

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

S. HENDERSON AND
H. E. TALIAFERRO, } EDITORS.

"Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye."—Acts iv, 19.

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charged accordingly.

For the South Western Baptist.
Sunday School Address.

UNION TOWN, Oct. 18th 1858.

To Dr. W. T. Hendon,
Dear Brother: I have been directed
by the Cahaba Baptist Association, to
request on their behalf, a copy of your
admirable address, delivered before the
congregation, officers and pupils of the
Sunday School, on yesterday, in the Baptist
Church at this place, for publication in
the South Western Baptist. Your
compliance will be gratifying to the un-
derdesigned, and a number of the brethren
present.

Yours truly, &c.,
W. S. MIREE,
Clerk of C. B. A.

UNION TOWN, Oct. 18, 1858.

Dear Brother: I have just received
your note requesting for publication, on
behalf of the Association, a copy of my
address, delivered before the Sunday
School on yesterday in the Baptist
Church. So soon as I can conveniently
prepare a copy, I will comply with the
request.

Truly yours,
W. T. HENDON.

William S. Miree,
Clerk of C. B. A.

ADDRESS.

I appear before you to-day, at the re-
quest of the Sabbath School, and I feel
the importance of the position I occupy.

My great desire has been to say some-
thing to you that is practical; some-
thing that may induce the young not to
rush heedlessly and thoughtlessly into
any matter; but to pause and reflect
upon the character and tendency of
every action before it is performed; that
the impulses of a warm and susceptible
heart, may be governed by the faculty
of reason, that noble principle which
God has given us, as the great balance-
wheel of all our movements, and regu-
lator of all our actions. And in cast-
ing about in my mind for a subject that
would probably best subserve the ob-
ject I had in view, I have been led to
the consideration of HABIT; a subject
as extensive in its influence as the habi-
table globe; for wherever the foot of
man has trod this green earth of ours,
there is habit, exerting its influence for
weal or for woe, and determining in a
great degree, the character of every in-
dividual of our race. Surely a matter
so universal and of such vast import-
ance, is worthy our most serious atten-
tion.

That I might interest the young mem-
bers of the Sabbath School, and im-
press upon the memory, and we trust
upon the heart, the great truths, which
we shall endeavor to present, our re-
marks will be made principally in the
form of familiar illustrations.

Habit is custom. It is the frequent
repetition of an act. It is the contin-
ued persistence in a particular course.
The daily pursuits of life are exem-
plifications of habit. We arise from our
beds, make the usual morning's prepa-
ration, and then engage in our regular
vocations, the business of one day be-
ing in a great degree but a repetition
of the labors of the preceding day, even
if that business be to do nothing. So
strong is its hold upon humanity, and
such is our constitution, that we are em-
phatically creatures of habit; hence,
habit has been correctly styled "second
nature;" a term in itself denoting its
power and influence upon human char-
acter.

The tendency of habit, about which we
will talk awhile, is to render the per-
formance of an act easier. We have
an illustration in the mechanic, who be-
fore he becomes accustomed to his tools,
uses them awkwardly and to little pur-
pose; but by constant practice, he be-
comes familiar with their use; the work
is performed with less muscular exer-
tion, and his plans designed with less
intellectual effort. That beautiful chro-
nometer—the watch—with all its com-
plicated machinery, comes forth from
the hands of the experienced and prac-
ticed workman, complete in all its parts,
a perfect time-piece.

To show further, the tendency of hab-
it to render the performance of an act
easier, we will instance the swearer.

You recollect my boys, the first time
you ever uttered an oath, how it came
near blistering your lips, and almost
made your tongue stick fast to the roof
of your mouth; and how you stopped
and looked all around, to see if any one
was near enough to hear you; forget-
ting that God, who takes care of little
boys, was there, and that He heard you.

And you know how the dreadful oaths
now roll out from your mouths, as easily
as a ball rolls down an inclined plane.
At first, it was difficult to get out these
horrid oaths, and there was something
within, telling you that you had done
wrong, that you had taken "the name
of the Lord thy God in vain;" and warn-
ing you against a repetition. This was
the still small voice of conscience,
"whispering good counsel in your ear."

But now, the impious, blasphemous
words, meet with no obstruction. They
fall upon your own dull, listless ears,
unnoticed and uncared for. And con-
science, that once faithful monitor, has
become so impaired, and its monitorings
so feeble, that its promptings are un-
felt, or its warnings unheeded. Swear-
ing has now become easy. You have
formed the habit of swearing. And of
all the vices by which poor human na-
ture is liable, the habit of swearing is
perhaps the most indefensible. It has
not the virtue even of self-gratification;
for it administers neither to the appe-
tites nor passions. Think of this my
boys, and recollect that this habit is as
unmanly as it is degrading. God never
gave you the faculty of speech, with
which to imprecate His wrath upon
your own heads, or to call upon him to
damn your fellow-creatures. He will
do the former, soon enough without
your aid, if you continue this loathsome,
this disgusting, this abominable habit.

Take another illustration. The school
boy who plays truant or loiters upon
the way; who flies his kite, to the neg-
lect of his lesson; who asks his Ma
every Friday, to let him go home and
stay all night with some of the boys—
or goes without asking; who hunts up
his idle companions on Saturday morn-
ings, and delights in their romps, their
mischief, and their frolics; who goes
hunting and fishing, rather than to
school; who hates to study at night,
and spends his morning hours—the golden
hours of study—in bed, or in ar-
ranging a bunch of flowers, that he may
take a bouquet to his sweetheart; who
can frequently be seen in school hours,
hunching his neighbor with his elbow,
while his book is held up, before his
face, to hide from the master, the grim-
aces he is making to a boy over the
way; who tries to be witty at the
expense of good taste, by writing on a
piece of paper, and sending it around
the school room; who occasionally is
at the Sabbath School, but never knows
the lesson; who has no aspiration to
rise above the common level; in a word,
who has no ambition to be a man; that
boy has acquired the habit of idleness.

His tasks have become loathsome and
burdensome, and his lessons too hard
for his indolent, listless, groveling in-
tellect. His habit of idleness has be-
come easy.

But he who loves to hear the sound
of the bell, calling to books; who is
always present when school begins; who
brings all the energies of the mind
to the study of his lessons; whose re-
citations are always perfect; in a word,
who is desirous to make himself a man,
that boy has acquired the habit of study.

His tasks, instead of being hard and
laborious, have become pleasant and
easy. It takes not now, toilsome days
and wearisome nights, to unfold a new
idea, or grasp a new principle. Great
truths, and important facts, are stored
away in the memory, ready to lend their
aid whenever required. And as he
"climbs the hill of science," or sits at
the "feet of Gamaliel," and contemplates
the great achievements of Bacon, Locke,
Newton, and others; is it wonderful

that his soul catches the inspiration;
and, in the enthusiasm of the hour, he
exclaims: Give me knowledge, and
wisdom and virtue; that I may live to
some good purpose; that I too, may be
a benefactor of my race!

I would urge upon you, my dear chil-
dren, if you have not already done so,
to form this all important habit of study.
If any of you have acquired opposing
habits, I know that it will cost you
much labor, and considerable effort, to
break them up. But recollect that you
are young; the habit of idleness and
inattention to study cannot have taken
such strong hold upon you, as to render
the effort ineffectual. Recollect the old
proverb: "Perseverance conquers all
things." Resolve that you will, and the
victory is won.

Another tendency of habit is, to con-
trol the will. And this is a most im-
portant consideration. The will is the
great motor power which governs all
our actions. We do nothing contrary
to, nor without the consent of the will.
In the case of the robber, who, at the
pistol's mouth, demands your money;
self-preservation instantly determines
the will, and you give the money, rather
than lose your life.

The frequent repetition of an act, be
it good or bad, has a tendency to con-
tinued repetition. It contends with few-
er difficulties, and meets with less op-
position. Its power of resistance is
weakened, and its desire for repetition
increased. The moral sensibilities are
blunted, if the act be vicious and
strengthened, if it be virtuous. Now,
it must be apparent, that the tendency
of such a course is to the establishment
of a fixed and unalterable condition
of the moral man, in which the will is
completely subjugated to the power of habit.

As little influence, as the truth of this
proposition has upon our sympathy for
our erring fellow-creatures, it is never-
theless true, that it meets with a gen-
eral acquiescence. For it is common
to hear it said of an individual, who is
always governed by virtuous principles,
that "he is incapable of a mean action;"
and of those swallowed up in vice, that
they are incapable of virtue.

As an illustration of the tendency of
habit to control the will, I need but
mention one inveterate habit, which
must be familiar, even to the young of
this assembly; from the fact that it per-
vades all classes and conditions of so-
ciety. I allude to the habit of drunken-
ness. And what family, in this favored
land of ours, but has felt its blighting,
withering curse? Who has not drop-
ped the tear of sympathy, over the pre-
mature grave of departed loved ones,
sent thither before their time, by the
"demon of intemperance?" But my ob-
ject in this illustration is not to follow
the inebriate into his dens of iniquity
and blasphemous revelry; nor to take
you to his home, to witness the anguish
and misery of his heart-stricken family;
but to speak of the power of the habit
over the will.

During my professional career, it was
my lot to meet with many instances of
this controlling influence. I have stud-
ied closely their cases; the nature, ten-
dency, and cure of the habit. I have
used all the known remedial agents, but
in vain. In their cool and sober mo-
ments I have appealed to their reason,
their interest, their pride, and their
fears; and pointed them to the declara-
tion of God's holy Word, that "no
drunkard shall inherit eternal life."

Failling in these purely personal con-
siderations, I have presented to them
claims of a devoted wife, and urged the
appeals of affectionate children. I have
carried them back to the days of
their childhood and infancy, when "life's
young blood" flowed joyously through
their veins; and when in their youthful
gamboles, and innocent pastimes, the air
resounded with their hilarity and joy;
to the time of their boyhood and youth,
when their vivid and glowing imagina-
tions, revelled in the bright and pleasing
anticipations of a hopeful and happy
future. I have recalled to their mem-
ory the name of her in whose lap they
first lisped the name of mother, and at
whose knee they were first taught to
say, "Our Father which art in heav-
en." I have reminded them of that
sick bed, on which they lay prostrate
and helpless, and over which a mother's
care kept its watch by day, and its
ceaseless vigils through long and te-
dious nights. And when in the fulness
of a mother's overflowing heart, the
fervent, importunate prayer for their
restoration to health—their usefulness
in life, and a happy immortality, had
gone up to the throne of God. All this
have I done, hoping that by appealing

to their self-love; by contrasting these
seasons of innocence and comparative
purity, with the present; and bringing
up fresh to the recollection the memory
of that heart-broken mother, whom their
conduct had hastened to the tomb, they
might be induced to stop and think, and
change their course—but in vain. I
have seen their cheek bedewed with the
tears of sorrow and contrition, and re-
ceived their solemn pledge of total ab-
stinence. Nay more, I have seen them
take up the Holy Bible, raise it in their
trembling hands to their quivering lips,
and swear by the God who created them,
and in "whom they live and move
and have their being," that they would
drink no more. All this have I seen,
and still they drank on. Many of these
instances were men of integrity, of fine
feelings, and noble impulses. Men who
would scorn a mean action, and but for
the debasing influences of this sordid
habit, would have held high positions in
society. But so strong was the habit,
and so feeble had become the powers of
resistance, that they would resort to al-
most any means, if necessary, to gratify
the ungovernable appetite.

Once knew a man, a slave to this
habit, to batter down the door with an
axe; whose wife, after exhausting all
other means, had locked up his bottle
in the closet. Another, who, after an
attack of mania a potu, had successfully
resisted the temptation for several
months, told me, that while in his plan-
tation on a certain day, looking after
his business, the thirst for strong drink
came upon him with such overwhelm-
ing force, that he would certainly have
stolen it, could he have obtained it by
no other means.

This simple statement of facts, sus-
tained as they must be by general ob-
servation, is sufficient, it seems to me,
to prove the truth of our position, that
habit exerts a complete and perfect con-
trol over the will, after long continued
repetition and indulgence. And permit
me here to say, that the slaves of this
inveterate habit, loathsome and dis-
gusting as it is, are entitled to our com-
miseration and pity, rather than con-
tempt.

Having told you what habit is, its
tendency and influence over the will,
I want now to talk a little with you,
my children, about the formation of
habits. If you recollect what I have
said, you must know the importance of
forming correct habits; and recollect
that you will form habits, whether you
intend it or not, or whether they be
correct or not, for we are a "bundle of
habits." I know not better how to do
this, than by simple, familiar examples.

A very little girl, too young to read
or spell, but not too young to think, to
reason, or form a habit, had two ap-
ples. Little Buddie came along, and
seeing the apples in her hand, asked
her to give him one; she refused,
and would not give it. Again; Ma'ma
gave little sis and little Buddie each a
piece of cake. Little sis soon ate her's
up, but Buddie kept his. After a while,
sis seeing Buddie's cake in his hand,
asked him for a piece of it. Buddie re-
fused to give it, because she had as
much cake as he had. Little sis then
ran crying to Ma'ma, saying Ma, make
Buddie give me a piece of his cake.—
Now, this little girl in these acts, is
forming a habit, and it is a very un-
amiable habit. It is the habit of selfish-
ness; a habit that looks to one's own
interest and gratification, regardless of
that of others.

Another little girl has taken out her
pretty doll. Ma'ma with good taste,
has dressed it up in all the fashion of
the day, not even omitting crinoline.—
She takes it in her little hand, and makes
it open and shut its eyes at will. She
pats its pretty rosy cheeks, and press-
ing it to her bosom, kisses its ruby lips.
She holds it up to her little brother, ex-
claiming with a countenance beaming
with joy and happiness, "See Buddie,
see what a pretty doll papa bought for
me; ain't he a good papa?" and giving
full play to her emotion, she skips
around the room, in all the joyousness
of innocent childish amusement. The
mother, after witnessing with such feel-
ings of delight as only a fond mother
can feel, the ecstasy of her little dar-
ling, says to her, in a mild and persua-
sive, but firm and decided tone, Come
Katy, it is time for you to get your les-
son. Instantly the doll is laid away in
its tiny cradle, and the next moment
finds the dutiful little daughter, at her
mother's knee, learning the lesson of the
hour. This little girl has obeyed her
mother; and in continuing to do what
ever her mother tells her to do, she forms
the habit of obedience.

Another girl is out in the yard, throw-
ing ball or playing marbles with the
boys. The mother is sitting in the door
sewing. Suddenly the idea comes into
her head, that her Tom-boy girl had bet-
ter be in the house at work. In an im-
perative, dictatorial manner, the com-
mand is immediately given, "You Jule,
come right straight along into the
house, and get your needle and thread,
and sit down and sew up the hem of
your new frock." The order is not half
finished before you can see the frown
gathering on the child's face; and in a
simpering, half mad, half crying
manner, she replies, "Ma, I don't want
to, let big sis do it." The command is
repeated with greater emphasis, and
more harshly. This brings the little ob-
stinate to the ground, who, rolling over
and over in a paroxysm of anger, fills
the air with her cries. The mother,
who in the meantime had permitted her-
self to get into a passion, throws down
her work, runs out into the yard, and
with her hand spans the little stubborn
thing well. Her anger having sub-
sided, the mother takes up the little girl in
her arms, and bears her into the house.

Then caressing her in her lap, she says
in a tone of soothing tenderness, "did
mudder hurt her little dumpy darling's
feeling's? Mudder did not go to do it.
Let mudder kiss away these tears from
darling's cheek. Darling ought to come
when mudder calls her. Come, hush up
now, and big sis may sew up the hem
of your new frock, and little darling
may go out and play with the boys."—
Instantly the crying ceases. The cheek
is no longer suffused with tears. A
bright smile beaming on the face, chases
the dark frown away. She leaps from
the maternal lap, and the next moment
she is back in the yard playing with the
boys. She has got the victory; but in
her triumph, she has disobeyed her
mother. If this little girl continues in
this course—refusing to do what her
mother tells her to do, she is forming
the habit of disobedience, and acquiring
at the same time, the habits of anger
and self-will; which, if not arrested in
their incipency, may mar her happiness
for life.

The blessed Saviour has said, "Chil-
dren, obey your parents in the Lord, for
this is right. Honor thy father and thy
mother, that it may be well with thee,
and thou mayest live long on the earth."
Oh! mothers! do you feel the import-
ance of the charge, in the children which
God has committed to your care? Do
you feel that to you, more than to any
other living being, is committed the im-
pressions, to be stamped upon their
young, susceptible nature's? That up-
on the bosom of maternal love, they
first imbibe principles, that will mark
the moral character for life, and it may
be for eternity? A look, a word, an
action—yea, your very manner may
make impressions for weal or for woe,
upon the tender mind. Aid not your
children, as did this mother, in forming
bad habits. If it be true, as Locke has
said, that the infant mind is like a piece
of blank paper, upon which impressions
may be made at will; the importance
of the moral relation you sustain to
your children, will be apparent; and to
you, will they be chiefly indebted, for
the quality of their moral actions and
all their consequences.

Take another illustration. That little
boy out in the yard is building a play-
house. After all his pains and labor,
and trouble in its erection, his little sis-
ter comes tripping noiselessly along
behind him, and before he is aware of
her presence, a kick from her foot, scat-
ters it upon the ground. In an instant
he becomes angry, jumps up and runs
with all his might after the retreating
offender; but she escapes him. Re-
turning sulkily to his demolished house,
and viewing the ruin she had made, he
exclaims, "never mind, I'll pay her for
it yet." After a time he is engaged
with one of his play-mates, in a game
of marbles; when the little offender of
a previous day comes stealthily along
and picking her opportunity, pounces
upon the ring and bears off half the
men. Now's the time, says he, to get
satisfaction for my demolished house;
and suiting the action to the word, he
is in full pursuit of the little urchin,
and before she can reach the house, a
blow from his unmanly fist, or a slap
from his hand, with the exclamation,
"take that," sends her sprawling upon
the earth. Well, he has got his satis-
faction; and let us see how he justifies
the act. He says, "she had no business
to come troubling my play-things. I
hadn't done anything to her. I'm not
going to stand such. If she'll let my
things alone, I'll let her alone."

We learn from these illustrations, and
reflections, that by repeating an act
over and over, again and again, that it
is much easier to perform it; and that
the tendency of such repetition, is even-
tually to control the will; and that
when it reaches this point we are placed
in such a moral state, that the will
is controlled by the habit, and subject
to its imperious sway. We are then no
longer freemen, but abject slaves of
habit. We have also endeavored to
show you how habits are formed by the
young, even without knowing it.

We now wish to urge upon your atten-
tion, the great importance of forming
correct habits. And first, it is important
because your habits form your charac-
ter, and establish your position in soci-
ety. "Birds of a feather will flock to-
gether," is an old adage, as true now as
when it was first penned. Place a man,
whose only happiness is the gratification
of his vicious habits, in the society of

Let us look into this matter a little,
and let us reason about it. That little
warm-hearted, frolicsome sister, in
playfulness and mere thoughtlessness,
made the breach upon the play-house,
and took the marbles from the ring.—
For these trifling offences, made merely
to attract his attention to her, and be-
permitted to engage in his childish
sports, he gets mad; cherishes the an-
gry feeling, and when in his power, the
little creature is knocked down upon
the ground. Now, I would ask, what
benefit has he derived from this action?
Has he raised himself in his own esti-
mation? Would he be willing to pub-
lish it to the world? When he brings
it to the standard of the great moral
law, "do unto others as you would have
others do unto you," does it stand the
test? And when he asks his own con-
science, is it right? does the act meet
with an approval? To all these ques-
tions, he must answer no; because the
very principle upon which he attempts
to justify the act, is wrong; and the
act itself is but a gratification of one
of the baser passions of the human
heart.

Have you, my dear children, ever
thought or asked, what gives character
to an action? If you have not, I want
you to think about it to-day, and stow
away in one corner of your memory,
and never forget that all actions take
their quality from the motives which
prompt them; or in other words, the
intention. That I may make this plain
to you, for I want you to understand it,
I will give you an example.

Two boys go to another boy, and
each gives him a piece of money. One
gives it to hire him to "thrash" another
boy whom he hates. The other gives
it to buy bread for his half-starved lit-
tle sisters. Now the act of both is the
same, for they both give money; but
their motive or intentions are as different
as light is from darkness. The motive or
intention of one being the gratification
of a base and selfish passion, that of the
other to do good, by assisting the helpless
and needy. So you see that whatever
you do, is good or bad, according to the
motive or intention you have in doing it.

Now, this boy had a motive in strik-
ing his little sister; and he says him-
self the motive was to get satisfaction.
And what, I would ask, did he satisfy?
We answer, he satisfied his vindictive
feeling of revenge.

Revenge is a brutal feeling. It is a
passion, that should never, never live
in the human breast; and yet you see
how easily it can enter there. This boy
no doubt, was not aware that his mo-
tive was revenge.

In seeking what he termed satisfac-
tion, he never stopped to ask what it
was he was going to satisfy. And in
placing his example before you, one ob-
ject has been to show you the hateful
quality of all those acts of retaliation,
which seek to inflict injury, in return
for real or imaginary offenses. But our
chief motive is to teach you, how easy
it is to form a vindictive and most de-
testable habit, which, strengthened by
indulgence, may finally lead to the "im-
bueing of the hands in a brother's
blood."

I have dwelt thus long upon this il-
lustration, because there are many, very
many grown up people who, whether they
believe it or not, act upon the principle of
the old, abrogated Jewish system, of "an
eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth;"
forgetting that our Saviour has
said: "Resist not evil, love your ene-
mies, bless them that curse you, do
good to them that hate you, and pray
for them that despitefully use you, and
persecute you;" and disregarding the de-
claration of God's Holy Word, "Ven-
geance is mine, I will repay, saith the
Lord."

We learn from these illustrations, and
reflections, that by repeating an act
over and over, again and again, that it
is much easier to perform it; and that
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tion, the great importance of forming
correct habits. And first, it is important
because your habits form your charac-
ter, and establish your position in soci-
ety. "Birds of a feather will flock to-
gether," is an old adage, as true now as
when it was first penned. Place a man,
whose only happiness is the gratification
of his vicious habits, in the society of

those governed by virtuous principles,
and he is miserable, until he can make
his escape to, and find congenial spirits
in his boon companions.

And the reverse is equally true. The
strictly virtuous man, controlled by the
principles of the moral law, and con-
strained to remain in the society alone
of the vicious, the debased, and the
dissolute; would live in a little hell up-
on earth.

We urge you therefore, to form good
and correct habits, that you may be re-
spected in life, and fitted to enjoy the
society of the good and virtuous.

Secondly, it is important that your
habits be good, on account of the influ-
ence you exert. Have you not heard
people say that they had no influence?
If you have not, I have. And when I
hear a man say he has no influence, I
am at a loss to determine whether he is
prompted by vanity, (expecting you to
contradict him, and expatiate upon his
own importance) or whether he makes
it an excuse for the neglect of some
known duty.

Mistaken man! No influence? The
very fashions and habits of life are but
the results of the influence of the action
and reaction of man upon his fellow
man, passing through all the grades of
society. Behold! the little busy ant,
she has taught, by her example, the les-
son of industry, which has nerveled many
a faltering arm, and given new energy
to many a fainting spirit. No influence!
Yes, show me the man who has descend-
ed below the lowest round of the ladder
of human life, and then, but not till
then, will I show you a man without in-
fluence.

And now, upon you who are teachers
in the Sunday-school, I would urge the
importance of the habit of punctuality,
and regular attention to your respec-
tive classes. Let your conduct toward
each individual member of your class
be such as to gain their affections; and
prove by the interest you manifest
in their present and future good, that your
great desire, with the blessing of God,
is to lead them to the "Rock which is
higher than I." And oh! I fail not, I be-
seach you, to take them daily in the
arms of your love, and lift them up to
the rich throne of Grace, asking your
Heavenly Father, for Jesus' sake to
sanctify the instruction you may impart
unto them, to their happiness in this
life, and to an endless felicity in the life
to come.

And now to you, my dear children, I
would in conclusion say, that all the
talk I have had with you to day, is
founded upon an ardent desire to do you
good. I have tried to help you to look
at your own habits, that you might see
if they were good or bad.

I have advised you as a father would
advise his own dear children, that be-
fore performing any act, or determin-
ing to do anything, to look at your mo-
tives, and ask yourself, will I do right,
or will I do wrong. In my illustrations,
I have mentioned some common, but vi-
cious habits, from which I warn you to
flee, as you love your life, and regard
your peace and happiness, in this and
the eternal world. I have felt my re-
sponsibility, to you and to my God. I
have asked his guidance in this effort.
I now leave the result with Him, in-
voking His blessing.

I cannot, however, close without say-
ing a few words to parents.

God has committed to you an impor-
tant charge, in the children he has given
you. Possessing depraved natures,
in common with mankind, and having
appetites and passions prompting to
self-indulgence and gratification, youth
needs all the restraining influences that
can be thrown around it, to shield and
defend it against the temptations of
vice and folly, and lead it in the way
of truth and virtue.

And who but a parent can or will
discharge this important trust? Your
children confide in you with implicit
confidence. Whatever you do, as a
general rule, is right with them. Thus
the influence of your example leaves a
permanent impress upon their mind and
heart. How careful, then, should you
be in your habits!

Are you a professed follower of the
meek and lowly Jesus, and do your
children see in your lives an exem-
plification of the religion you profess? Do
they see that you have formed the habit
of daily prayer; and night and morn-
ing commit them into the hands and
keeping of their heavenly Father? ask-
ing Him to take care of them, and de-
liver them from evil? Or do they have
to say, as I have heard little boys say,
"We never heard father pray?"

Oh! let me entreat you, my dear pa-
rents, if there be any in this assembly

who are not living up to their Christian privileges and Christian duties, to set about it to-day; and if for no other reason, for the sake of your children, and for the influence it may have upon them; begin now to form those habits which are indispensable to the perfection of the Christian character.

The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Thursday, December 23, 1858.



BRETHREN! READ THIS!!

We shall be compelled to raise over two thousand dollars between this and January, to pay for our NEW STEAM POWER PRESS, and some additional type, so as to ENLARGE THE S. W. BAPTIST, as already promised. Now, we ask those who are indebted to us in any way, either for the paper, for advertising, or job work, to forward their dues at once. In order to meet the present exigency, we again renew our proposition to all who are in arrears for subscriptions: That if they will forward their dues by the first of January, we will receive them as advance payments—that is, at the rate of two dollars per annum, no matter how long they are behind. We must have this New Press, and some additional type, and hence are willing to make some sacrifices to get them.

Will not as many as five hundred of our patrons send us from ONE to TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS between this and January to enable us to purchase these materials? Will not our ministering brethren especially do this, or even more?

CHRISTMAS.—It is our custom to suspend during 4th of July and Christmas weeks. There will, then, be no paper issued next week. Our next number will be dated Jan. 6th, 1859.

The reader must not fail reading Dr. Hendon's Sabbath School Address, delivered before the last Cahaba Association, and published by unanimous request. It should be read before all our Sabbath Schools as a New-Year's gift.

And of equal ability and importance is brother HOWARD'S Report on Howard College, read before the late Baptist Convention. The Report shows that the Howard is in a prosperous state, and makes many important suggestions, which should be prayerfully considered by every Baptist of Ala., in regard to its future success and prosperity. We sincerely trust that every Baptist in Ala. will consider that he has an interest, a deep one, in the Howard, and will make it his business to labor to promote it. With pleasure we record the fact in every department it is rapidly advancing.

Brother D. R. LEE, Financial Agent of Howard College, is an authorized agent, for the S. W. Baptist. Brethren who owe us, and wish to subscribe for our paper, can with safety pay the amount to brother LEE.

More "Seed."

A bro. from —, proposes to be one of any number who will double his subscription for one year to the S. W. Baptist, to enable us to purchase the New Press: That is, that he will give \$4 for the paper for the present year, instead of two. He has sent his contribution. Brethren, what is done, in this respect, must be done quickly. The first payment of one thousand dollars is now due. The balance will be in a short time.

A Christmas Gift.

Our good brother S. at I., who has already done much for our paper, proposes sending us a "Christmas Gift" in the form of ten new subscribers, to begin with the first issue of our paper in January next. He informs us that he has six or seven of them already made up. Who will do likewise?

Tuskegee Collegiate Institute.

On Friday afternoon of last week, the Chapel of this Institute was crowded with ladies and gentlemen at an early hour to witness the exercises of the pupils in declamation. Quite a number of original pieces were spoken which did the young gentlemen great credit. The selections were excellently delivered. The exercises were spiced with an occasional dialogue, acted with no little of the *ris comica*. "Romans, countrymen, and lovers," and "My name is Norval," &c., will not soon be forgotten.

Prof. DODSON is succeeding beyond his own, or the expectations of his friends in building up this institution. We again say, that the "Institute" is eminently worthy of public patronage. A corps of teachers is already in the institution unsurpassed in ability and energy. A large increase in the attendance is anticipated after January.

HENRY S. HAYNES has purchased the interest of JOSEPH GREEN, in the firm of McILLEN, MARQUIS & Co. Mr. GREEN and O. H. PERRY have organized a new firm in the Shoe and Hat business. They are all reliable, business men. See advertisement.

Rev. J. R. Graves Expelled.

The trial of Rev. J. R. Graves before the First Baptist Church of Nashville, Tenn., on sundry charges of "grossly immoral and unchristian conduct," terminated on the evening of the 10th ult. in his exclusion from that Church by a unanimous vote—76 for, none against. Those who desire a full account of the trial can address the editor of the Baptist Standard, Nashville, Tenn. We had intended to give a synopsis of the trial, but the crowded state of our columns forbids.

AUBURN, ALA.—M. B. HARDIN, of Columbus, Ga., has accepted a call from the Baptist Church in Auburn, and will enter upon his labors early in January.

Will Messrs. SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co., answer the following? Premiums offered by Messrs. Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.

A correspondent desires us to inquire in reference to the proposed premiums: Whether it is to be understood that the copy-rights of the works are to be the property of the authors, or of Messrs. Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.

ALBUQUERQUE.

Editorial Landmarks and Watermarks on Rail-Ways, High-Ways, and Stage-Ways.—Incidents "good, bad, and indifferent"—Things Wise and Otherwise.—Haps and Mishaps, &c., &c., &c.

(CONCLUDED.)

The reader will allow us to linger a moment over some matters of interest transpiring in the Convention. On entering the house, we tried to scan the familiar faces assembled, and almost the first benignant countenance we met was that of Rev. A. W. CHAMBLISS, the present principal of a Female Collegiate Institute at "Castilian Springs," Miss. Six years had added but few gray hairs to his head. When the invitation for correspondents is extended, our brother rises to express his gratitude to God for the privilege of again meeting the Alabama brethren. Doubtless he would like yet to live in our State. Several other brethren from Mississippi were present and welcomed to seats amongst us. We hope often to see them.

But who are those young brethren who, with so much earnestness, are asking for a little assistance to finish their meeting-houses? The clear, impassioned manner of the one; and the direct and pathetic appeal of the other, leave the reader no room to doubt. They are brethren P. E. COLLINS and Z. G. HENDERSON. The one desires about twenty-five hundred dollars to finish the "Mission Church," in Mobile, Ala.; the other brother H., is begging for only six hundred dollars to finish a neat and commodious house of worship in Pensacola—and every body knows that when "Zack" undertakes to beg, the money has got to come. Who will aid these brethren in their works of faith and labors of love? Mobile is our own "Commercial emporium," and Pensacola is just on the borders of the State, and is rapidly rising into importance.

The effect of that appeal of brother POINDEXTER, of Va., on Sabbath afternoon, on individual effort to send the Gospel to every creature!—but we cannot undertake to describe it!—That vast assemblage of Christians is suddenly convulsed with the deepest emotion—are on their knees—and the venerable brother Buck is praying most fervently for more of the spirit of self-consecration for each and all!

Away over near the back of the house, sit two modest, retiring, strange, young brethren, who manifest no little interest in the proceedings of the Convention. On enquiring, we find them to have come from our old native State, East Tennessee. They are brethren MASON and RUSSELL, agents of the Revision Association—young men of great promise. Such men are worthy of our Christian confidence, and will leave a good impression wherever they go.

The animated discussion on periodicals has waked up many friends of the "S. W. Baptist," among others, a good sister is present from Sumpterville, Ala. who has just formed the resolution that she will procure five new subscribers to "our paper;" and who does not know that the moment in which a lady decides a purpose in her mind, is the moment in which she begins to execute it. The next day the new subscribers are obtained and they (the money of course accompanying them) are forwarded to the editor before he can make his escape from the neighborhood. A few such friends scattered over the State would leave us nothing to wish for in the future in this respect.

But the Convention has adjourned, and uncle Micajah McGee, the only surviving brother of our late excellent father-in-law, is ready to carry us to his hospitable home near Livingston, where our "better-half" has already gone with aunt, and where we are to spend a week in the relation of such "family incidents" as are interesting to the parties, but which the reader has no business to be prying into.—That week, however, has left a precious impress upon our memory.

While in the neighborhood of Living-

ston, we spent a night with bro. JERE H. BROWN, a name so familiar to our readers, as having done so much for the beneficiary students of Howard College. We were not a little disappointed in the appearance of bro. BROWN. Instead of an old man "compassed with infirmities"—"well stricken in years"—we found a man just in the prime and vigor of life, between forty-five and fifty years old. Last summer our brother had quite a severe attack of sickness of which it was once reported that he had died. He has about recovered from this, and promises many years of usefulness in the cause of the blessed Master. He is ready, in addition to what he is now doing, to sustain one Foreign Missionary so soon as the brother can be found in Alabama, whom the Board shall approve. Are there not other brethren in this State who will do this?

Our venerable sister CHILES, near Livingston, has sent for us all to go over and dine with her on Friday; and truly it was a most interesting day. We made the acquaintance of another sister CHILES, (sister-in-law to Mrs. C.) whose daughter, an invalid, is sharing the treatment of Dr. —, of Livingston. The sore affliction of the dear child has resulted in her conversion to Christ, and she is now anxiously awaiting the time, when she may be permitted to be "buried with Christ in baptism." O with what tears of gratitude can she now say, "It was good for me that I was afflicted; for before I was afflicted, I went astray." Thus the blessed Savior polishes the jewels which are to adorn his crown in the great day.

On Sabbath the most inclement day of the season, we met a few at the Baptist house of worship in Livingston, and preached short sermons, both morning and evening. The Baptist Church in this place is quite small. There are but few families in the place any members of which belong to this church.—Most of the members live in the country. We do hope that some arrangement will be made, by which occasional preaching may be had in this church. It is really mortifying that the Baptist cause is at such a low state in a town of some twelve hundred inhabitants.

On Tuesday morning about day-break, we bade adieu to our kindred, and started to the "Lauderdale Springs," a depot on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where we arrived in good time, and were soon aboard for Mobile. Several familiar faces are on board, with whom we shall spend our time quite agreeably. At "Enterprise," Miss., we met our bro. HOWARD, of Gainesville, who is preaching monthly to the Baptist Church of that town. But we've only time to say "how-dee," and speak a word or two about the most important matters, when we part at "double-quick time."

By 8 o'clock we are in Mobile, and tomorrow we shall make some calls. It is our first visit to the city, but must not be our last.

Almost the first man we met was our old friend JAMES C. BOWEN, whom we have known from boyhood, and whose prayers of whose venerated father more than twenty years ago, still breathe a heavenly echo in our heart.—But here is a familiar sign "Lawler & Bush." The General offers his services to introduce us to whomsoever we will in the city. In a few moments, we are shaking the hand of bro. T. P. MILLER, well known to all our readers for his liberality to every good work. After half an hour's chat, brother Miller must needs take charge of us, and we are measuring off squares, and making acquaintances after latest approved "Young American" style. We must pause, however, long enough to say that we made the acquaintance of Rev. WM. C. BATCHELOR, who is the book-keeper of that immense Mobile Book Emporium of Messrs. Middleton & McMaster. A rich variety of good books—we say, "good books"—may always be found on these shelves. But we can't say everything in these sketches.

There is "Robertson, Brown, & Co.," commission merchants, and sundry other matters that we intended to mention, but the boat is getting ready to leave, and we must get aboard. At Selma, we stopped a moment at the "Depository" of the "Ala. Baptist Bible and Colporteur Society," while the boat was putting off freight, to shake the hand of brother MERRITT BURNS, the enterprising agent. He is at his post, working like a Trojan, much encouraged, and ready to serve all his customers with as choice a collection of books as the State affords.

On Saturday at 12 o'clock we arrived at home, and found the church in conference, and eleven persons on the seats as candidates for membership—one by experience, the others by letter. What more pleasant sight could have greeted a pastor's eye, after an absence of nearly three weeks! We thanked the heavenly Father for his goodness, took courage, and resolved, by Divine Grace, to serve him better!

The annals of the Roman Catholic Church claim 260 Popes as having occupied the chair of St. Peter; so says the London Quarterly Review. And yet there is not the least probability

that Peter ever was in the city of Rome. There is not a shadow of proof from the Scriptures to sustain the Romish claim that Peter was bishop of Rome, nor for ages after the New Testament was completed. It rests, then, wholly on the tradition of the Fathers. If Peter was never Bishop of Rome, how came his chair there?

We are under many obligations to Col. C. T. MCCONICO, of Allenton, for several new subscribers.

A Quibble Exploded.

Quibblers on Baptism say, "we cannot tell which was baptized, Philip or the Eunuch." All denominations hold and teach that an ordained minister of the Gospel is the only authorized administrator of the ordinance of Baptism. On this point there is no controversy between them and Baptists. A plain, unlettered Baptist minister once said of the above quibble, "that, if the Eunuch baptized Philip, it would have been the candidate baptizing the administrator, a thing contrary to the belief and usage of all denominations, in all ages. If the reader will analyze this reply, he will see its force. We have never seen it in our books on baptism, nor heard it in any sermon, was it original with the old brother?"

A New Book.

GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston, have just issued a work entitled, *Easy Lessons in English Grammar*, by Prof. W. S. BARTON, of Ala. 12 mo., half morocco. Price 50 cents. We prefer giving the opinion of Prof. W. F. PERRY, President of East Ala. Female College, to our own. He says:

"This work is just what its title purports, and in my estimation, better adapted to the wants of 'Young Beginners' than any that has come under my notice. I cheerfully recommend its introduction into the public schools of the State."

Prof. BARTON has ready for the press, to be issued shortly, an Elementary Course in Latin and Greek, on a new and improved method of teaching. This Series will be accompanied with Grammars for the use of Schools and Colleges.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the resignation of J. H. CAMPBELL, agent for Georgia, occasioned by feeble health, Rev. D. G. DANIEL, is withdrawn from the agency in Alabama, and the part of the State formerly committed to him transferred to Rev. S. A. CREATH.

A. M. POINDEXTER, Cor. Sec. Bd. For. Miss. S. B. C.

REMOVAL.—Elder W. B. LACY has removed from Abbeville, Ala., to Greenwood, Fla., where he wishes his correspondents to address him.

The following is the action of a Church he served upon his resignation:

Resignation.

ADONIRAM CHURCH, HENRY, Co., ALA. WHEREAS, our beloved pastor, W. B. Lacy, who has faithfully served this church during the last five years, has signified his intention of leaving us, in order to seek another field of ministerial labor. Therefore,

Resolved, That we still cherish for our brother, the highest sentiments of regard, as a worthy and efficient minister of the "Glorious Gospel of the blessed God." And that we cordially recommend him to the favorable regard of our churches, and brethren, wheresoever his lot may be cast.

Resolved, That this action of the church be published in the S. W. Baptist.

By order of the church in conference. G. W. HOLMES, Clk.

Nov. 1858.

For the South Western Baptist.

BROOKLYN, ALA., Nov. 30, 1858. MESSRS. EDITORS: One of the most distinguishing traits of many pieces written expressly for newspapers, is the constant use of the pronoun I. If there were no other medium, through which facts could be communicated, it might be a matter of necessity, to freight and weigh down this little word, but as there are so many other channels through which, information may be imparted, it follows as a matter of course, that taste dictates this egotistic style, found that to instruct the readers, occupies the secondary, not the primary, position in the mind of the writer. But whilst this egotistic style of writing may flatter the vanity of the writer, it is certain to be most disgusting to a thoughtful and reflecting reader. So that the frequent recurrence of the expression, "I preached at —," and although I commenced under very unfavorable circumstances, yet I baptized —." Instead of giving popularity to the performer, generates a prejudice against him. If no other consideration could lead to the abandonment of such phraseology, sound policy would suggest the adoption of a different mode of expression.

Julius Caesar, a man of merit as a writer, not to speak of his fame as a warrior, has given to the world, an account of the conquest of Gaul, in which he himself was the chief actor, and has detailed his difficulties with Ariovistus and the German tribes without this frequent use of the pronoun I. The name of Caesar is introduced as if he sustained no relation whatever to the writer. Caesar was the temporal representative of the Roman people and interest, and in his commentaries he set forth the

actions achieved without the assumption of praise to himself. But ministers profess to be ambassadors of Jesus Christ, soldiers of the Cross. They profess to have given themselves entirely up to their Master's cause, "They are bought with a price." This implies an entire destruction of self. Would it be difficult to determine whether the style of the Roman Warrior, or that of some newspaper writers, is the most worthy? How do such expressions as the "I baptized," "I preached," correspond with the injunction, "deny thyself, take up thy cross and follow me?"

Baptists profess great regard for Scripture usage, but where is there any authority in Scripture for this egotistic style? Paul indeed, on one occasion thanks God that he did not baptize any except some persons named, he also uses the pronoun I, when it appears that he wishes to distinguish what he teaches, from what others might have taught, but in no place in his writing does it appear to have been his object to give prominence to self, he speaks of himself as the humble instrument through which God had achieved certain things, and if ministers and professors of religion would strive for humility and meekness as much as they do for show and denominational power, the world would be much more benefitted.

But aside from all this, this egotistic style strengthens the prejudice already existing against the Baptists, does no good, and some of the expressions so frequently used indicate a strong leaning to Bethany.

A BAPTIST LAY MEMBER.

For the South Western Baptist. Which is the Apostolic Church? NUMBER 16.

We have arrived at a period in ecclesiastical history, when it will be necessary to inquire into the causes and circumstances which first led some of our fathers in the Gospel, to dissent and protest against certain practices which had crept in the churches of Carthage and Rome. We have stated in a previous number, that the Christian churches were persecuted to an alarming extent under the reign of Decius, who came to the throne in A. D. 249, and which was continued under Gallus, Valerian, Diocletian, and others of the Roman emperors for fifty years. In consequence of the rest comparatively experienced by the churches for a space of nearly forty years preceding the accession of Decius, the discipline of the church had become exceedingly low; and the primitive zeal of Christians was much abated.

That the prosperity of Christians in secular affairs, has ever tended to cause them to forget the Wisdom that instructs them, the Power that upholds them, and the Hand that feeds them, has been an undeviating maxim in the history of the Christian world, in all ages. It seems here, that Christians in a few years, were caressed by one emperor, and persecuted by another. In seasons of prosperity, many nominal Christians rushed into the church for base purposes. In times of adversity, they denied the faith, and reverted again to idolatry. Thus alternately, they would be in and out of the church as circumstances allowed, with all their vices hanging upon them, to deprave others by their example. The bishops, being fond of proselyting, encouraged all this; so the depravity of the church soon became intolerable. It seems on the death of Fabian, bishop of Rome, Cornelius was put in nomination for his successor, who was a violent partisan for taking in the multitude, and carried his election. He was opposed by Novatian, a pastor of a church in the city of Rome, and an uncompromising opponent to the reception of apostates in the church without rebaptizing them. Cornelius, having been irritated by Cyriac, bishop of Carthage, and who was in a similar condition at home, owing to one of his own elders, whose name was Novatus, having left Carthage, and gone to Rome to espouse the cause of Novatian, called a council and got a sentence of excommunication passed against Novatian; who immediately formed a new church, and was elected its first bishop. After this protestation, a great number of churches, all over the empire called *puritan*, were constituted, and flourished abundantly, through the succeeding two hundred years.—Now, in consequence of penal laws having been passed against them, the Novatians, or *puritans*, were obliged to lurk in corners, and worship God privately, which caused them to be distinguished by a variety of names, and a "succession of them continued till the reformation." When the persecution arose under the emperor Decius, Cyriac was presbyter of the church of Carthage, having been ordained the preceding year; from which it is said, he "prudently" fled, and in consequence of which he was proscribed, and his efforts were seized. It has been said by some that he was a deserter of his flock; but the firmness with which he afterwards laid down his life, affords abundant evidence that he did not retire for the want of courage. Cornelius and Cyriac, with many others, but doubt, were good and great men, but

greatly in error in regard to their great slackness in discipline, in receiving the multitude as proselytes to their communion. Novatian was rigid in this particular in the extreme, probably to a fault; he discarded all from his communion who refused to give satisfactory evidence of a godly sorrow for sin, and suffered themselves not re-baptized. We expect to trace the Apostolic or Baptist churches through this dissenter from the iniquities of the church of Rome, before the pope was fully seated in the papal chair; for in this sense are the Baptists only protestants. Having never entered the great unitation of Church and State, the Baptists could never have protested against it. "My Kingdom," says Christ, "is not of this world." CLEOPHAS.

ORION, Dec. 9, 1858.

For the South Western Baptist.

A Few Facts and Figures.

1st. The great object in all Christ did and taught was to enlighten, convert, sanctify and save sinners.

2. To accomplish this, he combined every thing needful in the Gospel: To believe and obey the Gospel is salvation.

3. He, in his very last words committed the preaching of his Gospel to every creature to his people.

4. He requires the unconditional and unreserved consecration of the time and talents of his ministers, and the means and influences of his members.

Now, Christian, what are you doing to accomplish this work of faith, and labor of love, and patience of hope?—We will not speak—no nor even think of the criminality of the eighteen centuries—the sixty generations—the five hundred millions of each generation—the thirty billions already perished—while Christendom has been "contending for the faith," hunting up the church and explaining ordinances, as if these simple propositions could be made plainer by the unhallowed lips, or uninspired pens of phrenzied sectarians.

Nor will we attempt the solution of that philanthropic question, how the next and succeeding generations are to be supplied with the light of life?

The question is, what are you now doing? What do you intend to do, to give the bread of life to the six or eight hundred millions? all perish? O, answer this now!

JAMES.

For the South Western Baptist.

"Deacon Lively."

BRETHREN: There are many of your readers, who have, doubtless, been greatly interested and edified when they have read a certain little work in which "Deacon Lively" occupies an almost enviable position. Since it was our pleasure to read the book alluded to, we have enjoyed the pleasure of reading the Memoirs of this enviable Deacon, and we are led to inquire whether there are any more such men? Who would not be a *Deacon Lively*? Are there not parents amongst us who would like for their sons to follow the example of such an active, efficient servant of Christ? If there are any such, in any section of our beloved country, we would say, in all earnestness, invest twenty-five cents for the "Memoir of James C. Crane." (Deacon Lively). By Dr. J. L. Burrows. It contains, in addition to the admirable memoir, an engraving of Mr. Crane, which is more than worth the money invested. Now brethren, here is a chance for you.—You cannot tell what happy influences may result from the reading of such a charming book. It can be had of our bro. Merritt Burrows, of Selma, or B. B. Davis, Montgomery. No Christian can read it without receiving full compensation for his time and money.

PRICHT.

LINES.
In memory of Bro. Geo. C. WILLIS, a son of Rev. C. C. Willis, of Muscogee Co., Georgia, who died at the residence of his father in the 29th year of his age, in full assurance of a blessed immortality.

I.
We read the 14th of John, and tried to pray to God To grant us strength to be resigned to his afflictive rod; For in the distance we could hear the swelling Jordan roar, And knew our friend must struggle soon, to reach the shining shore.

II.
But as the shades were falling fast upon his weary frame, We asked if he could trust his God, and praise his glorious name. His weeping father bending low, spoke of the joys above—Of angels pure, and mansions bright, and God's eternal love.

III.
Our tears began to flow afresh—our thoughts were with the dead. "Talk on my father, tell me more," the dying Christian said. "O if it is my Maker's will my strength again to give, I feel 't would be my chief desire, to teach men how to live!"

IV.
He told us that he loved his God, and fellow creatures too And hoped that God would be with him to guide him safely through. We looked; and lo! his soul had fled: his corpse in vain we press! Heaven has a shining angel more, and earth a Christian less!

Wm. S. GREEN.

WE truly sympathize with our good brother Willis in the death of his promising son. We commend him for consolation to that Jesus whom he so faithfully preached to others.

ALABAMA INDIAN HISTORY.—We would respectfully ask our contemporaries in this State to mention the fact that "Woodward's Reminiscences of the Creek, or Muscogee Indians," embracing much important information in regard to the early history of the State, as well as in regard to the leading men of the Muscogee tribe, will be issued, within three weeks, from the press of Barrett & Wimish, of this city—price 50 cents.—Such Alabama journals as will make this announcement, and send a marked copy of the paper to Barrett & Wimish, will be furnished with a copy of the work.—Mont. Mail.

Within the last twenty years upwards of fifty colleges have been founded. There are now in the United States

a hundred and twenty-four colleges and universities, with an aggregate number of students of fourteen thousand.

He LOVED us!—How great, how sovereign that love which lighted upon us, in whom there was nothing to attract, deserve, or retain it; but on the contrary, much to provoke, weary, and repel it! He loved us, in spite of what we were, not because of what we were, not on account of excellencies in us, but to create excellencies that were not in us. Man loves, because he sees something in the loved to attract his affections—God loves, in order to create in the loved something to retain his love.—Cuming.

The Way to Make a Poor Pastor.

1. Be very careless and irregular in attending church. Never go, except when you can manufacture no good excuse to stay at home.

2. When at church, be either asleep or staring about. Do not listen to the sermon.

3. When you go home, complain of the sermon as light and chaffy, or dry and uninteresting.

4. Treat your pastor with cold and uninviting civility, and then complain of him because he does not visit you.

5. Neglect to pray for a blessing upon him and his labors, and then complain of him because the church does not prosper.

6. Be always finding fault with your pastor, and yet regret that he is not more popular with the people.

7. Be very lukewarm and worldly-minded, and yet complain of him for want of zeal.

8. Neglect to provide for his necessary wants, and then complain of him because he wants his salary.

Do all these things, and you will never fail to have a poor pastor.

The pious John Newton says: I was once in a large company where very severe things were spoken of Mr. W., when one person seasonably observed, that though the Lord was pleased to effect conversion and edification by a variety of means, he had never known any body convinced of error by what was said of him behind his back. This was about thirteen years ago, and it has been on my mind as a useful hint ever since.

The Coliseum Place Baptist church is in a prosperous condition. The pastor, Rev. Wm. C. Duncan, D.D., is a working man, and the leader of a working people. Their Sunday School numbers 250 scholars. What an immense amount of good that will do, with God's blessing!

If you can paint fire with charcoal, light with chalk, and make words live and breathe, then you can with words give a faint idea of the excellence and magic effects of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Its reputation is of world wide renown; its introduction is received with great favor in foreign lands.

Business Department.

Receipt List.

	Paid to Volume No.	Amount
Dr R H Erwin	11 50	2 00
Mrs Martha M Hardy	11 30	2 00
Mrs E Sheals	10 30	1 25
Col W B Haralson	11 10	2 00
J W Crow	10 25	2 00
G Hopper	10 48	2 00
Dr T W Terrell	10 31	1 00
Mrs Martha Heacock	11 31	2 00
Rev H G Owen	10 24	2 50
C F Taylor	11 25	2 00
I N Johnson	11 22	2 00
Garret Wilder	11 20	2 00
Miss M P Brewer	11 10	3 00
Dr M G Haygood	11 47	4 00
P P Milford	11 29	2 00
W Whitte	11 3	3 00
W T Hatchett	10 45	2 00
A M Lyon	9 44	2 00
W M McCulloch	11 6	4 00
L Scaggs	11 12	2 00
W Jones	11 31	2 00
Henry Saxon	11 6	2 00
J W Peacock	11 12	2 00
J H B Ray	11 25	2 00
Rev T W Tobey	11 29	2 00
L L Lewis	12 31	3 00
M P Lanier	10 37	6 00
W T Davis	10 28	2 00
S York	11 2	2 00
W J Jordan	11 20	2 00
N Cobb	10 38	3 00
W S Webb	10 43	2 00
J Wynn	10 24	2 00
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R S Bussey	11 22	2 00
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William McGeeche	11 19	2 00
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THE FACULTY of this Institution is composed entirely
of experienced teachers, most of whom are favorably
known to the public at large; and being furnished with the

Prof. JOHNSON is a popular teacher and a distinguished composer of music. For six years previous to his connection with this Institution, he had charge of this department in a flourishing female college. His superior excellence as a vocalist, organist and tact in teaching, fit him specially for his position.

Young ladies wishing to give the polish to a musical education, will find the proper advantages at this place.

A neat uniform dress is worn by the young ladies of the College, and the same is worn by the young ladies of the dress for every day wear. (For description see Catalogue.)

The Spring Term will open the first Wednesday in January, and close first Thursday in July.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, (including washing, lights, &c.) per month, \$12 50
 Tuition in Literary Branches, and Music (each) " 60 00
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For particulars, apply for Catalogue to
 BROOKS & COX, *Proprs.*
 La Grange, Ga., Dec. 2, 1858. 50—5t

COLUMBUS, GA., SEPTEMBER 20th, 1858.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

WE are now prepared to offer, at reduced prices for cash, one of the largest and most varied assortments of *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods* ever exhibited in Columbus. Our stock comprises the most choice and best

Ladies' Dress Goods.
Rich Silk Robes a'Les, \$40 to \$80 each;
Plain Silk Dresses, Robe a'Les style;
A variety of Fancy Silks, from \$11 to \$28 per pattern;
Chinese Figured Patterns;
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Two Jupes, Robes a'Les, \$50 to \$85 each;
New style Fancy Silk Dress, at \$11 each;
Fancy Dress Goods, in all the latest styles.

French Delaine Robes Armoirienne ;
Rich Painted Pole Chevrès ;
Black Bombazines ;
English, French and American Gingham ;
French, English, and the best American Prints, &c. &c.
Saw to the public—Owing to the fact that Shawls are
to be the prevailing style for Ladies' wear the coming win-
ter, we are well prepared to exhibit a large stock, in great
variety of colors, styles, &c., among which is the Circular
Shawl. We also have our usual stock of Cloth and Velvet
Talmes.

CLOTHS, PAINT STUFFS, &c. &c.—Hollis' best Black French
Broad Cloth, Black French Double Cloth, Beaver Cloth, real
French Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Sheep's Greys, Twines,
Jeans, &c. &c.

BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.—New style Chenille

SILK BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS, FRENCH FLORES, VELVET RIBBONS. Silk Belts, best Kidd Gloves at 75c., Ladies' Cotton, Wool and Silk Hosiery, Head Dresses, Scarfs, Ladies' Silk and Cotton Undergarments.

WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.—We keep a stock of Embroidered Sleeves, Collars, Bands, *Edgings*, &c., second to no house in Georgia. Our stock of these goods is now very complete.

DOMESTIC GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.—We are now preparing our order inducements to buyers of—*Omaha*, *Kerr*, *Linley*, *Lindey*, *Sheetings*, *Shirtings*, *Stripes*, *Ticks*, &c., and have a very complete stock of Ladies and Gent's fine Shoes, *Negro* Grogans, *Kip* Grogans, *Fine* *Calf* *Boys'* *Ladies'* *Heel* *Garters*; *Children's*, *Youths'*, *Boys'* and *Misses'* *Shoes*. Also, a large stock of *Negro* *Wool* *Hats*. *Gent's* *Hats* and *Caps* together with a complete stock of *Hats* and *Caps* for *Boys*.

READY MADE CUTTING.—On the second floor, over our stock of Dry Goods, we keep a good assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

WE buy our goods mostly for cash, and sell exclusively for cash at short profit, thus saving for our patrons at least a difference of fifteen to twenty-five per cent. from the usual credit system. We earnestly solicit a call from persons visiting our market, believing that we will, in every case, be able to give *ENTIRE SATISFACTION*.

G. W. ATKINSON & TAYLOR,
Broad street, one door south of Randolph street, below the Post Office, Columbus, Ga. [Sept. 30, '83.]

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BOOK STORE,
42 DAUPHIN STREET,
MIDDLETON & McMASTER,
Thankful for past favors, beg to inform their friends and customers in Mississippi, Florida and Alabama, that they have removed from their late stand, No. 38 Water Street, to that desirable location
49 DAUPHIN STREET,
Where they trust to receive, during the business season the calls of persons visiting the city who are desirous of making purchases in their line.
They offer at *lowest rates*, and on *fairest terms*, the largest stock in the City, of

CLASSICAL,
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AGRICULTURAL,
MISCELLANEOUS, and
SCHOOL BOOKS,
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We desire to draw the particular attention of LAW-
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Stationery of all kinds.
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 very large stock on hand, or manufactured to order, for
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 Mr. Middleton & McMaster keep a large supply
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 Also, Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, Academies,
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HOE'S PRESSES
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MATERIALS AND TYPE.

Constantly on hand, and sold at New York prices, adding expenses to Mobile.

Orders for Music Promptly Filled.

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Attention is invited to our large stock of every description of **Fancy Goods**, among which will be found
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REMEMBER THE NEW LOCATION,

42 Dauphin Street. 42

25¢ All manner of PRINTING Neatly and Expeditiously executed at low rates. Nov. 71, 1858.—27-3m

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COLUMBUS, GA. JUNE 14. 1858.

THE undersigned tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and again offer their services in all the departments of the *Ware-house and Commission Business*, in which their personal attention will be devoted to the interests of their patrons.

Goods made on produce in store when desired, **BAGGING, ROPE, and FAMILY SUPPLIES**, carefully selected and furnished at the lowest market prices.

Mr. JAMES M. WATT, will fill the position of Book-keeper, heretofore occupied by Mr. W. C. GRAY, and Mr. W. A. BROWN will be the new Cashier and Superintendent. They will be happy to see and serve their friends.

Our We will, as heretofore, sell Cotton for 25c. per bale.

DILLARD, POWELL, & CO.
N. B.—Every department of their business will be filled by men both competent and obliging. D. P. & CO.
July 16, 1858.

STOCK REDUCING RAPIDLY!
A FEW Standard Works and a small assortment of select Miscellaneous Literature still on hand but selling off rapidly at reduced prices for cash. Apply early for bargains at
KEENE'S BOOK STORE.

WANTED,
A situation as Teacher of the English branches, by an experienced Lady. The best of reference can be given.
Address M. P., Box 21, MARION, PEERY CO., ALA.
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torial Text. Also, proof that the Newport Church
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 In one cover.

OUR LANDMARK HERE. Don't fail to read it.
 By H. H. H.

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R **AYER'S**
Cathartic Pills,
(SUGAR COATED.)
ARE MADE TO
Cleanse the Blood & Cure the Sick
Invalids, Mothers, Children, Physicians, Philanthropists
read their Effects, and judge of their Virtue.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Stiff Neck, Stomach,
and Bilious Disorders.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. J. C. AYER & SONS have been repeatedly cer-
tified by the Medical Faculty of the University of
your City. It seems to arise from, by a dose of
which they cleanse at once, and they will cure other
diseases.

Yours with great respect,
J. D. PERRELL,
M.D., *First of the Senior Class*

Bilious Disorders and Liver
and Stomach Affections.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb. 1864.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my private practice
ever since you made them, and cannot believe
that they are so good. They have a most bene-
ficial action on the Liver, is quickly absorbed, and
they immediately are an admirable remedy for derangements
of the Liver, and Stomach, and Bilious Disorders, and
some degree, so obstinate that it was really very
difficult to cure.

Very respectfully,
ALONZO BALD, M.D.,
U. S. Surgeon.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

ROBERT OGDEN, HAZARD, LAW, & CO., MERCHANTS, NO. 34
N. 3RD ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

They have done me my wife more good than I can tell
you. She had been sick and pining away for months. We had
tried all the doctors, and all the medicines, but nothing
then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her,
and she is now as well as ever, and has gained a new
body. They afterwards cured her and our two children
of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had had
the same complaint, and was cured by the same means,
others around me paid from five to twenty dollars, and
even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is ac-
tual good and honest, will be prized here.

Yours truly,
J. H. GIFFIN, *Physician*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.
Born J. V. Hines, Pastor of Advent Church, 182.
 THE ANGE. I have used your EMB. with extraordinary results. I have been afflicted with indigestion, and in distress, to regulate the organs of digestion and the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever used, and I can truly recommend them to my friends.
 Yours, J. V. HINES

WISCONSIN, CON. N. Y., Oct. 25, 1893.
 DEAR SIR,
 I have used your EMB. with extraordinary results, and find them an excellent purgative to the system, and purify the fountains of the blood.
 Yours, J. V. HINES

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.
From a Forwarding Merchant, St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1894.
 THE ANGE. Your Pills are a paragon of all that is good in medicine. They have cured a patient of Erysipelas, who was very much afflicted, and who had been afflicted with blotches and pimples, who had been long afflicted with King's Evil, and who had been long afflicted with Salt Rheum. After our client was cured, she also tried your Pills, and found them to be a paragon of all that is good in medicine.
 Yours, J. V. HINES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.
From the Rev. Dr. Haverley, of the Methodist Ep. Church, PULASKI HOUSE, SATANAGAN GA., Jan. 6, 1894.
 THE ANGE. Sir, I should be very grateful for the relief your Pills have afforded me. I have been afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout, and your Pills have cured me of all these ailments.
 Yours, J. V. HINES

could settle in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent physician in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, EATON HOTEL, N. Y., 5 Dec., 1881.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills. Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SULLIVAN.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and **as a Dinner Pill**, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation

and even Deafness, and partial Blindness, is
 been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.
 Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, al-
 though a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous
 to a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that fre-
 quently follow its incautious use. These contain no mer-
 cury or mineral substance whatever.

July 29, 1858.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke,
M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

These Pills are especially challenging in the case of females, as the female constitution is subject. It moderates all the passions, removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO OBSCURED LADIES

It is peculiarly adapted to the female sex, and is the monthly period will be regular, and the face will be clear. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Great Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are liable to bring on the miscarriage.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, such as the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, *agitation of the mind, Headache, and White Discharge*, they effect a cure. They soothe the Irritation, and remove it through a powerful remedy, do not contain resin, and are perfectly safe.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOHN MURPHY, (Late J. L.) Baltimore & N. Y.
 Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 per dozen packages enclosed to not be returned. A full invoice of the Pills will be forwarded Agent, and will insure a bottle of the Pills by mail.

For sale by R. FOWLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, FREDERICK, MARYLAND, and by all Druggists.

Printed and Published by J. M. DAVIS, at the "Frederick Press," Frederick, Md. Jan. 25, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Young, Nix & Co., have found it mutually convenient to dissolve the same, and to settle by a mutual contract. The business of the late firm is settled by
B. W. YOUNG.
MONTECLAIR, July 1, 1858.

B. W. YOUNG will continue the Marble business on his own account, at the old stand of Young, Nix & Co., I have found it mutually convenient to dissolve the same, and to settle by a mutual contract. The business of the late firm is settled by
B. W. YOUNG.
MONTECLAIR, July 1, 1858.

of Marble." I am now receiving a splendid stock of pure white Vermont Marble, from Italy, France and native Alabama. Marble, which is pronounced by judges to be the best and most durable marble known, have in my employ the best of workmen, and all ready for work. Montana, Illinois, and all other States can be filled promptly and at work warranted equal to the best. Contractors for building Marble can be
B. W. YOUNG
Montclair, July 1, 1858.

Eagle Printing Ink Works
LAY & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
NEWS, BOOKS AND COLORED INKS.
GOLD SIZE AND BRONZES.
No. 241 Gold Street, N. Y. No. 84 East Columbia St. N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA.
August 12th, 1868.