentalities, such as temperance societies, lectures, circulation of

The latter class readily admit all that is claimed for the Gospel-that it even's appointed means for the cure of all moral evil, and for the salod; they do not recognize any instrumentality that attempts beface it. Neither is it denied that, in some instances, too much reli-has been placed upon human agencies for the removal of intemperance. they are unable to see that this abuse of an instrumentality is a suffi-

Often has too much reliance been placed upon civil government, equitalaws, educational and social influence to elevate and dignify man. therefore, abolish government, burn our statute books, demolish our of houses and coffeges, and sunder the ties of society?

Frequently the malignity of disease is aggravated and human life shorted by too much reliance being placed upon the physician's skill and mediagents. Must they therefore, be discarded altogether?

Too much reliance is sometimes placed upon an educated ministry, a magnificent house of worship, a numerous and wealthy congregation for the lvancement of piety and pure religion. Then must we dised ministry, worship in groves, and despise numbers and wealth?

There is no principle in philosophy, no fact in science, no scheme in prac-

One of the heavy charges of infidelity against the Gospel is, that it has

proposes to work in those professing it? We will not pursue this train of thought further. Our object has been show that a want of complete success in any enterprize, in any given me, is no proof of a failure; and that the misapplication of any instruntality is not a sufficient reason for its abandonment.

Hence, your committee maintain that the reasons assigned for the aban-muent of the temperance cause are altogether insufficient. It is affirmed at this cause "has proved an utter failure," On the contrary, we take ground that it has not been a failure, but a means of incalculable good ;essings beyond human estimate. Some of which will appear by coning the present with the past.

In the domestic and social circle. The number of families that now it as a common beverage and in acts of hospitality, compared with the mber that thus used it 30 years ago, shows a gratifying change. Now, a families are few in enlightened society. Then, the exceptions were few. 2. Thirty years ago, it was almost a universal impression among the laring classes that ardent spirits were essential in the performance of fa-guing labor. Now the greatest exposures are endured, the most energetand fatigueing tasks are performed by those who abstain from such stim-

3. There has been a grafifying change in the public consience. Thirty represented the evils of the manufacture, sale and use of ardent spirits, beverage, to be a sin against God and good morals. Now it is regard-This change is indicated in the character of those who manufacture State.

sale or gift, to gratify or tempt customers. Many do now-and a great | equal pride and pleasure, we would invite attention to the school of y do not. In cases of mouroful affliction it was regarded as an essential comforter.

se of ardent spirits.

thin the church and out of it, as possessing doubtful claims to piety. 9. Then, instances of discipline, in the churches, for intoxication avail themselves of that preparation so imperatively demanded in the exi-

espectable christian can endure. Whatever elevation the churches have attained in this respect, they are indebted, in no small degree, to the temperance cause, which many of them for sometime opposed as an infringenent upon their rights and liberties.

10. Before the reformation the number of deaths from intemperance was stimated at 30,000 annually. In 1856, the number of deaths from this

cause was but 30,000, though the population had more than doubled since This comparison might be extended almost indefinitely; yet it is often affirmed that the temperance reform is an "entire failure." Chough it has not accomplished all that its friends desired and sought. Its present organizations are few, but its principles live, and its influences

are now deeply impressed upon the people. That these principles and influences are losing their hold upon the public conscience is a painful fact. The cause is manifest. The friends of temerance have become weary in well doing-have ceased to discuss and agit- Board, to present to the Convention a statement of their operations for the ate the subject. Any cause would relapse under such circumstances. What church would maintain its interest and influence under a suspension of its meetings for years? Can we expect a temperance organization to live and

fourish under circumstances that would perish a church? Your committee do not magnify the cause of temperance above an humble instrumentality to lead men to sobriety and to God, in so far as he is pleased to make it such a blessing. On the other hand, they desire to rescue from that oblivion to which some seem inclined to consign it; and persuade the friends of humanity to still make use of it; with humble reliance on Christ, as a means admirably suited to the end it purposes,

They close this report with the following recommendations: That our ministers speak often, plainly and fully upon the enormous crils of intemperance. Let no opportunity escape to impress the people of their charge with the dangers of sin. Make brief and pungent allusions to it in every discourse that will admit, to summon all the resources of the

Gospel to this important work. 2. That our churches take an elevated stand upon this important subject. That they become temperance bodies indeed-let their light shine. They ever can be emphatically "the light of the world" and "the salt of the earth'

chile their members make, sell or use intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

3. That we encourage associations, public meetings, lectures, etc., for the promotion of temperance. Men are constituted for society. When they have great enterprises to accomplish they undertade it. Not single hauded, but by combinatioe. We see this social principle of nature illustrated every day. Masons, Odd Fellows. Educational, Agricultural, Mechanic and ial Associations act upon it. If it is allowable for Chrittians to associate with men of the world in these several relations for the more ef feetual accomplishment of a desired object, may they not unite with them for the purpose of arresting the dreadful curse of intemperance? "Let us do good unto all men as we have opportunity "-using all possible means to persuade all men everywhere to "live soberly, and righteonsly, and godly in

R. HOLMAN, Chairman.

[APPENDIX C.]

Report of the Committee on Education.

ew facilities are constantly, and on every side, discovering themselves to complishment of such a work.

At the commencement of the year, the Rev. Z. G. Henderson, a graduate of the College, was elected to the office of Financial Secretary. With a

But it may not be unprofitable, nor out of place, to regard, for a moment, ome of the deeper motives which influence and oblige a Christian body to

ive an earnest and prominent support of education.

It may not uncorrectly be assumed that the end of all religion is the imrement of human nature in its highest faculties. The effects of depravy, we doubt not, are manifest in the whole constitution of man, in his unerstanding as well as his affections; for both these enter into his moral ature; and if the latter require the discipline and chastening restraint of eligion, we cannot but think the understanding needs the same benefit, the une purifying and strengthening influence. The apostolic injunction to bring up (ie.) educate your children in the nurture and admonition of the ord," would seem to imply that religion is the appointed and only effectumeans of attaining the end of education, the moral and religious element eing as essential and universal as the intellectual, that religion must sancify knowledge to the profitable development of mind. As the Athenians fold, we should not sharpen the intellect at the expense of morals; nor as the Lacedaemonians, leave it untouched and be illiterate on principle.

Education, then, which in this sense must needs be moral, is an essential nd primary duty of religion. It is a duty of the fathers to the children. every generation transmits the effects of its vices to those which follow; and since religion is the war of virtue against vice, all Christians should reard it as a religious duty they owe to those that follow them to use all ressible means for the expansion and improvement of their moral and intel ectual natures. Religion is in a very defective condition when, through doctrinal differences, sectarian and sectional strife, it interposes obstacles to general education. The duty of education connects itself also with the presrvation and possibility of a sound, liberal and harmonions christianity. gnorance and corruption of heart foster unbelief and superstition, which ast by their reactions enlarge themselves to the injury and destruction of religion. "Men are ready to believe everything when they believe -they open the caves of sorcery when they shut the temples of the The desperation of unbelief surrenders the troubled conscience a prey to superstition, and the irrationality of superstition renders religion suspected by the thoughtful mind. Hence, too, spring up in rich abundance. bigotry, Pharisaic pride, indifference to truth and the thousand distracting presies which consume and rend God's heritage, threatening the very extinction of godliness and spiritual life.

But it is for the training of a pious and able ministry that the churches must devote themselves to the work of education. "Like priest, like people," has passed into a proverb. The state of the pulpit among any people is no bad criterion of the state of the people. Once it was the only means al life which has not been relied on with too much confidence by its pro- of imparting instruction to the people; and though it may have lost some of its moulding and controlling influence over the minds of men which it divides with the press; yet it can never be superseded. Men, in general, are more ably increased. Your Board can truly say that the internal state of the anccomplished what if purposed - to save men from their sins." Scof- influenced by what they hear than what they read. "It has pleased God by ask, "Where is that humility, piety and purity of life which the Gos- the foolishness of praching to save them that believe." It is heaven's instrumentality to operate upon the minds and hearts of men :-

-"The pulpit (in the sober use Of its legitimate, neculiar powers,)
Must stand acknowledged while the world shall stand,
The most important and effectual guard,
Support and ornament of virtue's cause.
There stands the messenger of truth! There stands
The legate of the skies! His theme divine; His office sacred; his credentials clear; By him the inviolate law speaks cut Its thunders; and by him, in strains as sweet As angels use, the gospel whispers peace. He 'stablishes the strong, restores the weak, Reclaims the wanderer, binds the broken heart; And, armed himself in panoply complete, Of heavenly temper, furnishes with arms Bright as his own, and trains by every rule Of holy discipline to glorious war. The sacramental host of God's elect! Are all such teachers? Would to heaven all were!

s ago multitudes of the people were enraged almost to madness at those | their day and generation. We owe it as a daty and a debt to hand down a ministry equal to all the demands of the future. In looking over this great work of religious and ministerial education, the Baptists have much to cheer retail ardent spirits. Previous to the temperance movements, men of lighest respectability in society, church members, even ministers of the work of christian education. God has blessed them with prosperity, and they deserve the prayers of his people. The Central and Coosa River Asso-There is also a pleasing change in the public houses and places of mer- ciation have each under their auspices a high school for boys, with every Smith and Bledsoe, at La Payette.

Young men of energy and talent preparing for the ministry or the duties fore this reformation, rarely did a death and a luneral occur without call-in the aid of this supposed solace. Now how rarely is it seen on such est usefulness. Your committee have been pleased to learn, from the report of the Trustees of Howard College, that its last session opened with so large 7. Until the temperance reform had aroused the ministry to take correct an increase of students; that never before were its prospects brighter of residues of this subject, but lew abstained from this common beverage. Now minister cannot maintain a common respectability and make a common such as Bro. J. B. Brown, are liberal in their proffers to sustain the Institution, and are volunteering to support as many beneficiaries as choose to accept a collegiate training. We would call the attention of the universal. Now an overwhelming majority discard it. Indeed, a member churches to this feature of the Institution, and would be speak the prayers and liberality of all Christians, so that all who with consecrated hearts and enlightened energy are willing to labor in the vineyard of the Master, may

Your committee would recommend the adoption of the Reports of the

tees of Howard College. All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. P. LATHAM Chairman

[APPENDIX D.]

REPORT

Of the Board of Trustees of Howard College.

The return of another anniversary renders it the duty and pleasure of your year; and of the general condition and prospects of the important trust nmitted to their hands. The growing importance of your educational nterest, and the increasing responsibility which it imposes on your Board. make it peculiarly appropriate that its claims upon your cordial sympathy, and the enlarged liberality of the denomination, be strongly urged.

From the very incipiency of your effort in the cause of Collegiate and

Theological education, it has been apparent that God, in his providence has opened the way, and furnished the motives of your enterprise. In many sections of the State, and without the opportunity of an interchange of opinions, the conviction had wrought itself into the minds of many of our wisest men-our fathers and brothers-that the movement was of the highest importance to the cause of truta as committed to the denomination .-With the indication of Providence for your guide, and the voice of the de ination urging you forward, you ventured upon the great work of founding a College of the highest grade. It was a bold step, which nothing but the clearest indications of duty, and the most urgent necessity could just tify. It was committing to the Baptists of Alabama, publicly and permanently, to a great work which involved large annual expenditures of money: and which could be conducted to a successful issue only by years of patient and well-directed exertion.

You had not the experience of others, engaged in similar enterprises, to guide you as in nearly all the grand benevolent enterprises growing out of modern missions; the Baptists have been honored by being the originators and leaders in them. So in Alabama; they had to be the pioneers and leaders in the work of denominational education. Without means, and without experience, you were compelled to assume this solemn responsibility. Thus, you were shut up to faith in God, and confidence in the pledged support of the brethren; and the results of your labors have justified your trust and confidence. You have now in your treasury, in notes and pledges, about \$125000 of endowment fund.

Thus, you have made a good beginning. The foundation is well laid; but if you ever attain the end to which God in his providence has so clearly directed you, you have yet a great work to accomplish. A superstructure corresponding to the foundation must be reared. It is true, that with \$150-000 of endowment fund, the College may be regarded as established. But no sum less than \$2000,000 should be thought of as sufficient for the endowment and effective working of such an Institution of learning as the interests of our Zion manifestly demands. God and our country, the spirit of It is a common remark that the present is an age of progress, in which the age, and the wants of a dying world, hold you responsible for the ac-

has risen above the brute; yet, it is the glory of our age that earnest and heart deeply interested in the cause of Christ, and in all that concerns his Alma Mat.r, he entered upon the duties of his office. By his untiring end. In a facility of growth and improvement the human being is distinsuished from the animal, and education, in its widest sense, springs as a cor- | pledges, about \$45,000. At the suggestion of Bro. Henderson, Juo. C. ollary from the nature of man is a state of probation and trial. Accorlongly, it is a hopeful sign of the present that moral improvement, and genpointed assistant Financial Secretary. He entered upon his work with the
pointed assistant Financial Secretary. He entered upon his work with the
underlying a gain more attention than in times past. Civil communities

and obligion and trial. Accorpointed assistant Financial Secretary. He entered upon his work with the
underlying a gain more attention than in times past. Civil communities religious denominations vie with one another in the work of education. obtained notes and pledges amounting to more than \$2000. Since the the moral and intellectual elevation of the race, all acknowledge the duty commencement of the moneytary embarrassments which have so suddenly formation and restrict the methods.

The motives that urgs a civit community in layer of education, are chief
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[Addition are chiefy willtarian and temporal in their aim, and need not be discussed here. tield. The present financial condition of the College is as follows:

Even the above named amount, collected, and so invested as to enable the Board to control the interest annually, would sustain the College at its pres-

ent position. So thoroughly convinced are your Board of the necessity of collecting that portion of the fund which is now due, that they have appointed Bro. Pascal, of Clinton, Green Co., Treasurer; and they propose to commit to him this delicate, but important work. He has not yet signified, officially, his intention to assume the duties of the office. It is understood, however, that he will do so.

It was of great importance to the prosperity of the Institution that sev eral thousand dollars should be secured and wisely expended in the purchase of a library. But from the time of the fire of 1854, up to the date of your Session in April, 1857, no efficient measures had been taken to supply acknowledged want. In the special direction neces arily given to the financial efforts of the Board, they deemed it inexpedient to make the attempt. The ladies of Montgomery and Mobile had made small contributions for the purchase of books; and a few important volumes had been added to the library. The only hope was, that some enlightened, generous patron of learning would step forward and supply a portion, at least, of the money needed meet this pressing demand. During the last session of the Convention held in Marion, Col. Edmund King, of Montevallo, who had before given repeated and substancial evidences of his deep interest in the College, made the generous donation of \$500 to purchase a library, provided the amount of \$5000 could be secured by the 14th of April, 1858. The Rev. Wm. S. Barton, a decided and uncompromising friend of the cause of education, immediately interested himself in the matter, and assured your Board of his willingness to become their agent for this special object. He has, up to this time, prosecuted his work with great energy and industry. have generously responded to the call made upon them, and Bro. Barton has now, in notes and pledges, about ten thousand dollars secured for the purchase of a library. One half of this amount will be expended for immediate use. With the other half, a fund will be created, the interest of which will be

annually expended in the purchase of valuable works for practical use. No material additions have been made to the apparatus. Marion have placed about \$350 at the disposal of the Board, for the purchase of a Cabinet of Minerals. Thus, by the gift, first, of a Telescope and now by the gift of a suite of minerals, the ladies of Marion have identified themselves with the history of Howard College.

The whole number of students in attendance during the year ending July 1st, 1857, was seventy three. The present session has opened with prospects far more encouraging. Sixty-nine students have already registered their names, and there is every indication that this number will be consider College, in regard to the character of the instruction given, the vigor with which the studies are prosecuted, and the healthful state of moral and religious feeling generally prevailing among the students, afford abundant cause of gratitude to God, and encouragement for increased exertions for its prosperity. In this connection your Board would beg leave to call the attention of the Convention to the condition of the College buildings. It is of vital importance to the interests of the College, that the second dormitory building should be completed. The funds for this purpose, in the hands of your Board, are exhausted, and they would respectfully, but earnestly, intreat the assistance and advice of the Convention as to the manner in which they

The only subject of regret to your Board in the review of the past colle giate year, is the smallness of the number of those who have entered the College to study with reference to the gospel ministry. During the session which closed July 1st, 1857, only seven registered their names as Theological students. At no period have your Board felt more deeply the importance of this branch of their word and they would, in the spirit of Christ, entreat the Convention to join with them in prayer to the Master of the vineyard, that he would send forth more laborers into his vineyard They would respectfully urge upon the churches and individuals, the obligation resting upon them to seek out the gifts of the churches, and in the spirit of enlarged liberality, furnish the means of their education. Bro. J. H. Brown of Sumter Co., has pledged himself to make generous provision for the support of six or more young men in studying for the ministry. If God will bless him in carrying out his purpose of love to a lost and perishing race, it will hardly be possible to over-estimate the results of his bene May we not hope that others will imitate his example, and that our young brethren in the church who have a mind for the work, will avail themselves of the privileges thus afforded?

It is peculiarly gratifying to your Board, that they can bear testimony t the character of your beneficiaries for active piety, studious habits, and available talents-all affording satisfactory assurance of their future usefulness nisters of the gospel. It is an encouraging fact that you have not have to wait until these young brethren should finish their course of sandy for the fruits of their usefulness. Most of them have spent their vacations in preaching the gospel, and in many instances precious seasons of revivals ave resulted from their ministrations.

The results of the last year, in the large increase of endowments, the healthful growth of the College, the noble body of young men collected in it, and especially the usefulness of those who are looking forward to the christian ministry, afford unmistakable evidence of the Divine favor. And there is thus imposed on the Convention, and the Associations, and churches composing it, the solemn responsibility of constant and earnest prayer to the Great Head of the Church that He would make your College just what He, in His providence, desires it to be; and adapt it, in all of its parts, to the wants of a perishing world.

APPENDIX (E.) REPORT

Of the Board of Trustees of the Judson Female Institute.

The Trustees of the Judson Institute have the pleasure of reporting to the Convention the continued and increasing prosperity of the Institution, ander their charge The present session has opened with a larger number of pupils than any preceding-214 having entered at the present date. Of

this number, 132 are boarding in the Institute. The former Steward having resigned, the Principal has been prevailed upon to move into the institute and assume the supervision of this department also. Bro. Hornbuckle has had charge of the boarding department for many years, and has conducted it to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees and patrons of the school. They regret, therefore, the necessity of parting with so valuable an officer. It is believed, however, that the interests of the institute will be promoted by the new arrangement, as it secures to this branch of the establishment, the personal attention of the Principal and his lady, and all the faculty, with one or two exceptions, board in the

The new building is furnished, and adds very much to the convenience and ccommodations of the Institute. It has been comfortably and neatly furished by the Principal.

The health of the pupils is good, and the prospects of the present session are in all respects very encouraging. E. D. KING. President.

S. H. FOWLKES, Secretary.

[APPENDIX F.] Report of the Committee on Domestic Missions.

That it is the first duty of a christian people to furnish their own country with the preaching of the Gospel, cannot, for a moment, be questioned. The laws of nature, the promptings of humanity, the love of our own land all concur with the teachings of revalation in enforcing this important principle. The desire and prayer of every child of God is, that "Israel may e saved." In the recognition of this principle originated the Domesti Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. The field of labor now occupied by one hundred and ten Missionaries, the slave holding States and Territories, and California, and the Indian Territories, is the most beautiful, fertile and prosperous country in the world. Commercially and polit ically its influence is felt everywhere. Upon the productions of the South, millions of all classes of society depend for employment and support. The interests of the commercial world are controlled by the influence of our beloved country. Such being the position it occupies, its moral and religious cultivation demands the serious and prayerful consideration of every Chris-

In attempting this work during the past year, the Board report that their missionaries "have supplied more than three hundred churches and stations with a preached gospel, delivered over 8000 discourses, made more than 8500 visits to families for religious instruction and prayer, held 3000 meetings for prayer and other devotional services, been instrumental in the conversion of some 2000 souls, of whom 1325 have been baptized and 400 added by letter and restoration." They report an aggregate of some 9000 members, 133 Sabbath schools, 3600 pupils, 475 teachers, 141 converts among pupils and teachers, the organization of 20 churches, the ordination of 28 ministers and 32 deacons, the completion of 25 church edifices, and the commencement of 19 others.

The above facts speak for themselves, and exhibit the vast amount of good accomplished in a single year by this instrumentality. With such encouragement to the prosecution of this glorious work, it is painful arn of the present embarrassment of the Board. During the past fiscal year, the receipts from Alabama alone fell short of the previous year \$2.945. This is truly humiliating, in as much as at the time the report was made the country was in a highly prosperous condition. Alabama now stands third upon the list of contributors to the Domestic Board—Georgia having contributed more to Domestic Missions alone, than our own State has done for both Domestic and Indian purposes. Of the cause of this, we are not fully advised; but suppose that it must be attributed to the absence of agents in Alabama. Our churches and pastors are not yet prepared to do the work themselves. The agency system must be continued, or the work will cease.

Your Committee would urge upon the churches of our State-the necessi-ty of more earnest prayer in behalf of Domestie and Indian Missions. If he monthly concert was more generally observed-if pastors and people remembered the cause of Missions more frequently at a throne of grace-the result would be an increased liberality, and a greater consecration of self to the work of our Redeemer.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. HOWARD, Cha'e.

JAPPENDIX G.1

Report of the Committee on Foreign Missions.

The Foreign Missionary Enterprise demands our highest consideration from the command of our Lord to "go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Its universal success is promised from the same

We purpose to regard it, at this time, as an object of the highest consideration; from its tendency to elevate the great family of man, and to stimu-

late him in every useful line of progress.

About one half of the people of the world are Pagans. All history eaches us that no people can rise above the character ascribed to their Gods. Hence the idolatrous world, presents us a people, slow in progress, low in character, debased in morals, where vice is luxuriant, where virtue is dwarfish and sickly, where the efforts at improvement are the convulsive throes of a galvanized corpse, soon sinking into silence and death. The Christian religion comes to these hundreds of millions with the declaration, that the idols shall be utterly destroyed. It presents to them the Supreme Ruler of the Universe as the only God, as the Father of all, and the human family as one great Brotherhood. All excellency concentrates in him; he borrows splendor from the creation, and authority from his power and good-The elevated condition of Europe shows the consequence of a true religion; the volcanic heavings of China now settling into despotism, are the natural consequences of Paganism.

Constitutional liberty is known in Christian countries only. Where toleration prevails, and the Bible is read, the human mind acts freely, improves rapidly, and invents wonderfully, as exhibited in the reformation of the sixenth century, as displayed in the British Empire, as developed, most perectly in these United States.

How strongly Foreign Missions recommend themselves to the female part f our species. Wherever the Christian religion has triumphed, it has of our species. truck down polygamy, has redeemed the sex from servitude and confinement, has elevated them to places of freedom and companionship. It has dotted our Christian countries with schools and academies for the development of the female mind; hence many of our books which adorn our libraries, amuse our leisure hours, or teach as sober wisdom, are from their pens. Our Father land, under Protestant rule, gives us a female who adorns the highest

earthly station, with the ornaments and virtues of her sex. conomist. We have derived much of our knowledge of Asia and Africal ton, an efficient agency for all literary from our Missionaries. New channels of trade have been pointed out in the immense empire of China. The resources of Birmah have been shown by our own Judson. Missionaries have directed the ivory of Africa to the oast, have followed the rivers whose golden sands declare the existence of high in the confidence, respect and afimmense treasures in the interior. They have recently explored the valley of the Amazon, have satisfied us that the immense empire which embraces this stream and its tributaries, with an enterprising Christian population, would pour out of its fertile soil, productions which would control the mark

The Foreign Missionary enterprise has already paid back to the world more treasure than all it has spent. Its promises in knowledge, in discovery, in multiplying objects of commerce, and in opening channels of trade, will probably remunerate the world a hundred fold for all it may cost. All those who wish the progress of the world, who wish to see valleys

cultivated, fields smiling with plenty, mines opened, commerce spreading her canvass, and the streams of wealth widening and deepening, should engage n this enterprise. Yet, this view of the subject is extremely limited, in comparison with the moral and religious consequences accruing to the heathen from the blessing

of Christianity. Those who wish to see polygamy abolished and marriage regulated according to the word of God, those who wish to see the idols cast to the moles and bats, the temple of God erected in every land, the family of Adam one great family, those who wish to see the wolf lie down with the lamb, the local convention and then by giving it a leopard with the kid, all those who hope to hear the praises of Jehovah harmoniously rise throughout the whole world, are called upon by all the motives of benevolence, by all the high consequences attached to this enter-prise, by the value and destiny of the immortal mind, by the sublimity which eternity throws over this magnificent enterprise, to put torth their strength in spreading the gospel among the heathen.

D. P. BESTOR, Cha'n.

[APPENDIX II.]

Report on Periodicals.

Your Committee on Periodicals beg leave to report-

It is hardly possible to over-estimate the importance of Periodical Litera ture. It is, perhaps, the most powerful instrument for good or evil which God, in his providence, has placed in the hands of men. Having Jearned the immense and ubiquitous influence of the press, it has become a prime object with the friends and enemies of truth, to establish newspapers on strong and broad foundations for the dissemination of their peculiar views and sentiments. Thus, newspapers have, and are now, exercising an untold moral and intellectual influence over the mind of our country and the world.

Religious periodicals may, therefore, be regarded as one of the denomina tional necessities of the age. We, as Baptists, cannot dispense with them without periling those truths which we hold as a sacred trust from the Head The influences by which we are surrounded, render it impossible for us to succeeed in retaining our hold on the shrewd, quick, witted. vsiness-trained intellect of the age, without a wise adaptation of means to this end; and one of the most potent in the chain of instrumentalities to be employed, is our Periodical Literature. The above are some of the grounds upon which we urge the claims of

the South Western Baptist. But in addition to this, its Editors have made many and great sacrifices in sustaining and conducting it. They have not allowed their columns to be blurred and blotted with the bitter personal communications which have disgraced the colums of some of our denomina tional organs. We have our enemies and the enemies of truth to contend with, and it is a thronging host, standing thick all around us, watching for every weak point in order that they may attack us. How must they exult when they see our brethren turning their weapons, against each other ?--From this reproach, we, in Alabama, are free, through the moral courage and faithfulness of our Editors; and we owe them our best thanks and highest commendation. It becomes us to do all in our power to sustain a paper which has done so much to honor the cause in which it is engaged. when we say this, it is nothing more than an atterance of the instinct of self preservation.

It is impossible to disguise and doubly foolish, to dispute the fact that we have not sustained our denominational enterprises in the spirit of enlarged liberality which their importance demands. Unless we, as Baptists, arouse ourselves from this fatal lethargy, and do our duty in the different departments of our denominational labor, we must lose our position, and we shall soon find that the active, cultivated, controling minds of the country will have glided forever from under our influence. Let us not sink under these evils without earnestly contending against them.

May we not, therefore, in this view of the case, urge upon the Baptists of Alabama the necessity of maintaining on a respectable footing, their de nominational organ? And when we urge its claims to such an ample and liberal support, we would not be understood as speaking in a majesterial or authoritative tone. We do not assume to ourselves the prerogative of dictating to the Baptists of Alabama their duty to their denominational paper. We speak of its claims on the ground of its importance, and have termed our language from the lips of the denomination, at whose hidding the Editors of the paper have been toiling in their perplexing and laborious office.

Under the circumstances in which they have been placed, the Editors of our paper have accomplished a noble work; but we wish them to do better. who would "carry on the spiritual waresire to have our paper placed above the common level of the best periodicals of the land. We wish to see it in a position in which it can command respect and patronage. To give it this position, to place it beyond the danger of pecuniary embarrassment, and above the point of unfavora-ble comparison, it ought to have in Alabama alone, from seven to ten thou-sand subscribers. Thus we can place in the hands of our brethren, the Ed-itors of our paper, the means of doing well the great work which has de tient lamb; of all fowls, the mild and volved upon them in defence of the truth. It is quite within the compass of our ability to do this, and it can be done without disturbing, in the least, and it can be done without disturbing, in the least, and it can be done without disturbing in the least, and it can be done without disturbing in the least, and it can be done without disturbing in the spreading palm, but a bush, a worthy of our united co operation, and strongly commends itself to our humble, abject bush. As if He would est judgment and warmest sympathies. We myite your attention to the claims of the Home and Foreign Jour-

We invite your attention to the claims of the Home and Foreign Jour-nal. At an expense of 25 cents per annum, every Baptist family in the love like humility; nothing hate like State can obtain all needed information is relation to our Home and For pride. Feltham. eign Missions, and Bible operations. We call attention also to the Commission, a paper published by the For-

We call attention also to the Commission, a paper published by the For-ign Board at Richmond.

Beware how you trifle with duty on the ground of inability: he who bids you do, promises you strength; he ineign Board at Richmond. favor and putronage of every Baptist in Alabama.

H. TALBIRD, Cha'n.

Heavy clouds often bring softening and fructifying showers, when light ornament. ones are empty and pass over.

Respectfully submitted. -

The True Union, Baltimore, the talnted and useful organ of the Baptists of Maryland, has a leading article on the recent Nashville Sunday School Convention, in its last issue. We give below an extract, which will give the reader an idea of the views of that or-gan.—Eds. S. W. Baptist.

"A few questions will occur in connection with this subject to the reflecting mind. What is the use of this "Southern Baptist Sunday School Union?" Has not the South already fa Publication Society in which the whole body of Baptists are united? or at least as nearly so as could be reasonably expected? Is not that Society capable of publishing all the Sunday School and other books, which the entire South can possibly need? Why then spring upon the denomination this new enterprise Why locate it at Nashville, the seat of

the Bible Board? If the interests of Southern Baptists generally are really involved in this matter, why not delay action until they, through their representatives at the General Convention to be held in Richmond can speak upon the subject? Then and then only, will be the proper time to bring such a movement forward. If the Convention then choose to organize another Board for Sunday School operations, let that body do so, and if they choose to locate said Board at Nashville, so be it. But is it comely? is it res pectful for a Convention, composed of representatives from six or seven States only, and most of these represented by but one delegate, to organize any Insti-

tution for the entire South? We think it will be very difficult to convince our brethren generally, that this "Southern Baptist Sunday School der land, under Protestant rule, gives us a female who adorns the highest arthly station, with the ornaments and virtues of her sex.

The Missionary effort recommends itself to the most enlightened politica in the Publication Society in Charlespurposes. Already they have invested there a considerable capital, and it is under the control of brethren, who stand fections of the denomition. If this new project succeeds it must be either a mere local concern, or it must divide the means as well as the affections of the South, and thus greatly cripple our effic'ency.

It cannot be what its name imports without undermining the Publication Society already established. Against any measure having even a tendency that way, we as a portion of the Southern Baptist family enter our solemn pro-

If the Baptists in and about Nashville choose to get up a Society for Sunday School purposes let them do so. No onehas a right to interfere, and, we are persuaded that no one is disposed to interfere in such a case. But to call a mere projected, and to the endorsement of an institution they do not want, is a measure, which we believe the great body of Southern Baptists will utterly repudiate. We do not wish or intend to impugn the motives of any one of those inter-

ed in this new project: but we may, in all kindness, ask if our Nashville brethren, do not place themselves in a posi-tion where they are liable to suspicion of other motives than to promote the unity and co-operation of Southern Baptists in this work? We trust when the matter comes before the Georgia Convention, there will be wisdom enough, kindness enough to defer the matter to the meeting in Richmond, when and where the representatives of the whole South will be able to act upon this, as upon all other matters of great denom-inational interest. Nothing can be lost; much may be gained by such a step .--The Baptists of the South have enough to contend with from without. Within, let there be unity of purpose and of acs on they be readed as

The Benefit of Baptism. A writer in one of our Pedobaptist exchanges, holds the following language, with respect to this ordinance:

"I regard it as a formal means of grace: in my indgment it does a sinner good to be publicly joined to the church by the mode of baptism—to be thus publicly disconnected from the world; publicly disconnected from the world; it assists him very much in his religious career. The only good in the whole institution is, that it publicly unites a sinner to the church—publicly cuts him off, or separates him, from the world. He can then carry on his spiritual warfare to a much better advantage than if there were no such means of grace."

Now, we are not prepared to adopt this view as our own. But, is it not clear that those who hold it, ought to re-But, is it not sist the baptism of infants, as annulling "the only good in the whole institution?" Can they, without glaring inconsistency, adhere to a custom, which denies to every one who enters upon a "religious" e rned career," what will "assist him very much?" Ought they not frankly to confess, that our practice gives "a much better advantage" than theirs, to those fare?"-Rel. Herald.

> God's Emblems .-- Of all trees, I obby these selections check the conceited

vites you to receive, therefore "have grace," that you "may serve God accept-ably with reverence and godly fear."

The S. Ed. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA .: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1857.

Elder Z. G. HENDERSON, is agent for Howard College for 1857. He is also authorized to act as agent for the S. W. Baptist.

Proposition:

From all who will pay up by the end of the present volume, which will be about the 1st of May, 1858, and continue their subscriptions, we will receive Two Dollars a year for all past liabilities. Those who do not comply with this proposition, will be charged at the usual rates-two dollars and fifty cents per annum. It seems to us that this is as liberal a proposition as we could be expected to make and we do hope there will not be a single delinquent on our list at the expiration of this volume.

The Reports on the first page are from the Minutes of the late Baptist Convention in Talladega.

A Protest.

Brother Dayron seems inclined to subsidize every paper South to exonerate himself from charges not made, and to plead for the "Southern Baptist Sunday School Union." Not content with Baptist weeklies, he has unceremoniously thrust the subject before the readers of the Home and Foreign Journal. Who, "with one eye shut and the other not open," does not know that that Journal is the organ of Missionary intelligence? And, too, he made erroneons statements, which brother Poindex-TER, reluctantly had to correct. Every Baptist in the South has an interest in that Journal-it is not private property but belongs to the Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. We, as one of the Baptist family, utter our protest against his thrusting such matter into that paper. Let the Board at Richmond see to it in the future. The first sentence or two of his reference to the Western Recorder is equally censurable in such a sheet.

"Incredible Charge."

"J. M. P." in the last Tennessee Baptist makes quite a sympathetic parade at our charging brother Graves with appointing himself Secretary of the late Nashville Board of the "Sunday School Union." We said no such thing editorily. We published the proceedings of that meeting as reported in the Baptist Watchman. If that paper erred, so did we. But brother Pendleton says, "it is true that brother Howell in the Convention, said what is now attributed to him in the papers, but I thought he made the remark rather facetiously, and dismissed it from my mind." How then are we guilty of an "incredible charge?" We published it as reported, and as PENDLETON admits it. Now all this is to create sympathy, and draw attention from the true issues .-But, while we will make any correction that justice requires, we will not allow ourselves diverted from them in that

There are a few sentences in brother PENDLETON'S article in glorification of brother Graves, that smacks loudly of what Tom CARLYLE would call "Hero Worship."

AN EFFORT. - Deacon J. C. BORUM, of Mobile, in a letter says : "Last night I made an effort for your paper and succeeded in getting five subscribers."

Think of it ! "An effort" at a night meeting got five new subscribers! How easily might our list be doubled, if "an effort" was made. Who will try it? Thanks to brother B., for the names he sent us on his own account.

SALEM CHURCH .- Brother WM. M. RICH-Ex, of Fife, Talladega Co., Ala., says that Salem Church, in that neighborhood, is in a peaceful and prosperous condition. Also that several young preachers are growing up in it; and further, that W. C. MYNATT, of Cherokee Co., Ala., and G. MYNATT, of Knox Co., Tenn., both ordained ministers, have settled near it and will become members. This is good news. This Church had declined much till this year. Brother S. G. JENNINS is their esteemed pastor.

J. H. Morerield, for sometime foreman of this office, with JOHN APPLE-BY, have purchased the West Point (Ga.) Beacon, and in a neatly printed sheet sent to this office, make their "Salutatory." We take no part in politics ; but as a Printer we wish our friend "HAMP." abundant success.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Mooreview has purchased APPLEBY's interest.

CHURCHES CONSTITUTED. - A Baptist church was constituted at Tiffin, Ohio, Nov. 18th. One at Kendallville, Ind. Oct 19th.

A church was constituted in New York, Nov. 19th, to be known as the Pilgrim Baptist church.

A third Baptist church was constituted in Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 7th.

Revision.

In looking over our exchanges, we see a growing conviction in the public mind of the necessity of a revision of the Holy Scriptures. There is a great diversity of opinion as to how it should be done, and by whom; but that it should be done, even the most bitter opponents of the Bible Union now admit. Nor are they agreed in regard to the extent of Revision. Much ink has been spilt on this subject, and a good deal of bitter feeling engendered, yet He who rules all things after the counsel of His own will, will take care of His Word and cause. Take an extract from the New York Observer, a very influential journal, and one that has been bitterly opposed to Revision, and would not allow it discussed in its columns. It says:

"The question is one of vast, and far reaching interests, and its discussion is to be approached with calm and serious deliberation. We have always held the opinion that no Church and no Society should undertake such a task alone. It makes confusion worse confounded, for one body of men to attempt a work that ought to be undertaken only by representatives of the whole English speaking Protestant world Immense practical difficulties at once suggest themselves to postpone indefinitely such a movement. Yet it is by no means impossible that an Assembly of learned and godly men may one day be convened, from both sides of the sea, and fairly representing the wisdom and piety and scholarship of all sects and parties now receiving the version of King James, and this General Protestant Council so gathered may spend many weeks in solemn consultation and humble prayer for divine direction, and finally reach a united judgment, that it is or is not expedient to make a general revision of the English Bible. In some such way only can the work be successfully inaugurated.

This admission on the part of the Observer, is a fair sample of admissions made by many of our leading journals that have heretofore opposed it. We know not what might take place under God's providence; but our scepticism is too great for the present, to believe,as the Observer seems to, that an "As sembly of learned and godly men on both sides of the sea, representing the wisdom and piety and scholarship of all sects and parties now receiving King James' Version," can ever be assembled and agree upon this question. The Bible Union invited them all, a few only of "all sects and parties" accepted the invitation, but sounded the note of alarm from Dan to Bersheba. Our position is: let the Bible Union go on peacefully with its great work. If the Union makes a better Version than King James', it will be received and adopted ultimately; if not, it will go overboard. But their labor will not be lost; for Revisors in the future will avail themselves of their researches, and accomplish the great work. The work must be done, and will be done,

Our cotemporary, the Wytheville (Va.) Times, complains of being swindled by Corbin & Co., of Baltimore .-He advertised for them for six months, and then could not find "hair nor hide" of such a firm. Our friend, we see, is advertising for one "John S. Dye," of Wall Street, New York. If he will try the experiment, he will find said "John S. Dye" as hard to find as "Corbin & Co." We know. Our rule for the future is, to advertise for no one unless we know them to be responsible, without

A Marked Change.

A correspondent of the Methodist Protestant, writing from London, says, that there is a great change in the moral tone of the London Times. The change has been gradual, but more obvious of late. It was once cold, and rather sarcastic on all moral and religious questions-quite destitute of high moral tone, or of a devout and christian manner in regarding national affairs. But it now gives many wholesome lessons of public duty, and exposes national sins, and admonishes to reformation. Whether this change is to meet and respond to the tone of national feeling; or that the Times fears a formidable competitor, the Dial, it is gratifying to the friends of public morals on any account. The Times has immense influence; it is as natural for an Englishman to read it as to eat his meals .-This change, then, will exert a good influence on the national mind.

A Good Suggestion .- Not long since an article appeared in the Examiner, inquiring if there was not some benevolent person who would offer a premium of one hundred dollars for the best short Tract on the Communion Question .-Let it be done ! It would pay better, every way, than that hundred dollar premium tract on Slavery that was tried to be foisted on the Tract Society recently. Verily our brethren down North are improving.

Spurgeon's Sermons -The sale of the various volumes of the above Sermons amount to nearly 120,000. His "Saint and his Savior," just issued, 5,000 copies were disposed of in one week.

ohat SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

ELD. F. CALLAWAY.—It will be seen from a list of appointments that this laborious and faithful servant of Christ has accepted the appointment of Mis sionary and Colporteur for the Tuske gee Association for 1858. We trust he brethren will circulate and attend his appointments promptly; and that they take especial care to give him an opportunity to preach to the black peoole. He will also have books for sale. Let Christians pray that his labors may be blest of God.

Brother Callaway will take pleasure in receiving payments for the S. W.

Elder E. W. HENDERSON.-This brother, late of Tallapoosa county, Ala., has settled in Scott county, Miss. He requests his correspondents to address him at Ludlow, Miss. We hope he will be abundantly useful in that quarter We assure our brethren of Mississippi that he will do to trust.

J. S. SIMPSON, formerly of Mt. Hilliard, has removed to Midway, Barbour county, and requests his correspondents to address him at that place.

A Baptizing General.

Everybody has heard of the brave exploits of General Havelock, of the British army in India. At a late meeting of the Hibernian Bible Society, in Belfast, Rev. Mr. Graham, whose meeting Gen. H., though a Baptist, attended for a time, in Bonn, relates the following anecdote of him:

"When General Havelock, as colonel of his regiment, was traveling through India, he always took with him a Bethel tent, in which he preached the Gospel and when Sunday came in India, he usually hoisted the Bethel flag, and invited all men to come and hear the Gospel; in fact he even baptized some. He was reported for this at head quarters, for acting in a non-military and disorderly manner; and the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, entertained the charge, but with the true spirit of a generous P. M., and 7 P. M. military man, he caused the state of Colonel Havelock's regiment to be examined. He caused the reports of the moral state of the various regiments head of the list; there was less drunkenness, less flogging, less imprisonment, in it than any other. When that was tell Colonel Havelock, with my complibrethren. ments, to baptize the whole army.'

This reminds us of a story we once read of Major James Suggert, a licensed Baptist preacher, who, the day before the battle of Tippacanoe, preached to his regiment. He told his soldiers they were just on the eve of a terrible battle, in which some of them might be killed; but no concern on their part was necessary. None of them could die before their time, for that was fixed. ball was shot through their heart, they odists. would be pardoned before they left this world; if they were non-elect, it would all be right and best-it would be their converts baptized. time to die. So they need not be dodging balls.

Next day they were paraded; Col. R. M. Johnson, who was cousin to Major Suggett, came to examine the Major's troops. The Major give him to understand, he had better look after other regiments, his would fight. Col. Johnson could not, on account of relationship, use much sternness with the Major, sent another officer high in authority, to examine his regiment. It was done. The officer told Col. JOHNson, that the Major's regiment would fight; he would go their security. "I see the devil in their looks." Major Suggerr and regiment were put in "front of the battle," and they did fight. The slaughter among the Indians was dread-

Col. Johnson was wounded, and after battle Major Suggerr went to see er lives would have answered." The Major cooly responded : "I reckon their times had come."

In 1847, in Cole county, Missouri, we saw the Major, a ripe old Christian. The substance of the above, we reported to him, and asked him if it was correct. He responded, "it was mainly correct; but he had modified his rigid opinious a good deal since that event." Suggett was a preaching Major.

BROTHER D. HARRIST: King Alcohol appears to be a "troublere of Israel." We do not think a Church, at least we are not favorable to it, should pass additional laws to those contained in the its members. Drunkenness is a beinous sin, and is classed among the "works of the flesh," and there is no reason why any more mercy should be shown to a drunkard than to a fornicator or a liar. Nor do we see why a distiller of ardent spirits should be favored any the volume. It gives a much more full more than a manufacturer of lies, and and satisfactory account of the condian encourager of fornication. Make tion, character, and social and political summary work with them as the Bible relations of the inhabitants of that part directs, and God will fill their places erto appeared. His long residence vice to our good brother.

A correspondent asks:

"How should a member of the Universalist Society, who has been an orand now wishes to return back to the Baptists, be received into a Baptist of a similar kind. Answer: 1st. Let him go before the

Church which he left, and make a frank acknowledgement of his errors, in doctrine and practice. One Church has full power to restore him to member-

2. If he wishes to be restored to the ministry again, it will be best, as he would be the property of other Churches also, for it to be done before a delegation from other Churches, and a Presbytery of Ministers. Before such a body, he should recant all his errors, and avow a hearty subscription to the doctrines taught by Baptists.

Union Prayer Meeting.

For some time past there has existed rather an unpleasant feeling in many of the Baptist Churches in New York City. The discussion of the Revision question produced the alienation. We are rejoiced to see in the Examiner, of Dec. 3, that there is a prospect of better times among them. A card has been issued and circulated in Baptist Brooklyn, which reads thus:

"A desire having been expressed by many that a Union Prayer-Meeting of the Baptist churches in this city and vicinity should be held at some early day, and on consultation with brethren of different churches, the Baptist Tabernacle, corner of Tenth street and Second Avenue, being regarded as a central place for such meeting, the church, entering heartily into this arrangement, have resolved to open their place of worship, and cordially unite in inviting all our sister churches to assemble for earnest prayer, at the place above de- not to read. What is a minister worth signated, on Friday, the 4th of Decem- to any people who is not moved upon ber, at the bours of 8 o'clock A. M., 3

We love Christians of every order, but above all, our own Baptist household of faith. And it cheers us to hear to be read for some time back, and he of the healing of divisions; and divisfound that Col. Havelock's stood at the ions are never effectually healed till the parties confess their sins before the Divine Throne. When sin is confessed done, the Commander-in-Chief said, "Go to God, it is easily confessed to the

Revivals.

revival at Calaveras, Cal., 24 added by baptism and experience.

received an addition of 27 members. If any of them were of the elect, if a including four Reformers, and two Meth- into spiritual slumber, with their read-

al at Macedonia church, Georgia, 33 writing sermons; no, but I suggest

The Mississippi Baptist reports the addition of 88 members by baptism to Mt. Zion church.

The Christian Times reports a revival at Barraboo, Wis., 25 baptized.

The N. C. Baptist reports a revival at in the investigation of their subjects. Bethei church, Buncambe county, N. C., Besides, such sermons, if they may be 22 converts baptized.

The Western Recorder of Dec. 3d. eports baptisms at the following plac- like telling a congregation the truth, es: Newcastle, Kty., 23; Cedar Creek and looking them full in the face. On church, 23; Salem church, Kty., 33; the other hand, read over the same truth Coxe's Creek, Kty., 54; Gilead church, and its force is lost; for the eye is fas-Ind., 19; Macedonia, Kty., 10.

[From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 4th.] Central Africa.

eive early attention from the approach- that is read, reach? Perhaps a few cold ing Congress. The bill was adopted in hearted ones, who often think of dinner, the Senate last winter on the report of and wonder how many more leaves are him. The Colonel, though in great an able Committee, composed of North- to turn. The same hearers have felt pain, quizzed the Major: "Major ern and Southern members; but it was very different under preaching. Warm Suggert, why did you make such a terri- neglected in the House in the haste of gushing truths reach the heart. The ble slaughter among the Indians? Few- the last few days of the session, when countenance and eye aids greatly in so many important matters are general. preaching to edification and effect .ly imperfectly attended to. The infor- Thus, you, my young brother, may reach matien furnished to both houses of Con- the masses. gress by Rev. T. J. Bowen, was in a large part, the basis of the bill, for the these reading men, and called on to Mr. Bowen's book is likely to carry con- to read correctly, and mind stops, &c.? viction wherever it is read, in favor of You could not consistently ask the Lord our country taking a leading part in to enable them to preach, for you knew If HAVELOCK was a baptizing General, African commerce. It has received the they would read. Be decided, firm and following, which we give from an origtive estimate of our Southern traveler love and perseverance cluster around and missionary, by one who stands that desire. Our desire is, that you and New Testament, for the government of among the princes of our national literature : CAMBRIDGE, April 20, 1857.

DEAR SIR-I have perused Mr. Bo-wen's narrative of his missionary labors in Africa, with a very lively interest, and I am greatly obliged to you for your kind attention in sending me into many important particulars res- pleases, tell you your faults, and mis-

pecting their habits of thought and action, and their capacity for moral and intellectual culture, which would necessarily escape the notice of travelers and it is gratifying to find, that, the re dained Baptist minister for many years, sult of his observations presents so encouraging a promise for future efforts

> The work is of great value as open ing a new field for missionary enter prise, and for conveying the truths of Christianity to a people in the darkness of heathenism who seem well disposed to receive them, and as pointing out the way for introducing a gradual civilization through the channels of com-

> With hearty good wishes for the per manent success of Mr. Bowen's labors thus happily begun with so much reso lution, persevering zeal, and singleness

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

Communications.

The following from a Pastor to a young Minister in Howard College : SILVER RUN, ALA., Dec. 9, 1857.

My dear young brother, your letter has been received. I am glad to learn that you are so well situated and satisfied. Know this, my bro., much is expected from you. Keep this in view, remember your responsibility. Your friends and those who aid in your education, will expect to here from you in Churches in the cities of New York and after days. Think, be thorough. Apply yourself diligently. Have regular times for exercise, take it.

In relation to preaching, preach every prudent chance you get. Use short notes, but never marry notes; and sir. I suggest that you set it down in your memento book, that A. W. will never read a sermon to a congregation. That is now a crying evil in our denomination. Paul, Peter, &c., preached : true, they were inspired. And ministers are im pressed by the Holy Spirit now to preach by the Holy Spirit to PREACH? Let your mind run over this as well as other states; ask who reads to their people? Then ask the condition of that people. See if Spiritual dearth (not to say death) does not sit easy on them. No one cries, no one laughs, (and does no one sleep?) form with but little, if any gospel power, invades that and such churches. Never did you hear of a revival under reading Pastors. If there is any marrow in their sermons, they eat it up or write it out before The Watchman and Reflector reports they get up to read it. They send out for preachers, not readers; men moved by the Spirit to preach, and the church The Western Recorder reports the is revived. But, soon, all is read down baptism of 25 candidates at Fox Run quiet again; and some of these readchurch, Kty., 21 at West Point church, ing men question the propriety of reand 15 at Webster. Gratz church had vivals. Think of the results, when these very readers, read all the converts ing cradles. You will not understand The Christian Index reports a reviv- me my young brother, to object to your you never take one in the pulpit.

Pray often, my dear brother : that's the strong PIN in a sermon. If you had powers of oratory, how could you ever display them by reading? You notice in the pulpit and politics, men -useful men--rise with warmth and earnestness called sermons, are seldom felt or remembered. You know their is nothing tened to the paper, and it falls like a sword without an edge. Preach, preach out the truth, and it's like a two edged sword. Look at Spurgeon, he reaches The Niger exploration is likely to re- the masses; and who does a sermon

If you were in the pulpit with one of appropriation to secure a thorough ex- pray, would it not be a consitent prayer ploration of the valley of the Niger .- for you to pray the Lord to enable them highest commendation from literary and persevere. Think of the three chrispublic men, of all sections; and the tian graces: Faith, Hope and Charity. Charity is the greatest. So with these inal letter of Hon. JARED SPARKS, to a principles : perseverance is the greatgentleman in this city, is an apprecia- est. Desire to be exceedingly useful. Let may all be more useful in our master's cause, than we have been. Advise with some older brethren, your Pastor for instance, what books you ought to read. When you take up a book, take your dictionary in your other hand; thus read and think, and think and read. Understand as many words as possible, but use the plainest and fewest to convey your ideas. When one thought is expressed, try another. Become intiwith worthy members. This is our ad- among them enabled him to examine mate with some brother; ask him if he

haps in a sermon; this may do you good, and add to your prospects of usefulness. May the Lord bless you.

S. G. J. For the South Western Baptist. "The Rich Fool."

We find in the Gospel of Luke, in

one of our Savior's parables, a very

significant description of the "rich fool;" a real miserly old fellow, who lived on ly for self. The providence of God smiled upon him, and his "grounds brought forth plentifully." But he was so penurious in his notions, that he even forgot to thank his kind Benefactor, who sent the gentle showers, made the seed to sprout, and spread the fields with a golden harvest; and began to think, "What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits? His narrow intellect, contracted by parsimonious thirst for gain, was pu to a critical test, but at length a happy thought popped into his foggy cranium, oh, "golden thought !" "This will I do I will pull down my barns, and build greater; and there will I bestow al my fruits and my goods." Just here a case of charity is seen approaching the "rich fool" takes off his hat, runs his fingers through his hoary locks, bites his lips in anger, saying, "here comes that old widow again, only be hold those dirty little brats, how they hang like hungry leeches to her tattered garments. Now she's found out that I've made a fine chance of everything, and has commenced a ready; but I gues she'll meet with mighty cold comfort I'll just bluff her at once, that's it : I wont be tormented to death by her impudent begging. Meanwhile, he is so pleased with his prosperity and good fortune, that he seats himself in his "old arm-chair," throws back his head closes his eyes, and says to his soul 'Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years ; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry." But in the midst of this sweet revery, he hears a strange voice, it sounds like the mighty thunder. and chills every sensation in his soul. He starts! looks up and around! Oh! it is the voice of God! He says, "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee!" "O, miserable man that I am! Where is that poor widow and her or phan children? O, wicked wretch am I they perished last night in the snow And to-night, when nature hangs its sable curtain over the earth, and shuts out the light of the sun, my poor soul must go to try the realities of that "lake which burneth with fire and brimstone.' where "there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth," and "the worm dieth not." "But, when I have gone, what shall become of those things which I have provided ?" "Shall they be confiscated to feed and support those who are my personal enemies? O, what a fool I have been; toiling my life out to accumulate wealth, and leave my

Dear reader, of the South Western Baptist, this brief notice of the "rich fool" is a little mirror, do you see your self in it? J. J. CLOUD.

LaPlace, ALA., Dec. 1857.

For the South Western Baptist. Let all your Things be done with Charity.

In a small log cabin whose fenseless

vard was decorated with a carpet from nature's hand more varied in color than ever was thrown from the weaver's loom, dwelt a widow with a woman's heart. One, who in years gone by, had bid farewell to her only star as he went forth, sword in hand, to fight for his country's cause. His manly form was soon numbered with the many who carpeted the battle field. He left the noise of combat to be greeted with sweeter music than the shout of victory to the warrior's ear, and to wear a brighter crown than ever shown on the conqueror's brow. And she who was left alone in the world, saught strength and comfort in him who had promised to be a husband to the widow, and father to the fatherless, Time passed on-gaunt poverty stared her in the face, but she trusted in Him who heareth the young ravens when they cry. She sees a form date. approaching with quickened step, and her faithful heart whispers it is the man of God with timely succor. But see that low forehead, that contracted brow, and that dark vindictive eye .-Can his be an errand of charity? He enters with a low bow, and while one smile chases another across the uneaven features of his face, he presents a land warrent he had procured for her, while she involuntarily exclaims, "Thank God and my grateful country. I know there are ministering angels that watch over the people of God, and he who would have spent his life for me, now from his heavenly home guards me day and night, and has sent you here on this errand of mercy." "Thank you; but mine is no more than a cup of cold water which it is my pleasure to give. But I have just been thinking you could not tear yourself away from your cottage with its many pleasant though mournful associates, and from these clustering vines which have ever been the flag with the motto, "Younger, but equal the object of your tender care," and if the flag with the motto, "Younger, but equal to the motto, "Younger, but equal to the flag with the motto, "Younger, but equal to the flag with the not, you will wish to dispose of this rect trade with our own scaports?

warrant." "You have guessed land right. For I cannot leave my youthful home -it is a sacred place, few charms as it may seem to possesss." That was enough: he was soon on his way to his lordly palace, congratulating himself (a the one hundred and sixty acres be had added to his rich western plantation, for the sum of twenty-five dollars: while the Siren whispered thou has done all things with charity. Within a time-worn building, through

which the four winds of heaven have

long been want to pass with perfect

freedom, are assembled the worshipen of God. They have been viewing a hasty sketch of church duties and church delinquencies. The ageduine. ter had placed before them in striking contrast the luxurious extravagance of their private dwellings, and the dilapidated appearace of the house of Gud "In such a place as we implore the company of heavenly visitors, not one of you would make a reception room for an earthly guest. We and our families are often forced to stay away from this cheerless place through the dreary days of winter. Such winters are winters indeed; winters of the soul. The bright blaze kindled beneath the summer's sun is extinguished by the winter's frost. Shall the weather be to us a religious thermometer? Yes, so long as we worship in this stoveless, shelterless sanctuary. For we dare not learn our comfortable fireside to assemble where there is nothing to protect us from the chilly blast, which provoked by the slight resistance of these old walls. makes its entrance with doubled fury." An appeal was then made to the charities of the people. In anticipation of which, some had most demurely absconded, and others wisely exclaimed, that the church was not made of money. A fact the wayfaring man, though a fool, would have perceived at the first glance. And others gave what they gravely termed the widow's mite, in blessful ignorance that her mite was her all. At length there arose from the second seat, a tall, well formed personage, in whom we at once recognized that heavy brow and those sparkling eyes. which, one versed in secular language, would interpret anything but charity, He walked to the table with a slow and measured step. And with an air of the most profound humility, wrote his name; opposite which, he placed three hundred dollars. After which the names were read with each donation. At the sound of his, all eyes were turned to cast on him their grateful looks. But his thoughtful brow was shaded; he met not their glances, though they found way to the recesses of his heart He had anticipated them. He was a man of the world. And that he had taken from the poor widow and his illiterate neighbor without the least compunction, he knew, to bestow, to gain the worlds applause; for which he panted, for which he labored, his only happiness. A thrill of joy went to his inmost soul as he heard these low remarks of the cheerful giver and the man of charity. Surely he received his re-

For the South Western Baptist. Ordination.

REULLURA

By request of the church at LaFayettee, Ala., a Presbytery convened on Saturday the 28th of Nov. 1857, for the purpose of taking into consideration. the propriety of setting apart J. C.

McDaniel to the Gospel ministry. The Presbytery was organized by the appointment of Elder F. Callaway, Chairman; and Elder J. F. Bledsoe, Sec-

The Presbytery being satisfied by a previous examination of the soundness of the candidate's faith, and of his possessing other necessary qualifications, proceeded, at 11 o'clock, on Sabbath,

to his ordination in the following order: Sermon by Elder S. Henderson ; reading the Scriptures by Elder T. G. Freeman; prayer by Elder F. Callaway; charge by Elder J. Falkner; presentation of the Bible by Elder J. R. Humphries; hand of fellowship by Elder D. H. McCoy; benediction by the candi-

By order of the Presbytery. J. F. BLEDSOE, Sec.

For the South Western Baptist. DEAR BRETHREN: It will cheer the destitute to learn that another man has been set apart to the work of the ministry; L. P. Lowery, formerly of Bibb county, now Monterey, Butler county, was ordained at the Ridgeville church, on the 7th inst., by a Presbytery composed of the writer and Rev. L. H. Oswalt. Sermon and examination by bro. Oswalt; prayer and charge by the

ROBERT KEITH. GREENVILLE, BUTLER Co., ALA., December 8th, 1857.

writer; benediction by brother Lowery.

NEW COAT OF ARMS OF ALABAMA. - The following is a description of the new Coat of Arms of the State of Alabama, reported by the joint Committee of the two Houses on State Seal:

"The Genius of the Confederacy, standing holds the National banner; with her right had she takes the left of the Genius of Alabam represented by a virgin seated on a cotton balt who, while she gives her hand to the Union points with her other to the star of Alahama a

The President's Message.

The message of the President of the United States, says a despatch from Washington, dated the 8th, to the Chronicle & Sentinel, was read in both branches of Congress to-day.

The President states that the financial history of this country for the last forty years consists of extravagant exthat while no useful government works, already in progress, shall be suspended Mission Board, viz: new works, not already commenced. will be postponed, if it can be done without injury to the country. Those ceed as though there had been no finan- cents. cial crisis.

He recommends the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States.

Our relations with foreign govern- Hawthorn, \$1. ments, are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition; but it has been our Enfaula mass-meeting, \$84,75; collecmisfortune almost always to have some tion at Eufaula from blacks, \$5,66 arritating, if not dangerous, outstanding Henry Walker, \$3; Elder R. Webb, \$3,question with Great Britain.

tracting parties, that the wisest course | Smith, \$1. will be to abrogate it by mutual consent, and commence anew.

Overtures for adjustment have recently been made by the British government in a friendly spirit, which the President cordially reciprocates. That the renewed efforts will result in a sucan opinion.

We are indebted to the Constitutionalist, for a further synopsis of the mes-

The Isthmus of Central America, including that of Panama, is the great highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, over which a large portion of the commerce of the United States is destined to pass. The United States are more deeply interested than any other nation, in preserving the freedom and security of all communications across the Isthmus. The President, forces of the country to carry into effect recommends similar legislation for the it. Hear him: security of any other route across the Isthmus in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.

peaceful. Outrages on our flag remain safe." Pp. 20. unacknowledged and unredressed; and the President's purpose is to send out a ternal or legal. These are both necesnew minister with special instructions sary to constitute a proper communito treat on all questiens now pending cant in a scriptural sense. As the Supbetween the two governments, and with per is a spiritual feas', the communia determination to have them speedily Lord's body," or the internal qualificaand amicably adjusted.

our Minister has been instructed to oc- identify him with the visible Church, to cupy a neutral position at Canton, he distinguish him from the world, and will cordially co-operate with the British and French Ministers in all peaceful ed, and yet be destitute of the main measures, to secure by treaty stipulations all just concessions to commerce, and which China cannot be permitted to withhold.

Our difficulties with New Grenada are believed to be in a fair train of set | church membership. In that case, he tlement, and in a manner just and honorable to both parties.

The President condemns all lawless expeditions fitted out against the independent Republics on this continent, tous, for under the law, (which furnishand says there is nothing better calcu- es a complete analogy,) none could eat lated to retard our steady progress, or impair our character as a nation, than the teleration of such enterprises in violation of the law of nations. He commends the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress, and recommends the adoption of such measures as will be effectual in restraining our the water. citizens from committing such outrages

The Kansas Constitutional Conven tion were not bound by any terms in the Kansas-Nebraska act to submit any other portion of the Constitution to an election, except that which relates to the domestic institution of slavery .-The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

As to Utah, the President says this is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories, and humanity itself requires that it should be put down in such a manner that it shall be the last. In order to do this, it is necessary to raise four additional regiments.

The President recommends the establishment of a Territorial government for Arizonia; commends to the favorable consideration of Congress the subject of a Pacific railroad; calls special Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of ten small steamers. | properly, nothing to do .-- Goethe.

The above are the leading points of the message. In conclusion, he says he has deliberately determined to approve no bill which he has not examined, and therefore recommends to both Houses to allow him sufficient time previous to their adjournment.

For the South Western Baptist. THOMASVILLE, GA., Dec. 7, 1857. pansions in business, followed by ruin- Messas. Entrops: Please to publish the ons contractions. He has determined following sums collected in your State and in West Florida, for the Foreign

Central Association .- Elder J. M. Russell, \$5; cash, 50 cents; F. W. Timmerman, \$1; cash, 25 cents; Elkahatchee church, for African Mission, \$11,25; works necessary for defence shall pro- amount for rings, 85 cents; Nolan, 50

> Alabama Association. - Elder A. Williams, 5.

Pine Barren Association .- J. B. Scott, \$5; Mary A. Scott, \$5; Elder J. S. Abbott, \$5; E. T. Dees, \$1.

Eufaula Association .- Collection at

Providence Association .- Elder K.

The President discusses the Central American question, and objects to the Williams, \$5; B. Stamps, \$5; Marc. Williams, \$1; A. J. Crawford, 50 cts.; interpretation given by England to the S. D. Simmons, \$2; Elder J. Faulkner, Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. He thinks, as \$2; Elder G. Leverett, \$2,50; G W. this treaty is understood in different Carlisle, \$2,50; J. Leroy, \$1; W. B. Moody, \$1; Noah Bass, \$1; Treasurer senses by the governments of the con- of the Association, \$128,45; B. K.

> Tuskegee Association .- Elder B. M. Ware, \$5.

West Florida Association .-- W. L. Hatton, \$2,00; collection in the Association, \$14; Treasurer of the Association, \$3,75; W. W. Boykin, 50 cents.

Permit me to say to brethren who have subscribed for the Journal and cessful adjustment of the differences, Commission through me, that if the pathe President is not prepared to express pers do not reach them, I hope they will address me at Thomasville, Ga., and I will see that the matter shall be attended to.

Yours in the vineyard of Christ, D. G. DANIELL, Agt. For'n Miss. Bd. S. B. C.

The Relation of Baptism to Communion.

The decision of the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly, that persons accepted by the church as candidates for membership, may properly receive the Lord's Supper, if an opportunity occurs before it is convenient for therefore, recommends the passage of them to be baptized, -is still a subject an act authorizing him, in case of ne- of debate in the religious papers of that cessity, to employ the land and naval denomination. In a late number of the Watchman and Evangelist, Rev. J. A. the guarantee of neutrality. He also Cornwall, takes decided ground against

"With regard to the Supper, the decision of the Assembly is equally inconsistent, not to say absurd. They declare by their action, that "to require With all governments, with the ex- baptism as a necessary qualification for ception of Spain, our relations are the communion, they believe to be un

Now, the qualification for the Supper is two-fold, internal or spiritual, and excant must have "faith to discern the" tion. And as it is a visible symbolical In relation to China, he says, while feast, he must be baptized, to unite and give him a legal right or qualification for the Supper. A man may be baptizqualification, the internal grace. In that case, it would be no communion or spiritual feast to him. On the other hand, he may profess the spiritual grace, the internal qualification, and be without the external or visible token of would have no legal right to the communion But in cases of emergency, as expressed by the Assembly, it may be expedient for such to participate in the Supper; but this is wholly gratuithe passover except their males had been circumcised. (Ex. xvii: 48.) The conclusion, then, is plainly this, as a general rule: To be consistent, and to preserve good order in the house of God, none ought to be admitted to the sacrament of the Supper without both qualifications, the internal and the external, the baptism of the Spirit and that of

> LIFE'S IRRITABILITIES .- What is the use of it? Do not worry yourself to death of what other people may say of you, as long as you know that it is not true. Take care of the truth; that is your business. All falsehoods go to the bosom of their father, the devil, and their framers soon follow. So much as to falsehoods of you. As to falsehoods to you, and as to every tale the most remotely prejudicial to another, treat it and the narrator with the utmost indifference, until you hear the story of the other party; this only is just, and wise,

LIFE'S CHANGES .- When I look around and see how few of the companions of earlier years are left to me. I think of a Summer residence at a bathing place. When you arrive, you first become ac quainted with those who have already been there some weeks, and who leave you in a few days. This separation is painful. Then you turn to the second generation, with which you live a good while and become really intimate. But his goes also, and leaves us lonely with attention to the recommendation of the the third, which comes just as we are going away, and with which we have,

Married, on the 3d instant, near Pine Level, Montgomery ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

In Tuskegee, Ala., on the 3d inst., at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. Wesley Rush. Col. B. F. FOSTER, of Glennville, to Mrs. MARTHA A. MARTIN.

Married, on the morning of the 2d instant, by W. N. Hutchins, Esq., (at the Perry House, in Columbus, Ga.,) MILTON J. GLAZE and Miss FRANCES FRAZIER; all of

Obituaries.

Departed this life, on the 12th Nov. 1857, after an illass of ten days, HOUSTON, son of Epheldred and Virlinda Thomas, of Coosa county, Ala., in the 16th year of his age. On the 2d of November he was attacked with pneuobtained, proved of no avail. The disease continued worse, baffling the skill of physicians, and bidding defiance the unremitting attention of parents, relatives and friends. During his protracted illness, which reduced him to a mere emaclated form, he bore all his sufferings with-She told him because he was going to die. It seemed to make a great impression upou him, and he began to pray also asked his friends to pray for him. After praying a few moments with his friends, he raised his eyes to heaven read a portion of the 1st chapter of John, and asked his friends to read the remaining part, for he was too weak. the Lord to call him. He is now free from the sorrows of this world, and we trust is "enjoying that rest which re maineth for the people of God." HIS FRIEND.

MARGARET SIMMONS, daughter of Dr. Thomas Graves, died in the triumphs of faith, on the 28th of November. 1857, in the 38th year of her age. She was not only a Baptist, but a Christian; and left behind her, from the manner of her life, and from her dying words, the most it was decided by them that a general resumption satisfactory evidence of a genuine hope in Christ. Six children are left, and numerous friends, to mourn her loss. May the Lord sustain them by his presence.

Business Department.

Receipt List.			
Paid	to Volume	No.	Amount
D C Williams	10	. 30	\$2.0
J C Borum			2 0
Mrs J B Ross	10	. 19	2 0
Wm Smily			2 0
C Stephens			2 0
Mrs A E hobey	10	. 20	2 0
C M Mallet			2 U
M M Dennis	10	. 22	2 0
J D Truss	10	. 31	2 0
Mrs Tabitha Truss.	10	. 30	2 0
Wm T Vaughn	. 10	. 5	1 0
J W Dennis	10	. 36	2 0
W L Ingram	10	. 10	2 0
S Welch	10	. 31	2 0
W E Lloyd	9	. 32	2 5
James Crow			4 0
D S Sligh			4 5
M Peters	9	. 34	2 0
W M Richey			4 0
C Gregory	10	. 38	2 0
J M Ford	10	1	2 0
E L Gauntt			1 0
Rev S G Jenkins	10	. 57	2 0
A D Waldrop			2 0
Mrs Jane Scott			2 9
Rev J P Vaughn			2 0

Special Hotices.

Rev. F. Callaway's Appointments, 1858. At Mount Pleasant, Chambers country, Monday, 11th o nary; Tuesday, 12th, at Bethel, Tallapoosa co., at night at Loachapoka, Macon co.; Wednesday, 13th, at No Friendship, Tallapoosa county; Saturday night and Sunday, 16th and 17th, at Tallassee Factory; Tuesday, 19th, at Mt. Pleasant, Macon co.; Wednesday night, 20th, at Concord : Thursday, 21st, at Elam; Friday night, 22d, at Auburn; Saturday and Sunday, 23d and 24th at Farmville; Sunday night, at brother John Hughley's, Chambers co

I hope the brethren will make these appointments c as possible, and that they will bring out their ments; and come praying the Lord to be in our midst, and pour us out a blessing.

To the Million .- Prof. Woon of St. Louis, has after years of deep study and untiring research, succeede in presenting to the public an article superior to any now in use, and indeed it is truly a wonderful discovery-we advert to his Hair Restorative; the only article that has ever been completely successful in cheating age of his gray locks, removing dandruff, itching, scrofula, &c. It restores the grav-headed to more than the original beauty : adds new lustre to locks already luxuriant : having the effect on coarse, harsh hair to render it glossy and watery fastens permanently hair that is loose or falling, and man other qualities which will become known as soon as used. The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the keeping and arrangement of the hair; perhaps from the fact that it is the only portion of the human body that we can train in any way we choose; how important then aving this portion left to our care, that we should use all the means science has placed in our hands to render it beautiful and permanent. If you would have beautiful hair, glossy hair, permanent hair, hair with its natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age, don't fail to

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER .- Voluntarily, con centiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience when we say that i removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking Di arrhoea, and removing the premonitory symptoms of Cholera. It is applied both internally and externally, with the best effects, and none who have once used the Pain Killer. would willingly be without it in their houses.

Cincinnali Evening Nonpareil.

Wood's Hair Restorative,-Daily Iowa Stat

One word in regard to Perry Davis' Pain Killer. I hav used it in my family for some years, and take great pleasure in recommending it as a valuable medicine, that should be kept in every family. I have witnessed wonder ful and speedy cures by its use-recently, within the last week, I have known a very severe case of rheumatism soon relieved and promising a speedy cure, by this, in my esti mation, invaluable remedy. JABEZ S. SWAN, Pastor of the Huntington-st. Baptist Church, New London, Conn

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LIFE OF SPENCER H. CONE.—Having pur-chased the Stereotype Plates, we solicit orders for the strevised edition of the Life or rise passmorts was MEACHEN, containing 484 pages, 12mo., and a splendid Steel Portrait. Price. 81 25.
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Secular Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14-The steamer Europa has arrived from Liverpool.

The sales of cotton for the week amounted to

There was a decline of one-fourth penny on all qualities. Quotations nominal. On Friday 8000 bales were sold-market steady. Consols (91) ninety-one.

Later from California.

LARGE SUM OF SPECIE. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.-The steamer Empire City has arrived off Balize. The Star of the West for New York had over two millions and a quarter of Specie on board. The California's

at complaint. On the 6th day, about 12 o'clock, he ob. Gen. Walker's Landing and Centrul America. served his mother weeping, and asked her why she wept. New ORLEANS, Dec. 12 .- Gen. Wm. Walker landed at Puntas Arcnas, Costa Rice, on the 25th Nov., with 150 men. The Fillibustering steamer Fashion passed the U.S. Frigate Saratoga at full and clapped his hands, and exclaimed-"Mother, don't speed unmolested. Gen. Walker sent fifty of weep for me; my home is in heaven." He then called his his men up the river. The "Fashion" was at father to his bed-side and requested him to get religion, and meet him in heaven. He called for his Bible, and ing in attempting her seizure, found all her paing in attempting her seizure, found all her papers correct. The British and American squad-After it was read, he folded his Bible and laid it upon his rons had sailed to San Juan. It was thought breast, and seemed as calm as an angel, just waiting for that the difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua would be settled without resort to arms. Walker's arrival possibly frightened them into friendship.

Resumed Specie Payments. NEW YORK, Dec. 12-The city Bank Presidents and Directors held a meeting last evening, and

of specie payments should take place to-day. Boston and other Banks.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 12-The Banks of this city by mutual agreement resume specie payments on Monday 14th inst. The New Haven and Albany Banks have resumed to-day.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12-Cotton dull. Flour heavy and declining; grain unchanged and firm. Naval stores steady. AUGUSTA, Dec. 12, Cotton sales 1000 bales,

market firm and improving. MOBILE, Dec. 12 .- Cotton sales 1600 bales .-

Receipts 1600, unchanged. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12 .- Sales of Cotton

3,500. Market unchanged awaiting the arrival of the Europa. Pork heavy at 1 to 1 cent decline. Sugar 42 to 54. Molasses 194. Exchange 4. SLAVES HELD IN IOWA .-- The Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger is informed, on good authority, that a Missouri slaveholder has removed to Warren county in that State, and has brought with him five or six slaves, whom he claims a right to keep and work on the free soil of Iowa, under the

THE FLORIDA INDIANS .- The Tampa (Fla.) Peninsular, says that the entire military force now in Florida has been ordered out on active service. It comprises about 2,000 men, and it seems probable that they will be able to conquer

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

14 LIKELY NEGROES BY virtue of an order granted by the Probate Court of Macon county, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at public outery, before the Court House door in Tuskegee, on the first Monday in January. 1858, (being the 4th day of said month,) the following NEGROES, to wit

JOHN, a man about 42 years old; JERFMIAH, a boy about 19 years old; CALEB, a boy about 16 years old;

Dred Scott decision

ABNER, a boy about 7 years old; REUBEN, a boy about 5 years old;

MARIA, a woman about 18 years old, and her infan-JENNIE, a girl about 14 years old; JOSEPHINE, a girl about 12 years old

HARRIET, a woman about 55 years old, and her three children, to-wit: children, to-wit: FANNIE, a girl about 5 years old; LAVINIA, a girl about 3 years old; JOE, a boy about 2 years old.

Said Negroes are young and valuable. Will be sold for distribution among the heirs of John W. Doggett, de ceased. AST TRAMS-12 months credit; notes with approved security. MARIJN M.ZACKARY, Adm'r. Notasulga, Dec. 5th, 1857. 31-4t

Administrator's Sale.

WILL proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Mon-day, December 28th, at my residence in Macon county, il of the perishable property belonging to the estate of res. Lloyd, deceased, to wit: Five valuable Negroes, Corn and Fodder, Mules, Oxen, Hogs, Sheep, two good Wagons, lantation Tools, &c. &c. For Terms made known on day of sale.

Dec. 10, 1857.—ts W. E. LLOVD, Adm'r.

Dec. 19, 1891 — IS

"I would shoner place it in the hands of any one wishing to enderstand the phinciples of the Baptists, or to defend them, than any wore that I know of."

OR TO DEFEND THEM, THAN ANY WORE THAT I KNOW OF."

THE PROGRESS OF BAPTIST PRINCIPLES

IN THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS. BY THOMAS F. CURTIS,

ssor of Theology in the University of Lewisburg, Pa. 12mo. Cloth. 01.25. GENERAL CONTENTS.

Part One. PROGRESS OF PRINCIPLES NOW CON-EDED IN THEORY BY THE MOST ENLIGHTENED OF THER DENOMINATIONS. CHAPTER 1. Opening remarks. 2. Freedom of Conscience, and separation of Church and State. 3. A converted church member-hip. 4. Sacraments inoperative without choice and faith. 3. Bewers the only Scriptural subjects of Baptism of the New Tesament. 6. Immersion always the Baptism of the New Tesament.

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Part Two. PROGRESS OF PRINCIPLES STILL CON-TROVERTED.

CHAPTER 1. The command to Baptize, a command to Immerse.

The importance of Believers' Baptism. 3. Infant Baptism injurious—lis modern defences considered. 4. Open Communion unwise and injurious.

Part Three. Progress of Principles Always

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William M. Shaille, D. D. Desire and permane value.

William H. Shailer, D. D., Portland, Me. evinces sound scholarship, a thorough acquaintance with the cs in question, and an admirable arrange ment both of the facted and the subjects discussed. But I am most especially gratiwith the candor and Christian spirit which pervade the entire L. In this respect it certainly is a model book.

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I have perused this work with deep interest, and am happy to say that I deem it worthy a place in all the Happist families of the land. It will subserve the cause of fruth and righteousness in an eminent degree. The denomination are highly indebted to he gifted author for the admirable arrangement and style of the work and also to the firm under whose auspices it is published, in so fair, open type, and attractive dress.

fair, open type, and attractive dress.

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Libit it emplements candid and theremen, while the river and I think it eminently candid and thorough, while the vigor and freshness of the author give zest, and a peculiar interest, to the perusal. I am ready to give the work, within the circle of my acquaintance, my earnest and unreserved commendation.

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September 17th, 1857.

Tuskegee Millinery Emporium. Great Attraction for the Ladies of Tuskegee, Up stairs at Mrs. E. M. Moore's.

MRS. M. WOLFF would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of Tuske gee, and its vicinity, to ber splendid emporium of French Millinery, consisting, in part, of Velvet, Crape, Blonde, Lace, and Straw Bounets.

Also, Ball Chenille Head Dresses, Bird of Paradise Feathers, Chenille Flowers, Infants' Embroidered Hats; and a least threat for a section. Bibbon 1988. large as ortment of new style Ribbons.

She begs to solicit ladies to visit her new place, at Mrs. Moore's, in consequence of not having room enough at her old place to show her large assortment of new goods, and for the convenience of the ladies.

Mrs. Wolff has with her a French Milliner, and all orders will be received that the setting of

per patrons.

Please call at the new place, where you will not fail to be satisfied.

September 24, 1857. PLANTER'S WAREHOUSE. HE undersigned have this day purchased the Warehout property of STEWART, GRAY & CO., and will continue the business (so ably and satisfactorily conducted by then under the firm and style of

DILLARD, POWELL&CO our customers and friends, and we shall at all times be prepared to extend them usual facilities.

W. W. DILLARD, R. H. POWELL, N. J. SCOTT,

Columbus, July 1st, 1867 I take this opportunity to say to my friends, and the patrons of the late concern, that I shall retain the same position in connection with the above House, that I did in the firm of Stewart, Gray & Co., and respectfully tender the services of the House for the transaction of any business in their line, with the assurance that no exertion will be spared to give general satisfaction.

September 3, 1857.

WM. C. GRAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. WE have this day associated with us, in the DRY Goods business, DR. J. T. GREEN. The style of the firm

m this date will be DRYKES & GRKEN, We return our sincere thanks to our friends and the We return our sincere thanks to our friends and the public for the large patronage bestowed upon the late firm the past year; and we solicit for the new firm a more extended patronage—as with increased capital and economical business arrangements, we can offer the trade goods at low prices and on the most favorable terms.

We will have in store, by the 20th March, one of the largest and most select stocks we have ever had—purchased mostly for cash—and will be sold by us at corresponding low prices.

J. E. DRYER.

T. B. DRYER.

NEW FALL GOODS! WOLFF & ROBISON TAKE pleasure in saying to their friends, and to the public generally, that their FALL STOCK

February 5, 1857

is now complete, and all that are in search of pretty goods at right prices, would do well to give them a call. Their stock consists, in part, of Rich Organdy and Grenadine Robes,
Fine Jackonet and Berage Robes,
Elegant Dresses, &c. &c. Also,—American Prints,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Boots, Shoes, and Hata.

Also,—Ready Made Clothing and Gentlemens' Furnishing Gooda, Watches, Rings, Brooches, Studs, Buttons. &c. And every thing to make up a full stock of first-rate goods.

Each Call and examine.

*Tuskegee, Sept. 24, 1867. \$4,000 WORTH OF SHOES CONSISTING, in part, of 700 pairs Russet Brogan.
300 pairs Kip Brogans; 1,000 p'rs Ladies and Misse
Walking Shoes and Gaiters; 180 pairs Boys and Youths
Kip Brogans,—just received and for sale by
Oct. 8, 1857.
CAMPBELL, WRIGHT & CO.

1857 FALL &WINTER 1857

OUR STOCK OF FALL & WINTER GOODS is now complete; to which we respectfully call the attention or our friends and the public. We do not use hyperbole; but we can say, with confidence, that our Stock, and the advantages we possess in market, are second to none. Give us a call. DRYERS & GREEN.

FLOUR MILL, TWO MILES NORTH OF TUSKEGEE.

TWO MILES NORTH OF TUSKE GRE.

THIS MILL, erected on the site of Willis' old Saw-Mill, will be open for custom on Monday the 30th Inst. It is entirely new, and supplied with every facility for making the very best Plous. The Burra, Sautter and Bolts are equal to any, and they have been put up by a gentleman well known in this country—Mr. John A. Sears.

We have also moved our COKN-MILL to the same places. The subscriber will give his personal attention to the Mills, and solicits for the Company, a share of public patronage.

J. W. DAWSON. Tuskegec, Nov. 26th, 1857.

A LARGE STOCK of Boots, Shees, Satters and SLIPPERS for sale low by October 22, 1867.

COLUMBUS AND TALLASSEE KERSEYS, INSEYS and Tweeds, for sale at a very small advance by M. STEVENS & CO

STOLEN FROM the subscriber on the 4th inst., two Mules, one of which is a mare Mule of medium size; brown bay, with saddle marks on her back, and her lips cut on the left side by the bridle hit, which causes her tongue to hang out when she is used; she also paces very well, and is about twelve or thirteen years old. The other is a horse Mule; brown bay; and paces well, and has a gray spot on his left thigh; Roman nose; and is about five or six years old; his tail was shawed, and the hair on the end is long; he was reached.

It is supposed that the Mules were stolen by two mulatta boys belonging to James Banks, of Enou, Ala. The Mules both had saddles on. Any information of the Mules or Negroes will be thankfully received and liberally reversed.

October 29, 1857. Chumenuggee, Ala.

George Stephenson. Who is he? I will tell you. In the little village of Wylam, eight miles from Newcastle, in England, there lived an honest old man by the name of Bob Stephenson .-This region is famous for its coal mines, and Bob was the fireman of an old pumping engine in one of the collier-

ies. He had six children. The second child was born in June, 1781, and was called George. George grew up as busy a boy as ever was .-He was always on hand to run errands and take care of the younger children, especially to keep them from getting under the wheels of the coal wagons, which passed and repassed his father's cottage, drawn by horses on a rude wooden railway. Schooling he had none. His chief play was to model engines out of clay. At eight, he was cow-boy to a poor widow at two-pence a day; a little later, a hoer of potatoes at four-pence a day; then he found jobs at the colleries at sixpence a day. George often helped his father, and at fifteen, was promoted to fireman's

The first Saturday of his full wages, he marched out of the foreman's office showing his twelve shillings, and exclaiming, "I am now a made man for life." Not long after, when he had saved his first guinea, "I am now a a rich man," he cried, with an honest joy shining in his face. Never did a fireman so love his engine. He studied it; he cleaned it; he took it to pieces in order to master all its different parts. It was his pet, and he was never tired of watching and tending it.

At eighteen he could neither read nor write; but when he heard there were books which told all about his ougine, and other engines besides, he was determined to learn to read. By resolute perseverance and the expense of three or four pence a week for a year or two on such evening schools as could be had, he acquired as much reading, writing, and arithmetic as served his turn for the time. He was now anxious to rise from the position of en gine-man to that of "brakesman." It was a higher kind of colliery labor and commanded better pay, from four to five dollars a week. With some difficulty, arising from the jealousy of the regular brakesman, he qualified himself for the employment, and got it.

George now married and had a cottage of his own. Thrifty, sober, and of extraordinary industry, he contrived to eke out his scanty wages by extra work in the evening. He made and mended shoes, cut out the pitmen's clothes, and having once 'set to rights' his own clock, soon became widely known as the "best clock doctor in the

country." The industrious husband became a happy father, when his young wife died, leaving one little boy behind. These were sorrowful days for poor George. The little household was broken up; and from this time one of George's chief objects was to save money for the education of his son. For a while fortune seemed to be against him, and he thought of emigrating to this country. Step by step, however, his worth was found out. Though only a brakes man, he had mastered by study the whole round of engineering contrivances in use in the collieries; and one by one opportunities came up for turning his knowledge to account for the benefit of his employers. 'Stephenson's skill as an engine doctor," says a friend, "soon became noised abroad, and he was called upon to prescribe remedies for all the old wheezy pumping machines in the neighborhood."

In 1812 he was appointed enginewright at Killingworth colliers. Here, during nine years of humble industry, he solved the great problem of railway locomotion. Every Saturday afternoon, his son Robert used to come over from Newcastle, bringing books from the library of a scientific institution there, and father and son read and studied together. Gradually too, he arose from plain "Geordie Stevie," the brakesman and cutter out of pitmen's clothes, to "Mr. Stephenson," the colliery engineer.

At Wylam, where he used to live, a rude sort of steam-engine had been contrived to run on the wooden rails before his father's cottage door. The first one which was made, flew to pieces before it started; the next was voted a "perfect plague;" but Mr. Stephenson took every opportunity to go over and see it work, and he very soon thought he could make a much better one. His employers gave him the means, and he built an engine and gave it the name of "Puffing Billy." Puffing Billy did pretty well; but it was not so much cheaper than horse power, and Stephenson worked incessantly to perfect it.

It took some time, however, to bring the man and the work that waited for him together. Puffing Billy attracted no notice from newspapers or the busy world at large. At length a gentle man from Liverpool, Mr. William James, heard of Stephenson's locomotive, and went over to Killingworth to see it. Stephenson was not there, but the moment Mr. James saw it, he exclaimed, "What a revolution in society will that make."

Now the two English cities, Liverpool and Manchester, have a great deal of business with each other. Manchester is a great manufacturing town, and receives all its cotton through Liverpool. Cargoes of cotton were brought there in ships, and it cost a great deal of time and money to get it carted to Manchester. Sometimes the workmen had to wait weeks and weeks for it,

and a great question was stirring the minds of manufacturers, "What means could be devised to get cotton quicker from Liverpool?"

An answer was now ready: By railway. I cannot tell you all the opposition and sneers which the idea met with. A company, however, was chartered, and Mr. Stephenson set to work to put it through. What a battle he had to fight. Dukes and lords set themselves against the horrid iron road with its snorting engines. Science hook her head. "He'll get nothing to run upon it," was the common remark. "Certainly not at twelve miles un hour," said one, "Perfectly impossible," cried a third. "Such speed is gross exageration," declared another. in surveying the track for the purpose, the surveyors often had to work in the night with dark lanterns, for fear of the farmers. Stephenson was at the head of the survey, and almost everywhere they were treated as rogues and vagabonds, pelted by stones, barked at by dogs, chased with pitchforks, mobbed and hooted at. His men were sometimes ready to give up. "What shall we do?" they asked. "We must persevere," was always the calm and steady reply.

The road was built. The locomotive to run on it was built. It was called the Rocket. Mr. Stephenson put her on the line, and drove her at the rate of thirty miles an hour. This incredible speed burst upon the world as almost a miracle. The road was opened on the 15th of September, 1830; and Mr. Stephenson's triumph was complete. Honors were now showered upon him. The city of Liverpool gave him a statue. Kings and queens sat down to hear him talk. Knighthood was offered him, but it was refused .-Some one wishing to dedicate a book to him, asked what the "ornamental initials" to his name were. "I have no flourishes to my name, either before or after," replied he; "merely say, George Stephenson."

His life teaches with remarkable power one great lesson-the power of perseverance-"perseverance" was his word; he was never tired of using it. And at this time, when boys and young men are so anxious to make a short cut to fame, fortune, character, or position, let them know that there is no sure track to success and usefulness but steadiness of purpose, and faithful labor in the work which God has given them to do. H. C. K.

The Execution of Marie Antoinette.

Marie Antoinette had hoped that would conduct her to her punishment in a carriage, as was done with Louis the Sixteenth. She trembled at the sight of the car that awaited her. On this car, unprovided even with hay or straw, was a plank, serving as a seat, with a footstool behind it, and in front a powerful horse, and a man of sinister aspect. The streets were lined with soldiers. The gate opened, the Queen advanced, pale, but haughty .-Samson followed, holding the end of a strong cord, which bound the arms of the royal condemned behind her. He took evident pains to keep this loose. His assistant placed himself in the bottom of a cart. He himself remained nearer the Queen, but standing, with a three-cornered hat in his hand.

The day on which Marie Antoinette, about to marry the Dauphin, made her public entry into the capital, had been for the youthful princess a series of in cessant triumphs. She glittered with beauty and grace. The brilliant chariot which carried her with difficulty, moved through the multitudes of people, who could not sufficiently see, admire, and bless her. Marshal Brissac, Governor of Paris, met her and said-"Madame, you have before you two hundred thousand people who love you." That was in 1770. The car moved on without a cry or a murmur being heard. A white shirt outside, a black one beneath it, a white vest. black wristbands, a white muslin hand kerchief, and a bonnet trimmed with black ribbons, formed the costume of the Queen. She wore her hair cut close under the bonnet, her cheeks were flushed, her eyes suffused, her eyelids motionless. Her countenance betrayed neither dejection nor fear .-She spoke but little to the priest who accompanied her in the dress of a layman. She suffered herself to be conducted with apparent indifference through the long lines of soldiers stationed in the streets; but in the Rue du Roule, and the Rue St. Honore, she seemed to glance with interest at the tri-colored flags floating above the

Although the actor Grammont, brandishing a sabre, and raising himself in his stirrups, codeavored to stimulate the ferocity of the crowd by ribald invectives, the people remained silent, whether from apathy, compassion, or shame. Only a few cries of "Vive la Republique" were uttered here and there: there was some clapping of hands when the car arrived opposite St. Roch, the steps of which were covered with spectators. While passing near the Palais Royal, Marie Antomette cast her eyes with animation upon that abode of her enemy. The sight of the Tuileries seemed to excite other though less intense emotions .-While ascending the steps of the scaffold, she accidentally trod on the foot of the executioner, upon which she said, "Pardon me, sir, I did not mean At a quarter past twelve her head fell, and was thrown to the crowd amid cries of "Vive la Republique."-

The abuse of privileges must be an

Louis Blanc.

aggravating sin.

Family Culture.

The following extract is from an address delivered by Rev. Dr. Sears, President of Brown University:

"Corruption is the Asiatic cholera, which passes over republicans, and sy prey to a military despot. The incorruptibility of the people is the only safeguard against the overthrow of the Miss MARY E. SHERMAN, Presiding Teacher; English and Latin.

Miss LOUISA DEWEY, Botany and English Literature. government. It is not enough to stand Miss ELLEN L. BAKER, French. and cry out against corruption when it Miss AMELIA H. MINER, Drawing, Painting, &c. comes. Demosthenes did this and yet Miss FANNIE INGERSOLL, " Athens fell; Cicero did it, and yet Miss R. ELIZA TUCKER. " Roman liberty fell. It was done under the Stuarts, and under both Napoleons, and yet corruption and tyranny Miss ELIZA C. INGERSOLL, Preparatory. triumphed. The morality of a people is a thing of a slow growth, requiring patient culture and eternal vigilance in every household. The family is the only sure nursery of virtue. Even religion must go there, if it would achieve its greatest work, our homes must be more sacredly guarded. We must, in our families as well as elsewhere, recede from the easy and frail morality of the times, and go back in our domestic discipline to the stricter morality and conscientiousness of our fathers, or a still greater harvest of ing in her silks to attract the public admiration. When mothers forget their maternal duties, and cease to instil early, with Bible in hand, the principles of purity, virtue, honor and patriotism into the minds of their sons in order to prepare them to serve and adorn their country, as did the mothers of our revolutionary worthies, then the days of the republic are number-

A Polite Boy.

The other day we were riding in crowded cars. At one of the stations an old gentleman entered, and was looking around him for a seat, when a lad ten or twelve years of age rose up, and said, "Take my seat sir." The offer was accepted, and the infirm old man sat down. "Why did you give me your seat?" he inquired of the boy "Because you are old, sir, and I am a boy," was the quick reply. The pas-sengers were very much pleased and gratified. For my part, I wanted to seize hold of the little fellow and press him to my bosom. It was a respect for age which is always praiseworthy.

When a boy or girl does not reverence the aged, it is a sure sign that they are evil in more respects than one. they are evil in more respects than one.
We once saw a lad run after a lame old man in the street, and hoot at him; but he was known as one of the worst lade in the village. He would exceed the village of the first degree or their equivalent. The college has an excellent Apparatus, new and commodious buildings, and in short, offers all the usual facilities of requirements. lads in the village. He would swear, disobey his parents. rob orchards, and do other things equally bad. We feel quite sure that the polite boy in the cars never uses wicked or vulgar words. His parents probably can trust

One thing more. Doubtless every passenger in the cars felt that the little gentleman, for such he was, who such debts. gave the old man his seat, was well and closes on the 25th of June. instructed at home. They thought of his mother perhaps, and concluded that she must be good and watchful. Some session of such a son .- Child's Paper.

---Sunday Sickness.

Sunday Sickness.

There is a remarkable and mysterious kind of a malady that prevails extensively in every community. It is a Sunday, or seventh day epidemic, not named or described in the books of the medical faculty. Its peculiarity Miss GERIRUBE ALLES, Roglish Branches, Miss GERIRUBE ALLES, Roglish Branches, Miss ELLES BROOKS, { Proprietors.}

I. F. COX.

I. F. COX.

Rev. H. E. BROOKS, { Proprietors.}

Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Modern Languages.

I. F. COX.

Rev. H. E. BROOKS, { Proprietors.}

Science, and Modern Languages.

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Science, and Modern Languages.

Philosophy, and Collateral Branches.

Miss ELLES PROOKS, { Proprietors.}

Miss ELLES PROOKS, { Proprietors.}

Miss ELLES PROOKS, Sciences, and Modern Languages.

Miss ELLES PROOKS, A. M., Professor of Moral and Mental Sciences, and Modern Languages.

Philosophy, and Collateral Branches.

Miss ELLES PROOKS, A. M., Professor of Moral and Mental Sciences, and Modern Languages.

Miss ELLES PROOKS, A. M., Professor of Moral and Mental Sciences, and Modern Languages.

Philosophy, and Collateral Branches.

Miss M. BROOKS, English Branches.

Miss ELLES PROOKS, A. M., Professor of Moral and Mental Sciences, and Modern Languages.

Philosophy, and Collateral Branches.

Miss ELLES PROOKS, A. M., Professor of Moral and Mental Sciences, and Modern Languages.

Philosophy, and Collateral Branches.

Miss ELLES PROOKS, English Branches. the medical faculty. Its peculiarity consists in the fact that it is an intermittent or hebdomadal disorder, which keeps the patient away from church on

Sunday, though he is always well enough to attend to his business on Monday morning. Though a contagious disease, we never knew it to kill any one—and it is an extraordinary fact, that while it lasts, the patient has a first rate appetite, and actually eats and sleeps rather better than usual.

If the disorder is checked so that the patient escapes an attack on Sunday, he is apt to have a relapse about the following Wednesday night, in consequence of which he is unable to go to the lecture. He is up again, however, bright and early on Thursday morning, cats a hearty breakfast, and hurries off to business, and no one who sees how intent he is on making monsees how intent he is on making money all day long would suspect that he had been so sick, only the night before! Central Presbyterian.

A Boy's CRITICISM .-- We have rarely seen a finer comprehension of both truth and poetry than that which is given in the following anecdote. 1t reminds one of the inspired saying, "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings," etc. Let men say what they will we can have no grandeur without

the idea of God. A boy of eleven years of age heard his mother read Lord Byron's address to the sea, beginning:

Roll on thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll !" and listened in breathless attention while she read. The moment it was finished, he exclaimed:

"It is very grand indeed; but how much finer it would have been if he had said at the close, that God could measure all those waters with the hol low of his hand!"

Christ as a Savior is the great ordinance of God: and believing in Christ, receiving from Christ, and aiming in all things to honor Christ, is the constant duty and high privilege of every

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE, MARION, ALABAMA.

THE JUDSON INSTITUTE will cummence its twentieth annual session on the first day of October.

Faculty.
S. S. SHERMAN, Principal. leaves them weak, making them an ea- s. L. C. SWEEZEY, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy

Governess, Miss E. F. PIERSON Matron, Mrs. ELIZA BOLTON. The new building will be finished and neatly and comfortably furnished. The Principal will move into the Institute and assume the general supervision of the Boarding Department; his Lady will also devote to it her per sonal attention. The arrangements of this departmen will be, in all respects, greatly improved.

Prof. H. AUGLSTUS POND, an experienced and success full Teacher, and eminent Musician will have charge of ful Teacher, and eminent Musician, will have charge of the Music Department. Prof. P. is an American and en-joys a high reputation in Cincinnsti and New York, as: Vocalist, a Teacher of the Piano, and a Christian gentleman He is also the author of many popular melodies. For further information, or Catalogue, apply to

Marion, August 31, 1857. S. S. SHERMAN, Principal.

EAST ALABAMA FEMALE COLLEGE, TUSKEGEE, ALA.

fathers, or a still greater harvest of corruption awaits us. Woman as well as man, must be true to her nature and calling. She must not be superficial and frivolous. She must not in this corrupting and sensual age, leave her children at large, while she is fluttering in her silks to attract the public beautiful and facilities the most ample, are afforded in every department. The excretises of the College are conducted with marked efficiency by the subjoined

by the subjoined OFFICERS: Prof. H. H. BACON, A. M., PRESIDENT, Prof. G. W. THOMAS, A. M., Prof. G. A. BULL, A. M., Prof. J. KRZECZKOWSKI,

Prof. S. M. BARTLETT, M. D. Prof. G. GLESLER, Prof. J. A. McDONALD, Miss L. H. REID, Miss C. H. FOLLANSBEE,

Miss S. L. DANIEL,

Miss M. E. WOMACK.

Miss I., A. ROOT. Miss S. A. STOUT, Mrs. J. E. DAWSON.

Mrs. R. L. CLUTTS, BY THE NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN JANUARY 7TH, 1858.-63 HOWARD COLLEGE,

MARION, ALA. FACULTY.

H. TALBIRD, D. D., PRESIDENT AND PROFESSOR OF THE ORY AND MORAL SCIENCE.
A. D. GOODHUE, A. M., PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS. N. K. DAVIS, A. M., PROFESSOR OF NATURAL SCIENCES. D. G. SHERMAN, A. M., PROPESSOR OF THE LATIN LAN-GUAGE AND LITERATURE.
R. A. MONTAGUE, A. M., PROFESSOR OF GREEK LAN-

COURSES OF STUDY.

There are three courses of study pursued, the Classical, the Scientific and the Theological. The classical course, embracing four years, is as complete and thorough as in any College in the country. The Scientific course embraces three years, omitting the Greek of the Classical course. The Theological course is varied to suit the wants of Students in that Department. ADMISSION.

EXPENSES. Incidentals, "
Students rooming in college are charged for | Room and servant hire per month. | 2 00 | Washing per month, | 1 50 | Board, | 12 00 |

The expense of wood and lights varies with the seasor Theological Students Tuition and Room Rent are free. Students are furbidden to contract debts in the town of arion, except under the express permission of Parents of nardians. To aid in enforcing this important regulation

I. W. GARROTT,

President Board of Trustees.

of them might have envied her the pos- Southern Female College Lagrange, Georgia.

FACULTY.
H. E. BROOKS, PROPRIETORS.

ELLEN BROOKS, 6. D. W. CHASE, Principal Music Department. G. W. CHASE, OSCAR P. CHASE. Miss MARY E. CHASE,

MISS MARY E. CHASE,)
Mrs. CAROLINE CHASE, Ornamental Department.
Mrs. LUCINDA ALLEN, Matron.

H. E. BROOKS & I. F. COX.

HEARN SCHOOL. CAVE SPRING, GA.

CAVE SPRING, GA.

THIS Institution, for the year 1868, will be under the superintendance of A. J. KING. A.M. It will be recollected by many that some ten years since, Mr. King was the successful and popular Principal of Hearn School, for several consecutive years. For the past two years he has had charge of the Female School at this place. His recelection, therefore, to his present position, is a sufficient guarantee to the public that the Trustees have entire considence in his ability to discharge the responsible duties of the station. The Board flatter themselves that he will give ample satisfaction to patrons and students.

For institution to patrons and students.

For institution to patrons and students.

For institution to patrons and students.

The Academic Year is divided into two sessions of five monthy each. The first commences the second Monday in January, and closes the 9th of June, with a public Examination. The second commences the 5th of July, and closes the 5th December.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION.

A. J. KING, Cave Springs Ga.
C. W. SPARKS, Pres.
Oct. 1857. 23-3m. W. R. WERSTER, Sec'y

K. HAWTHORN, Bookseller and Stationer, NO. 37 DAUPHIN-STREET, MOBILE, ALA.

(Successor to I. M'Ilvaine,) INVITES the attention of his friends and the public t the following facts:

1. That he designs keeping constantly on hand the Publications of the Baptis Denomination. Also, the Publications of other Denominations. He desires to make the leading feature of his business A KELIGIOUS BOOK-

2. That he will keep a general stock of Literary and iscellaneous Book That he will keep a general stock of laterary and Miscellaneous Boeks.
 That he will keep School Books, Blank Books, Paper. Envelopes, Gold and other Pens, Ink, Pencile, &c. All of which will be sold an the most reasonable terms.
 That the Books of the Mobile Bible Society will be kept bim and sold at cost.
 That the Books of the American Sunday School Union will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at Publisher's prices.

will be kept constantly on hand, and see prices.

6. That the religious community in general, and particularly the Baptist Penomination, have long felt the want of such a Book Store in the City of Mebile, and as I shall endeavor to supply the wants of Churches, Schlaath Schools, Rible Classes, together with those of the Religious and Literary public in general, I carneatly solicit and hope to receive such a patronage from my friends and the public, as will enable me to continue the business, acceptably to them and agreeable to myself.

K. HAWTHORN,

Mobile, June 11th, 1857—6 No. 37 Dauphin Street.

Mobile, June 11th, 1857 .-- 6

Jas. G. Robertson, Gainesville, Ala. } { William A. Buck, Mobile, Ala ROBERTSON & BUCK, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. NO. 33 COMMERCE STREET,

PATTEN, HUTTON & CO. SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

MOBILE, ALA.

PATTEN, COLLINS & CO. MACON, GA.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FACTORS.

August 13-1y W. C. PURYEAR. DR.'S PURYEAR & SIMMONS.

SURCEON DENTISTS. AVE associated themselves together and from their long experience in the profession, they can execute work with despatch and in a near 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.

So One of our Account Books being destroyed during the fire, we hope those who are indebted to us will come forward and renew their accounts, or give notes.

So Office up stairs in Dr. Mitchell's new brick Building.
June 18, 1857.

CLOCK, WATCH, And Jewelry Repairing

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his old friend and the public generally, that he has completed at returned to his our stans, and will devote his undivide and PERSONAL ATTENTION to his business, and his long experience therein, to receive a continuous of the patronage so liberally extended to him in the parand which it will be his constant aim to merit.

Mau 7, 1857.

Dr. E. S. BILLUPS

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Tuskegee and vicinity that he is permanently located here, and would kind by solicit the patronage of those who may wish to awn themselves of his professional services as a Dentist. For several years past, he has been connected with and assisted by Br. C. B. Lzembard, of Athens, Geo., in a very large an general practice. He has also received the instructions the Dental Faculty of Ealtimore, and is a regular graduation that institution. With these advantages, and see experience as he has been able to obtain, he now effers he services to those requiring Dental operations, and promise that he will so perform those operations as to merit the confidence of the public.

FAMILY GROCERY. JOHN HOWARD & CO. WOULD most respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers, and the community generally, to their new stock of

Choice Family Groceries, omprising nearly every article in the Grocery trade.
Also, a large supply of HARDWARE, TIN and WOODWARE
ACTORY THERAD, and many other articles suitable to the
barket, and the wants of the community. All of which thin be sold at reduced prices for cash. Our terms are eash ra very short credit to punctual customers—consequent y those who patronize will be required to settle on the rist of every month.

Eps All those indebted to us will please call and pay up rithout delay, as we are compelled to have money.

Tubleces. Feb. 2, 1857.

NEW LIVERY STABLE. R. R. R. HUGHES still continues to keep the Brewer Stable, located near the Brewer Hotel—athexpects to give satisfaction to his customers. And a horses left with him will consequently be under the supervision of their owners, who may be stopping at the House. This Stable is just in the rear of the Presbytering Church.

June 18, 1857.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. The Cadenhead Plow!

THE subscribers now offer to the public an improved PLOW STOCK under the above name, which they a convinced has only to be tested by each Planter, to covince bin, that in point of durability, lightness, eccusar of power, and neatness of work, surpasses any other in vince bim, that in point of durability, lightness, economy of power, and neathers of work, surpasses any other implement of like kind now in use.

This Flow Stock was patented on the 4th of March, 1856, and has already made a great stride in public favor.

The Stock weighs from 18 to 40 pounds, each; and this weight gives abundant strength, according to the number of horses employed. It is adapted for any description of Plow Share, working them all equally well. It is lighter than any other from Stock, but is yet as strong as any other; the gain being in the disposition of the material, and the arrangement of the point of draft.

87-All persons are forewarned from an infringement upon our 'Patient Right.''

Applications for rights, or for information, will be answered by

W. & J. J. CAPENHEAD.

Loachapoka, Macon Gounty, Ala.

Or to S. H. TONEY, General Agent, Notasulga, Ala.

August 27, 1857.

RANPSON LANIER.

WILLAM BOYCE.**

LANIER & BOYCE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. KNOXVILLE, TENN.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING. Executed at this Office with neatness and despatel

GEORGE GORFF. Manufacturing, Gold and Silver-Smith, TUSKEGEE, ALA.

JEWELRY, of every description, made and repaired. Diamonds set or re-set.

Dentists Plate. supplied. Engraving, in all its branches; executed in the best style.

Guns, Revolver, &c., repaired with neatness and despatch, and warranted to give satisfaction.

KENTUCKY BAGGING A HEAVY ARTICLE of this desirable Bagging is offered for sale at the same price of "INDIA", (17 cts.), Columbus, Geo. By October 29, 1857.

A LARGE STOCK of De Laines, Merinos Ginghams and Calicoes, for sale low by M. STEVENS & CO. LARGE ASSORTMENT of Mens' & Boys'

A READY MADE CLOTHING for sale low by M. STEVENS & CO. WANTED. SITUATION by an experienced Lady, to teach the Fn-A SITUATION by an expansion of the property of

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale, in the town of Tuskegee, a number of choice and valuable Lota, both improved end unimproved. He can suit almost anybody, and will sell them low and upon easy terms. Apply to September 3, 1857. EDWARD WILLIAMS.

The State of Alabama-Macon County. CARPETINGS.

A LARGE STOCK of Ingrain. Three Ply, Brussels and Tapestry Carpetings for sale low by October 22, 1857.

A BEAUTIEUL LOT of Plaid, Brocade, Side-atriped and plain black Gro D' Rhine Silks, for sale, and must be sold, by

M. STEVENS & CO.

A BEAUTIEUL LOT of Plaid, Brocade, Side-atriped and plain black Gro D' Rhine Silks, for sale, and must be sold, by

M. STEVENS & CO.

Dec. 8, 1857.

Dec. 8, 1857.

CORT—SPECIAL TREM—STI DAY OF DEC'R., 1857.

THIS DAY came Careling M. Bedell, deceased, by her Attorney, R. L. Mayes, and duly filed her application for leave to sell the negroes belonging to said estate, for the party pose of distribution among those entitled. It is endered that the 4th Monday of December, inst. be set as a day for hearing said application; at which time all parties in the party of the p PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—STII DAY OF DEC'R., 185

Business Cards.

CHILTON & MCIVER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW & SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY

Tuskegee, Macon Co., Ala. WILL practice in the various Courts of Macon Chambers and Tallapoosa Counties." march | 3-n43-tf

CULLEN A. BATTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, PRACTICES IN THE 9TH JUDICIAL CIRCUP

GUNN & STRANGE, Attorneys at Law and Solictors in Equity. Will. practice in the Courts of Macon, Chambers, Rus-sell, and Tallapoosa, and in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Particular attention will be given to securing bad and doubt-Office over Adams & Gunn's Shoe Store.

Groung W. Gunn.

L. B. Strange.

Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 20, 1854.

IVEY & YARINGTON, Attorneys at Law, CLAYTON, ALABAMA, Will. practice in the several Courts of Barbour, and the adjoining Counties of the 8th Judicial Circuit.

C. FOWLER, DEALER IN)rugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints,

Oils, Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, Jan. 5, 1857.

Hall, Moses & Roberts, (SIGN OF THE PAD LOCK.) Dealers in Hardware and Iron, H AVE removed to the new store on Commerce Street nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel, where will be found a heavy stock of Iron, Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Tools, Building Materials, Cutlery &c.

MONTHOMERY, ALA., Jan. 15, 1857.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. Le Grand & Jones, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

BREWER'S HOTEL.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends and the pablic generally, that we have purchased the entire interest of the above establishment, and will soon have it refurnished and fitted up so as to render our customers comfortable.

W. G. & S. B. BREWER. comfortable. W. G. & S. B. BREWER.
Having been absent for two years, I have returned, where I hope to meet my old customers, and as many new ones as may choose to give mea call. Come one time, and see if we don't give you inducement to come again.

Very respectfully, W. G. BREWER.
January 8, 1857. 24-tf

BENJ. B. DAVIS. ELI A. STRATFORD. EDW. M. DILLARD Davis, Stratford & Dillard, (SUCCESSORS TO JOHN N. PERKINS,) SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Hardware and Cutlery, BAR BON, STREE, SMITH'S TOOLS, AGRICULTURAL CHAINS, NAILS, HOLLOW WARE, IMPLEMENTS, HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES, AC. 4C.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. J. W. WEBB'S

Patent Double Rib Gin. Patent Double Rib Gin.

I have invented and obtained letters patent for a Double chilled Reversing Rib for Cotton Gins, which I will manufacture at Cotton Valley, Macon county, Ala.

The advantage of my improvement in the Cotton Gin Rib, consists in making them reversible so as to do double service. Each half of my improved Rib is made with the same curve, and the two ends are of the same size and shape; so that when one end is worn out and becomes anfit for use, the farmer can take them off himself, reverse and replace them again, and make them do double the service of those heretofore used. It will save the farmer the trouble and expense of transporting his cotton gin to some factory and producing a new set of ribs. Any one can take them off and replace them again. All that it requires is to take out the screws and run them back again, and then you will have a new set of Ribs.

My improved Rib will not be very popular with gin-makers in general, for they say that gins lest too long. Some have acknowledged that it is superior to any Rib they have ever seen. It is the farmer that I want to please, and if he will give me a trial, I will certainly do it. With twelve year's experience, I flatter myself that I can make as good a Gin as any one; and with my improvement, I know that I can make them has one-third longer, without any expense for repairing. All that I ask is to give me a trial.—Persons wishing to buy my Double Rib Gin, will please order than for it will be impossible for agents to call on all, I will deliver Gins at our Factory, at Two Tollars per saw. Particular attention given to repairing. Address

J. W. WEBB & CO., Cotton Valley, Meetin Co., Ala.

Ars.A.S. Saulsbury - DEALER IN -

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Bonnets of all kinds, Caps, Headdresses, FLOWERS, FEATHERS. CLOAKS AND TALMAS, &c. &c.,

TUSKEGEE, ALA. HATTERS herself that she can display the handsom est variety of articles in her line that was ever exhibited in this place.

April 16th, 1857.

THE WARE-HOUSE

McCraw, Prestridge & Co. Is in a good condition, possessing all the facilities for carrying on all the business of Ware-Housing in the most successful and satisfactory manner. They tender their services to the public, with the pledge of their strict attention to all business consigned to their care. All goods requiring to be sent to either of the Railroads, shall be forwarded without delay, and no extra charge for drayage.

Skima. April 23, 1857.

Cottage Mills.

THESE MILLS are situated two and three miles north of Tuskegee. The Corn Mill is new and now ready for business, and the Wheat Mil, will be in a few weeks. Corn Meal from the best white Corn can be had at the Mills. June 25th, 1857.

DR. GONEKE

Having located in Tuskegee, offers his professional services to the citizens and adjoining country. He has nad the advantage of ten year's experience in Southwestern Georgia. He may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office, one door east of the Union office June 26, 1857.

STONE'S HOTEL, WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

Till undersigned return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received, and solicit a continuance of the same. We promise no pains shall be spred to make those comfortable who may favor us with a call.

E. The table shall be furnished with the best the market affords. affords.
We have a fine OMNIBUS to convey passengers to anome Boat Landings and Railtoad Depots, free of charge. J. M. STONE,

Manager,

April 9, 1857.

JNO. W. LAWRENCE, R. T. BROWNRIGG,

Lawrence & Brownrigg, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENTS, HOUSTON AND AUSTIN, TEXAS,

Will attend promptly to professional business, the collection of money, the prosecution of claims against individuals or the State, the location of lands, the payment of taxes, &c. &c.

REFERENCES:—Stephen Crosby, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Austin; J. J. Sherman, Hon. L. S. Chatcheld, New York, O. Mazange, & Co. Coll. Win. Stepart iebl. New York; O. Mazange & Co., Col. Wm. Stewart, Mobile; Miles Owen & Co., Col. Edward Hall, New Orleans Hon, T. C. Tabb, Norfolk; S. S. Nichols, Philadelphia. July 16th, 1857.

ABNER WILLIAMS, (LATE OF TALLADEGA,) COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SELMA, ALA.,

Wild give personal attention to the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c., and will fill orders with fidelity and dispatch, when accompanied with Cash or Cotton.

Bigging and Rope alvanced on Cotton consigned him to the Albertal share of patronage is respectfully sollie ed. Notice Water St.—recently occupied as the Baptist Bible and Book Depository." October 22, 1857.

TUSKEGEE CLASSICAL AND SOL ENTIFIC INSTITUTE.

WILLIAM JOHNS, PRINCIPAL, JAMES F. PARK, A. B.,

Presiding Teacher and Instructor in the Ancient Languages and English Literature.

MIRABEAU B. SWANSON, A. B., ate instructor in English and Classical Depart I KRZEOZKOWSKI,

I KRZECZKOWSKI,
Instructor in Modern Languages.

The tentic annual session of this Institution will be on the last Thursday in September, and closed on the last Thursday in Jone next. The session will unbrace a term of forly weeks, exclusive of the winter that tion, which will commence on 14th December, and those on 6th January. Students will be received at any time during the tenm, and charged provided, from the time of cutrance to the end of the session.

There will be no abatement of charges for absence, except in cases of death or of devided implifity from position protracted illness.

RATES OF TUTTON PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Primary Department. 300
Intermediate 40
Higher Enclish and Classical Departments 40
Modern Languages (extra). 355

WILLIAM JOHNS, Principals

TUSKEGER, ALA., August 20, 1857 Tuskegee Male High School. THE EXERCISES of this Institution will commence the lat of September, next.

The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions the months each—at the following rates per sense.

J. C. STURGEON, A. B. Principals, WILLIAM HALL,
Tuskegee, August 13, 1857.

ORANGE HILL LAND FOR SALE!

or cash, or S per cent, credit. The improvements a spectable. It is a rare chance for purchasers. November 12, 1857.—27.2m B. P. EVERETT. NO JOKEL

THE subscriber, wishing to move West, effers for sale a very desirable Lot, where he now lives, containing about 16 acres, with a large Iwelling-house and all necessary out-houses, in good repair, with a fine well in the yard, and a never-failing spring—hold stream. The water cannot be surpassed in five miles. These is a fine-let of good assorted fruit bearing trees, with two garden lots. The above Lot is situated entirely free from dust and raiss and near the Court House. Charles and the College of the court House. 1', S. For the above property I will take all suspended Banks that have been current heretology. Cot. 20, 57;

To the Traveling Public.

CARRIAGE & BUGGY



or of Shaling

Transmitted

and deliver

1950

23 36 26

ESELECTION ELECTION

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Macon county, that he will continue the above business in the town of Tuskegee, in all its various branches; and takes this opportunity to return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him by the citizens generally and solicits a continuation of the same assuring them that he has a well-assorted stock of materials on hand, and experienced hands to execute the work.

Orders for Euggies and every variety of work are respectfully solicited. Plantation and Wagon Work will be done with

care and strict attention.

Business carried on in his new establishment, in below likeli & Montgomery's.

Feb'v 26, 1857, -41-1y

N. C. SMITH. Tuskegee, Jan'y 1, 1857.

WE have this day associated with ourselves in the By Goods business, C. A. BATTLE, E.sq. The style of the firm from this date will be CAMPBELL, WHIGHT & CO. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, WM. H. WRIGHT.

N. B. All persons indebted to CAMPBELL & WRIGHT are requested to call and settle, as the old business must be closed.

Tuskegee, Jan. 1857.—35

By reference to the card of Messrs, Campbal, & Wright.

By reference to the card of Messrs. Campul. & Which, it will be seen that I became associated with them in the mercantile business on the first of January.

The Copathership heretofore existing under the firm name of Hartie, Swanson & Co. has been discoived by mutual consent. Mr. Janes S. Womack is charged with classing up the business of the louse, and is now, with his accustomed urbanity, furnishing customers with first integoods at Cost for Cash.

For the very liberal patronage extended to the late firm, we return our grateful acknowledgments.

Of my present partners, it is unnecessary to speak. By a strict and unwavering integrity they have established their business upon a firm basis, and secured for themselves an enviable reputation. I confidently truat that the friends of Battle, Swanson & Co. will bestow a liberal patronage upon the house of Campbell, Wright & Co.

This arrangement enables me to give my constant attention to my professional duties. I will be found at the office, in Hora's building, lately occupied by Messrs, Will & Williams.

January 16, 1851.

WILLIAM EDMONDS,



MAKER & REPAIRER OF ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES & BUGGIES, AS at all times a full supply of materials and com-petent workmen at all the branches of the business-IRON AXIN-TREE WAGONS made to order, and warranted.



Keeps at his shop a full supply of the much esterned Metallic Octagon Coffins, so universally used now—being freed from the objectionable shapes of others formerly made.

85 Thankful for the kind and liberal patterage extended to him heretofore, would respectfully solicit a costinuance of the same.

Would respectfully request all who may be in arrears for the last year's business, to come forward and wettle upas his business is very expensive and he much have meany to enable him to render the commanify that recommedation they may expect—for without money business goes hard.

Teskence, Ala., April 16, 1851 STEWART, RAY & SMITH,

STEWART, PHILLIPS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

January 22, 1857.

Troy, Pike Co., Ala., February 12, 1857.