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50 NOS. IN A VOLUME

The South Western Baptist A BELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER RUBLISHED WEEKLY. By THOS. P. MARTIN.

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TALIAPERRO & DAWSON,

For Terms, &c., see last page

For the South West-ra Bantint, Church Independence.

Massas. Entrons : I see in a late num her of the S. W. Baptist that you con sider the doctrine of Church Indepen dence as well established in Alabama This has been a practical as well as an abstract doctrine of Alabama Baptists from the first settlement of the State In conformation of which, please do me the favor to insert the following item of Alabama Baptist history :

In 1839 Elder David Androws was a member of Bethel, Tuscaloosa county, the oldest church in that region ; having been constituted in 1818, whose labors were very much blessed in connection with other min sters in an extensive revival in that and the succeeding years. About this time Mr. Andrews holdly, and with some ability advocated Arcrinianism. About half of the membership embraced his views .-The Church split in two; about equal parties. The Orthodox party excluded the Arminian party, in which exclusion said party was sustained by a respect able committee or council called in from other churches. The Andrews party organized themselves into a church also and prospered. The other church

soon became very small. Very soon after this extensive schism in the Bethel Church Mr. Andrews moved and settled among the members composing the Salem Church of the same county, who mostly embraced his sentiments. A church trial and division was the result. In a church of 200 members only 34 remained on the gospel platform. The dominant party, i. e. the majority excluded the Scriptural minor ity, and claimed to be the Salem Church The minority also claimed to be the Sa lem Church. "The orthodox party, or true Church, immediately made arrange ments to meet the convention, which was then appointed to organize the Tuscaloosa Association, and became a constituent member of that body." This church prospered. From this commencement, and by similar schisms through the indefatigable labors of Mr. Andrews Churches Arminianized to form the that time until 1849, a constant antago-

tion to the Columbus, in 1847. ed the desire for such a meeting, are might. If he ever "got in the bush," the following. In the year 1853, the no one knew it but himself ; and he al-Salem church, Tuscaloosa county, hav- ways launched into his subject like a ing obtained a letter with others from courser upon the race, off at the first the Buttahatchie Association, with the jump. His manner too, was easy; and view of forming a new Association, a his appearance co lected, yet I have difference arose in that church in rela- heard him say, that it always gave him tion to doctring which ended in the ma- "the thumps," to rise before a large jority voting away the abstract of faith and other rules of the Church. The minority adhering to the old principles, in prayer, than in preaching; and in constituted themselves into a body, and this he was ever "instant." I also claimed to be the Salem Church. In 1884 the Tuscalousa Association was eral sermons and in prayers for the afformed; and in 1835 the North River Association was formed, being compos ed of the majority (who also claimed to be the Salem Church,) and of others who sympathized with them in their functions of his office, and no one who views. Thus two Associations were found occopying very much the same territory. and yet distinct in doctrine, and in fel. ever forget it. To say that such a man lowship. The schism thus rendered permanent and embodied, had lost none of be but 'a useless announcement, and its original embarrasaments by the lapse of time; but every year brought some new source of disquiet and uneasiness to both parties. By removals erally the fault of the occupant. Anothand otherwise, members from both bod- er thing too, that gave brother Schroeble success, was his exact business les were spreading into all the neighboring Associations, and thus these latter bodies were becoming involved punctual, and never caught by an oceain the subjects of controversey; so that sion without being ready, as the recurit was becoming a matter of interest to rence of communion seasons, baptism, the denomination throughout this re- "set doctrinal sern ons," and so forth. gion, as well as to the two Associations His language was never equivocal, and concerned, that this difficulty should be it has been said of him, that he spoke reconciled as soon as possible," "Pre- in round numbers. The "I reckons" face to a Sermon on Divine Efficiency and "I supposes" were never favorites consistent with Human Activity," by of his; and he had no "ifs" and "ans." B. Manly. The doctrinal feature of this When he spoke, he spoke freely and difficulty was easily as thed by the council, as both Associations now held as articles of faith principles not anti-Scriptural, and all parties present agreeing to views advanced on Sunday of the council by Elder B. Mauly, and the following extract will show how the Point of Church order and discipline was settled: "For the honor of the Rebloady guarded. As in other cases of this kind, so in this case, there have been departures from the usual methods of Christian a reversablence in respec-

" Un reception of members In the

case of members excluded from one ody and received into another without econciliation to the body that excluded them, we would advise, under ordinary circumstances, as the only legitimate course that such should return to the churches from which they had been separated, and make suitable acknowledgments in order to restoration in the usual way. But this a peculiar case. "The church relations of all the parties are new settled, an I probably more satisfactory than any new adjustment could cossibly accomplish; and as wounds are now in a condition to be healed by the mutual exercise of charity and forbearance, we think that the two bodies may consistently recognize each other for all the purposes of a general and friendly Christian intercourse, as churches and associations, without requiring a resort to this course, that might renew feelings and excitements, which it is the duty and interest of all to allay.

In relation to those received by experience into the Churches of the North River Association, and baptized by the ministers of that body since the separation, the committee advise, without hesitation, that they be received into the churches of the Tuscaloosa Association when bringing good letters of dismission without re-baptism."

Prominent among these praiseworthy eace-makers, I observe the names of 3. Manly, I. T. Tichenor and B. Manly, Jr. Two good precedents are here set.

1st. That churches are independent bodies so far as all other churches are concerned. No one church hence can dictate to any other whom she is to receive as members. One church may consequently receive those excluded by another if in her wisdom she sees proper to co so.

2ndly. Churches or Associations in time of difficulty, if disposed to do justly and live in harmony will call to their assistance judicious council. W. C. Mornow. Respectfully,

For the fouth Vestern Reptst. Sketches Ecclesiastical and Bio-

grapisical. Brother Schroeble was exceedingly flippant in speech, yet he affirmed of himself that his ideas were inclined to crowd, his utterance not being fast enough for the flow of thought. Be this, however, as it may, his words were all properly enunciated, with full measure and in proper time; and there was and associates, a sufficient number of no hang, nor ripple in the tide of expression. It happened on one occasion, North River Association in 1885. From that he preached in town at night; and there was at the tavern a drover from nism existed between the Tuscaloosa Kentucky, who went to hear him. On and North River Associations; 'at which the return of the latter, he was asked time a council assembled at Pleasant how he liked the greacher. His laconic Grove Church, Fayette county, Ala., yet comprehensive reply was, "He can April 7th, 1849, which grew out of a out-talk any man I' ever heard in my suggestion of the Tuscaloosa Associa- life;" and, verily I telieve he was right; for I never knew him "bothered" for "The prominent facts which occasion- language, be the occasion what it congregation. I think his expression was even more happy and eloquent think, his "fort" was in preaching funflicted; but his nice sense of propriety, enabled him always to be "meet" and "fitting," on all occasions. Indeed, he took great pride and pleasure in all the ever saw him administer baptism or the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, can

> done. "Eagn ser." Claiberne, Nov. 1859. Wonderful.

boldly, when he got through, he was

always had large congregations would

confirms the impression of some, that

the want of appreciation of the sacred

office, on the part of the world, is gen-

habits. He was prompt, industrious

At a protracted held at ---- there was a large ingathering of converte. and wonderful to relate, two or three Methodeemer's kingdom, we doom it import-ant that the independence and internal rights of the shurshes should be sorup-tiet papers herald forth the astonishing news to all the world-let it be known repecially that a Methalist Presence has coined the Baptists !

Quant. What is the nett guin to the Saptist cause I ...... Histonia

"She hath Done What she Could."
Mark 14: 8.

simple thing ; just that of pouring oint- you this name?" ment on the head of Jesus.

to act in any such way? Those gifts are grace of baptism would be needless to not yours, but God's, loaned to you, to do his work with. What right have you then, to treasure it up for your own worldly purposes? If a man were to employ you as an agent, and give into your hands a certain sum of money, to transfer to a certain place, for a certain expenses of the journey out of the amount, what would you be, were you to retain the whole for your own benefit? But are you not persuing this course, has committed to you?

Quit such a course, my friends. Undraw those purse-strings, and sow those the case, is glaringly inconsistent. dollars which God has given into your hands as his steward. Sow them in place of his birth or his education ; but the missionary societies, that they may for as much as his Maker will not sancaid in preaching Jesus to the nations tion his educational errors; neither who sit in darkness in foreign lands, should the Church of Christ; but use all

herself to go, and carry the gospel all three join in the act, and let it be emulated by others, till the fields white with harvest shall be filled with laborers .-Help to send the Bible to every destitute family in our own country, aid in having that sacred book translated into every tongue. Seek out the suffering poor, and give of your substance for their relief. Be first in every good word and work, for Christ's sake.

in beaven, where is fullness of joy for- himself has chosen this art to instruct evermore. No thief will enter there to mankind, to oppose vice, to promote steal your treasure, nor will it rust or virtue, to lead immortal beings to the

canker, and it is a bank that never suspends, source of light and life: Do what you can, if it be but to give There are many kinds of public speaka cup of water, with a desire to do ing. Three of them stand out conspic-

of Jesus, but because it was done as thinking men, from its being practiced an evidence of her devotion to Him, he so much by ignorant and violent aspirthe most lavish gift. Think of the poor party denunciations. It is, however, a and it was received by Christ as though given us fine specimens of oratory.

cause of God and the benefit of the human their wings preparatory to a loftier family, scatter your religious papers- flight. Our national Senate and House your South Western Baptists, for in- of Representative are the best places stance, among those who cannot afford for this kind of speaking on this conto take them. With the blessing of tinent, and probably the best in the God, they will perform a mission of world. These places, amidst much ver-

must also accompany the most liberal lish language. good cause. Pray with believing faith and such blessings will be the result.

For the South Western Raptist. MESSRS. Epirons : Through all time,

traditional error has had a strong and governing hold on the mind and the quence of the bar run into prolix speech "Jesus of Nazareth."

over other men to deceive them, as it selected from this profession. had over "Saul," and every age of the religious world has furnished some ex- assembly; but it has advantages and amples of believing in men, in prefer- disadvantages peculiar to itself. The once to God.

good and great man, was 'led' astray by his early education; so much so that he wide range, condense and adorn then incorporated the relics of Popery into his by long study and meditation. The sub-religious creed in the form of "exorcism" ject of the preacher has an abstraction in the celebration of baptism, -the pri- about it that requires him to oppor vate confession of sin, -the use of im- the crime rather than the criminal, and ages, of incense, and of lighted tapers to praise the virtue rather than the per in their Church, with crucifix on their son who is adorned with it.

plety and clerical distinction, but be! was educated and "confirmed" in religious error, by the Church of England And what was it? Seemingly by a on this wise : "Question. Who gave

"Ans. My Sponsors in baptism."-But how did he regard it? He said, "Wherein I was made a member of that "wheresoever this gospel shall be Christ, the child of God, and an inheripreached, throughout all the world, tor of the kingdom of Heaven." And this also that she hath done, shall be Wesley "led" the general Conference of spoken of, for a memorial unto her."- the M. E. Church astray, at an early And why did he thus regard it? Because | date into the same error; and in "1812" it showed her desire to do Him honor. Wesley's tracts were published in book and was an evidence of her affection form by the "general Conference," and re-published in "1831," which saith that, Of how many of us, christian brothers or "regeneration is the common name for sisters, can it be said, "they have done baptizing. By which those infants that what they could? Now, my friends, let us are baptized, are reformed back again reason together, and see how we stand. from wickedness, or corrupt state, to And first, you, who from your wealth the primitive state of their nature."and influence, stand in the high places | And "it is for that reason, because by of the earth, what use are you making the sacrament of baptism the pollution of your riches and talents? Are you of our birth is taken away that infants hoarding them up to bestow on your sre baptized. The baptism of the Church children, while you give gradgingly, is given for the forgiveness of sins."or not all, to the building up of the And "if there was nothing in infants Lord's house? What business have you that wanted forgiveness and mercy, the

"Baptism and circumcision signify the same thing, i. e. the removal of sin, one by cutting off, and the other by washing away."- Dodrinal Tracts. The Methodist to be consistent, should reject the premise which saith, "the bappurpose, with permission to defray the tism of the Church is given for the forgiveness of sins," or like the "Protestant Episcopal Church in America," boldly acknowledge the fact. But to support their claim to a gospel Church with regard to the treasures which God from the principle and arguments of water regeneration or the new birth. and at the same time deny the facts in

A man should not be blamed for the not forgetting the poor Indian at home. possible diligence, even as to the Lord. Seek out some brother or sister who He being our example in all things, to has not been chosen financial agent by enlighten and deliver mankind from er-God, but who is willing to give him or ror; and it being right in the living Head to oppose all error, makes it right over the world, and send them forth. If one in his living members ; "for we are lacannot accomplish this alone, let two or borers together with God.' 1 Cor. 3:9. Z. WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, Conecuh Co, Ala, Oct. 14, '59. For the South Western Baptist.

I purpose to write a few essays apon the subject of preaching. No mode of instruction is so easy to

Preaching.

the teacher and so pleasant to the learner as speaking. It is the noblest of Cast your riches thus into' the treas- arts. Its influence is more lasting than ury of the Lord, and you will draw such music, more exciting than painting, interest as shall insure you a mansion more intellectual than sculpture. God

good. The simplest act of kindness uously. That of popular assemblies .performed for the love of Christ, will That of the bar, and that of the pulbe sewarded by Him who seeth not as man pit. An example of the first is found in the addresses of candidates for office. Lookers on succeed at the poor woman Unfortunately this mode of speaking who poured the cintment on the head has sunk, in the estimation of calm and received it as though it had been the ants, who deal in vulgar stories and widow's mite. She "did what she could," broad field for eloquence, and it has

Our Legislatures are fields of the If you can do nothing else for the same class, where young peliticians try good among those who receive them. | biage and bombast, have furnished us And my friends, there is one thing with many specimens of eloquence which those can do who have not even which compare favorably with the noan old paper to give away, and it is what blest examples of oratory in the Eng-

contributions. You can pray for the Speaking at the bar is 'generally involved in dry details. There is the evidence to be repeated and explained, the rebutting testimony to be evaded, the law to be read, the endless reports to be quoted and their contradictions reconciled. These things make the eloconscience of men; and "Saul," a learn- es, which bore all hearers excepting the ed and great man in his day, is a good interested parties. Many lawyers, howillustration; for he was so duped by ever, rise above the verbosity and techunbelief and error, that he persecuted nicalities of their profession and become minent orators. The greater part of Education has had as great a power our most distinguished statesmen, are

Preaching is addressing a popular preacher is under the necessity of speak-Luther, a celebrated reformer, and ing so often that he cannot, like the senator, gather his materials from a

alters ;" all of which were practices of The subjects of the pulpit have bethe Church of Rome; and brought down come so familiar that noveley is seldom by him to the reformation, though contrary to the gospel of Jesus Christ. ages, I may also mention that the John Wesley was a man of learning, preacher is in too peaceable possession

of his position. Opposition awakens jof pleasant Brooks and rivers rushing gravity and dignity of the subject.

There are certain advantages peculiar to the preacher. He has generally the opportunity of choosing his subject and of making some preparation. He is seldom interrupted. His theme admits of ornament, and may be richly embellished from history, from the works of nature from the beautiful and sublime passages in revelation. His subjects are the noblest that can be imagined. The immortality of the soul. The conse quences of vice and virtue. The redemption of fallen man. The government of God. Eternity also, over these throws its grandeur and sublimity.

MOBILE, Nov. 4, 1859. Good Advice.

good sense, commends reading and thinking, rather than writing-the no thought" was a perfectly correct renrushing into print before one's time :

"Write, Write, Write;" in which every

D. P. BESTOR.

is laid upon you;" if you are full of rine Parr died rather of thought." A better example than either of these is burning thoughts which must get utturance; if you are called and inspired, that occurring in Shakespeare's "Julius and your tongue is touched and is "as the Casar," ("taking thought and die for pen of a ready writer,"go on by all means Casar,") where "to take thought" is to and prosper-be a teacher of men. But take a matter so seriously that death creation groaneth and travaileth" under the rubbish which is written; do not take the risk of adding to it. It is a solemn fact that not one in fifty of the books which press our table, ought ever to have been printed not one in one hundred of the communications which cram our waste basket are worth the paper on which they are written. There is an amusing anecdote of a man who, without natural or educational qualifications, would have been a preacher, and applied to Rowland Hill for advice. Mr. Hill, perceiving his unfitness, endeavored to dissuade him. "What I" exclaimed the applicant in a heat, "would you have me to hide my talent in a napkin?" "I certainly think that is the best place for it," replied this eccentric, but good and sharpsighted man. Doing rather than talking, is the great need of the world .men of action rather than men of speech are the helpers of the time. The man who makes "two blades of grass grow where there was but one before;" he who adds something to the scope of productive industry, or he who attends to his own business, "working diligently with his hands," and doing well the duty which lies nearest him," are the men who are the benefactors of the race. There are leaders, great men, teachers; but they are few. Most of us are rank and file. Be a good soldier there -if there is a higher no mortal power can keep you out of it.

The whole Book of Job seems to have been chiefly written and placed in the inof natural history, and its power on the consciously on its verge; and when he human heart. I cannot pass by it with. preached, it was with the feeling that out pointing out the evidence of the at any instant he might be called to his beauty of the country that Job inhabit. final account, ed. Observe, first, it was an arable country. "The oxen were ploughing, and the asses were feeding beside them.' It was a pastoral country; his substance, besides camels and asses, was 7,000 sheep. It was a mountain country, fed by streams descending from them. "my brethren have dealt deceitfully as a brook, and as the stream of brooks they pass away; which are brackish by reason of the ice and wherein the snow is hid; What time they wax warm they vanish : when it is hot they are consumed out of their place." Again: "If I wash myself with snow-water, and make my hands never so clean."-Again: "Drought and heat consume the snow-water." It was a rocky country, with forests and verdure rooted in the rocks. "His branch shooted forth in the garden; his roots are wrapped about the heap, and he seeth the place of atones." Again : "Thou shalt be in It was a place visited, like the valleys of Switzerland, by convelsions and falls of mountains. "Surely the mountain falling cometh to naught, and the rock is removed out of his place." "The waaway the things which grow out of the dust of the earth." "He removeth the mountains and they know not; He overturneth them in his anger." "He rica, Arabia, Hindostan, and China. Through all them regions, however, he all them regions, however, he all them regions, he was a little to the last them to the last them regions. ters wear the stones; thou washent putteth forth His hand upon the rock : He overturneth the mountains by the

attention and interest, and gives life smong the rocks, and of all other sweet and force to an argument. These bar- and poble elements of landscape. The riers must be overcome by study, by magnificent allusions to natural sceneenergy, by a vehemence suitable to the ry thoughout the Book are, therefore, calculated to touch the heart to the end of time. - Ruskin.

Dean Trench on the Word

Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what e shall drink, "-Matt. vi. 28.

This "take no thought," is certainly an inadequate translation, in our present English, of the Greek original. The words seem to exclude and to condemn that just forward-looking care which pelongs to man, and differences him from the beasts, which live only in the present : and most English critics have lamented the inadvertence of our authorized version, which is bidding us "take no thought" for the necessaries of life prescribes to us what is impracticable in itself, and would be a breach of Christian duty, even were it possible. The New York Chronicle, with great But there is no "inadvertence" here .--When our translation was made, "take dering of the original. "Thought" was A correspondent of the Boston Record- then constantly used as an equivalent er has a very earnest column headed, to anxiety or solicitous care, as let us witness this passage from Bacon : 'Harbody is urged to use the pen and add ris an alderman in London, was put to a contribution to the already inconcely. trouble, and died with thought and anxable mass of verbiage which floods the liety, before his business came to an the world. With all respect to our end." Or, still better, this from one contemporary, we think this is very of the "Semers Tracts" (its date is that poor advice. On the contrary, we should of the reign Queen Elizabeth :) "In say, that in general, no one should five hundred years only two Queens write who can help it. If "a necessity have died in childbirth : Queen Catha-

Believing a Lie. The Scriptures speak of persons believing a lie. How many lies are current in the world! lies which multitudes believe to their own serious or fatal injury. The lies in question are those which are contradictory of God's truth. Thus it is a lie that our Saviour, Christ, is not both God and man. It is a lie that an atonement for sin is not required, and has not been made. It is a lie that there is no Divine Spirit to "inform the mind and purify the heart." It is a lie that there is no such being as Satan, the Devil. It is a lie that there is no such place as hell, whither the wicked shall be sent into everlasting punishment. These are some of the more prominent and dangerous lies abroad in the world. By many, with the utmost sincerity, they are believed as truths. To God alone belongs the decision, how much moral guilt is involved in any particular instance in believing any of these lies. When our Saviour said, "And if I say the truth, why do ye not believe me?" he implied that there must be faultiness, a wrong done in believing a lie. How necessary and useful that petition : "That it may please thee to bring into the way of truth all such as have erred, and are deceived, we beseech thee to hear us, good

"I live," said John Wesley, "for eterplace for you, diligence leads to it, and nity : I steer for the headland beyond, and expect my reward not here, but in heaven." This solid conviction of a future state was the great secret of John Wesley. What to other men was a distant cloudland, to him was an inspired volume, in order to show the value tense reality. He walked every moment

> PROFITABLE CONVERSATION .- A number of friends were dining together in England. To prevent the introduction of sinful or idle conversation, one of them said, "Let us discuss the question whether we shall one and all get to heaven." This unexpected motion inluced all that were present to serious thoughts, and thoroughly examine themselves. One thought, "If one of our number be lost, I shall be the one !" So thought another, and a third, and so every one of the company. Even the waiters at the table became serious and thoughtful. It subsequently appeared that this word gave the first start to the conversion of all present on that oc-

REV. DAVID DICKSON. -The Rev. David Dickson, Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh, being asked, when on his deathbed, how he found himself, answered, "I league with the stones of the field." have taken my good deeds and bad deeds, and thrown them together in a heap, and fled from them both to Christ, and in him I have peace.".

> The remedy of to-morrow is too late for the evil of to-day.

the Scriptures have been broken down so rapidly as to surprise the most sanguine. No roots: He estieth out sivers among the rocks? I have not time to further into this; but you see Job's country was full. Arabic Bibles to these accessible millions. The

lamented Dr. Ell Smith had carried a new and superior translation of the New Testament to the last of the Acts, when death took him away from his loved and all-important labors. The work will, however, be completed under the skill and energy of Dr. Van Dyke, of the Syrian Mission, who is eminently qualified to suc-ceed Dr. Smith in making a translation which will take as a classic wherever pure Arabic is spoken, and yet not be beyond the reach of the common people. - Boston Traveller.

Smooth Stones mor Ancient Brooks

It is not always high water with the saints! Sometimes they are reduced to a very low ebb. The best of saints are like the ark tossed up and down with waves, with fears, and doubts ; and so it will be till they are quiet in the bosom of

Man's holiness is now his greatest happiness, and in heaven, man's greatest happiness will be

Seneca well says, that "though death is before the old man's face, yet he may be as near the young man's back." Man's life is the slindow of smoke, the dream of a shadow. One doubts whether to call it a dying life, or a living death,

God sometimes denies assurance to his dearest ones, at least for a time, that they may be kept humble and low in their own eyes. As the enjoyment of mercy gladdens us, so the want of mercy humbles us.

Is it True?

Is it true that there are in the world 670 .-000,000 of our fellow-creatures who are still bowing down to stocks and stones, ignorant of the living and true God; and all this in a time emphatically called "The age of missions?"

Is it true that in our own land the Sabbath is openly, legally desecrated by liquor and other traffic, open railways and excursion parties, with many other habitual customs? Is it true that there are, every year, at least

8,000,000 quarters of grain used in making spirituous liquors, the bane and curse of the Is it true that the issues of the infidel and im-

moral press are far above the religious; and that while the land is flooded with worthless and immoral publications, sound religious papers are comparatively rarely met with?

And, finally, is it true that by far the greater portion of professing Christians never effectually aid in the work of evangelization, save by an occasional subscription or temporary effort?

Reader, what are you doing for Christ? You are now entering upon the latter half of the year. Is it not well to call yourself to account for the manner in which you have spent the first? Have you lived for yourself or for your Saviour? Have you got nearer to heaven or nearer to hell than you were at the beginning of the year? Answer to God and your own conscience in view of the judgment seat of

MEDITATION.-It is in holy meditation, that we feel all the experiences of the spiritual life, and exercise all the graces of the Spirit. What is the exercise of faith, but realizing thoughts upon divine and spiritual truths! What is boly desire, but a realizing view of the desirableness of God in covenant, so as to draw forth our longings after him? What is the exercise of the grace of hope, but serious meditation upon the promises and blessings promised, with suitable affection! Wherein consists the exercise of the grace of love, but in endearing thoughts and views of God in Christ? And what is the grace of humility, but the having low and abasing thoughts of ourselves? So that I may venture to affirm, that true grace is no farther exercised by us, than as our thoughts are employed by holy meditation, in viewing and realizing spiritual things, in a spiritual, heart-affecting manner .- S. Pike.

THREE QUESTIONS .- There are three questions which men ask themselves, according to their education. He who has been brought up with a strong conviction of the importance of conforming to the usages of society and the customs of the world, inquires, What do others expect of me? He who has been taught selfrespect, and to esteem his own actions, asks, What do I expect of myself? The third, who has been educated in Christian godliness, exclaims daily. What does God expect of me? The first makes a man of the world; the second, the mere moralist; the last alone, the

THEY SHALL OBTAIN MERCY .-- If you find a man disposed to complain of the coldness of the world, be sure you will find that he has never brought anything into the world to warm it, but is a personal lump of ice set in the midst of it. If you find a man who complains that the world is all base and hollow, tap him, and he will probably sound base and hollow. And so, in the other way, a kind man will probably find kindness everywhere about him. The merciful man, as a general thing, will obtain mercy. He who has always had a kind excuse for others, who has looked at the brightest side of the case; he who has rendered his pardon and his belp whenever he could, who has never brought his fellow-man into any strain by reason of not helping him, will find that the mercy which he has bestowed flows back upon him in a full and spontaneous spring. He will make a merciful world by the mercy he himself shows.

SPEARING WELL OF OTHERS .- If the disposition to speak well of others were universally prevalent, the world would become a comparative paradise. The opposite disposition is the Pandera-box, which, when opened, fills every house and every neighborhood with pain and sorrow. How many annities and heart burnings flow from this source! How much happiness is interrupted and destroyed! Envy, jeal ousy, and the malignant spirit of avil, wi they find vent by the lips, go forth on their mission like foul fieuds, to blast the reputation and peace of others. Every one has his imperfecbe occasional faults which might seem to justify animalversion. It is a good rule, however, when there is occasion for fault-finding, to do it privately to the erring one. This may prove salutary. It is a proof of interest in the individual, which will generally be taken kindly, if the manner of doing it is not offensive. The common and anchristian rule, on the contrary, is to proclaim the failings of others to all but themselves. This is unchristian, and shows a

Tauraday, November 17, 1850. dere P. E. Cours and A. B. Couch Mobile, are agents for the S. W. Bap-

Churchism.

to fortify ourself against misconstruction. By an exaggerated estimate of the external organization, we do not mean to intimate that no importance is to be attached to it, much less that christians are not under obligation to follow and defend the apostolic model, as far as it can be ascertained. We hold the very contrary doctrine-we attach great importance to the visible organization, -to the discipline-the ordinances, and all the apppointed fixtures

We do not see as some do, or think they do, so exact a model as to justify the opinion that any, even Baptist churches, are an exact reflection of the apostolic. The most we have been able to do is, to discover some general principles, which serve as stand-points in shaping the form of government, &c. &c.

Of the existence of these churches we can have no doubt, that they had the sanction of the Master is quite as certain, but the details of the government are fragmentary, and are not to be found so consecutively and systematically arranged as to convey a clear idea of their methods of procedure. The general principles are much more diskinetly traceable-Faith as a pre-requisite to baptism-baptism as the door into a visible church—the Lord's Supper as the exclusive privilege of baptized believers-the exclusive right of discipline, including the reception, exclusion and restoration of members; these we clearly discover, while many of the details of church polity seem to rest, either on deductions from these general principles or are the suggestions of obvious necessity. But whatever is necessary to a scue gospel church is not to be substituted or lightly regarded .-It is the method of external manifestation, which Christ has selected for the propagation of his doctrines in the world, and for the accomplishment, instrumentally, of his pre-conceived and

Baptism, besides its emblemizing character, has an important office, an office which nothing else can supplyit is a line of demarkation -a form of profession, an oath of fealty; and just so of every other ordinance and appointment, they have their peculiar offices, they are the appointments of Jesus Christ, and we must suppose them to be the very best which infinite wisdom could select.

But while all this is admitted, we must take care that in our strong confidence in the correctness of a particular form of external organization, we do not overlook the underlying truth, and resolve all authority, all spirituality, all Divinity into our favorite organization, and make that the essential which Christ only intended to be the outside scaffolding of his living Temple.

Baptism has been made a saviour, the Lord's Supper has been Deified, the bread and wine are now invested with Divinity-the imposition of hands and official confirmation have substituted the regeneration of the Holy Spirit; and or ganized societies, with very specious names, have exercised papal power without the incumbrance of a Pope.

We are for maintaining the institutions of Christ, and the well defined practice of the apostles with strict uncompromising fidelity, let everything be as they left it; when Christ returns let him find these churches precisely as he designed them to be, in all their simplicity, their symmetry—their rightful proportious -fulfilling their mission to the end. But again we say, let things be kept in their right places-the invisible is one, the visible is another ;that they are not identic is self-evident.

From this point of observation, we may safely contemplate these two phases of Christ's Kingdom; and approximate at least a right opinion of their relation to each other, and of the duties which result from a connection with ei-

On the one hand we see a great spiritual empire stretching its boundaries into two world's embracing the whole family of regenerate believers of all ages and from every quarter of the

The maints on earth, and all the dead,

Of this church Christ is the head, to it the apostles evidently allode in the beautiful imagery so frequently employed to illustrate its final perfection and glo-Over it there is no jurisdiction but that which the they King in Zion exercises, from it there is no excommunication; its existence is eternal, its membership past numbering. It is the King-dom of Christ, the church of the Firstborn, the elect of God, the new Jern-

On the other hand, we have a number of lossi societies, which we call churches, composed of such as, whether regenerate or not, voluntarily take upon themselves the prescribed terms

one will deny. A d in doctrine, but ver sound in discipline—or it may be right in its ordinances but wrong in doctrine or it may be defective in government the other, who wanted feet, upon may be blended in various proportions. none, perhaps, reach ng absolute perfecand essential element of a Gospel church. If none are entitled to the name but those which are perfect, all ed Gospel churches, the question arises what measure of imperfection is necessary to forfelt the title. Now, who Christ himself recognized, is clear. Witness the seven churches of Asia ; of these only two received commendation. whilekfive are charged with grievous sins and threatened with sore punish-

We think then, it may be laid down as a safe rule, that such societies may be called Gospel churches, although they may not in every thing conform to the Gospel-and are parts of the invisible or universal church just so far as they contain a regenerated, believing membership and no further. The tive. Many well meaning persons at. ing sentence: "Appropriated funds to tach much importance to a name, and particular objects, and individual misis from the apostles, and the result of

#### Editorial Correspondence.

SELMA, ALA. Nov. 9th, 1859. bring heavy cargoes.

ness mart. Men of fine business habits and of capital are here, and customers will come. In addition to mercantile men of every kind, the Press is doing its work. Three daily papers, the Report. eccentric prejudice for our taste. er, the Sentinel, and the Courier, are cently taken charge of the Baptist vantage of the rule. church, and has made a fine impression distant when it shall have the means placed within its reach by which it shall be able to operate on a more extensive scale, and meet the wants of our grow-

morning we shall start for Marion. We con House" by the gentlemanly land. is just and wise. lord, J. E. J. Macon, whose advertisement may be seen in another column .- must be the spirit of a man or an Asso-Our old friend and brother, ARNER WIL ciation, which, professing to be mission-LIAMS, is doing a good business as ary, desiring the spread of the Gospel Commission Merchant. The city is refuses to assist in supporting a necessar quite full to-night; besides the usual ry agency for carrying out the work ?number, many are on their way to The truth is, there is a certain amount Montgomery and Marion.

ing denomination in Alabama.

#### H. E. T. The True Missionary Spirit.

The following article copied from the ience. Men who go to the Heathen possible expense. ought to go with their life in their under absolute necessity, or a very strong conviction that they can be more useful in some other field. Our missions, ea. expenses. pecially to Africa, have been much hindered by the evil alluded to, and this more than anything else is weaken- principles so obviously just, let them ing confidence in ultimate success.

The most striking incident of self-devotedness in the cause of Christ of which I ever heard, in these days of deadness, I was told of fast week by an English minister. It has never been printed, and therefore I will relate it or about the expenses of the Board, to you just as I heard it, to stir up our would soon freeze, if it could not starve cold hearts that we may give ourselves to the Lord. The awful disease of leprosy still exists in Africa. Whether it be the same leprosy as that mentioned in the Bible, I do not know, but it is regarded as perfectly incurable, and so infectious that no one dares to come near the leper. In south Africa, there is a large name for leprose. Would soon freeze, if it could not starve out, the enterprize.

Southern Baptists fretting about the contemptible sum paid two Secretaries, (the only two salaried officers attached to the Board.) a little writing paper, a few pens, a few bottles of ink, a few P. O.

although sound both in doctrine, and back, and he again carried in his hands ordinances. Thus truth and error the bag of seed, and dropped a pea now be blended in various proportions. into the ground with his foot; and so they managed the work of a man betion, while each may contain some true tween the two. Ah I how little do we know of the misery that is in the world But you will ask, who cares for t ils of the hapless inmates? Who others are of necessity excluded; but will venture at this dreadful gate, nevif imperfect societies may be denominated er to geturn again? Who will forsake father and mother, houses and lands, to carry the message of a Savionr to these poor lepera? Two Moravian mission shall be the umpire in this matter, have chosen the lazar house as their Christ has not seen proper to settle it; field of labor. They entered it never to who will? The fact that churches in come out again; and I am told that as disorder, very great disorder, are by soon as these die, other Moravians are quite ready to fill their places. Ah leady dear friends, may we blush and be ashamed before God, that we redeemed with the same blood, and taught by the same Spirit, should yet be so unlike these men in vehement, heart-consuming love to Jesus and the souls of men.

#### The Foreign Board.

There are two articles in the Christian Index in relation to our Foreign Board which merit a passing notice -The first is in answer to this question ; "Does the Board pay for their expenses out name which a particular society or a of appropriated funds?" The editor anwhole family of societies may assume swers this question in the negative .is nothing—the character of the thing | What the editor means by appropriated is not to be decided by a mere appela. funds may be gathered from the followseem to think that it, like the doctrines, | sionaries, are applied strictly and wholly to the objects designated." The recent settlement with the Rehoboth Association is introduced as an illustration; the editor says, "In this account credit is allowed the Association for all On yesterday we left Tuskegee for that she claims to have paid, and no Marion, to attend the Baptist State Con. charge whatever is made for pro rate exvention, and arrived here this morning at pences." It is added, "This is true betwo o'clock, on the Steamer Le Grande. | youd question . . . of all Associa-Selma is rapidly improving. Fine bus. tions which have designated their funds iness and residence houses are going for a particular missionary." This then up as if by magic. Merchants of every is the rule of the Board as understood kind are busy in supplying their numer. by the editor. Is it a just rule? We ous customers, making the movements answer, no. If there is a specific fund of all parties fast and business like .- to pay the expenses of the Board then Rail Roads bring in cotton and other the rule works no injury; but if this articles of commerce, and Steam boats is the case we are not advised of it .-The expenses of the Board are paid out Selma is destined to become a city of funds contributed to Foreign Missions of considerable size, and quite a busi- -it is a part of the inevitable expense of the work; and common sense and common justice suggests that the expenses should be borne in common. This rule looks too much like catering to an

2ndly. Is the rule wise? We are published here. Six good churches lift not very skilful accountants, but we their inviting heads high over the city, have tried our best to cipher out the the Methodist, Old Presbyterian, Cum- advantage of this rule the most we can berland Presbyterian, Episcopalian, make of it is, that 2 and 2 make 4, and Campbellite and Baptist. Our good 2x2 make 4. Now the difference beyoung brother, N. L. Devotie, has 1e. tween these two operations is the ad-

We take it for granted that the exupon the community. Elder McCraw, penses ought to be paid-that some former pastor, resides here, and is ex. body ought to pay them-that it materting a happy influence in the com- ters not so far as general results are munity in favor of the religion of concerned who pays them-that in the Jesus. The Bible and Book Depus and just as much will be appropriated itory is exerting a healthful influ. to the work. A and B give 500 dollars ence. This benevolent institution each for African Missions, the first is should be fostered by every Baptist not appropriated, the second is. The of Alabama, and we hope the time is not expenses amount to one hundred dollars; now is it a matter of concern to the African Mission whether the expense is taken out of one or both? Precisely the same amount goes to the Mission. But you say it is not right to take an We have spent a pleasant day in this appropriation to bro. R. to defray the place, and have seen many old acquan- expenses of unappropriated funds-adtances from various sections. In the mit it, but it is a bad rule that will not work both ways. Nothing is made by have been finely entertained at the "Ma- this rule, it is unwise. A pro rate levy

3. Is the requisition right? What of expense which can not be avoidedit attaches to every system. Every contributor ought to understand this, and make his calculation accordingly; he ought to know that his money can not Champion illustrates the true martyr reach a foreign field just as it leaves spirit. We would not be enthusiasts, his pocket; and, with every thing else, but we must deplore that feature in he ought to have charity to believe that modern missions which seems to make the Board will transmit every contributhe work so much a matter of conven. tion to its destination, with the least

This discrimination in the funds is hands, and never leave their field but founded in wrong-the principle is wrong-the spirit is wrong. Let every contribution bear its own pro rata of

> If brethren, individuals or Associa tions are not willing to co-operate on form organizations of their own, and get agents without pay-exchange without premiums-transportation with-

of membership. Whether all such societies are entitled to be called Gospal
churches is a grave question—to be so
entitled, in the highest sense, the society
must, in every thing conform precisely to
the first they are
the first they are
the extent to
missing a furious to
the consecutagin! Within this abode
of missy there are multitudes of legmond; and refuses longer to contribute
mond; and refuses longer to contribute
mond; and refuses longer to contribute
must, a missing of disease. Dr. Hist
brok, a missing of this thry are
the consecutagin! Within this abode
of missy there are multitudes of legmond; and refuses longer to contribute
must be a grave question—to be so
ly one entrance, which is strictly guard
ed. Whenever any one is found with
the marks of leprosy upon him, be
is brought to this gate, and obliged to
onter in, never to return. No one who
center in by that swful gate, is allowed
to come cut again! Within this abode
of missy there are multitudes of legmond; and refuses longer to contribute
unless the Board will hupt up some one

se every contributor to make | in the way of drin the Missions. Brethren, excuse us, the publicant in the villages in that part thought is too small to set in large type. of the country cannot sell any strong We do not suspect the "Index" of fav. drink, and are unable to pay the heavy oring such a spirit; we speak of the rents they are liable to, for their premisrule and the spirit that demands it .- es. I was told of one publican in Bal-We would co-operate with the Boards on lymens, who has been in the habit, for terms of equality, or we would have years past, of selling on market-day nothing to do with them. We would from £70 to £100 worth of strong drink. meet our brethren in Convention un- Four Saturdays ago his receipts were trammeled of we would not meet them 10s., and on Saturday week he sold two The other article relates to the Gosh- on the market-day.

en Association ; of it the editor says : "The Goshen Association is doing more for the cause of Missions than any simit not be well for this efficient and well The editor also says this "system has met with unparalleled success." We fers from the general operations of the Board, We can trace but one difference between it and other Associations pledged to the support of Missionaries, and that is, the double report-the Missionaries are required to report to both the Goshen and Foreign Boards. The reports are identic, and would be just as interesting if transmitted through the latter. But will any man pretend that the efficiency of the Goshen Association is the result of this arrangement; or any such arrangement? he knows very little of those brethren who would. It is the men and spirit of that Association. Give us the same sort of men and spirit and all will be Goshen Associations. You will hear no more about expensive

What does the editor mean by "advising the adoption of this well attested plan." Is this something new, some thing one side of the general system Was not this very plan commended by the last Convention, not as something new, but as coeval with the Convention

Was there ever an abler committee than that which reported upon this subject, and did they not after a full notice to all to suggest new plans, declare that they saw no reason to amend or alter the old system? This report was unanimously adopted. To speak of the plan of the Goshen as a measure of "reform" is, to us, a misnomer. We object to all such expressions because our Board system that requires reformation, and cherisbes in certain quarters, a restlessness for which we have never heard one sensible reason.

If there are imperfections in the system requiring reform, let them be distinctly stated and candidly considered but it can not be wise to encourage the impression of a necessity which none have been able to define. If every Association in the South will, according to ability, do as the Goshen, we shall have reformed Associations perfecting the orig- and none who heard him will forget how inal plan of the Southern Convention. humbly, fervently, rapturously, he per-Such Associations we shall willingly formed that service. He was a man of trust to pay the expenses of the Boards.

# Fruits of a Revival.

to the assertion recently made, and go of the other for the Foreign Mission. ing the rounds of the papers, that the Ob, if I could have stood by the dysince the revival began, the writer re- pure and noble spirit took its flight, I

change in the conduct of the people in thereof !" O, brethren in the ministry, gan. "Change !" said he, with a look servant of God. "And when the Chief of surprise, "aye, that there is, sir; I Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive used to have more cases in one day a crown of glory that fadeth not away !" stable in another equally degraded His pupils and friends, who knew him

wide spread influence of the revival, and of the firm hold which it takes, is afforded by the increased sale of religious books. It is stated by a gentle- beloved throughout the Christian world. man who went to the Depository of the The tidings of his death has borne sad-Edinburgh Bible Society to make the ness to multitudes. Of this eminently inquiry, that in Ulster, from that one useful man, the Watchman & Reflector source alone, during the past four says: months, nearly twenty thousand Bibles had been purchased, while for the cor- at the age of seventy-six years, is an responding months one year ago, the nounced, and will send a thrill through number had only a little exceeded five the churches of America bardly less thousand. At a meeting lately held at than through those of the father land. Bray, in the county Wicklow, Dr. M'- By his Church Member's Guide, his Anx-

Neile, expressing himself strongly in lous Inquirer, and kindred works, Mr. support of the revival movement, said: James was well known in all Christen-"Amongst the general effects produc- dom, and his influence was exerted powed in Antrim, one has been a remarka- erfully for good. Few writers have so ble demand for religious publications, well succeeded in transfusing into other such works as 'The Power of Prayer,' minds their own abounding earnestness. 'Living Thought,' "The Pilgrim's Pro He wrote as the true orator speaks, ongress,' 'The Anxious Inquirer,' 'Pike's ly to persuade and impress men. This Persuasives' and 'Baxter's Call.' Thou he did to a degree that will cause him sands of these have been issued amongst long to be remembered as one of the this population, and the agents of the most influential and useful men of his Bible Society record a large increase in generation. At home, in Birmingham the issue of both Bibles and Testaments. where for half a century he unfolded During the months of May, Jone, and the Gospel, he was felt as a powerful July last, one of the managers of the preacher, and truth, as it fell from his Bible Depository in Londonderry sold lips, won men by hundreds to the standbetween 5,000 and 6,000 Bibles and ard of Christ. On the platform he was Testaments. An agent in a county heard with great interest and delight, where the population is not very large, as he stood forth the supporter of missold in a few months 700 Bibles. In sions and of the world's evangelization. Ballymena, the agent disposed of 1,500 Not only our brethren in Great Britain. to 2,000 Bibles, and reports that the but the Church Universal, suffers free demand is still increasing. Consider parable loss, when such standard bearthese general results. The great de- ers as John Harris, Hugh Miller, and mand for religious publications; the new John Angell James, are taken from large attendance at public worship, us. But heaven is enriched.

conditions, where would be for Phave to tell you that some of the croachments of innovation. glasses of whiskey, and not a drop more

#### Rev. A. Van Hoose.

We learn from the Christian Index ilar body in our denomination. Would that this gentleman has accepted a call extended to him by the Baptist Church, attested plan to be adopted by all ?"- at Griffin. Mr. VAN Hoose is a fine speaker, and a close reasoner and will acquit himself well in his new field .should be glad for some one to tell us We agree with the Index in the opinion what the system is, and in what it dif- that the Griffin church has made a capi-

tal selection of a pastor. The above named gentleman has for the past four or five years, served acceptably as pastor of the Baptist Church of this city, and we heartily endorse the above paragraph which we clip from the Columbus Sun. Mr. Van Hoose carries with him to his new field of labor the good wishes of this entire community, to which his talents as a minister, and piety as a Christian, has greatly endeared him .-- Eufaula Express.

# The late Jesse Hartwell, D. D.

BRO. EDITOR : I have seen an allusion in a paragraph or too only, to the demise of Brother Jesse Hartwell, late machinery-the expenses of Boards, &c. Professor of Theology and President of the College at Mt. Lebanon, La.

Dr. Hartwell was a graduate of Brown University; sometime pastor in Providence, afterwards in South Carolina, where I have heard a glowing account of his abilities to edify; then at Centre Ridge, Ala. At various times he was Professor of Theology in the Forman Institute, S. C., in Howard College, Ala,, and in Mt. Lebanon University. At the time of his decease he was President of this last named Insti-

Dr. Hartwell was not a brilliant man, but a man of sound abilities, great industry and application, and became one of the ablest linguists and theologians in the South. I have never known any they are calculated to keep up the im- ted Jew, whose familiarity with the pression that there is something about Scriptures approximated Elder Hartwell's. He not unfrequently made the staple of an entire sermon of the very words of Scripture, while the whole arrangement was consecutive and luminous and every word relevant.

When in the Alabama Convention, it was desired to pour out our hearts for some signal mark of the divine favor, or some question arose transcending human wisdom, we almost invariably called upon Brother Hartwell to be our mouth-piece at the throne of grace; prayer, and rose to an eloquence and a power, in that exercise, far above him-

I have known two men whose spirits A letter from Belfast, Ireland, bear- took fire when missions were the special ing date October 8th, makes interesting subject of supplication-Deacon J. I. statements regarding the revival still S. Foster and Elder Jesse Hartwell .-progressing in that country. Alluding God asked a daughter of the one and a son

number of criminal cases has increased ing bed of father Hartwell, when his could have exclaimed in the fervor of "About a fortnight ago, I asked a my beart, with Elisha, when his master constable stationed in one of the vilest | was translated, "My father, my father ! districts in the town, if there was any the chariot of Israel and the horsemen that neighborhood since the Revival be- those are precious words to the honest

then, than I have now in a fortnight." This little tribute, Brother Editor, has A similar inquiry was made of a con- been burning on my heart for weeks .part of the town. His reply was al- better and more intimately than I did, will pardon the presumption of so im-An unmistakable indication of the perfect a sketch. / E. B. TEAGUE.

# John Angell James.

This is one of the names known and

"The decease of John Angell James,

They that presume mont in prosperity, are sounced and ject to despair in sever-

turbed. In an issue where great prin. terly Meetings, and 92 churches. ciples are at stake, where partisans are The Rev. Arthur C. Cove, of Balti boldly striking at the very foundations of more, has put forth a pamphlet on the our polity, professed conservatives hold state of the Church, in which he says : themselves aloof, avowedly for the pur- "It is a matter which I have thoroughly pose of 'localizing' the trouble, Will par- examined, and I say with a full sense troduced these disorganizing tendencies perpetuation of the Apostolic Success. In periods when rampant rad calism is hereafter, says the New York Observer, abroad, firm resistance by conserva- to have this fact distinctly understood tives is the only hope of peace. Sup- that Mr. Coxe has examined the subject pose, when the secent outbreak at Har- and settled the question. per's Ferry threatened the institutions In a sermon recently delivered in of the land, the citizens of Maryland Richmond by Dr Bedell, he stated that and Virginia remote from the point of the entire amount of contributions by outbreak, had adopted a so-called con- the 130,000 Episcopalians of this counservative policy, and attempted to "lo- try, was \$90,000, while 80,000 native calize" the conflict, by refraining from converts among the heathen, contributall intervention! The conflict would ed \$45,000. The average of the former have sought them in their homes. True per annum for each member, is less conservatism prompted them at once to than seventy-five cents, while that of quell the outbreak in its beginning, and the latter is two dollars and fifty cents. peace and order reign, where, but for The Methodist paper of Liberia, rethis prompt action conservating the in- ports a "recent outpouring of the Holy

promptly repressed. Conservative Bap- seven into the Protestant Episcopal. tists are able to restore peace to the denomination in a few months. Let their defence of order be as firm and cent meeting appropriated fifteen hunbold as the assaults made upon it, and dollars to aid in the support of missionit will not be long ere quiet is again re- aries, with their families, in China .-stored. Eternal vigilance is the price These missionaries are expected to corof Truth, as well as Liberty; and its respond with the Board of the Associaadvocates must be firm as well as tion, as well as to report to the Board. watchful. Should innovation be suffer- The Christian Index, of Georgia, reed to go on for a time without resistance, it will only make the contest wider in extent, and make the consequences of agitation still more ruinous. Conservatives should not agitate, but should do all in their power to counteract and repress the agitating tendencies of radicals. They should not emulate the turbulence of ocean, tossed by tempests and dashing against the shore, but be the rock which, firm and unmoved, bears their dashings and protects the land from their fury .- Baptist Stan-

# Fraternizing with Other Denom-

lievers is the only Christian Baptism, took place at Cattolica. and that baptism should precede com-

Mr. Osgood, (Missionary) said:

Berlin and Hamburg, in which Baptist ministers must crawl into town by night, and baptize by night. But. Baptist principles are spreading in Germany. Some of the best German scholars do not pretend to found infant sprinkling on the Bible, but on good old usage. They baptize children on the faith of their parents, taking it for granted they are all christians. As to illegitimate children, which greatly abound, they baptize them for the State, on the faith which they are going to have."

or even by one comprehensive fact.

GRACE GIVEN AS NEEDED.-When Christ told his disciples to feed the multitude with five loaves, they did not hes. tate and say, 'Lord, let us first see the bread multiplied; if we begin and have not enough, we shall be put to shame;" but they distributed what they had, and it increased with the distribution .-

SINGULAR OMISSION. - A religious journal, under this heading, says; "When our brethren send us an account of a re-vival, it is singular and unaccountable that they should omit to send us a list of new subscribers."

Read H. As Howard's advertisement the past year collections for Foreign of valuable House and Lot for sale; and Missions, at the monthly concert, have M. W. Avesma's Fine Watcher, &c. .- been \$1,300, and the church has contrib-'also, T. M. Lyncu's Desirable Location uted \$4,500 for benevolent objects of all

Items and Incidents. e reverse of radical. The Free Will Baptists of the United iam. Radicalism tends to destroy ex- States and Canada have been holding isting institutions; Conservatism to their 17th Triennial General Conference preserve them, by opposing radical ten- at Lowell, Mass. The General Confes dencies. The essence of conservatism ence is composed of delegates (one is the conservation or preservation of clerical and one lay) from the Yearle existing establishments against the en. Meetings; those are composed of dela gates from the Quarterly Meetings .. But a different notion of conservatism There are 30 Yearly Meetings, and 143 has recently prevailed to a considerable Quarterly meetings, comprising 1,298 extent. It seems to be generally held churches, 59,791 communicants, 1,044 to mean neutrality-an indifference to ordained preachers, and 202 licensed results, which allows events to take preachers. The increase the past year their course, provided quiet is not dis. has been one Yearly Meeting, 11 Quar-

tisan innovators allow it to be localized? of my accountability, that there is no Have they done so? Or have they not in. clearer fact in history than that of the every where that opportunity allowed? ion." It will save a vast deal of labor

stitutions of the commonwealth, all Spirit, felt in all the churches of the would have been anarchy and riot. | community," and says that "the pecu-Principles dear to Baptists are now liar features of the work indicate that at stake. It is the office of conserva- it is only the commencement of a great tism to preserve them. This surely can- blessing which our heavenly Father denot be done by careless indifference .- signs for Africa." Twenty three con-Such a crisis demands determined re- verts had been baptized in the Baptist sistance against every effort to assail church on a late Sabbath, fourteen rethem. Every such effort should be ceived into the Methodist church, and

> The Goshen Association, Va, of which our readers have heard before, at its re-

ports revivals in seventeen churches, and the recent accession to their membership by baptism of two hundred and Iwenly-one converts.

The question of allowing Methodist clergymen to remain more than two consecutive years in charge of the same church, is creating considerable stir in that denomination; and the Ohio Conference has passed a vote requesting the General Conference to amend the rule to that effect.

It is asserted that the Pope, on hearing the answer the King of Sardinia gave to the deputation from the Romagua, ordered that the Sardinian Minister at The Baptists have distinctive peculiar- Rome be tendered his passports, and it ities which are matters of conscience is further reported that at the news of and must be maintained at all haz- the ce-sation of all intercourse between ards. Among these peculiarities are Rome and Piedmont, a collission bethe doctrines that the immersion of be- tween the Swiss and neutral stations

WHAT A VERMONT JURY DID. -"The munion at the Lord's table. Let people Grand Jury of Chittenden county have call us bigots, or what they please. - indicted the Vermont Agricultural So-These are the good old Baptist funda- ciety as a nuisance. The ground of the mentals which the Bible teaches, and indictment is, that said Society has viofrom which we dare not flinch or swerve. lated the law against horse-racing."-The partaking of the Lord's supper to- This is certainly a step in the right digether is church communion, and must rection, and if it be followed by prompt be done in a church capacity and only by and unfaltering action, may be successbaptized believers .- Baptist Circular, ful in obliterating one disgraceful feature of most agricultural societies for GERMAN BAPTISTS .- At the anniversa- the past few years. Shall not this exry of the American Bible Union, Rev. ample be followed in other sections, and the vice of horse-racing receive its just "There are many places not far from deserts ?-- N. Y. Examiner.

### A Passage for Infant Sprinkling. The New York Chronicle has the fol-

The widow of the late Dr. Baldwine, of Boston, Mass., died recently in that city, at an advanced age. She was remarkable for her energy and intelligence. The following incident is an amusing specimen of her tact in dealing with a forward youth :

"A young Presbyterian preacher, fresh from the theological school, felt it to be his right, on a certain occasion, The Christian Examiner mentions, as to argue acrimoniously with her, in a remarkable fact, that in the splendid favor of infant sprinkling. She parried array of world-renowned German wri- his thrusts for some time, till at length ters who, in the last hundred years have seeming to be unwilling to argue any so gloriously adorned and illustrated more, she said-"Well, I just go by the almost every field of human thought, general current of the New Testsment; and fancy, and research, there is not for while I find there but one plain text one who was not born and educated as in favor of infant sprinkling, I find many a Protestant. It adds: If we were to which plainly teach believer's Baptism." strike from the records of human intel- The young man caught eagerly at her lectual action all that Catholic Germany remark, and wished to know what text has contributed to the general stock she alluded to, the evaded the question, since the Protestant Reformation, the saying. "Ah, now, it can't be possible world would not be poorer by one great, that you don't know, when it is the only authority you have." He replied that he probably did know the text, but wanted her to say which she admitted was a plain proof. And beside he insisted she ought to know that one clear proof from Scripture was as good as a hundred. At length, yielding to his continued pressure on her to tell where the text was, she said. "It is the 13th verse of the 2d chap, of the I Epistle of Peter, Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake," The young man became taciturn !"

A CHURCH ONCE HEATHEN .-- The Rev. Mr. Coan's church, at the Sandwich Islands has over 5,000 members. During

### Sechlar Intelligence. LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ANTA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1850. The steamship Asia, with Liverpool dates to the 20th alt., has arrived. Her news has mostly been anticipated by the Hungarian's advices. ed fem .- Daily Sun .

The Outlaws in Texas-

New ORLEANS, Nov. 11 .- Rlo Grande city bad been attacked by a portion of Cortenas' band, \$1000. who pillaged nearly every bouse in the place. It was reported that Cortenas had two bands, numbering seven hundred men. The people of Browns inforcements.

Confession of Cook, etc.

Stevens has been given up to the Federal sutherities for trial, for the purpose of subpre-nating Gerit Smith, Giddings, Hale and others Copeland has been found guilty of murder and surrection. W. N. Palmer, another conspira-107, has been arrested at Memphis. Governor Wise has sent a requisition.

EXITERSITY OF GEORGIA.—Henry R. Jackson. late dinister to Vienna, and well known for disushed service in several fields, has been ted President in place of Dr. Church, re-

THE COTTON COMPLAINTS .- The London Star

A rather numerous party of cotton buyers siled from Liverpool for New York, on Saturlay, in the Persia, who propose to concert musures with the most respectable houses in the United States to put an end to the system of been resorted to upon a constantly increasing than any other port.

#### Commercial.

year The number of bales received amounted breaking over the b seem to follow here.

10-1328. There is an improved demand in the streets, at unchanged figures. Middlings, 10c.

THE OLD FOR THE

NEW YORK. November 10.—The cotton market was firm to-day, with sales of 5000 bales. Midding Uplands at 11%c. The sales include 3000 bales in transit of Middling Orleans 11%c. Flour advanced 5c. per barrel; sales of 22,000 barrels; Southern unchanged. Wheat advanced 1 a 2c. pr bashel; sales of 56,000 bushels. Corn advanced 2 a 3c. per bashel; sales of 10,500 bushels; Jersey yellow at \$1 03. Sugar firm. Rice firm at 34 a \$1.08

# Items of News.

Thursday, the 24th of November, has been appointed a day of Thanksgiving in 17 States. A case just tried at Rochester, N. Y., has established the principle that railroad companie are not exempt from the payment of damage for injuries to passengers, who may be riding or free passes, the usual stipulation on the back of the ticket to contrary notwithstanding. The Central Railroad resisted the suit of the widow of Wm. H. Perkins, of Rochester, killed in the Sanquoit bridge disaster, on this ground, but was defeated with a verdict of \$5,000, for the

A benevolent gentleman of wealth, residi is New Jersey, has been in the habit for sever years, of paying postage on letters retained at the post-office in his place on account of the non-payment of postage. He has pasted on the back of the letters a printed notice, informing the party of what he has done, and how to repu him. He has already spent from two to the handred dollars in this way.

In addition to the destructive fire, Oct. 23, on Magazine street, New Orleans has been visited by another equally disastrons, involving a loss of \$200,000, making a total loss by fire in this sit, in the two nights, of \$3,500,000. The properly but partially insured.

FATAL CARVLESSNESS."-A child belonging to Mr. Burrell, of Calais, Me., was poisoned to death had a mixture of oxalic acid and silver, in a phial, which he he had been using for some purpose and left it on his beach, which the child get ho'd of and swallowed, from the effects of which

Breach of Promise.—Rebecca Thomas recovered \$2,666 damages, at Dayton, Ohio, a few days since, of Joseph S. White, for promising to which she remained a pious and consistent members have a state of the state of th marry her, and marrying another lady.

ing as his godfather, and no less a personage than the Empress Josephine as his godmother. In the changes of government which followed, the child may be a seried followed, the child may be a seried followed, the child may be a seried followed. all his triding earnings for whiskey.

worth, November 2d, reports as the full official loss was her eternal gain. May the consolations of Divine Grace be ministered to every mourning for the Homestead, law 8.750; against it

Georgia.—The Legislature of Georgia, on Saturday last made the following elections:
Secretary of State, E. P. Watkins.
Comptroiter General, P. Thweatt.
State Treasurer, J. B. Trippe.

HEBREW LITERATURE. The Emperor of | 20th ult. It was ascert just that a majority of of the stock was represented, and the convention proceeded to business. Col. W. T. Minter, the President, submitted his report and ordered it to be filed. He expressed the opinion, that the in heaves I and findly continue access to the stock list would probably smount to \$760,000, brothers and slater in Ministrippi. He has left and that the Road would be completed in two in two or two and a half years from the comin two or two and a half years from the com mencement of the grading. An additional sub-scription of \$30,000 was made up forthwith.

GRISPIN AND NORTH ALABAMA ROAD .- Fro the Grifflu Empire State, we learn that at a more ing of the directors of this Road, on Tuesda last, it was ascertained that about \$600,000 has been made up in *bona fide* subscriptions. There you remain \$ 100,000 to he raised before the work can be commenced.

FREE NEGROES ON RATEROADS.—The bill ba been introduced in the Tennessue Legislature to prevent free negroes from traveling on the Rail-LIVERTOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the LIVERTOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the LIVERTOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the reading. The bill provides that the President who shall permit a free negro to travel on any road within the jurisdiction of the State under to the state under the state un ding qualities improved [d. to [d. All quali-ding qualities improved [d. to [d. All quali-dies and slightly advanced, and the market clos-ties and slightly advanced, and the market closnot under the control and care of a free white citizen of Tennessee, who vouches for the character of said free negro in a penal bond of

CALIFORNIA MINES .- "We frequently see notices in the Atlantic papers, and even in Califor-nia Journals, that the mines are giving out. In being seven numbered men. In the mails one sense, it is true, they are "giving out," but rille are very in. Cortenas has threatened the not in the manner they indicate. So long as we are interrupted.

Interrupted to the town and the marder of all are enabled to ship from \$3,000,000 to 4,000,000 of dust monthly, these doubters should not fear a diminution in the supply. We believe the statistics will carry us out, that at the end of RATINORS. November 9.—Cook has made a the year more gold will be shipped from Ball confession at Charlestown, having plend California in 1859 than in any year since the discovery of the precious metal in this State. — We believe that mining is still in its infancy, and by the increased facilities, of washing the the placers, and by the science that will be applied to extracting the gold from quartz, the returns next year will be doubled. At all events, the timid need not fear the exhaustion of our mines for years to come."- Sacramento Stand-

The Chocraws.—A correspondent of Boston Journal, writing from the Choctaw Nation, says: the Nation now numbers about 18,000. It has diminished since leaving Alabama. All its lands are owned in common; but every man has undisturbed posession of any quantity he desires for cultivation. Some of the farmers are very wealthy; and it is one of the most substantial evidences of their growth in civilization that the men. as a class, have become industrious. White alulterating that article, which has of late years men who marry Choctaw wives are adopted, and been resorted to upon a constantly increasing cept eligibility two or three of the higher offices.

Sand is the ingredient used, and New Orleans is said to have disgraced itself more of the higher offices. than among the Cherokees. A large majority of the Choctaws are still of pure Indian blood. It is a fact worthy the attention of ethnologists MONTGOMERY, Nov. 12.—Yesterday there were that the deterioration which usually results from jots of cotton of any day of the breaking over the barriers of race, does not

THE OLD FOR THE YOUNG .- Mr. W. W. Gil: Mosn.s. November 19.—Holders having advanced their pretensions, the sales of cotion to day were moderate—amounting to 1500 bales. Society, and that he replied he would do sop wid. New Orleans, November 10.—Sales of cotton to-day 7000 bales. The market was firm; prices unchanged.

#### Business Department. Receipt List.

Receipe Man	
Patd to Volume No. A	moun
S S Pipkin 11 24	2/5
De 1 Thomas 12 17	6 0
Thos W Shields 1 27 S B Cloud 1 12	2 5
S B Cloud 1 12	2 0
Mrs E H Morris 1 33	5 0
Mrs E H Morris	5 0
M P Wade 13 22	2 0
I Tenx 11 /20	2 0
Mrs Sophin Toney 12 32	
Rev Jas P Boyce 11 1	3
E H Brooks 13 26	2
Inches Della Theoman	2 1
Mrs S A Finker 13 10	
M Threefoot	3
Mrs J O Rupert 12 16	9
F L Ellis 12 3	2
Rev J.B Perdue	2
F L Ellis	9
Mea H Protes	- 2
H G Peterman 12 1	2
C V Morris 12 26	2
G P Bruce	2
A Elstin	3
Rev W C Morrow 12 25	2
Jesse Thompson	2
Jaines Conner	2
D Thornton	2
Isaac Smith	2
Rev G Leverett 10 25 S J Thomas 12 1	2
Mrs E B Harmon 12 3	2
	4
G W Gunn	5
G W Gunh	10
W H Ward 12 23	2
A Wiggies 9 26	3
Mes D Ramany 13 1	2
Mas M A Jones 11 21	4
d Mrs M A Jones	3
NOTE TO A COLUMN A C	

# Obituaries.

Died, Oct. 25th, in Memphis, Tenn., at the residence of Col. J. M. Gonder, Mrs. GERALDINE, wife of Mark F. Gonder, of La., and daughter of Rev. P. H. Lundy, of Alabama.

Lovely, amiable, beloved, the care of her husband, the child of a fond and doting father,

a member of the family circle to which she was attached by affection's tenderest ties, her death has left a void that earth can never fill.

ber until her death. There is a Frenchman living in Cincinnati who has experienced a very sad reverse of fortune. He was born in the midst of princely luxury, his father holding a high position in the government of Napoleon L. His baptism was conducted with almost royal ceremony, Prince Murat standing as his godfather, and the last a personner.

child was banished from France, and in this country he lived a life of extrone powerty. He is now a bog-driver in the vicinity of Brighton. He is ainted dead of the church to which her father is displayed. Is dissipated in his habits, and drunk most of the time. The French Government recently allowed him a small pension, but he spends that and bereaved bushand, for her afflicted father, and for the weeping family; but all felt that their

no sorrow that heaven cannot care."

A FRIEND. at Christian India and Augusta papers

Comptroller General, F. Thyonatt.

State Treasurer, J. B. Trippe.
Surveyer General, A. J. Borgen.
Died, if his residence in Dallas country, Ala.,
Oct. 7, 1859, of a complication of discass, of which is easily and the principal, heother Blade Printers, Boughton, Nubet & Barnes.

In France or \*Nonung."—At the public site of sign of Aug. 18145, and folioted the Baptiles of the control of the sign of th

family separately, taking leave of each one—the wife, she children, the mother, the brothern and sisters in law, the meightors present, and then

remark ... It is natonishing to see the large ped off delly to different parts of the country. It is scarcely three months since this article was first intro duced, and non-judging from its rapid sale, it is known and approximated all over the Western country.

Beery druggint, dry goods or grocery increhent visiting our city should be sure to obtain a supply of this Cordial. It is just the thing required to strengthen and invigorate the weak and debilitated.—St. Louis Democrat.

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Silver, Plated Ware, do.

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Magic Castors, Revolving Butter Coolers Egg Stands with gold lined Basket " &c. Cups and Spoons, Egg Boilers with time glass attached, Toast Racks with Egg Cups, Syrup Cups with Salver,

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A fine assortment of CLOCKS, in all the different kinds of frames. PISTOLS, SHOOTING APPARATUS, and other things too numerons to mention.

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FOR SALE. AVING purchased another residence, loffer which I have just removed, situated in the town of Taskegee, Ala., near the East Alabama Female College, in one of the best neighborhoods in town. The Lot contains Seven Acres of Land, five of which are in the woods. The Dwelling has Eight Rooms—a Dressing Room. Pantry, and Nine Closets, with Two Halls. There are Two Double Negro Houses, a Smoke-house, Carriage House and Stables. Also, an inexhaustible supply of Good Water in the yard.

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J. E. J. MACON. Nov. 17, 1859.

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THIS Valuable Property is now offered for sale; attended almost in front of the Court House, and is the highest ground around the Public Square. It is the prettiest and most valuable Real Estate in Tuskegee. It fronts two hundred treet on Main Street, and one hundred and forty on the north line of the Public Square, and contains nearly half of Block Number Twelve. The Hotel Building contains twenty five Rooms. Eight of the Rooms are new; the Out-houses are comparatively new.

comparatively new.

Our object in offering this valuable property for sale, is, is, we are anxious to wind up our business, divide our interest, and move West.

The sale will take place on the 15th of December next, to the highest hidder.

At the same time, we will sell all of the FURNITURE helonging to the Establishment, which is as good as new, having been purshased resembly.

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Teskegue, November 3, 1859. n20-3m

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Tuckeyee, Ala., Oct. 20, 1859.

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We would invite all who visit Tuskegee to call and examine our Stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as we can and will sell Goods at VERY LOW PRICES. FELTS' NEW BRICK STORE, next to Isbell, Amoss & Co. "Ca

September 22, 1859. GLASS & BRO.

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POURTEEN PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS, besides other officials. The institute commands the best talent, skill and experience, and it will continue in the advance, leading to yet higher results in Female Education.

Literary Department.

The Advanced Course of Study prescribed for those who aspire to the honors of Graduation, is clevated and extensive, occapping four years. It is substantially a Collegiate course, and young ladies honorably completing it will receive a Diploma, under the Scal of the Corporation.

The Institute is supplied with all apparatus and appliances for instruction in the Physical Sciences, and illustrated Lectures are delivered regularly.

The Library contains more than one thousand carefully selected volumes, and will be furnished with proper polyiories in

Department of Art.

ction is given in a great variety of Ornamental

Boarding Department.

Not a single case of serious illness occurred during the last

EXPENSES.

e cost of which is limited by the cheap Uniform bearrhed by the laws, amounts to \$170.00 Ancient or Modern Languages \$0.00 Musical lastroction \$0.00 Uas of Instrument \$10.00 Prawing and Painting \$0.00 Palnting in Oils, and Art of Design \$0.00 Painting in Oils, and Art of Design \$0.00 Painting \$1.00 Painti

Sheet Music, Painting Materials, &c., variable, Half payment is required in advance. Pocket money is not allowed.

REMARKS.

August 25, 1852. tf

Marion is connected with the Alabama river at Selma by Rallroad, and commodious Stages run to and from columbus, Miss., daily. First comers have choice of apartments. Social visits are prohibited. The Session continues nine months, without intermission. For circulars, catalogue, or unpublished particulars,

PARKER'S ACADEMY:

Fall & Winter Millinery.

MIRS. SAULSBURY

A DRESS-MAKER

J. E. & T. B. DRYER

GOODS FOR GENTS' AND BOYS' WEAR every description, -- some at great Bargains.

LINEN GOODS of every description—Bought direct from Importers, and

CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.: 10000 Yarda vext mer London and American Prints, at 1234c. per yard—second Grade Prints at 10 cents per yard.

OLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
Our Stock of Clothing this senson is superh; and having opened a STORE ROOM exclusively for CLOTHING,
late, Boom and Shorm, we can suit the most fastidious,
both in fit and price.

Gloves, Hosiery and Haberdashing, 350 tos, Hosiery, at very low prices. Gloves of every

PARASOLS from 10 cents to \$20 00.
PARASOLS from 50 cents to \$12 00.
SOAPS, and splendid stock of Fancy Goods and

Toilet articles.

SHAWLS AND MANTILEAS.

Lies Points, Loca Shawls, from \$6 to \$55. Berage Shawls, we have a splendid stock of these Goods and can sell them cheap.

DOMESTIC GOODS

1859-60.

HAS just retingued from New York and is now opening the most splendid stock of Managery

Male and Female

NOAH K. DAVIS, Principal.

FEMALE COLLEGE. FACULTY. WM. F. PERRY, President,

GEORGE W. THOMAS. ANCIENT LANGUAGES AND BIGGER MATRIXMATICS. MISS S. G. FOLLANSBEE, EFFILING BRANCHES.

MISS CAVILLA C. LEACH, Governess, MRS. A. F. FORD, PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

MINS MARIE SCHALK, FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES. WM. W. SHARPE, PRINCIPAL OF MUSICAL DEPARTMENT, MRS. A. A. SHARPE,
MISS MARIE SCHALK,
Assistants. MESS LOU UNDERWOOD, MISS F. J. DUNBAR,

HE FACULTY is made up of experienced and abl toschers.

The BOARDING DEPARTMENT will be under the control of the President, asided by an efficient out-door manager, and as experienced house-keeper. Feeling responsible, in a gree, for the health of his pupils, he wishes to be in a solition where he can regulate their habits so as best to romote it. Exercise and amusement will constitute an essential part of the daily routine of duty.

The Dormitories are large, well-ventilated, and comfortably furnished. Those laboring under indisposition are larged in a retired room under the care of a kind and larged in a retired room under the care of a kind and larged in unser. Where symptoms give rise to any appre-

The outfit of the tollege is complete, the period of the thousand dollars have, within the last year, been expended in farnishing it with all the appliances necessary to the comfort of teachers and pupils, and to their success-

the comfort of teachers and pupils, and to their successful discharge of duty.

\*\*B\*\* To repress, as far as possible, all tendency to extravagance in dress, patrons are earnestly requested to avoid the making of bills here, by supplying the necessary outfit from home; or where this cannot be done, by leaving with the President the amount to be expended, with specific lixtru tions as to its application.

It is hoped, also, that plain clothing will be provided.—Papils will not be allowed, while in the Institution, to wear expensive dressing or uncless ornaments.

\*\*NECESSARY\*\* EXPENSES.\*\*

Primary Classes, \$7.00 | Board EXTRA EXPENSES.

Modern Languages; per term ...... \$10 00 Wax or Fancy Work per lesson, ..... 

or fire-wood. No charge is made for Latin or trees in the regular classes.

Each young lady is expected to furnish her own towels and lights, and to share with her room-mates in the expense of looking classes.

If no specification to the contrary is made at the time of entrance, the name of each pupil will be registered for the year. By special agreement, a pupil is scotised for any length of time. No deduction is made for absence, except in cases of illness, protracted longer than one month. Instruction in Vocal Music will be given to every pupil, unless contrary instructions are received. No other branch for which an extra charge is made, shall be taken up without express instructions from parents or guardians.

Board and trition are payable in advance at the beginning of the first and second terms respectively, and for the third term at Commencement.

CALENDAR FOR 1859—60.

Would take this method of informing all interested in the cause of education, and the public generally, that I am located at the above named place, four miles northwest of Notasulga, near Salem Church, and the residences of Rev. B. Mott and Ir. W. M. tiolden. I desire and solicit the patronage of all those who wish their children educated properly. An experience of more than 12 years has enabled me to adopt a system by means of which students are a great deal more rapidly advanced than by the old monotonous methods usually adopted in our schools, both high and low. Students whose education has hitherto been neglected, either on account of a dialike to study, or from any other cause whatever, are taken, and by a judicious course are caused to take delight in learning.

No one need scrupte at boarding their children in the neighborhood, and placing them in the school, as the society is of the best; the country beautiful and healthy, and the process of attaining a correct education is easy, rapid, and pleasant. Do you doubt it? Try it and see!

All are invited to attend and witness the performances during the public examinations, or at any other time more suitable.

The rates of inition are as follows: CALENDAR FOR 1859-60. THE COLLEGIATE YEAR Is divided into three terms of THE COLLEGATE THE THE COLLEGATE AND THE FIRST TERM will begin on Wednesday the 21st September, and close on the 21st Becember following.

THE FIRST TERM will begin on Wednesday the 4th of January, and close on the 3d of April.

THE THEO TERM will begin on the 4th of April, and close on the 4th of July.

COMMENCEMENT DAY, Wednesday the 4th of July, 1860. WM. F. PERRY, Principal.

Tuskegec, Ala., Sept. 1, 1859. ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE,

OFFICERS. REV. J. S. BACON, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science. RICHARD P. LATHAM, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Physical Sciences. Mrs. R. P. LATHAM,

Presiding Instructress in College Hall.

Teacher in Preparatory Départment. Miss S. M. GULLEY, Principal of Primary Department. PROF. J. W. GROCHEL, Principal. MISS JOSEPHINE GROCHEL,

MISS GUILLEAUMINE GROCHEL, J. HUBERT GROCHEL, Assistants. Ornamental Department.

Boarding Department. Mrs. ANN G. SLADE, Principal.

THE SECOND SESSION will commence on Monday, Oc. July, 1860, and end on the first Wednesday in Terms per Session of nine months.—Half payable in ad-

nawing or Painting in Water Colors ...

Pupils provide Books, Stationery, &c., at their own expense. In case of protracted sickness exceeding one mouth, a deduction will be made for absence. liks, Muslius, Grenadines, De Beges, and ROBES of all the prevailing styles.

A. J. BATTLE, President Board of Trustees Tuscalousa, Ala., Aug. 25, 1859. BROWNWOODINSTITUTE

THE SESSION, for 1850, will be opened on Monday, 10th January. It will consist of two Terms—one of six months, the other of three. The tatler term will commence on 1st Monday in September, and end on 1st Friday in December. WILLIAM JOHNS, PRINCIPAL AND PROP'R, instructor in Political Economy, Moral & Mental Sciences.

EDWARD R. DICKSON,
Instructor in Ancient Languages and the Physical Sciences.

D. P. BLACKSTONE,
Instructor in Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

RODNEY DENNIS,

Instructor in Naglish Language and Literature.

R. M. HEARD & LADY, BOARDING DEP'R.

At their Old Stand, near the Corner of Broad and Randolph Str., Calembra, 662.

Tilly are promocely extent an facilities mann in their line, and to furnish machine, force and Terror, se offset Gross price and related of insching their line, and to furnish machine, force and Terror, se offset Gross price and related of insching their across to the guidle with the analyzance class price and pric

Coursers, GA., Juny 25, 1839.

P. W. DODSON, M. A., WM. T. REVILL, B.A.,

JAMES F. PARK, B. A., PROPERSON ORDER LANDVICENTE. HON. W. W. MASON, M. A., PROFESSOR BELLES-LETTERS, AND RECUTION. E. C. COX, M. A.,

Collegiale, Anaillui voskades, ana.

G. A. MODONALD, Next term begins 2d Monday in September The patronage of the Collegiate Institute, for the first year, has been more liberal than even The Faculty for the next year, have held the highest rank in the first Institutions in the country. They now have the still more important qualification of being eminently successful

as thorough as in the best colleges, whilst the sopervision will be as strict and constant as in a private school. The Course of Study and Instruction will be

The Elementary branches, so much neglected in Schools, and particularly in Colleges, will re-ceive constant attention. In addition to this, the education given here will be practical, em-bracing Practical Surveying, Civil Engineering with the use of Instruments, and also Penman-ship and Book-Keeping.

The location of the Institute is a remarkably The location of the institute is a remarkably healthy one, retired, yet convenient to Churches and Sabbath schools, and in a community noted for its refined and elevated morals.

A limited number of Students can obtain board with the Principal, at \$14 per month.

The Collegiate year is divided into three terms:

TUITION PER TERM : Primary Department .. \$10 | IntermediateClass .... \$1
Preparatory ... 12 | Collegiate Classes .... 2 apply to the Principal. Aug. 4, 1859.

NEW BOOKS-NEW BOOKS. THE METHODIST; or Incidents and Characters fro Life in the lightimore Conference. By Mirlam Flete

Pour accomplished Musicians are exclusively occupied in this branch. Righteen planos, and a variety of other nusical instruments, are constantly in use. Especial attention will hereafter be given to Solo and Duet Singing, and to the higher Vocalization.

A superior Artist instructs in Drawing and Painting, nusual attention and care being given to these branches. Pupils are taught to sketch freely and accurately from nature, and to color tastefully. Advanced pupils study the Art of Design.

Instruction is given in a great variety of Ornamental

Maigrat, Prayer and Friendship; By LaFayette C.
contis, A. M.
Tunckly Titeomb's Letters.
Losing and Taking of Munsoul; By Alfred S. Pat-Losing and Taking of Municol; By Altred S. Patton, A. M.

Sermons of Rt. Rev. Jeverny Taylor, D. D., comprising a course for the whole year, 100 Gehausen's Commentaries Complete. 6 vols, 12 on City of Great King; By Dr. Barciay, 3 50 Prince of House of David; By Rev. J. H. Ingraham 125 Palestine. Past and Present; By Rev. Henry S.
Osborne, A. M. 8 vols, 3 50 Every provision is made for the comfort of the boarders, and the extensive buildings obviate crowded lodging. The Principal will reside in the Institute, and he, with the Stewards, will endeavor to make it a pleasant home.

A faithful and efficient Matron devotes herself entirely to those motherly attentions so essential to the health of

Together with all the other recent publications, for sale Masonic Bullding, Montgomery, Al Bramps or flank bills.

March 21, 1859.

GREEN & PERRY A RE now receiving their new stock of RATS and MOES, and would respectfully invite the citizens of Tuske-gre and surrounding sountry, to call and exemine the different styles of goods in their line, all of which have been purchased with great care to suit the wants of the com-

HAT AND SHOE STORE.

We flatter ourselves that there has never been such a complete stock in this market. we hatter ourselves that seek mas are complete stock in this market.

Gentliener's Doors and Shoes of every description;
Fifty different styles of Ladies' and Misses' theres;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over-shore;
Iranka, Carpet Bags, Valises, Circinglem, Saddlea,
Bridles, Martingales, Worsted Givths-Carriage,
Bergy and Wagon Harness—Wagon and Plow
Bridles, Collars, Stierupo—Mule and Horse
Harness, Bridle Bits, Harness Leather,
Russett do. Loce do., Tauned Beer
Shins, Calf, Gont and Kid Fkins,
Moraceco and Sheep Skins,
Boot Jacks, Shoy Lacetta,
Bagsy Rugs, Fost
Mats, Horse Blankets,
Enddle do., Walking Canes,
Umbrellas, Hate,and Caps, Gin
Bands, Carriage, Bugsy and Wagon
Whips, Shoe Pegs, Show thread,
Leather and Web Haiters, Gentlemen's and Ladies'
Cork Soles, Negro Hats, Box and French Blacking.
Russet Brognis made here, doubled soles, and warranted; no welt shavings, nor sewing machine nacd in making.
And everything usually to be found in a first class Hat
and Shoe Store. Our friends are invited to call.
Tuskeper Als., Sept., 29, 1859.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. Clothing for the Million,

In consequence of the Large Stock of Semmer Clothing still on hand, and destrous of closing out to make room for an early Fall and Winter Stock, E. Haifmanns, No. 7. Court Square Montegomery,—every body knows the place—has determined on this, lat day of June 1859, to commence selling out the balance of his numer's stock on hand at a reduction of 20 per cent. from his unacity tour prices for each at wholesale or relail, aware that this plan has been often resorted to as a subterfuge by the unscraphious to attract irade and dispose of refuse afock, akeptics may be found to doubt its vernoity; he only aska an inspection for occular demonstration of the truth.—Now is the time for bargains in shathing—the most rigid economist can now purchase at prices to suit himself.

June 9, 1859.

Planters' Warehouse,

Columbus, Ga. THE subscribers continue their Warehouse and Consmission Brisiness; and are now enlarging their Warehouse Buildings so as to be able to afford much greater facilities than ever to those who may favor them with their patom ge.

Mr. James M. Warr and Mr. James T. Grav will continue as Book heepers.

DILLARD, POWELL & CO. Tork and is now opening the most splendid stock of Mallifreety ever brought to this market, consisting in Prench, Jockey and Ridno Hat; Honnels of the Latest Style; Capie, Berthas, Head Dersess, Here-first, Vetaria, Coral and Prant. Come; Gerklas Caps, Gerklas Nors, Guere Braid, Kid Gloves, Gold Cord for the Ham; Lates and Lace Emmondenies; The Casharra and Reversible Shaws.

She has, this season, added to her exquisite stock, Fankee Notions of all varieties; DOLLS, POCK-ETS, PORMANIARS, EMORIES, 4C, 4G.

The most splendid assortment of ETOODS ever brought to the Southern Market—the largest and best made. CORSETS fresh from Paris, with an entirely new style much improved.

Ladles' Under Furnishing Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Fancy Artheles, too ledicus to mention.

They have secured the services of a New Furnish Milliver, well posted in Fashion, and have every reason to be lieve they can give general satisfaction to their numerous customers.

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALED IN MARKET, WITH IMMENSE

EDECTOR AND EDG

White Goods, Embrotderies, &c.

We have a magnificent Stock of Goods in this line; and we offer them at great Bargains. Call and see them.

HOOP SECRETS.

We have every style, from four Hoops to thirty—the carry best.

AT A SACRIFICE!

The rates of tuition are as follows:

Primary Classes, \$3,00 per session of five months,

Intermediate. \$10,00 is at the result of the months of the months

Columbus, Ga., August 25, 1889. 2m 18

HOME AND EUROPEAN

THE reason why, is that by Nature's own process if restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bold heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and say be relied upon to cure all diseasons the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; make it ceft, glossy, heathly and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will sever fall or become gray; then reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW YORK, January 8, 1858.

MENSUS. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

Gentlemen; Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which J. in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test I: for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are now liling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being occular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may demonstration, i write you this letter, which you may have any in an out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every flay.

My hair is now its natural color and much impressed in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am.

ITANICUSON, Als., February 14, 1856.

Proc. Woods—Best Sire—Your Heir Restaulty has been alightly diminishing for several yours, caused, I supplement alightly diminishing for several yours, caused, I supplement alightly diminishing for several yours, caused, I supplement alightly diffinished by the process.

PROF. WOOD—Day Ser.—Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite au infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedy now creat and advise all who are affiliates that way to use your remedy.

You; can publish that I you think proper. Yours, &c., You; can publish that I you think proper. Yours, &c., You; can publish that I you think proper. Yours, &c., You; can publish that I you think proper. Yours, &c., You; can publish that I you think proper. Yours, &c., You; can publish that I you think proper. Yours, &c., You; can publish that I you think proper. Yours, &c., You; can publish that I you think proper. Yours, &c., You; can publish that I you think proper. Yours, &c., You; can publish that I you think proper. Yours, &c., You; can publish that I you think proper. Yours, &c., You; and also the back part of my head almost lost its severing—was in fact and have used but two failf plat bottle; of your Easternites, and now the top of my head in wall ginned with a grounding crop of young hair, out the least to also construing life benefit whatever. I think from my own perconal recombining or only young hair, out the least to also construing the propertion. Yours respectively.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of a sizes, viz : large, medium, and want! the small boids of a sizes, viz : large, medium, and want! the small boids of a sizes, viz : large, medium, and want! the small boids of a sizes, viz : large, medium per bottle; the large helds a quart, 40 per cent, more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large helds a quart, 40 per cent, more in proportion and retails for & a bottle.

O. J. WOUD & CO., Peoprietors, 312 Beoodway, New York (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment), and 114 Market et., 31 Leuis, Me.

JOHN BUNYAN

In the second volume of the History of England, Macaulay gives sketche of the eminent Dissenters of the reign of James II. The celebrated John Bunyan is thus described:

To the names of Baxter and Howe must be added the name of a man far below them in station and in acquired knowledge, but in virtue their equal and in genius their superior, John Bunyan. Bunyan had been bred a tinker, and had served as a private soldier in the Parliamentary army. Early in his life he had been fearfully tortured by remorse for his youthful sins, the worst of which seem, however, to have been such as the world thinks venial. His keen sensibility and his powerful imagination made his internal conflicts singularly terrible. He fancied that he was under sentence of reprobation, that he had committed blasphem against the Holy Ghost, that he had sold Christ, that he was actually pos sessed by a demon. Sometimes loud voices from Heaven cried out to warn him. Sometimes fiends whispered impious suggestions in his car. He saw visious of distant mountain tops, on which the sun shone brightly, but from which he was separated by a waste of snow. He felt the devil behind him pulling his clothes. He thought that the brand of Cain had been set upon him. He feared that he was about to burst asunder like Judas. His mental agony disoadered his health. One day he shook like a man in the palsy. On another day he felt a fire within his breast. It is difficult to understand how he survived sufferings so intense and so long continued. At length the clouds broke. From the depth of despair, the penitent passed to a state of serene felicity. An irresistble impulse now urged him to impart to others the blessing of which he was himself possessed. He joined the Baptists, and became a preacher and writer. His education had been that of a mechanic. He knew no language but the English as it was spoken by the common people. He had studied no great model of important one undoubtedly, of our noble translation of the Bible. His spelling was bad. He frequently transgressed the rules of grammar. Yet his native force of genius, and his experimental knowledge of all the religious passions, from despair to ecstacy amply supplied in him the wants of learning. His rude oratory roused and melted hearers who listened without interest to the labored discourses of great logicians and Hebraists. His works were widely circulated among the humbler classes. One of them, the Pilgrim's Progress, was, in his own lifetime, translated into several languages. It was, however, scarcely known to the learned and polite, and had been, during near a century, the delight of pious cottagers and artisans, before it was publicly commended by any man of high literary eminence. At length, critics condescended to inquire where the secret of so wide and so durable a popularity lay. They were compelled to own that the ignorant multitude had judged more correctly than the learned, and that the despis ed little book was really a masterpiece. Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the first of allegorists, as Demosthene is the first of orators, or Shakespeare the first of dramatists. Other allego rist have never been able to touch the

heart and to make abstractions objects of terror, of pity, and of love. It may be doubted whether any English Dissenter had suffered more severely under the penal laws than John Bunyan. Of the 27 years which had slapsed since the Restoration he had passed 12 in confinement. He still persisted in preaching; but, that he might preach, he was under the necess ity of disguising himself like a carter. He was often introduced into meeting through back doors, with a smook frock on his back and a whip in his hand. If he had thought only of his own case and safety, he would have hailed the Indulgence with delight He was now, at length free to pray and exhort in open day. His congregation rapidly increased; thousands hund upon his words; and at Bedford, wher be ordinarily resided, money was plen tifully contributed to build a meeting house for him. His influence amor the common people was, such that the Government would willingly have be stowed on him some municipal office; but his vigorous understanding and his stout English heart were proagainst all delusion and all temp He felt assured that the proffered tole ration was merly a balt intended to ture the puriton party to destruction : nor would be by accepting a place for which he was not legally qualified copower. One of the last acts of his virtuous life was to doction an interview to which he was invited by an

than in mental developments.

to them, unmeaning stuff.

are readily made upon minds, either have been constructed, in part, in rivalteachings and influences.

With some, pride and sensitiveness western States, \$36,333. may be the incentives for studious habits, which sometimes become laborious, and continuous; and if the native facultics are fine, premature mental development will be the consequence, at the cost of a healthy physical organization, the establishment of a constitution unable long to support the powers of the brain. What, then, Las been accomplished? The mental developments young in life are fitly prepared to combat the opposing currents upon life's billowy tide, while the physical strength is insufficient to withstand its power and

and gifted Pollok, who lived not long much. Bills accumulate, income diminand pleasures of life. Ah, foolish man ! Captivated and bewildered at his rapid stride up "Fame's dread mountian top," he forgets the cultivation of his own organized materials, the medium and support of mental actions, and hurries him- The pigs creep through the holes. The self, with all his ambition and greatness

native energies of their physical and barns, nor granaries, nor tool-houses. per attention has been givin to the physical development by healthful labor, the mind may then be directed studiously and actively to its improvement, and stunted for want of shelter. His

taught save by mother and father at stamp of his ancestors. He only skims the home fireside until fifteen years has the land with it. He can't afford a been given to "Dame Nature for the modern plow. He don't believe in subundisturbed developmen of the intui- soiling. Draining is the nonsense of tive faculties, and a muscular system perfect, will in three or four years out | Deep plowing would spoil the land. strip, by far, the youth who has had a So he plows and sows as his grandbook stuck before his eyes since the father did, on the worn-out soil of his time he been able to toddle two hun- venerable ancestors. He has a hole in dred yards to school,

at this tender age, when nature has soil. intended them to roam as free as the uncaged bird, is a decided impediment to their natural muscular development two-thirds of the children, whose parents are able, have permanently established feeble constitutions, which sinks, perchance from the first passing breeze, too suddenly received, into asthma, hysterics, or the latter stages of con-

healthy, well-developed liver, stomach A bad hole has this man in his pocket. and lungs, are necessary to the sustenance of an active brain.

Lord's day school teachers, of making which you let slip the dimes you might presents to the little boy or girl who better save; some way in which you in a given time, in the Bible, is abso- so, then you have a hole in your pocklutey wrong and injurious. While et. Indeed, many a man's pocket is the greater part of the class, from a lack of ambition or application, sustains no injury, the naturally precocious intellect, feeling a pride in its own power, sets to work, and by powerful nia Farmer says there is something pe an almost incredible amount of matter. | honey-bee in California. After a hive The effect is only to weaken the native has sent out one, two, or three swarms powers of a fine intellect, and paralyze the bees of the first swarm send out

Our Rattronds The progress and condition of our California does everything on a mag-

It is evidently becoming more and gained in population 16.12 per cent, more common, in this wonderfully last and the latter 48.22. The total cost age, to hurry to the school room chil- of the roads, up to 1859, amounted to dren scarce past the period of infantile \$365,415,070, of which large sum is life. It is then the mental and moral is supposed one third had been wasted developments should be left to nature in construction; yet by their influence, and home influences; then, that more lands have been advanced in value care should be exercised in physical and the speed of internal communication greatly augmented, and the whole Nothing, in our opinion, tends more country benefitted. There are at this to enfeeble the powers of the brain, time 28,000 miles of finished roads in than the cruel practice of sending off the United States, and about 16,000 little children, from six, to eight years miles either under construction or proold, to the confinement of close walls jected, requiring \$400,000,000, for their and benches, and there forced to gaze, completion. It is estimated, however, for hours in succession at the pages of, that many years must elapse before sufficient capital can be diverted from The tender age at which children other objects to carry them through usually commence the study of books, In the meantime, many projected in a under the auspices of the school teach | spirit of rivalry to other roads will be er, finds them with such development abandoned. It is calculated that 20, of the brain as wholly to unfit them 600 miles of railroad are sufficient to for mental application, and yet their do all the business of the country at susceptibility is such that impressions the present time, and that 8,000 miles for good or evil, and it is well known ry to other roads, which have proved that the influences which usually sure a dead loss to stockholders, and in round the school room, by the associa- the main will pass into the hands of tion of all kinds of little boys and girls, the bondholders. The average cost of not only inculcate habits of mischief railways per mile has been \$36,328. and idleness, but deprive them of home In the middle States, \$40,919; in the southern States, \$22.906; and in the

A Hole in the Pocket.

A great many men have a hole in the pocket, and so lose all the little change they put in it. And the worst of it is they do not know it-if they did, they could mend up the hole, and se put an end to the loss. Every day they are minus a few dimes, and they wonder how they come so short. When bills are to be paid, they can not imagine how they come to be so short of change. At the end-of the year they are surprised to find so poor a footing up. They work hard, rack their brains For an example look to the great on plans and still they do not get ahead enough to know and relish the beauties ishes, and still they do not discover the hole in the pocket.

One man has had fences, gates and bars. The cattle break though every now and then and destroy crops, and occupying time in driving them out. orses get away. The boys and me to a premature and untimely end with and servants and dogs are kept on the his objects and purposes in life unat- run after roguish cows and jumping tained. horses and climbing hogs. The stock For opposite examples, look to the becomes uneasy and does not thrive. The life of Henry Clay and others, who crops are injured. The fences are bronever had the opportunity of school- ken down. Time is consumed. The room embarrassments or advantages trouble is that man has a hole in the previous to a full development of the pocket. One man has no sheds, nor mental powers. It is alone at this His grain is much injured and wasted. period exclusive attention should be The rats eat his corn; and the damp given to mental culture. If from the weather moulds it. - His potatoes rot. age of fourteen to eighteen years, pro- His pumpkins are destroyed. His apples do him but little good. His tools are rotted and rusted in the open weather. His stock is chilled and a healthy, firm constitution sustains trouble is a hole in his pocket, out of and facilitates its full and rapid develop- which slip all his profits, with much of the fruits of his hard labor.

The boy or girl who has never been One man has poor plows, of the senile scientific fools. Drills are a humbug. his pocket, and will have it till he Not only is this early tax upon the wakes up to the importance of good brain injurious; but the confinement tools and good culture of himself and

One man don't take a paper ; can't afford it; has no time to read; don't believe in book-farming; likes the old and the consequence is, that more than ways best; denies all the stories he has heard from rumor, about large cattle and crops and profits; doesn't believe in new notions. For forty years he has planted his corn on the same ground; sown wheat in the same field; pastured the same land. He has eard of rotation of crops," but doesn't Healthy muscular development, a know what it means, nor cares to know. And who hasn't got a hole in his pocket, Reader, havn't you? Look The common practice with many and see. Is there not some way in masters the greatest number of verses waste time and strength and mind? If

BRES'IN CALIFORNIA .- The Califor the natural energies of the muscular other swarms again; thus giving, in a system. One It is a practice which should be party, who commenced the present year bandoned with young children at Sun- (1859) with seventeen awarms, has now ay Schools and elsowhere, as positively seventy eight. Another, who commence hurtful .- Medical and Literary Journal. ed with twenty-one, now has one hundred and seventeen. These facts are worthy of note by naturalists.

railroads forms an instructive chapter nificent scale. Even her been have in Ston's Capitalite' Guide and Railway caught the spirit. We presume the and. It would appear that in nine reason for the the above, if true, may of the United States increased such fowers as foreigh the bee with its PROPERTY FOR SALE

W. F. HODNETT.

Alabama Land for Sale. for sale lying in Macon county, within two miles of the Mobile & Girar Railroad, and in three miles of the Guerryton Depot, containing 640 acres open

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13th District of the Middle Chancery Division of the Sta e

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ance proving anything prejudicial to the Gin, the reverse true, for their fine performance is the hands of the cond purchasers shows that the difficulty was not in the na, but in the manner in which they were operated. It is oper to state in this connection that so far as we have en able to trace the rumor, it was set affect by the

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