VOL. 11-NO. 42.

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1860.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

The South Mestern Baptist, RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER: PUBLISHED WEEKLY, By THOS. F. MARTIN.

TALIAFERRO & DAWSON,

Corrective Church Discipline. DUCTIONS (CONTINUED) CHURCH INDEPEN-

NUMBER 12.

man and a publican."

any temptation to take such a step.

er, it gives an answer plain and unmis- then, forbid one church to receive the takable. That answer is, that the ac- excommunicated members of another church connect receive to membership her action is final. Nor is this all. the excluded members of another; and am prepared to show :

LAID DOWN IN THE SCRIPTURES.

away from among yourselves that wick- needs no proof. ed person," Here all is clear; and 2. Christ has constituted every church

and deportment towards the excommu- their control. Now, if it can be shown nicated? Do we ask the Saviour, what that the reception of the excluded memrelations do we sustain towards one cut ber of a church is an attempt to control off for incorrigible wrong towards his it in its internal affairs, it will be evibrother? His answer is, "Let him be dent from this general principle of the unto thee as an heathen man and a pub | Scriptures that such an act is forbidlican," Do we address the same inquiden. Nothing is easier than to show y to the great Apostle of the Gentiles, that such an interference is a total subn regard to offenders of every type? version of church independence. If the We have in effect, the same reply :- church at A can, without her consent, New I beseech you, brethren, mark give membership to a man whom the hem which cause divisions and offences church at B excludes, whatever may be contrary to the doctrine which ye have said of the independence of A, that of earned; and avoid them." Rom: 16: B has been subverted; for she has been

a publican. Now, whatever may to Satan for the destruction of the flesh the meaning of these precepts when that the spirit may be saved in the day of the

one will maintain that in them can be found encouragement or authority for one church to receive the excluded member of another. Every one must grant that they, by strong implication, forbid such interference. These precepts are enough; but they do not constitute all the support that the Scriptures furnish to our position.

2. Scripture example shows that the ex-

communicating church alone can restore

to membership. But one example is

given in the Scriptures of the exclusion DEDUCTION 2. The decision of the Church and restoration of a member. The inis final, "If he neglect to hear the cestuous man at Corinth was, at the inchurch, let him be to thee as an heathen stance of Paul, excommunicated; and. when he had given satisfactory evidence The admission has been incautiously of repentance and reformation, at the made by good writers on the subject of solicitation of Paul, he was restored to discipline that, in extreme cases, where membership by the same church. There it is evident that gross injustice has was a large number of others in existbeen done, one church may receive to ence at that time besides the church at membership the excluded member of Corinth. Paul was not compelled, thereanother. They all plead, though, that fore, to apply to it because it was the it must be an extreme case, and recom. only one extant. Now, Baptists claim mend to the use of great caution in the that inspired example is as binding as inexercise of what they call the right-a spired precept. In this way alone, do recommendation, however, that is never they discover the form and organization observed; for it is only in cases involve of a gospel church. No where in the ing extreme excitement that there is New Testament is to be found a precept containing a rule for the organization Baptists boast that they have a "thus and government of a gospel church saith the Lord" for all their principles For our ideas and our practices upon and practices. They claim that, on the these subjects, we are dependent exclusubject of doctrinal faith and church sively upon inspired example. And in order, the New Testament is profitable no instance do we reason against our for doctrine, for reproof, for correction Pedobaptist friends more forcibly and and for instruction in righteousness; conclusively than when we maintain and that, with this manual in their the binding force of New Testament exhands, they are perfect, thoroughly fur- ample. Now, can we be honest when nished unto all good works. In the we denounce others for disregarding inmatter of the discipline and expulsion spired example in the organization and of a disorderly member, the New Tes- government of the church, if we refuse tament is plain and explicit. Is it si- to receive that same example as bindlent on the subject of excommunicated ing on any other subject? We ask, persons? Does it lead us through how can an expelled man be restored to a path flooded with light to the point of membership? and are answered by New their excommunication, and then leave Testament example, that he is to be reus profoundly in the dark as to their re- stored by the same church that expelled lations, if any, to the church expelling, him, after satisfaction rendered. Now, and as to the means of their restoration if we decline to receive the answer, to the ranks of Christ's disciples, should while we sin against God, we lay our they desire it? It would be strange selves open to the retort from our Pedowere this so. The New Testament is baptist friends. "Physician heal thynot thus silent; and to a candid enquire self." Inspired precept and example, tion of the church is final; that one and declare that, when a church expels.

3. The general principles laid down in that such excluded members can be re- the Scriptures, forbid one church to restored to fellowship only by the action ceive the excommunicated members of of the church expelling them. This I another. Let the following be noted

1st. All the churches are under 1. By Positive PRECEPT. 2. By INSPIR- Christ's jurisdiction. He is their Sov ED EXAMPLE 3. BY GENERAL PRINCIPLES ereign, and upon Him are they dependent. He gives the form of their or I. We have a precept, first, as to what ganization, furnishes the regenerated is to be done with the incorrigible un- materials of which they are to be comder each class of offences; and second, posed, prescribes the laws by which as to our feelings and deportment to- they are to be governed, and fixes the wards those who have received the pen relations they are to sustain to each other. Christ is the great King in First, If, in a personal offence, the Zion, and of Him no church is indepenoffender refuse to give reparation to the dent. Now, if this be true, the church one trespassed upon ; if he decline to cannot say, "I am independent, and I listen to the remonstrances of the one will do what I please;" but, "Christ is or two disinterested brethren who la- my Sovereign, and I will do what He bor with him; and, finally, if he neg- commands or permits." Now, Christ lect to hear the church, he is to be with does not command or authorize one drawn from. I suppose all will grant church to receive the excommunicates that this is in accordance with the of another, but by precepts and exam-Scriptures. If any one that is called a ple forbidset to do so. The first generbrother be convicted of a gross crime al principle I lay down, then, is, that against religion and morality; as, for the church, not only in its organization, instance, if he be a fornicator, or cov- duties and rights, but also in its relaetous, or an idolator, or a drunkard, or tions to other churches, is just what an extortioner, the precept is, "Put Christ, the Sovereign, makes it. This

there is no room to doubt. A private independent-not of himself; but of offender that cannot be brought to re- other churches. This all grant. Now entance and reparation, and a gross the question is, what is the meaning ublic offender are, according to the of independence? I have already said, recept, to be excommunicated. But it means freedom from control. A State his is not all the instruction we receive is independent of other States when it on the subjet from the Scriptures. We is free from their control. So a church is independent of other churches be-Second, What are to be our feelings cause in like manner, it is free from 7 "Now I have written unto you not involuntarily controlled in her discipline keep company" with them. 1 Cor. 5 : by the interference of A. Is it said 1. "Now we command you brethren, that A does not interfere with B, since the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, she takes one that has no connection hat ye withdraw yourselves from eve- with her? I answer, she just as unebrother that walketh disorderly."- quivocally takes away B's member as Thess. 3:6. In regard to the dispo-ition a church should make of a disor-and forcibly removed him while his trial erly member, and the relations all was progressing, and before sentence hurches and church members bear to of excommunication had been passed. im when thus disposed of, the precepts The design of corrective discipline, evthe Scriptures are plain and explicit. en in its highest censures, is not to in le is to be excommunicated; and all jure but to reform. The Sc iptures comre to withdraw themselves from him, mand the church to excommunicate a keep no company with him, to avoid disorderly member, that he might be im, and to make him bear towards brought to repentance and reformation .em the relations of an heathen man They require it, "To deliver such an one

publican; but in relation to the disciposed at the instant of the arraignment, or at any time during the probar. Had she done the latter, she would communicated member of another. have protected him from trial; if she We have given the teachings of the does the former, she rescues him from Scriptures on the subject. By direct Surely, if brethren will reflect, they mistakeable general principles, they

one who is the subject of its reformato. government, or Gospel ordinances. ry discipline. He has passd through But, brethren who oppose these views. receives additional support from the al cases. Let us consider them : faction rendered, without baptism .-Expulsion does not leave a man in the same condition that reception found him. Therefore, reception and expulsion are terms. The expelled man is still the subject, in a sense, of the church expelling him; and its discipline, which is designed to reform him, is just beginning on him its salutary influences .-Now, this power and duty Christ conferred upon each church; and, that it might effectually feel the obligation. and exercise the power, He made it independent of all others-in other words, made it free from their interference or control. When one thus interferes, then, it exercises not a right but a usurpation-it shows not independence, but lawlessness. Do you ask me in reply, "Is every church bound by the action of others?" Without stopping to expose the fallacy contained in the word "bound," I reply, every church is bound to obey the commands of the Master : and they prohibit it to interfere with the internal discipline of its neighbors.

velop the earth in the folds of one vast hierarchy, but to dot its surface with local organizations, each having independent jurisdiction within its restricted territories; and all responsible to Him, the great King in Zion. This has been forcibly illustrated by reference to our county courts. The territory of the county constitutes the limits of its jurisdiction, the people of the county the subjects of its administration. When one tribunal arraigns one of its subjects before its bar, he cannot be removed from its jurisdiction by any process from another; and when it condemns and sentences him, he cannot appeal to another for relief. Why? Because they are independent of each other, but are all subject to a superior power, viz: The organic law of the State, which marks out the limits of their jurisdictions severally, and the extent of their responsibility. If the circuit court of Clarkes county interfere successfully with that of Oglethorpe, it not only destroys the independence of the latter, but it rebels against the constitution and law of the State. So when one church arrests another in the enforcement of its discipline, and removes away from the condemned the censure which was designed to work his reformation, she not only subverts the inde pendence of the latter, but shows re bellion against the authority of Christ who marks out the metes and bounds of their jurisdictions and responsibilities severally, and makes them all mutually independent, i. e. free from each other's control. Independence, then, so far from authorizing, forbids one church to receive the excommunicated members

It is the Saviour's design not to en

that man, and have no company with established the rights and duties of him, that he may be ashamed." 2 Thess. each church, but He settled the rela-3:14. Now, the church at B, in obe- tions they are to sustain to each other, dience to the commands of the King in and the bonds by which they are to be Zion, is pursuing a course of discipline united. He not only made them indedesigned to bring the offender to his pendent in their own jurisdictions, but senses; but midway in the process, He united them together by the bond just as soon as the regimen begins to of Christian union. He prays His Fathtake effect, A interferes and rescues from er that they all may be one-in faith her jurisdiction her excluded member .- in love, in effort. His design is that no For he is still her member, with the root of bitterness should spring up bedescriptive prefix, excluded. From rights tween them, to trouble, to distract and and privileges in the church he is "cut to divide. Now, can it be believed that off," and as it regards fellowship and fra- He who is infinitely wise, should desire teruity, he is as an heathen man and a and pray for their Christian union, and yet should so organize them-should pline of the church, he is still the sub- invest them with such prerogative, as ject of her reformatory process. Her if exercised, will produce, inevitably, disciplinary grasp upon him can never antagonism, alienation and heart-burnbe relaxed until he reforms or dies .- ing ? No church can arbitrarily rescue Now, this act of A is just as decided a member from the jurisdiction of anan interference as though she had inter- other, and welcome him into her fold, without destroying fellowship and Christian union. This Christian union gress of the trial, before the final re- Christ intended to exist between His sult. The discipline is never complete churches; and, in infinite wisdom, He until it brings the culprit to repentance adapted the means to the end. He and reformation. When, therefore, the could not, therefore, have designed that church at A successfully inferes with the one should arbitrarily overrule the deattempt of B to bring the offender to a cisions, or recklessly trample upon the sense of his wrong, she just as effect- feelings of another. For the same reaually controls the discipline of B as though son. He could not have intended that she had dragged the arraigned from her one should receive to fellowship the ex-

the intended effect of the discipline .- precept, by plain example, and by unneed not wait for it to be proved to teach us that an excluded man can in no them by argument, that their proposed way be restored to fellowship but by action is designed to be an interference. the action of the church expelling him. The reception of an individual into Shall we not accept this as satisfactory? the membership of a church and his ex- Shall we rather attempt to settle the pulsion from that same fellowship are question by appeals to expediency and not "correlative" or "commensurate" convenience? If so, then let our mouths ideas. Before he is received, he bears be shut when Pedobaptists make a like no relation to the church; but when he appeal to expediency and convenience is expelled, he sustains the relation of in regard to church organization and

the discipline of remonstrance and trial, present plausible pleas by way of ob and is now the subject of the discipline jection. These I would classify as : 1. of correction and reformation. This prop- The plea explanatory, 2. The plea from osition seems to be very plain ; but it expediency, and, 3. The plea from exception

ceived again in the same way as he was "We do not claim that one church has from the world at first. Then, he was the right to restore an excluded man to admitted by experience and bartism; membership in the church expelling now he must be not admitted but restor. him; but only, by virtue of its indeed, according to the Scriptures, by satis- pendence, to receive him into its own. This certainly is no interference." To this I answer.

1st. You do restore him to the fellowship of the church expelling, or else not commensurate ideas nor correlative you destroy Christian union. Christian union remaining between the two churches, whenever the table of the Lord is spread, he as well as other members of your church, can sit down to it, though formally excluded from it by vote of the body; and whenever he is present at the "conference" of the church, he can accept the usual invitations, dictated by Christian union, to take seats and aid in deliberations .-Through your action, the excluding church will either be compelled to make to him all the expressions of Christian fellowship, though it has professed to withdraw it from him, or else to withdraw fellowship from you; and thus Christian union will be destroyed. But

> 2. Your act will certainly be an interference with its discipline, as has been already shown; since it is designed to prevent the intended effect of that

2. THE PLEA FROM EXPEDIENCY, It is said, "It is a great hardship for one to be unjustly expelled; and surely there ought to be a remedy for it. If the church perpetrating the injustice cannot be induced to repair the injury, surely other churches ought to be a liberty to remedy the evil."

Ah? You would then propose to sup-

ply the defects in the enactments of the

Lawgiver? But how do you propose

church whose majority receives him as

a minister. Wherever he goes, he has

to counteract the evil? I answer, by introducing a greater. At present, one individual suffers. This you propose to remedy by the introduction of an expedient that would destroy Christian union between two churches; and thus produce discord, confusion, and division .-This is bad enough when union is destroyed between two churches alone .-How much, though, is the evil enhanced when the rescued is a professed minister. If he permits you to restore him, he is influenced by a spirit of resistance to the church expelling him. The same spirit of resistance will lead him to seek expressions of fellowship and endorsement from as wide an extent of country as possible, and from all such religious bodies as can either directly or indirectly indicate such fellowship .-And thus we shall have presented to us the strange spectacle of a religious demagogue, under your sanction, traveling over the country, soliciting support, and gathering to himself a party. Wherever he goes, he will find some who reverence the authority of the King in Zion, and who are compelled therefore, to treat him as an excommunicated man. His presence introduces divisions and heart-burnings into every

evil by the application of another so our wonder and our admiration. great and unlimited. And besides, it I have seen the Lord's prayer, compose to protect, cannot maintain the tinct to the naked eye, written upon a position your sympathy and his resent- space not larger than a gold dollar. But ment assign him. He will either be the memory, on its little tablet, imprints permitted by God's providence to go to the thousands of words that make up lansuch lengths as to make you ashamed guage, the disposition of letters to spell of the support you have given him, or them, the innumerable things learned else he will see his error, and return in childhood, the peculiarities of trees back from whence he departed. If he plants, and animals, the countenances. is a Christian, this latter will be the in- handwriting, voice, and actions of perevitable result. There is too much sons. Also, it maps down the geografaithfulness to Christ in the great Bap- phy of the earth, with its boundaries the Scriptures in the Baptist mind, for the evening sky upon the same impresthem to be long misled. He must eith- lible surface, adorns it with sparkling ry of all such cases. Happy will it be tion of increasing knowledge. for him and for Christian union in the It is not memory, but attention, that churches, if his rebellion be of short is wanting. When the mind is anxiouscontinuance. When you see that such ly and attentively turned towards any will be the deplorable results, tell me thing known, said, or seen, it distinctnot that your action is designed, in the ly retains it. Attention is to memory, fear of God, to counteract evil. As- what pressure is to printing. It is not cribe it rather to amiable weakness, to sufficient that the type touch the paper, sympathy, to wilfulness, to partisan. it must be impressed upon it, to give a ship, to personal resentment-to any distinct page. So the memory readily thing rather than to a regard for the retains, what is stamped upon it by atauthority of God's law, or the honor of tention.

God's cause. It is asked, "Suppose a church should mon, nor even the text-cannot recall-

the expelled of another."

University of Georgia. For the South Western Baptist. Essay. NUMBER 12.

A sermon should be brought to a close in such a manner, as to leave a favorable and agreeable impression upon the mind. It should not be abrupt. It should not drag feebly. It should not disappoint the audience.

It is important that the preacher should fulfil his promises. Strange that fathers a mothers in Israel, but now this advice should be necessary; yet filled by younger and less experienced we hear preachers promise to be con-pilgrims; and the question in coluntacise, and then prolong their remarks to weariness. Forty minutes is long will these be even like unto them? Ah, enough for an ordinary sermon, too long for a bad one

Do not repeat what has been said .-You may, however, sum up the arguments. This, if well done, adds force and effect. Inferences are allowable, but they should subserve the leading idea; else they destroy the unity of the sermon. A sprightly speaker, seduced by a happy inference, may make so agreeable a digression, that it becomes impossible to bring back his hearers .--The last sentences are important. They should be full and sonorous. Idea, kind but cheerful faces-with their apvoice, and gesture, should combine to bring to an impressive close-like the majestic strain of an organ, rising and swelling to its last tone.

I have now considered the six parts which make up a regu ar discourseintroduction, statement and division, explication, argument, pathos and conclusion. All of these do not necessarily enter every sermon. I will repeat here what I have often said, that all affectation in the arrangement should be carefully shunned. Do not let your hearers know that you have premeditaed. Keep them from even thinking upon the subject. And may you profit by these suggestions more then ever did

If the plan suggested in these essays be difficult and even dangerous, do not be discouraged; habit will remove every obstacle. If you forget one of the heads of your sermon, you may skip it. No one will see the gap except your- or a little after the middle of the sevself. If all the heads have escaped, con- enteenth century. The sect everywhere tinue to talk, in the best manner you spoken against were called Ana-baycan, upon the main subject of your ser- tists, or re-baptizets, because they mon. If you can think of nothing held the Baptism of Rome to be worth telling, then, like the politicians, invalid, and re-baptized, as it was talk nonsense until some thoughts said, all who came to their communcome to your relief. If the consequence ion from the ranks of popery, though is, that you make a miserable sermon, they never admitted the justness of the remember it is a punishment for not title Ana-baptists. On this fact, we obeying the commandment which says, suppose, is founded the flimsy plea, "meditate upon these things;" and in that there existed no such church your future efforts be more carefully as we now call Baptist prior to that

plan of preaching recommended in these for which they now contend have alessays, is, that the memory cannot re- ways found unyielding defenders, from tain the arrangement, the division, the the remotest depths of antiquity, as arguments, and the thoughts compos- Mosheim expresses it, against the Roing a whole discourse. This objection mish bierarchy -or errorists who have is seriously entertained by many good departed from the original simplicity of men, but the light of experience dis- the Gospel. arried out into practice in detail, no Lord Jesus." 1 Cor. 5:5. "If anyman 3. But again, in the exercise of his his own feelings injured by the words perses it like morning clouds.

obey not our word by this epistle, note | sovereign prerogative, Christ not only | and actions of the faithful men who | The memory is the depository of all dare to abide by the law of Christ .- our knowledge. When sensible men Thus, you do not alleviate but increase tell us they have a bad memory, they his sufferings; and you make him the are always mistaken. All the wisdom wedge which you drive home to the which they possess is held by the memrending apart of the people of God ov- ory. This ready recorder may occupy er a vast district. Surely, it is not ex-, a very small space in the mind, but its pedient to attempt to remedy a limited power to seize and retain commands

will be all in vain. The man you pro- prising sixty-six words, in letters distist heart, and too much knowledge of and rivers, dots it with towns, spreads er come back whence he departed, or stars, and upon the same sheet prints. else come to nought." This is the histo- without confusion, the daily accumula-

My friend thinks he has lost his 3. The plea from exceptional cases. - memory. He cannot remember the ser-

expel a member for joining the Masons what he reads, nor the names of his or Odd Fellows, or another should ex- neighbor's children. On his return pel its member for favoring the Mission- from Mobile, he reports the price of six ary cause, or, if he is a minister, for kinds of sugar, marks the difference maintaining that the Gospel is to be between various kerseys and cotton preached to sinners-will it not be law- goods, relates the particular price of ful in these cases, or in either of them, shoes, nails, iron, bagging, rope-tells for a neighboring church to receive the that John Careful got a quarter of a cent excluded? Now, if you answer in the more for his cotton than himself, takes affirmative, you, in effect, give up the comfort, however, in reflecting that principle; for you acknowledge that, for Dick Careless got an eighth less. These, sufficient cause, one church may receive and many other particulars, are related fluently and with precision. With The answer to this plea must be re- equal interest in the sermon, there would be equal facility in remembering

D. P. BESTOR. Mobile, Feb. 15th, 1860.

For the South Western Baptist. Sketches, Ecclesiastical and Bi-

Before finishing these brief and in complete sketches, I yield for a moment to the inclination to say a few words, memorial of the venerated dead, of the membership of the Claiborne Baptist Church. I often look at the old accustomed seats, in years gone by occupied by our rily presents itself to my mind-will there have been tried and valiant ones of God in the good old church, particularly in her sisterhood, but they are al most all gone-gone to their eternal rest; and we are now left to feel the neeed of their examples, and teachings, and rich councils. Alas! who will take their places -who will "teach more perfectly the way of the Lord?" Are there young Priscillas among us--time will only show! My heart is sad; for I am thinking of the olden time--of the time when they sat there with their proving smiles; and we felt so comfortable and blessed with their presence and encouragement. But some are yet left to us -some indeed, but very few; and we venerate them and would honor and cherish them : for they are the last of that good old band: and we feel that they yet linger to belp us and guide us. The dead of Claiborne Church! Ah! how the mind pictures them there yet in their seats-silently preaching as of yore, the everlasting doctrines of Jesus! They are gone-but the same God is onrs as was theirs; and their prayers are not forgotten ! -Blessed be their memories!

"EARNEST." Claiborne, Jan., 1859.

The Name Baptist,

As now applied, was probably, not used till about two hundred years ago, date. But it is easy to show, even An objection worthy of notice, to the from their enemies, that the principles

Cutting says his earliest trace of the

name Baptist is found in a book or pamphlet published in 1655. They then called themselves the Baptized, or Baptized churches, to distinguish from other denominations whom they looked upon as unbaptized.

Baptist is but a protest against the misnomer Ana-baptist, and a euphemism for Baptized, and does not mean Baptizers, as it is sometimes said, and as it really does as applied to John the the harbinger, in the Gospels .- La. Baptist.

A Zulu Convert.

Mr. Lindley, now in this country, recently related the following case of conversion among the Zulus, showing the methods of Divine Providence in bringing the heathen to salvation :

A young man was fleeing for his life from a threatened death. On his way he came across the encampment of a hunter, the hunter so-called a civilized man. The poor naked savage being hungry, asked for meat, when he heard the hunter swear by the "King of heaven." The thought struck him, Who is the King of heaven? I never heard of him before. His mind was excited by curiosity, and he inquired of the hunter who this King was. He was directed to the missionary for information .--The young man went on his way, and at last found one to whom he related his desires. I instructed him about this King of heaven. A good mission-ary brother, who was in my house, and just about to leave for a new station about thirty-five miles distant, was induced by me to take this poor heathen young man in his employ. A spelling and reading book were put into his hands, and by day and night would be pore over their pages. He learned to spell and read, and then the truths of the Bible dawned upon his mind and heart. Finally, he was baptized and received into the church of Christ. He

self, and they are training up their children in the nurture of the Lord." Information Sought.

is now the head of an interesting fami-

ly : and his wife has also been brought

to Christ. She was baptized by my-

We have received the minutes of the last session of the Bethel Baptist Association of South Alabama, containing the following resolution : "Resolved, That we respectfully request the Secretary of that Board (the For. Miss. Board of S B. C.) to give information through our religious press, whether the labor of all their agents during the last fiscal year is included in the item of salaries in the Treasurer's Report, as published in the minutes of the Southern Baptist Convention in May last." We replythe statement of the Treasurer referred to, included all that had been paid by him during the year for salaries of Secretaries and Agents. Some accounts of agents remained unsettled at the close of the year, and some amounts due for services of the preceding year were included in the payments made by him. It is impossible to have the settlements with all the agents correspond, exactly with the Conventional year. -Practically, however, this makes no difference, as the amount paid in each Conventional year is not given. It is possible, too, that some cases may have occurred-though we are not aware of one now-in which an agent may have failed to render a receipt, in due time, for moneys appropriated to his salary out of collections. The item in the Treasurer's account for salaries, includes the payment of two Secretaries, six agents, and \$734,80 to returned missionaries. We presume the above statements will be sufficient. We are willing and desirous that our brethren shall have full knowledge of the use that is made of the money placed at the disposal of the Board, and all other matters connected with our missions. Nor shall we complain, even, of the distrust which is sometimes manifested by the manner in which inquiries are made .- Home & Foreign Journal.

BRIDGING DEATH.-When engineers would bridge a stream, they often carry over at first but a single thread. -With that they next stretch a wire across. Then strand is added to strand, until a foundation is laid for planks ;-and now the bold engineer finds safe footway and walks from side to side .--So God takes from us some goldenthreaded pleasure, and stretches it hence into heaven. Then he takes a child, and then a friend. Thus he bridges death, and teaches the thoughts of the most timid to find their way hither and thither between the two spheres.

me." The figure here is that of a person in deep water with a weight upon his shoulders, and the waves breaking over him. Few Christians have not known spiritually what such a condition is. The ponderous load of their sins has at times seemed ready to crush them; the waves and billows have gone over them. In such distress,-their iniquities causing their souls to sink within them,what do they do? They do as David did. who in his extremity cried, "Make haste to help me, O Lord my salvation," Nor in. vain do they call, any more than he did, but find the Lord a very present help.

"Mine iniquities are gone over mine head:

as an heavy burden, they are too heavy for

"God is the refuge of his saints. When storms of sharp distress invade."

THE NEW LAW OF NEWSPAPERS. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the strary, are considered as wishing to renew their sub 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their peri

eals, the publisher may continue to send them until agen are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodi cals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill, and or-dered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without inform ing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former

direction, they are held respons 5. The courts have decided that refusing to take period icals from the office, or removing and leaving them un-

What is the duty of the friends of our Conventions and Boards under existing circumstances?

called for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

The question at the head of this article is daily becoming more interesting, and the crisis is rapidly nearing upon us, when conflicting plans must take on some definite form, if those who are urging them, are honest in their professions of friendship to the cause of Missions. We have bestowed much thought on this subject, and examined carefully, and we think, impartially, the arguments "pro and con." We have come to the conclusion that brethren are now to take their positions according to their convictions of duty; and that the friends of our present system must either concentrate upon it with renewed energy, or abandon it for some other. Let us take a candid and calm survey of the circumstances.

That their exists a settled difference of opinion as to the best method of conducting Missions, is beyond doubt, but what the comparative strength of the parties is we have no means of knowing, unless the Convention at Richmond be considered a test. Many good brethren are to be found on both sides, but with our conflicting opinions hearty cooperation on any plan is scarcely to be hoped for. Indeed, such is the ground on which the prominent men in the opposition base their objections, that they cannot unite with us on the old system, without a sacrifice of conscience which no man can make with impunity. Were it simply a question of policy with them,

it might be arranged so as to accommo date opposing views, but this is not the case; the whole system has been, and now is denounced as unscriptural and ruinons to the churches-as an "Episcopal Hierarchy"-a "Baptist Aristocracy," &c. With such views, no honest man can give "aid and comfort" to the system. We say, that this position places compromise out of the question, unless the friends of the Convention are prepared to surrender their judgments, and their consciences up to the legislation of others. The opposers cannot recede without an abandonment of their entire theory. Thus we stand related to each other. There are exceptionsa few brethren regard it as a question of expediency only, and but for other issues would feel no hesitancy in cooperating on the present system; but the number is not large, nor influential in the party.

The hope was entertained that after the grand expose at Richmond, and the proclamation of peace; an end would be made of this whole matter, and that the Baptists of the South would be a unit. Subsequent events have demonstrated, what many brethren then predicted, that the whole demonstration would turn out to be a farce. The attacks upon the Convention have been more virulent than before, and although some of the leaders are gagged by the pledges made at Richmond, a new swarm has poured in, and new agenciens have been organized with their evident approval.

Again, this Convention question is embarrassed by an unnecessary complication with other issues. Men may reason as they please and speak as they please, but the stubborn facts in this case can not be evaded. We state it as a fact, without note or comment, that opposition to the Convention and advocacy of the Nashville minority is so identic that they seem but parts of the same question. We mention this not to intimate an opinion as to the merits of the "vexed question," but as a matter of fact, confirmed, to a large extent, by recent developments. We have been casting about us, and we can not call to mind a single individual who has taken position against the Convention, who is not as decidedly in favor of the Spring Street party; and there is good reason to believe that no measure would be acceptable to that party, its leader, or their friends, which did not recognize it as a regular Baptist church. We do not mention this unkindly, much less reproachfully. This very state of things must render an amicable adjustment of the Convention question improbable, if not impossible. Besides, the complete failure of the explanations at Richmond to give satisfaction, is conclusive proof that nothing is to be hoped for in that direction, while it confirms the opionion expressed, that nothing will give satisfaction to the opposers but some formal recognition of the Nashville minority. We say nothing of the injustice of this complication, but it would seem that these questions ought each to be put upon its own merits, and be decided by the well-established principles and usages common in such cases, without

Again, while this unsettled and feverish state of mind continues, the cause of Missions, at home and abroad, is in danger of suffering. Already the contributions of those opposing the Convention have been cut off. Tennessee. where this feeling prevails most, is doing nothing, and this is true, to a large extent, wherever it is influential. In

any regard to the other.

Georgia, one Association is laboring that the pastor does not preach the to be decided, some who voted for it, as must, without delay, be dealt with as an every dollar sent up by the churches op- to screen him from discipline; on the posing the Convention, was less than him, if suffered to continue, to do the THIRTY DOLLARS, although they boast a greater mischief. A factious temper, when majority. This would not have been united with reputed sanctity, is the the case but for this question. The ef- most dangerous character that can exfect upon the opposition is to dry up their resources, so far as the Boards are conduct, and if not reclaimed by mild Another class which is ever ready

for an excuse, find an ample one in this agitation; while the true friends of Missions and those who give from principle are extremely discouraged. And well are the circumstances calculated to discourage. When-ever one, or one dozen men can distract the whole Baptist denomination South, upturning established principles and usages-interrupting the harmonious operations of our whole system of benevolence-carrying off hundreds of unsuspecting men with a shout of triumph, it is time for considerate men to pause and ask, who is to be trusted? What is duty??-Such is the present state of things .-Could the evils fall on the heads of the guilty only, it would be well; but while these often profit by the discord, the cause of Christ is wounded in the house of asking admission to any other church of his friends.

Once more, - what is to be gained by farther agitation? Were it possible to dissolve all of our Conventions and state of public sentiment, the men who the unity of the Church in its well-bere-organize-the same Boards would be appointed-the same locations selected -the same Missionaries retained-and the same purses would still sustain his own church, nor seek clandestinely

On the other hand, the very same objectors will continue to object, and the very same arguments be urged and an-

It seems to us, that to ralley at once and with renewed energy to the support of our present system, is our only duty. One of the ablest committees we have beld excommunicated in all churches. ever seen, after affording ample opportunity to all parties to suggest amendments or new plans, reported against any change, and this report was unanimously adopted by the largest and most intelligent Convention of Baptists ever

assembled in the Southern States If our brethren can not go with us, without a sacrifice of conscience, a thing which we have no right to ask, which, indeed, they could not grant, if they are honest, if asked; let us go quietly on and leave them to the exercise of them do it-it is their right-when they them do it—it is their right—when they have demonstrated a better way, wise Williams pronounces "no lenient or in-PRINCIPLES will compel them to do something. What they will do remains to

The following extract from the "letter of the Norfolk Street Baptist church, (Rev. Thomas Armitage, Pastor,) withdrawing fellowship from the Stanton Street Baptist church, New York, (Rev. E. T. Hiscox, Pastor,) "can not fail to Backus, in his Church History, as held interest our readers. To the authorities here cited we could add others if

The celebrated Stillingfleet, in his work entitled, "A Reconciler as to Church Differences," says, "The power of inflicting censure on offenders in a Christian church, is a fundamental right, Benjamin Foster, D.D., on the Characresulting from the constitution of the ter and Discipline of a Gospel Church,

The distinguished Robert Hall says : The right of inflicting censures, and of proceeding in extreme cases to excommunication, is an essential branch edeclaration of the same doctrine, as folof that power with which the church is lows: "If one church receives members endowed" "I am far from thinking lightly of the spiritual power with which the church to which such members be-Christ has armed his church. It is a high and mysterious one, which has no subjects of censure and excommunicaparallel on earth. Nothing in the order tion, and no evidence be obtained that of means is equally adapted to waken these persons have been treated with compunction in the guilty, with spiritnal censures, impartially administered. The sentence of excommunication, in church, and no Christian labor be taken particular, harmonizing with the dic with said church in order to have the tates of conscience, and re-echoed by her voice, is truly terrible. It is the voice of God speaking through its legitimate organ, which he who despises or neglects ranks with 'heathen men which is guilty of it, and eventually

on Church Government, says: "It be- brethren is so unfriendly and inconsist comes not the wisdom and order of any ent?" society, entrusted with authority for its Christ himself, to suffer persons, obnoxions to censure by the fundamental rules tion, without animadverting thereupon, according to the authority wherewith of offenders."

to admonish and exclude her own members, for good and sufficient cause, is so | 16:17" obviously fundamental and essential that, however it may be disregarded in bership by one church of persons havpractice by some, it will scarely be deling been excommunicated by a sister nied in theory, by any.

a church to govern herself, under the New Testament charter, extends to cords. In the minutes of that body for whatever is essential to the peaceable 1806, the Association announced the exand honorable maintenance of "the communication of a man from the Bapfaith once delivered to the saints," and tist church of Hightstown, New-Jersey, a "holy conversation" as "becometh the closing with this significant order :gospel"; enduing her with absolute "The churches will govern themselves authority to separate from her commun- accordingly." And again, in the min ion every one who "makes shipwreek utes of that Association for 1807, we ly," "walketh disorderly."

brated for his piety and sound knowl- ledge, late pastor of Blockley church, edge of divine things, in his Church has been excommunicated; they will Members' Guide, after quoting Titus 3: therefore not countenance him as a 10; Gaf. 5:12; Rom. 16:17, and 2 preacher." Thess. 3:6, says: "We are here taught From this, the doctrine and practice that if any man disturb the peace, or of the Philadelphia Association, touchbreak the unity of the church, no mating the subject under consideration, are

with commendable zeal to support its Gospel, or by forming a party against own Missionaries, but we venture to him, or by raising up a division to opsuggest that if the question were now a factions and contentious manner, he an expedient, would reverse their posi- offender. He may be a moral, and in tions. In another large Association appearance, a holy man, but this is not ist in a Christian society. He should and affectionate admonition, separated from communion."

Dr. Gill, the distinguished commentator, in his Body of Divinity, describes persons, who he says, "are to be excom-municated," thus: "disturbers of the church's peace, who cause divisions and offences," "troublers of God's Israel," persons "who do not keep their place in the church, do not attend when the church assembles for religious worship,' "busy-bodies, going from house to house doing mischief," &c., &c.

Now, it cannot be denied that, in well-regulated Baptist churches, such offences have ever been regarded as just ground for excommunication. Nor has it ever been customary for one church to treat the disciplinary power of a sister church with contempt. Such indeed was the unity of discipline among the primitive churches, and such has it been in modern times among all Baptist churches, that the excommunicated themselves have seldom thought than that from which they were exclud-

The learned Bingham, in his Antiquities of the Christian Church, speaking of the churches immediately subsequent Boards in twelve hours, in the present to the apostolic age, says: "To preserve now sustain these institutions would ing, it was required that every member of a church should submit to the ordinary rules of discipline appointed for the punishment of delinquents; and neither despise the lawful censures of to be restored to communion in any other church without giving satisfaction to his own church, whereof he was a member." "For such was the perfect harmony and agreement of the universal Church, that every church was ready to ratify and confirm all acts of dis cipline exercised upon delinquents in any other church." "Whoever was thus excommunicated in one church was No church would admit them without communicatory letters. If they were rebels to their own church, they were accounted rebels to the whole.

Coleman, in his excellent work on the Apostolical and Primitive Churches, with an Introduction by Dr. Neander, speaking of the discipline of the primi tive churches, says : "At Rome, then in Africa, in Asia, and universally, the penitent was restored to Christian communion by the authority of the church from which he had been expelled." And for this they cited, among other scriptural authorities, the example of Paul, who submitted to the church at Corinth their own judgment. If they think it the restoration of the offender whom best to organize some new system, let they had excluded from their commun-

men will see it and sustain it. They competent critic," in his reply to Brown can not stand still-THEIR MISSIONARY on Discipline, maintains that the decision of a church, in excluding one of her own members, cannot be lawfully reversed or interfered with by any other body. Speaking of the rule in Matt., 18th chapter, he says: "The church is supposed to exercise the highest authority, without having its proceedings subject to any review upon earth." same body that is here said to bind, is also said to loose."

The same doctrine is noticed by by the first Baptists of New England. He says : "As to the government of the church, they held the power to be in each particular Church to receive and exclude members, and choose and ordain officers, though they would act in fellowship with sister churches.

which was adopted by the New York Baptist Association in 1796, and has this year been re-adopted as their Circular Letter,-we find an unequivocal injustice, or if evidence be obtained of the impropriety of the censure of the censure removed, such conduct towards a sis er church, and inattention to Gospel discipline and order, must exceedingly sink the reputation of the church and publicans." -- Treatise on Terms of deeply wound its own authority : for what church will respect the decisions And Dr. Owen, in his excellent work of another, whose conduct towards their

The same doctrine has been distinct own preservation, as the church is by ly set forth, as a rule of faith and practice, by the Philadelphia Baptist Association, the oldest organization of the of that society, to cast off all respect kind in the United States. In a paper unto it, to break their order and rela- unanimously adopted and subscribed by that body in 1749, after speaking of "withdrawing from a defective or disorthey are entrusted. To do otherwise is derly church," as the special duty of an to expose their order unto contempt, association of churches, arising out of and proclaim a diffidence in their own the terms of their confederation, they authority for the spiritual punishment also lay it down as a "general duty that is incumbent on all orthodox persons Indeed, this power of a Gospel church and churches to do, where no such con federation is entered into; as 2 Cor.

And that the admission to full memchurch of the same Association, was re-It is equally clear that this power of garded by that venerable body as disorderly, is evident from their official reconcerning the faith," or, being "uaru- find the following similar announcement and order: "The churches in our Rev. John Angel James, justly cele- connection are notified that John Rut-

ter in what way, either by insinuating unmistakable. Nothing can be plainer

communicating its members was respected and held inviolable by all sister

churches. But to come home. The Hudson River Association, in 1848, previous to the division of that large body of which you were a component part at the time, and of the southern division of which you are now a member, passed the following distinct recognition and endorsement of the same doctrine :

"Resolved, That this Association do most emphatically and solemnly disclaim the idea of sanctioning, by their action in this case, the reception by any church of this body into their fellowship of members excluded from a sis-

Such, indeed, have been the views and practice of Baptist churches, especially, from the earliest ages to the present time, founded on the unequivocal declarations of the Divine Word.

Dr. Wayland is quoted as high authority; but it is well known that he is a latitudinarian in church government : and besides, no one has denounced his leading proposition on the subject more bitterly than those who now plead his authority in this particular case.

Dr. Hiscox is also quoted-it is well known that we have from the first denounced his book as unsound. Dr Hiscox is an interested witness. He was Pastor of the Stanton Street church when it received the persons excluded by the Norfolk Street church, without even the form of a trial; of course his of nature "things new and old." For book is a part of his own history.

Dr. Dagg is also much relied upon this we had a right to expect from the hearty reception and high commendations of his Manual and Church Order, ICAL EVIDENCES," by RAWLINSON. by these parties. His opinions must

discipline of one church may not be approved by a neighboring church, but it does not follow, that their kind inter course with each other must be disturb- from the same house. This is a new ed. Each must act for itself, and not claim to bind the other. But when a church becomes corrupt in faith or practice, neighboring churches are bound to tions from the religious press, both in withdraw their fellowship." Church Order p. 280

Now observe! Dr. Dagg asserts nothing in these propositions which can be tortured into the right of one church to "look into and examine the righteousness" of the decision of another-much less the right to receive the excluded of another-and still less the right of one church to arrest the discipline of another. To the contrary he says, "THE CHURCH THOUT ANY APPEAL." P. 273.

But suppose, for the sake of argument we concede the right. It still remains to be shown what it has to do with the Nashville faction. Or if it be granted that the principle embraces that case. it is still to be proven that that is such and the ecclesiastical status of the parties will soon be understood.

Dr. Talbird,

Dr. TALBIRD, President of Howard College, paid us a visit last week. On Sabbath, he preached to a large congregation, a very interesting discourse. It was refreshing to enjoy his society, and to confer with him about the things which relate to the Master's business.

We are happy to add that the President met with substantial "aid and comfort" in his agency, and that through the liberality of a few brethren, the conditional subscription to Howard, of 100,000 dollars, may be regarded as

The Baptist Church, Columbus, Ga The Lord prosper both !

We are happy to learn that the new building is progressing rapidly, and that there is a prospect of occupying the basement early in April. This is a noble edifice, and when completed will be creditable to the pastor, the church, and the city. May this church continue to prosper.

ticle on the design of Baptism :

"This rite was not to be in the place tained exclusively to the Abrahamic covenant, and this only to the gospel dispensation; nor does this rite even occupy the same place in the new dis pensation, that that did not in the old e; that being a seal of the covenant made with Abraham and his posterity, whereas the seal of the new covenant is the indwelling Spirit of God, bear-

An "out and out, in and in" Baptist, progress outside of our communion.

Book Notices.

Annals of Scientific Discovery, for 1860. Edited by David A. Wells,

arts, natural philosophy, chemistry, as- derment to "Selmy." tronomy, geology, zoology, botany, minerology, meteorology, geography, antiquities, &c., &c. Especially is it value dye has met with rapid sales as an evi able to school and public libraries.

BAPTIST CHORALS: A Tune and Hymn Book, designed to promote general congregational singing; containing one hundred and sixty four tunes, adapted to about four hundred choice hymns. Hymns selected by Rev. B. Manly, Jr., D.D. Music adapted by A. B. EVERETT. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. Pp. 192. Price,

60 cents.

This little volume supplies a long felt necessity in our churches. It is a most excellent selection, both of hymns and tunes. Our churches will no doubt generally supply themselves at an early day. Its general circulation, we have no doubt, would infuse great spirit into our congregational singing. It is kept on hand and for sale at the Montgomery Book Emporium, B. B. Davis, agent. We hope to have it at this office soon.

GOTHOLD'S EMBLEMS; or, Invisible Things understood by Things that are Made By CHRISTIAN SCRIVER, minister at Magdeburg in 1671. Translated from the twenty-eigth German Edition, by by Rev. R. MENZIE, Hoddam, Eng land. Boston : Gould & Lincoln.

This is a book that will live with those of Bunyan, Flavel, Baxter, and Dodderidge, No Christian can read it without being profited in head and heart. The author displays a masterly acumen of faith that sees God in every thing, and a happy method of expression which brings out from the great volume sale, we suppose, at the Montgomery Book Emporium.

We are indebted to the publishers, GOULD & LINCOLN, for a copy of "HISTOR-

This is one of the Bampton series, be very influential with them, especally and so far as we have been able to exon "Generic" churchism and "Land- amine it, is a valuable addition to our markism." The Dr. says, "Some have religious literature. The object of the regarded each local church, as acting lectures is to prove the truth of the for the whole body of the faithful, and Scripture records from historical evidenhave inferred that its acts are binding ces. These lectures were delivered in on every other church. But this opin- the "Oxford University Pulpit," accorion is inconsistent with the true doctrine ding to "the last Will and Testament of church independence, and with the of Rev. John Bampton." The volume separate responsibility of individuals before as is the American Edition with the notes translated by Rev. A. N. Ar-Again he says, "Some things in the NOLD. As a book of reference, we think it very valuable.

We are also in receipt of "CHRIST IN HISTORY," by ROBERT TRUMBULL, D. D., and revised edition. This work has been for some time before the public, and has received very high commendathis country and in Europe.

Editorial Correspondence.

TALLADEGA, ALA., Feb. 9, 1860. Bro. Dawson: I arrived here on the 7th, and found things quite changed since the arrival of the cars. The advantages of commerce to town and community are incalculable. I lived in this place for twenty years, and know the disadvantages this section has labored under for want of some outlet for its numerous productions; and since the arrival of the cars every thing bears the marks of commercial prosperity .-Many new and substantial buildings have been erected-nearly all of their business houses -and goods are bought a case of "injustice and oppression" as are often crowded with cotton wagons, to entitle it to the clemency of the rule. and purchases are made at a rapid rate. Let this case be put upon its merits Then the wagons are loaded with groceries and carried into various sections of the country.

The Baptist Male High School is gradually increasing under the supervision of Professor Workell. I sincerely hope the time will soon arrive when this Institution will be liberally patronized. The building is fine, the location admirable, and every thing happily arranged for the education of young men.

I have not yet had an opportunity to meet with the Baptist Church, but am glad to learn that it is in a healthy con dition. I have spent a pleasant hour with the Pastor, brother RENFROE. For the Baptist Male High School and the Baptist Church in this place I have labored and spent many an anxious hour

It has been a pleasure to meet and greet so many of my old friends and brethren. My heart is greatly attached to the people of this county. I shall leave in the morning for Oxford, to commence filling my appointments.

I might mention that the Railroad coming into this region produced quite a sensation among the "natives" who Sound Doctrine. - A writer in the Re. had never seen such a thing. All must ligious Telescope, the organ of the United come and see it, men, women and chil-Brethren, says, in the course of an ar. dren, of all color. And some must needs ride on the "critter." One young man from St. Clair county was very nor stead of circumcision; neither was much taken with the "idee" of going that a type of this; because that per- to "Selmy" and back again upon it.-He laid up money for some time to take a "jodartin ride on the big waggin."-He went to the Conductor before it started, and said, "See here, Mister, I wants to ride on yer waggin to Selmy, what is the price? Here is the rink tum." "Never mind," said the Conducing witness with our spirits that we tor, "wait till we get on board." "No. sir-ree !" said the persistant man, "take the short stuff right now, it's a burnin' could hardly state this point with great. my pocket. You'll know me when I er accuracy and force. Our principles come on." The Conductor took it, and told St. Clair "to look out and watch him when he started." The whistle blow'd, and the Conductor saw the young man standing some distance off, and halloed to him to "come on board."-A. M. Boston : Govld & Lincoln, Pp. Our hero commenced making rapid search for a "board," but was not suc-This volume is a most valuable con- cessful, and finding a shingle gathered tribution to science and art, of which it with both hands, came dashing into every scholar should possess himself. - the cars, holding it up in triumph, ex-Its range of subjects embraces the claiming, "Mister, Mister, I can't find most important discoveries and im- a board, won't this shingle do ?" It provements in mechanics, the useful was received, and on he went in won-

> O. J. Wood & Co's HAIR DYE .- This dence of its defulness.

Is it an Incendiary Publication?

The following is the title of a book published by E. Stephenson & F. A. OWEN, agents for the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Nashville, Tenn.,

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY, by ADAM CLARKE, L L.D., F.A.S. Selected from his published and unpublished writings, and systematically arranged, with a life of the author, by SAMUEL DUNN. Re vised by Thomas O. Summers, D.D. On page 29 is a letter from Dr. Clarke

to the Board of Managers of the Method ist Episcopal Church of New York, written about the year 1832, and which may have been a germ of some of the pre cious fruits of abolitionism we are now reaping. Among other advice is the following: "As I believe your nation destined to be the mightiest and happi est nation on the globe, so I believe that your church is destined to become the most extensive and pure in the uni verse. As a church, abide in the Apostle's doctrine and fellowship; as a nation, be firmly united; entertain no petty differences; totally abolish the slave trade," &c. &c.

What Dr. Clark meant by the phraseology "the slave trade," is not at all obscure, for on page 211 (where he comments upon the eighth Commandment.) we have his own exposition in the following words: "But the word (steal) is principally applicable to clandestine stealing, though it may undoubtedly include all political injustice and private wrongs; and consequently kidnapping, crimping and slave dealing are prohibited here, whether practiced by individuals, the State, or its colonies."

As to Dr. Clarke's sentiments then there can be no mistake, but now in referepce to the book and its publishers : the Edition is American - Southern Revised. Dr. Summers remarks in "the Adtion," as follows :

"An occasional note of dissent from While his clear statement, luminous illustration, and able defence of the doctrines of revealed truth will justify the high commendation which the work has which, were it necessary, would be fully endorsed by the Editor of the Revised Edi-

It appears, therefore, that there is about as little room left to misunderstand Dr. Summers as Dr. Clarke. We may, however, misunderstand Dr. S .--Do our Methodist friends generally hold to such sentiments, and do they too endorse the book? Will the "Advocates" give us their light? By the way, although Dr. Summers claims the right to enter an occasional note of dissent where his views do not accord with of the passages quoted, the inference then is, he did not differ with Dr. Clarke on that subject; but as regards this we may be mistaken. Southron.

For the South Western Baptist.

paration of a Hymn Book and portions is the revealed will of God that the of the New Testament in the Creek lan- shall be done, then it will appear that guage. The Hymn Book, containing all the measures and means necessary about 200 hymns, is now ready for the to their accomplishment are as scriptural press. Matthew and John are also as they; and that it is fearful to negready -Mark and Luke will be comple. lect them, lest such neglect be followed ted during the Spring. The four Gos. by "many stripes." pels will be published and bound in a Such were the opinions of that venersmall volume for distribution among able man of God-and such was the the Creeks, who have long been calling defence which he made in the Index in for such a work, and who are now almost 1839, against the charge of sustaining impatiently waiting for it-anxious to "unscriptural institutions," read in their own tongue "the wonder. His views and opinions then had ful works of God." Our missionaries weight and influence with his brethren, have long felt the need of it. We can and we really thought that this quesconceive of no auxiliary, aside from the tion was settled, and the discussion Holy Spirit's influence, of more value ended long ago--but it seems that nothto the Creek mission than the above ing can be considered as settled in this named works. The circumstances are day of change and revolution-every such that these works must be distribu- thing is unsettled, and the old battles ted mostly gratuitonsly, consequently of church polity and missionary operwe must make a call upon the friends tions by the instrumentality of Converof the object for the requisite means .- tions must be fought over again. Not being acquainted with this branch new set of writers, wiser than their of business, we are not prepared to fathers, has sprang up, mere fledglings state the cost of publication. The first upon whose chins the down of public edition of the hymn book should not has scarcely begun to appear. We've be less than 2000 copies; and that of vise them to "tarry at Jericho, und the Gospels not less 2500 or 3000. We their beards grow." They are not jet presume that the cost of both will be fit to be leaders in Israel.

Dear brethren, 'take ye from among you an offering unto the Lord : whosoever is of a will ng heart, let him bring it, an offering of the Lord,"

Remit to WM. HORNBUCKLE, Treas'r,

publishers. If, however, any are ready pastors. to make benevolent offers in their pub-

R HOLMAN, Cor. Sec. From the Baptist Champion "Unscriptural Institutions."

In 1837, or '38, when the separation took place between the missionary and anti-missionary Baptists the latter opened all their batteries against what they termed "unscriptural institutions," such him to constitute him an acting deacon in as Conventions, Missionary, Bible and latter courch?"

edited by the Rev. Jesse Mercer and ently the amount expended would be enough Rev. W H. Stokes. We now have be sustain a Christian missionary a whole year fore us a file of the Index for the year and at a period when the fields are alread white, to the harvest, as they are at the present the 1839, and in the issue of 28th of March, day, I cannot but think that this consideration there is an editorial from the pen of the must weigh heavily upon every enlighten "Sen. editor," with the same caption Christian conscience.

He commenced by saying that what is meant by "unscriptural institutions" is "not only not contained in the Scripture. but unholy and profane" -"that the mere fact of associating to do any thing which may be properly done," is not "unscriptural," but to be so it must appear that "the objects, which the Societies have in view to accomplish, are no where commanded in Scripture to be done by human instrumentality," but those who undertake the work "assume to them. selves the office of doing God's work"

"It would be profane indeed for men to undertake to do what God has promised to do by his own arm alone But it is the glory of men to be engaged in doing the work which the Lord has commanded, and which is the work of the Lord in truth."

"But let us see," said he, "if the institutions are not strictly SCRIPTURE We think it is a sound position from which none will dissent, that the known will of a sovereign in relation to the doing of any work, is equal to a command to do that work"

"And again - that a command to do any work is imperative in regard to th use of all the means and measures & cessary to the accomplishment of that work. This is fully sustained by our Lord - Luke 12:47 - Matth. 7:21" "These Scriptures fully sustain the positions taken, that the will of God made known, is equal to a command in any case, and that, when God commands any thing to be done, all preparation and whatever instruments and means are necessary to its performance, are equally enjoined."

"When it is said, Arise and shine-Let your light so shine-(lo ve into al the world and preach my Gospel to en ery creature, the meaning is, that the Lord's people, especially his ministers should make known his truth, particovertisement to the Revised American Edi- larly his salvation to the ends of the earth. When these commands are given, there is nothing said about the warsome of Dr. Clarke's views will not be AND MEANS. These are left to the wise considered out of place on the margin. counsel and prudent advice of the people of God, according to the times and seasons in which they shall live."

"From these views it is clearly so received from competent judges, and TURAL to devise ways and means; nav. more, it is a duty, the neglect of which dooms to correction, to accomplish any thing, which the word of God makes known to be his will. If then it is the will of God, that the world shall be filled with the saving knowledge of his salvation, and it is the duty of people to take measures for its fulfillment, what means can be better suited to the purpose than those put into operation by the Societies in question? To accomplish the gracious designs of God in the purposes of his grace, in this case, those of Dr. Clarke, yet he enters no with great effort and expense. It is perfectly natural that the Lord's people in the fervency of their zeal for the glory of his name, should unite or flow together for this purpose. (See Land 60:5.")

"Before these, and kindred institu-Creek Testament and Hymn- tions can be declared in truth unscripts ral, it must be proven, that the ends Our brethren have been apprized that they are endeavoring instrumentally to b other Buckner has been for more than effect, are not the objects of the divise two years devoting all the time he could will-that God has not purposed or spare from missionary work to the pre- commanded them to be done. For if it

Items and Incidents.

Rev. W. B. Jacobs, editor and proprietord the Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia, has soll out his interest in that paper to J. S. Dickerson formerly of the New York Recorder, and more recently Depository Agent of the Publication We have not yet received the manu- is next week to assume the editorial manager. script of the above works, consequent- ment of the Chronicle, assisted by Rev. J. ly are not prepared to negotiate with Hyatt Smith and others of the Philadelphia

Bro. Warren.-Please let me announce that lication, we are always ready to in consideration of his abolition sentiments; and the probability of his sermons, being bereaf ter tinctured with such sentiments, that I have determined not to order any more of his works for the Bible and Colporteur Society.

DEACONS .-- "We should say that it does," is the answer of the Mississippi Baptist to the question : "When an acting deacon from of enurch puts his letter into a sister church, state ing that he has been an acting deacon, does

At that time the Christian Index was "They involve enormous expense; not unfree."

DECAY

once approaching no

which we have adopted for this article. "A minister's son." writes to the New Yor We propose to give a brief synopsis Evangelist, "Last week I took from the of that editorial mainly to show the Office, a circular from your city, addressed my mother, directed, Rev. Mrs.

The second second

Secular Intelligence.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—The political news is unin England the estimate of public expendi-

over the income for the past year, is nine three quarter millions sterling, to be made by an income tax.

Southern Mechanics Attention.—A Bill has been introdued into the Alabama Legislature to

The Chinese are strongly fortifying Pekin and entrance to Peiho. England is energetical-preparing for the campaign. The Wrecked Steamer. The Wreeker state of the Hangarian, The Agent om the wreck of the Hungarian. The Agent the Associated Press goes there to-morrow.

Latest by the Europa. Halifax, Feb. 23.-[Via Queenstown.]-Ades from Morocco report that Tetuan was med and carried on the 2d inst., after a sannary engagement. The camp equipage, ar-ery and camels of the Moors fell into hands of tillery and camels of the Moors tell into hands of the Spaniards. In this and previous engage ments the Moors fought with the greatest brave-ry. Tetuan is a walled town in the kingdom of Fez, having a population of 16,0000, with many handsome mosques. It is situated about four miles from the sea, on a river of the same name, and protected by a fort at the mouth of the river, the town itself being defended by a castle, in

addition to the walls. The Italian news is conflicting. The Austrians are sending many Venetian prisoners to distant

Later from Texas.

ton, relative to the state of affairs on the Rio Grande. Should the United States Government refuse to send a force to punish the Mexican Ma-rauders, it is believed that Gov. Houston will order out the Texas militia, and invade Mexico.

The Legislature af Alabama has passed a bill exempting goods imported at Southern ports frem taxation, when sold in Alabama. Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, Feb. 22 .- Sales of cotton on Tuesday 3000 bales. Market firm; middling 10%c. Sales Wednesday 3000 bales; market stiffer. Sales Thursday 3000 bales; market unchanged. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22 .- The sales of cotton

on Wednesday were 11,500 bales; middlings at 10% to 11c. Molasses is is quoted at 40% to 41c. The sales Thursday were 12,000 bales; the market was unchanged. Sugar was quiet but steady at 6% to 7%c. Gorn at 70 to 75c. Molasses declined, at 38 to 39c. Freights to Liverpool &d.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Sales to-day of 2000 Seminary, she received the ground-work of a chales ootton, with a heavy market. Flour was thorough education, which was afterwards compared to the chales of t quiet and 7000 bbls. changed hands; Southern, \$5.60 a 5.75. Wheat has advanced; sales of 17,000 bushels; Red, \$1.35. Corn was firm; *sales of the sales of the sa 19,000 bushels; Yellow, 80 a 82c.; White 80 a 83c. ment, she pursued with more than ordinary suc-Rice declined &c., and is quoted 34 a 44c.

Items of News.

The Philadelphia North American has made a very careful and elaborate calculation to de-termine what is probably the number of our population at present. That journal is of the opinion that the census of this year will show that we have 32,100,000 inhabitants. That is above the ordinary estimates. THE POLITICS OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE DIF-

ourse, all in free States.

points, is composed of eighteen independent roads, costing in the aggregate \$92,784,084, and asisting of 2394 miles of roads, or nearly one tenth of the whole railway system of the United

UNCLE SAN'S FARM .- The amount of land the the United States Government has for sale is alnost incalculable. All the people of the four-en States and five Territories derive their title three long months. their lands from the Federal Government, and the records and files evidencing the inception of their rights, are preserved in the General Land Office at Washington. The public domain now covers a surface, exclusive of water. of 1,450,-

POST OFFICE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WASHING-TON NATIONAL MONUMENT UP TO FER. IST. FROM AL-SHAMA.—Bethel, \$1; Bridgeville, \$5; Centre, \$2; Decatur. \$3 20; Gainesville, \$1 50; Greens-boro', \$1; Hayneville, \$3; Loachapoka, \$2; Mobile, \$44; Montgomery, \$12 50; Oakley, 50c.; Selma, \$2; Skipperville, 15c.; Soccapatoy, \$1 20; Summerfield, \$3 20; Talladega, \$3; Tensaw, \$5; Tuscaloosa, \$6; Tuskegee, 4; Wetumpka, \$2 50: Tuscaloosa, \$6; Tuskegee, 4; Wetumpka, \$2.50; Wilsonville, \$1. Total, \$103.75.

Admictivent in Texas.—The Houston Tele-

graph, of the 3d ult., says:

The accounts from the interior are of active preparations being made for planting. The weather has been favorable for plowing, ing. and a great deal of work has already been completed. The large increase of laboring force by immigration gives assurance of a still greater increase in the production of this year than ever before. From the best information we can gather, we are led to believe that not less han twenty to twenty-five thousand negroes have been brought into the State this winter, trost of whom have gone into the cotton field.

HIGH PRICES FOR NEGROES -The Lynchburg BERT BEALLE. Virginian, of the 4th, says:

sentatives of New Mexico introduced a bill to three still lives, repeal the law passed at the last session of the He was sent to the best schools the country af Assembly, protecting slavery in New Mexico, forded, and when far enough advanced, to the and on the next day a resolution was almost unanimously adopted requesting him to resign the
Speakership, which he did. He subsequently resigned his seat in the House and went home.—
Mr. Cuellar was el cted Speaker in his place.

Mr. Cuellar was el cted Speaker in his place.

After leaving the University, he for a short and the bill in question was referred to a select | time served as clerk in a store in Tuscaloosa and committee, who reported in favor of its rejection, which was done without a dissenting he was united in wedlock to Miss Martha C. Town-

to the population, for marrying. Within the last 14 months there have been 140 marriages within the county, averaging about ten every month, and one every three days. Ours are indeed a

The Probate Clerk informs us that the performance of his duty, in many instances, has been a very painful one. But we assure our friend once that his duty has been no less prinful than ours, while, with unsteady nerves, a shortness of breath, a moderate hope surrounded by doubts and fears, we have with sadness chronicled

each melancholy announcement.

The old bachelors of Henry had better look to their rights, or theirs will be a destiny as unenviable as it is just .- Abbeville Banner.

DECAY OF MEXICAN CITIES .- A citizen of Mex-Decay of Mexican Ciffes.—A citizen of mex-o, who was born and brought up in that coun-mother eareth for the welfare of her offspring, try, has recently traveled through the most popalous part of it, gives the result of his observa-

The city of Mexico has lost its pristine beauty, and to day it feels the evils of civil war more than any other city in the country. Its streets are dirty, its buildings dilapidated; the people are directly directly distributed are directly dir are dirty, its buildings dilapidated; the people masettled, and martial law, approximating to mobilew, rules supreme. Indeed, we need not stop at the city of Mexico to speak of its dissolution, but departing from the gates, and proceeding down the National Road through Pueble. Jalapa and other intermediate villages, which once approximated to civilization and thrift, authing now is to be seen but the most constant.

by the existing state of political affairs.

During the late disturbances at Harper's Ferry and when the militia throughout the State were ready to a man to shoulder their muskets and march to the field of battle, the commander of whose patriotism is only equaled by his piety—
for he is a minister of the Gospel—offered the
services of his command to the Governor, and
as an inducement to insure his acceptance, proposed to pay all expense to get to the field and
back, and while on duty, out of his own pocket. DEATH FROM MATCHES.—Parents should take

DEATH FROM MATCHES. - Fareirs should take care to prevent their infant children from meddling with lucifer matches, as we are constantly informed by our exchanges of deaths occurring in consequence. As sure as they get hold of a match they invariably put the dipped end in their mouth, and the phosphorescent matter car-ries death wherever it touches inside the body.

SOUTHERN MECHANICS ATTENTION .- A Bill bas been ordered to be ready to leave for Italy encourage and promote the mechanical and scia day's notice.

It is supposed that the occupation of Tuscany and lifty dollars out of the State Treasury to French troops is con'emplated.

It is thought that England has offered to mediate the first thought that England has offered to mediate the first that England has offered the first that England has offered to mediate the first that England has offered the first that Eng each young man over the age of twenty one ship at some mechanical trade, and wh duce to the Governor a certificate of his qualifications from three master workmen and a cer tificate from a Probate Judge of his character.
This amount is to enable him to purchase necessary tools, and those tools are to be for ever exempt from levy and sale under execution.

> BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES,-The total number of banks in the United States, on the first of January, 1860, was 1509. Their total capital was \$408,051.244; their circulation, \$151,976,516; their deposits, \$264,437,068;—their profits then on hand, \$47,050,303; making the state of the state o king the aggregate of liabilities \$871,515,131; their resources were as follow: Notes, Bills, Exchange, ect., \$755,233,123; Specie, \$88,977, 096; real estate, \$27,304,812;—total, \$871.515,

The bank-note circulation of the United States at the present time, is about one hundred and fifty millions of dollars; of which amount eight millions are in bills of the denomination of dollar; five miliions of two dollars; four millions of three dollars; sixteen millions of five dollars; six millions of ten dollars; sixteen millions of twenty dollars; fifteen millions of fifty dollars; ten millions of one hundred dol-lars: thirty-seven millions of five hundred dol-New Orleans, Feb. 22.—[Received in Charleston, Feb. 24, 8.50, A. M.]—Gov. Houston, of Texas, has dispatched a special agent to Washinglars; thirty-two millions of one thousand dol-

MARRIAGES.

Married, on the 1st Feb'y, by Rev. E. Y. Van Hoose, Mr. John M. Curry to Miss Emma L. Gar-LAND; all of Glenaville, Ala.

Married, on the 20th February, by Rev. T. J. Rutledge, Mr. GEORGE W. HUGULY, of Chambers county, Ala., to Miss Rebecca L. Gaines, of Mount Sterling, Choctaw county, Ala.

Obituaries.

MRS. M. C. TICHENOR, late wife of Rev. I. T. Tichenor, of Montgomery, Ala., and daughter of F. S. and Ann B. Cook, was born in Columbus, Ga., Nov. 11th, 1828. Bereft of her parents at the early age of thirteen, she was placed in the family of her uncle, Rev. John E. Dawson. Under his instructions, in the La Grange Female Seminary, she received the ground-work of a cess, the various branches of abstruse science and graduated with the highest honors of the institution, in 1846.

During her scholastic life she was made child of grace, and was baptized by Mr. Dawson into the fellowship of the La Grange Baptist Church. In the school-life of Monimia Cook, was exhibited the beautiful spectacle of a consistent Christian girl.

Having finished her education, she removed to Montgomery and resided with her brother-in-law, Mr. E. L. Ellsworth. Though mingling at times in the gayest circles, and surrounded by FERENT STATES.—The Governors of the States of the Union, including the Governor elect of Kansas, are seventeen Democrats, sixteen Republigion to which she had consecrated her life. But cans, and one in Maryland, American. The Dem- in no part of her short carees, did the cultivated, ocratic Governors are in fourteen slaveholding christian character of Mrs. Tichenor shine with and three free States. The Republicans are, of greater brilliancy, than during her married life.

She was indeed the pastor's help-meet, and a New Orleans Railroad Connection.—The completion of the Mississippi Central Railroad, gives accommon railroad to Banger, Maine, except four short ferries on Hudson river. The vast chain of railways between the two extreme man moved as a burning and a shining light.

But this was not long to last. The sweetest flower that blooms is frail and withers in an hour.

In the summer of 1858, it was too evident that the Destroyer had marked her for his own; and onth of the whole railway system of the United tates, of which 1976 miles are used on this con-Having removed to the family of Mr. B. F. Noble, her brother-in-law, some five months since, she received the unremitting attentions of hus band, and sisters, and brothers, and friends. But this could only alleviate the intense suffering of

With no murmur escaping her lips, she exhibited the utmost patience and resignation; regard-ing it all as the schooling of the great Teacher to prepare her for a higher sphere of existence.
The graces, so beautifully adorning the school-100,000 of acres. The Government has sold about 120,000,000 of acres of land during the last quarter of a century, at something less than revelation her spirit looked over the dark stream, and the shining shore was discovered to her.

over"; and our beloved sister now dwells in the presence of her Savior where troubles cease and the weary rest. A deeply solemn and comfort-ing discourse was preached on the 15th inst., by Rev. Sam'l Henderson, from Eze. xxiv. 15-18; after which, the large and mouraing assembly

followed her remains to its quiet abode.

And while a bereaved husband and two lovely daughters, together with a large circle of at flicted relatives and friends, mourn the loss of one so dear, in imitation of her example, we bow in submission and rejoice that our loss is her

ever esting gain. DIED, at his late residence, in Foster's Settlement, Tuskaloosa county, Ala., on Thursday, Jan. 26th, 1860, of Pneumonia, WILLIAM LAM-

He was born in Columbia county, Georgia, Sept. 28th, 1815. His father died while he was Twenty-three negroes, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. E. W. Spencer, of Cumberland, were sold on Wednesday of last week, by auctioneer W. Nick Davis, at an average of \$1,060 sol. One girl sold for \$1.765; one man for \$1.60 and two men at \$1.515 sock. A better sol. one girl sold for \$1.765; one man for \$1.60; and two men at \$1.515 each. A better sale han this, we suppose, has never taken place in virginia.

Settlement. In them he found not an uncle and aunt only, but an affectionate father and a tender, kind mother. God thus provided for the orphan brothers. One of them, however, enjoy-SLAVERY IN NEW MEXICO.—St. Louis, Feb. ed the pleasant home only long enough to endear himself strongly in the affections of all and then lican says the Speaker of the House of Repre- Augustus sickened and died. The oldest of the

MARKAGES.—It is a remarkable fact that Hen-v county excels all other sections in proportion

Fo. many years he has been a beloved member of the Masonic Fraternity. At the time of his death he was occupying the highest office within the gift of the brothers of his, Sylvan, Lodge. In the performance of his duties as Master of the Lodge, while he has been distrustful of his own abilities, he has given universal satisfaction to those who placed him in office.

As a gentleman, he was kind, courteous, and hospitable. His politoness was of that kind which flows naturally from a generous heart, without affectation. He was a man who from his heart owned and acknowledged God as his Creator, Jesus as his Redeemer, and the Holy Spirit as his intercessor. In him the fatherless found a fast friend.

As a husband he was affectionately and devotso tenderly did he watch over the well-being of her who had given him her heart's affections. As a father, whilst he was firm, still he was so kind and affectionate as to endear himself most

ken away from a loving wife, affectionate children, and from his attentions to the widows and futherless. But God seeth not as man seeth.—His ways are all right, and though clouded awhile in mystery, we should bow submissively to His will and acknowledge his authority, knowing that the Judge of all the carth will do right. Let us all obey his commands that at last we may have a right to the tree of life and enter in through the gates into the gate and heat him. through the gates into the city, and hear him say, "Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou

into the joys of thy Lord." DIED. near Palo Alto Miss., on the 21st ult., ALBERT Y. WATKINS, in the 20th year of his

The subject of this notice was a resident of The subject of this notice was a resident of Greene Co., Ala., and grandson of Mrs. M. Fleming, under whose maternal influence he was piously fostered, from infancy to manhood. He professed religion when quite young, and remained a consistent member of the church, until he quietly yielded to the cold embrace of death.

We are not supprised when we see the autumn. We are not surprised when we see the autum-nal winds scattering the withered leaves, or pet-als of the drooping flowers; but when the de-

stroying tempest sweeps by, and in its mad career blights the unfolding bad, it is certainly beyond the comprehension of finite intelligence.

Though, dear young friend, thou hast left us, and thy mortal remains now sleep in the silence of the grave, thy cherished, memory, lives, and of the grave, thy cherished memory lives, and we will still turn our eyes to heaven, and hope to meet thee there, where pain and sorrow are unknown, "and the weary are at rest" M. W. H.

FORKLAND, Feb. 9th. For Lutaw papers please copy.

Putaw papers please copy.

Departed this life on Wednesday, Feb. 1st, 1860, on Board the steamer Paul Jones, on the Washita river, from an accidental discharge of a Colt's Repeater in his possession, OLIVER A. PERRY, son of Mathias A. and Susan Perry, of Perry county, Ala., aged 20 years. The subject of this notice left his uncle's home in Alabama just 8 days before, in company with his cousin, L. S. Perry, on a tour to the West, full of hope and anticipation. All the words spoken after and anticipation. All the words spoken after the discharge of the repeater were, "Lord God Almighty." The subject of this notice was a moral youth, but never had united with any lyol, 12mo, Price 40 cents. There being a Methodist minister on board, his funeral sermon was preached from Job, 7th chap, and 16th verse: "I loathe it; I would not live alway; let me alone; for my days are vanity." The steamer was then landed and his remains deposited on the bank of the Washita river, at the Washita city, in Union Parish, La., away from father and home, there to await until the morn of the resurrection. Written by his uncle, OLIVER H. PERRY.

"Louisiana Baptist" and "New Orleans
Christian Advocate," please copy. OLIVER H. PERRY.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

BARRETT & WIMBISH have opened a Depot in the city of Montgomery for the accommodation of Southern Merch. VIRGINIA BAPTIST MINISTERS. ants, and large consumers. They now have a very large stock of STATIONERY on hand, embracing every thing in the way of WRITING PAPER, INKS, PENS, PENCILS, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES, CARDS, PRINTERS' SUP-PLIES, &c. &c. &c. The trade will do well to examine

McLean's Cordial .- As may be seen, we insert this week the adverti-ement of McLean's Cordial, &c. It is very well known we are not particularly favorable to patent medicines, and, as a general thing, eschew the whole of them with but little ceremony, and with these sentiments we declined inserting this advertisement until we knew what were the ingredients of the medicine, and how compounded. This we have learned, and believing, as we do, that the ingredients are good, and the compound judiciously made, we recommend it as a mixture worthy

of public confidence. The above is from the St. Louis Christian Advocate, edited by the celebrated Rev. Dr. McAnally, which speaks volumes in favor of McLean's Cordial. We say to all, try it. See the advertisement in another column

Burnett's Cocoaine.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, which is so con a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. It has been used in thousands of cases where the bair was coming out in handfulls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is, at the same time, unrivalled as a dressing or the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. See advertisement.

Business Department.

Receipt List.

•		-		
	Paid	to Volume	No.	Amoun
	O H Perry [12	. 2	2 00
	Mrs Rhoda Summers			2 0
	Solomon Smith			2 00
1	E M Swearingen	12	. 34	2 00
1		12		2 00
	LeGrand & Jones			2 50
	Thos A McIver	12	. 25	2 00
H	J S Talbot	11	. 47	2 00
u	G W Shelton	12	. 35	2 00
8	W Costley	12	. 25	2 00
-	M Bedell	12	. 36	2 00
	John Knight			2 00
	Rev J M Newman			1 00
	Mrs C Beasly			2 00
	Arias Armstrong	12	. 40	2 00
1	C J Hutto	12	99	2 00
	Mrs D Bennett	12	. 35	2 00
	O Florence	13	. 5	4 00
Н	Dr U J Crumpton	13	. 15	2 00
1	Miss M L Moore	19	92	2 00
	A Loveless	19	11	2 00
7	Day I Allen	11	96	2 00
	Rev L Allen	19	4	2 00
8				3 00
4	John A Williams J Pounds	19	10	2 00
1				2 00
1	R Latham	14	. 10	2 00
	Jas Griffin	15	. 10	
1	J Sykes			2 00
1	J H Red			2 00
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4	A C Bennett Mrs Mary Magruder .	11	. 38	2 00
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1	Mrs Martha R McGar	12	. 44	2 00
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1	Thos W Callaway	12	. 34	2 00
1	John Miles Thos Barnes :	. 12	. 32	2 00
1	Thos Barnes	12	. 31	2 00
1	Rev David Elkins	12	. 44	2 00
1	Rev Jos Martin	10	. 49	5 00
	John Sloam	11	. 38	50
1	Rev M P Jewett			2 50
1	Mrs E O Barnes			2 00
	Jas M Sterling			2 00
1	C Nelms			2 00
1			95	2 00
1	M F Govan	16	. 20	2 00

W. J. OWSLEY HAS just received a good supply of Brown and Clari fied UGARS. Also, a lot of CROCKERY; which will be sold low, and many other things, which we will be pleased to show all who may favor us with a call. Tuskegev, Ala., Feb. 22, 1860.

MEYER'S Miraculous Vermin Destroyer. No More Vermin.

American Domestic Cleanliness Secured Read the following | It Exterminates Office of the Governors of the Alms House, CERTIFICATE. New-York, July 20th, 1858. Mice, New-York, July 20th, 1858.

Mr. Joseph Meyer. Practical Chemist, having proposed to remove Vernin from the City Prison (Tomba) and Bellevue Hospital by means of his Expulsive Remedy, this is to certify, that he has performed the same in a most s tisfactory manner in destroying and exterminating the Rats, Mice, Roaches, Beilbugs, Lice, &c.

Mashington Shith, Pres.

WASHINGTON SMITH, Pres. Garden Insects, &c. IT NEVER FAILS. SOLE AGENTS, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., Whole sale Druggists, 141 William Street, corner of Fulton New-York.

For sale by Chaunchy Fowler, Tuskegee. March 1, 1860. J. E. & T. B. DRYER. Dry Goods and Clothing EMPORIUM:

FURNISHING GOODS

Merchant Tailoring IN ALL ITS BRANCHES: A Perfect Fit Always Warranted. Iron Front Store, Broad Street, Tuskegee, Ala. January 19, 1860

FOR SALE. H AVING purchased another residence. Loffer for sale the House and Lost from which I have just removed, situated in the town of Tuskence, Ata, near the East Alabama Fe-AVING purchased another resonance. The House and Lot from the less thank the form the words. Also, near the fast Alabama Fe made College, in one of the best reighborhoods in town. The Lot contains Seven Arres of Land; five of which are in the woods. The Investigation of Tuskeges, a Smoke-house, a Smoke-house, a Smoke-house, Carriage thanks and Stables. Also, an inexhaustible supply of Kerosene Lamps.

| We are prepared to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Macon County, and inexhaustible supply of Kerosene Lamps. The All Copper Rod, 37½c. all Copper R

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST. SHELDON & COMPANY'S

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The story of its introduction and marvelous progress among the Busmes and Karens. By Mrs. M. WYLLE. 1 vol. 12mo. Price \$1.00.

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"Mrs. Wylie has performed a most acceptable service incerely do we thank her for her trouble."—Freemau.

"A charming volume, which we would recommend to all who are interested in this singular people."—Book and its Missions.

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Or the singular Actions of Sanctified Christians, laid open in Seven Sermons. By WILLIAM SECKER. With an Introduction by C. P. Krauth, D.D. 1 vol 12mo. Price \$1. From the New York Evangelist.

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The subjects are somewhat miscellaneous, but all are on important themes, presenting forcibly some doctrinal or practical truth. The style is chaste and scholarly, yet free and spirited. An earnest spirit breathes from every page. Many passages, and indeed the discourses generally, are characterized by great force and eloqune.

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Publishers, No. 115 Nassau street, New York.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

Burnett's Cocoaine. Burnett's Cocoaine.

A compound of Cocoa nut Oil, &c., for dressing the

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

The following testimonial is conclusive of its efficacy in the case of Dandruff.

Boston, October 30, 1859.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.:

Gentlemen.—I have used your Cocoaine about six weeks, and its effect is so marked and extraordinary that I deem it my duty to state it to you.

My worst complaint for several years has been Dandruff, with itching and irritation of the scalp. After brushing my hair, my cost colar would be covered with the white scales, (dandruff,) which looked like a shower of snow.

My barber tried various applications without effect. His abuse of your Cocoaine, and his obstinate refusal to use it, provoked me to procure and try it.

I have used less than a bottle. The dandruff, and the irritation which caused it, have entirely disappeared, and my hair was never before in so good condition

Your obedient serv't,

A. A. FULLER.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

The following testimonial is conclusive of its efficacy in the case of Baldness.

BOSTON, November 24, 1859.

Gentlemen,—When I first used your Cocoaine, I had been bald seven years. In the mean time I had tried a dozen different preparations, specially recommended for baldness, (and all claiming to be infallible,) without any beneficial effect.

effect.

The ladies of my household urged me to try your Cocoaine, which I did, to please them, not having, myself, any faith in the power of man to restore my hair. I have used the contents of one bottle, and my bald pate is covered all over with young hair, about three eighths of an inch long, which appears strong enough and healthy, and determined to grow.

which appears strong enough and beauty,
ed to grow.

In a word, your Cocoaine is excellent—the best preparation for the hair I have ever known, and the only one
which accomplishes more than it promises.

Very truly your obliged and obed't servant,
D. T. MERWIN.

Messrs. Joseph Burkett & Co., Boston.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Boston, July 19, 1857.

The following testimonial is conclusive of ils efficacy of he case of Loss of Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry.) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the lest and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.

Prepaped by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for

CHEAP LIGHT!!

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Portable, Table and Suspension varieties, which have

he most recently improved Burners.

Pure Kerosene Oil may constantly be procured with hese Lamps, at

Tuskegee, February 9, 1860.

A OSENE OIL, for sale by February 9, 1860. C. FOWLER.

VINEGAR.—A good article of Cider and White Vinegar, for sale at the Drug Store, by February 9, 1860.

CIGARS:—A large lot of fine Cigars in store and for sale at the Drug Store, by February 9, 1860.

C. FOWLER.

TOBACCO.—Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of superior quality, for sale by
February 9, 1860. C. FOWLER.

SUNDRIES.—Table Sait, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Gioger, Mustard, Nutmers, Mace, Soda, Starch, Chocolate, Rice Flour, Arrow Root, Tapioca, Sago, Corn Starch, &c. &c., for saie at the Brug Store by Tuskegee, Feb. 9, 1860. C. FOWLER.

CARRIAGE EMPORIUM.

JOHN C. SMITH,

KEROSENE OILL. VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF KER-

Prepaped by JONEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, sale by all dealers, generally, at 50 cents a bottle. January 19, 1860.

SHELDON & CO.

Boston, October 30, 1859.

NEW CLOTHING EMPORIUM

GLASS & BROTHER

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Tuskegee and Vicinity, that they are now opening, and will continue to receive monthly, from New York, Extra fine and stylish OVERCOATS,

Black, Brown and Blue Cloth COATS, Black and Fancy French, English and American Cassimere PANTS, Silk, Velvet, Cassimere and Plush VESTS, (all styles,)

A general assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS-an endless variety of styles and prices to please

and fit all, Alexander's KID GLOVES,

Water-proof, Double and Pump-sole BOOTS and SHOES, Silk, Cassimere and Wool HATS and CAPS-fine and fashionable assortment on hand, Sole Leather TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALIESES and CARPET

BAGS, of superior qualities, UMBRELLAS and WALKING CANES-a well selected stock from the best Manufactories.

In connection with this, we will shortly have an extra assortment of FINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., and a FASHIONABLE TAILOR. 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. " TOR

Collegiate Institute,

Tuskegee, Ala.

Next term begins 1st Monday in January.

THIS Institution is the result of an attempt

I to combine the advantages of a College and

private School, without the usual disadvantages

of either. So far, it has proved eminently suc

cessful. The Faculty for the next year have

held the highest rank in the best institutions in

the country; and, what, at present, is not an un-

important consideration, they are all Southern men, raised and educated in the South.

In addition to the usual College Course in

Languages, Mathematics, and Science, a prac-

tical course will be given, embracing Practical

surveying and Civil Engineering, with field

work, and the use of instruments; Philosophy

and Chemistry, with apparatus and experiments;

Penmanship, Book-keeping, and Vocal Music-

all without extra charge, and by the most competent teachers to be had.

Although not a military school, in view of

the danger impending the South, ample provis-

ion has been made for a daily drill, with the use

A few students can obtain board at the Insti-

For further information, or catalogues, apply

Brownwood Institute,

NEAR LaGRANGE, GA.

Faculty.

EDWARD R. DICKSON,

RODNEY DENNIS,

P. W. DODSON, Principal

of arms, by a regularly educated officer.

tute, at \$14 per month.

Tuskegee, Ala. Dec. 22.

1860 THE

K NOWING the great desire which many parents have for the proper Education of their children, practically, so that their education

of ten months, than by the old method of requiring students to learn without knowing how or why in three or five years. These statements will be corroborated if required by numbers of responsible citizens in Macon and Tallaposa Counties, and others of the State. Any person wishing a list of references can have them by addressing the Principal at Notasulga, or by reference to circular.

The school is located 4 miles North west of Notasulga, on one of the most healthful, pleasant and beautiful spots in the State—the society is the best—sufficiently near the Montgomery & West Point Railroad for all necessary purposes.

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

GOLD AND SHLVER WATCHES,

and SETTS; DIAMOND RINGS, PINS, &c. (all warranted.)

f the best English and Geneva manufacture; FINE

Magic Castors, Revolving Butter Coolers,

Bell " Egg Stands with gold lined Basket "&c. Cups and Spoons,

Salt Cellars, Salt, Mustard, Tea, Dessert, and

Silver Cups, and Children's Setts of Knives and Forks, (varranted pure coin.)

ALSO,

A fine assortment of CLOCKS, in all the differ-

ent kinds of frames.

PISTOLS, SHOOTING APPARATUS, and other things

You are respectfully solicited to call and examine for

Formerly with L. Owen & Co., Montgomery, Ala.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

HAVING purchased the entire interest in the concer of WM. S. HENEREY & CO., I am now prepared

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

MACHINERY of all descriptions,

MACHINERY of all descriptions,
to order; also, improved Horse Powers, Is and 24 in. Vertical Corn Mills, Rice Pestles, Sugar Mills, Cotton Seed
Mills (for manure), and one of the best Portable Sash and
Saw Mills ever offered for Planters' use. Having a large
stock of patterns for Engines, Geering, Pulleys, Gudgeon-,
Pedestals and Boxes, Sugar Mill Rollers and Boilers, Rail
Road and Truck Wheels, Frogs, Chairs, and Car Work, and
a variety of Plough Patterns. Gln Wheels, Segments, &c.
—Castings of the same can be furnished at the shortest
notice.

WILLIAM S. HENEREY,
318 Meeting, near Line St.,
Feb 23, 1860.

CHARLESTON, S. CA.

LIGHTNING ROD MANUFACTORY.

MONTGOMERY

TUSKEGEE.

too numerous to mention.

Egg Boilers with time glass attached,

Perlor and Chamber Candle-sticks,

Toast Racks with Egg Cups,

Table Spoons and Forks, Cake Baskets. Butter Knives, &c.

Syrup Cups with Salver,

November 17th, 1859.

September 22, 1859. GLASS & BRO.

EAST ALABAMA FEMALE COLLEGE.

FACULTY. WM. F. PERRY, President, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND CRITICISM GEORGE W. THOMAS.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES AND HIGHER MATHEMATICS. MISS S. G. FOLLANSBEE, MISS CAMILLA C. LEACH, Governess, Mrs. A. F. FORD,

MISS MARIE SCHALK, WM. W. SHARPE, MRS. A. A. SHARPE,

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

MISS LOU UNDERWOOD, MISS F. J. DUNBAR,

THE FACULTY is made up of experienced and able The BOARDING DEPARTMENT will be under the control of The BOARDING DEPARTMENT will be under the control of the President, aided by an efficient out-door manager, and an experienced house-keeper. Feeling responsible, in a degree, for the health of his pupils, he wishes to be in a position where he can regulate their habits so as best to promote 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 placed in a retired room under the care of a kind and careful nurse. Where symptoms give rise to any apprehension of serious illness, the parent will be immediately informed. The outfit of the College is complete. More than thre

The outift of the College is complete. More than three thousand dollars have, within the last year, been expended in furnishing it with all the appliances necessary to the comfort of teachers and pupils, and to their successful discharge of duty.

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 listru tions as to its application. It is hoped, also, that plain eighting will be provided.—Pupils will not be allowed, while in the Institution, to wear expensive dressing or useless ornaments.

NECESSARY EXPENSES.

NECESSARY EXPENSES.
 Primary Classes,
 \$ 7 00
 College Classes,
 \$16 00

 D & C
 10 00
 Board
 36 00

 A & B
 13 00
 Washing
 6 00
 EXTRA EXPENSES. odern Languages, per term

Accompound of Cocoa ant Oil, &c., for dressing the lair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal. It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens te hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irribated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle. Embroidery, Wax or Fancy Work per lesson,

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 glasses.

If no specification to the contrary is made at the time of entrance, the name of each pupil will be registered for any length of time. No deduction is made for absence, except in cases o: illness, protracted longer than one monto-linstruction 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 tuition 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.

ious, wearisome and expensive task to accomplish so desirable an object by the slow, painful, discouraging and disagreeable methods usually adopted in our schools and colleges. I take this method of informing the public, and indeed, all who really desire their children instructed in all
the branches useful and ornamental, that the method
adopted in this school is one of thorough and practical
instruction, causing the student to take the greatest delight in learning, even those whose education has been injured or spoiled, so that they either cannot, or will not
make any advancement under the eld monotonous systems,
are taken, and by this system, in a short time, caused to
take the greatest pleasure and interest, in that which was
before irksome and despised, again and again in the presence of, and to the perfect satisfaction, and I might add,
to the astonishment of hundreds of educated and intelligent individuals assembled at the public examinations,
as well as private in the school, has it been demonstrated
that students of all ages, sexes, and capacities really
learn more practically in one session of five, or one term
of ten months, than by the old method of requiring students to learn without knowing how or why in three or
fire years. Three statements will be expressed to THE COLLEGIATE YEAR is divided into three terms of three months each.

THE FIRST TERM will begin on Wednesday the 21st September, and close on the 21st December following.
THE SECOND TERM will begin on Wednesday the 4th of
January, and close on the 3d of April.
THE THERD 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.



TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION.

FOURTEEN PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS, besides other Officials. The Institute commands the best talent, skill and experience, and it will continue in the ad-vance, leading to yet higher results in Female Education

Boston, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.

I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect, in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil,—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair had been falling off until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared,—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE. Literary Department. The Advanced Course of Study prescribed for those who aspire to the honors of Graduation, is elevated and extensive, occupying four years. It is substantially a Collegiate course, and young ladies honorably completing it will receive a Diploma, under the Seal 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 is furnished with proper periodicals.

selected volumes, and is furnished with proper periodicals.

No pupil can advance beyond the Preparatory course without a thorough knowledge of Grammar. Geography, Arithmetic, and other English branches. Frequent exercises are imposed throughout in Reading, Spelling, Pennanship. Composition, Letter writing, Vocal Music, and Biblical Studies. We cannot build without this foundation. Department of Art.

Four accomplished Musicians are exclusively occupied in this branch. Twenty pianos, and a variety of other musical instruments, are constantly in use. Especial attention is given to Solo and Duet Singing, and to the higher Vocalization. er Vocalization.

A superior Artist instructs in Drawing and Painting, unusual 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 set of Design.

nature, and to color tastefully. Advanced pupils study the Art of Design.

Instruction is given in a great variety of Ornamenta. Boarding Department. Every provision is made for the comfort of the boarders, and the extensive buildings obviate crowded lodging. The Principal resides in the Institute, and be, 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

Not a single case of serious illness occurred during the last

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

Pocket money is not allowed.

REMARKS.

Marion is connected with the Alabama river, at Selma, and Cahaba, by Raiiroad, and commodions 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, apply to

NOAH K. DAVIS, Principal. Steamer James Dellet.

THE NEW AND FAST-RUNNING STEAMER, JAMES DELLET,

THANKFUL for the patronage heretofore extended to him, would solicit a continuance of the same, as he is defermined not to be undersold. He will continue to manufacture and keep on hand for sale,

Carriages, Rockaways, Top and No-Top Buggles, Iron Axie Tree Wagons for two, four and six horses.

Having just received direct from the manufactories a new and well selected stock of materials, and having experienced hands to excente the work, he can guarantee all work left with him to be done in the best manner, and to give satisfaction to his customers.

PLANTATION WORK done in the best manner, and C. ARTHUR, Master, leaves Montgomery every
Monday at 12 o'clock, and passes Selma on Monday
night; and passes Selma, on her upward trip from Mobile,
every Saturday night. The public may rely upon the Dellat making her regular trips.

February 16, 1860.

40-16t

Mobile Adbertisements.

FORD & HAWTHORN, Reciving, Forwarding and General

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 64 COMMERCE STREET,

Railroad, with single drayage, unless goods are ordered to be held.

CARLESLE, SMITH & CO., Mobile; TARLETON, WHITING & CO., Mobile; LEDYARDS & SCHROKDER, Mobile; GARAKER, WILLIAMS & CO., Mobile; ULERCK & NORRES, Mobile; GARLAND GOODE, Mobile, January 19, 1860.

MOBILE, ALA. KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

prompt attention. January 19, 1860. M. T. PERRYMAN. M. D. PERRYMAN. R. S. PERRYMAN. PERRYMAN & SONS.

January, 19, 1860. MOBILE.

L CHAPMAN BROWN, Sumterville, Ala.

ROBERTSON, BROWN & CO.,

Commission Merchants No. 35 North Commerce St., MOBILE, ALA.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL. THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of Boarders or Travelers, being located in the business part of the City, and near the Mail Line of steamers for New Orleans: is well ventilated, with large and airy rooms, and meals furnished at any hour to sail the guests. The proprietor returns his thanks to his former patrons, while at the City and Exchange Hotels, and trusts alone to a discerning public for the future.

A Fixed Fact! A Man who is able to carry a gold watch and has a family is certainly able to supply them with The Best Sewing Machine

THE SOUTHERN SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, at 56 Dauphin street, of course, is the place to supply the wife or the daughter with this valuable Instrument, and receive gratuitous instructions by a lady competent to teach in every particular. Even your Servant

Will Be able to work either one of those Machines, after a few hours' instruction by a competent person, inasmach as those are the simplest Machines Manufactured

WM. JOHNS, Prin'pal and Prop'r In Mobile having at our command any amount of Capital, and not being trammelled by any particular Northern manufactu-rer, and are fr. et o purchase independently to the best advantage and the most perfect Machines.

R. M. HEARD & LADY, THE Spring Session for 1860, will commence on Monday, 9th of January, and close on the first Thursday in July. The Autumn Term will commence on the first Monday in Sept., and close on the first Thursday in Dec The Next door below BARNES'S TEMPLE OF ART. If one half

Tintion, Spring Term, \$40. | Autumn Term, \$20.

Board, including Lodging and Washing, \$14 per month. Payment—by the term—for tuition in advance—for board—half in advance, the balance at the close of the term. A pro rata deduction from the board will be made in cases of protracted absence; but not from tuition. Presidential Election was invested in Sewing Machines and their u Applicants for membership from other institutions must arnish testimonials of good conduct and character. #3- For further information apply to the Principal, January 26, 1860. n32

THE FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES PARKER ACADEMY. Are guaranteed by us to give better satisfaction in the execution of all kinds of work, may be beneficial to them in the great drama of life, in all conditions, and in all places, and at all times; and also, knowing the long, labor-

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., STORY BUILDING, Corner of Campand Common sts., New Orleans,

Hew Orleans Adbertisements.

THE SOUTHERN FILE Marca 93d 1858.

IN USE.
Sent to any part of the country with application to the office.
Directions for NO. 57 St. CHARLES 'T., N.O. APPLICATION. WM. M. PINCKARD. C. STREIR. F. PINCKARI

AND DEALERS IN WINES, TOBACCO, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WE have tried the credit experiment long enough to be satisfied that it does not suit the Grocery business, and fhose who wish their orders properly filled with just such articles as they describe, will do well to instruct their Cotton Factors or Commission Merchants to pay their grocery bills monthly, or contract to send us monthly remittance. If they will do either, we will write astifaction, both in qualities and price, for we intend to confine our sales to such orders, and we fully believe that those who can conveniently comply with our terms will directly find the great advantage of dealing with a house untrammeled by a mixed business of cash and credit, by which the punctual customer has to be averaged by the slow and doubtful. Orders for family or plantation supplies will always have prompt and careful attention, and country merchants will find a liberal margin for profits—We deem it unnecessary to give a long protrace de catalogue of the articles we deal in—sufficing to say that we have constantly on band Pork, Flour. Lard, Bacon, Beef, Salt, Tobacco, and all other Plantation supplies for family use that can be procured. Also, a complete Stock of Boat and Bar Stores. We have made favorable arrangements in Germany, France, England and Havama, for the direct importation of the best brands of Wines, Sauces, Sald Oik, Porter, Ale, Cigars, &c. Such articles seour customers may order, and we may have not in store (of exactly the kind of brand described) we will procure from other importers and dealers, at each prices, and fill their orders through Gotton Factors or Commission Merchants, will do us a favor (and themselves a service we believe) by instructing them to buy of us. No reasonable factor or agent can or will object. JEWELRY of all kinds; beautiful CORAL NECKLACES

This Hotel has recently been purchased by the undersigned, and refitted in the most thorough manner, a new and complete set of furniture being provided. The location of the Verandah is one of the best in New Orleans—both as regards salubrity and the beautiful and extensive view—as well as being of convenient ascess to the business portions of the esty.

Families who will put up here, will find the accommodations such as will give the most perfect satisfaction.—Business men will also find the Verandah Hotel a convenient and suitable place to dine.

JOSEPH STINSON. Premister

L. D. C. WOOD, JAMES H. LOW, J. H. HUDWIGSEN, Cotton Factors, and Commission Merchants

NO. 35 NATCUEZ STREET,

Machinery, Machinery.

Stationary & Portable Steam Engines, (Manufactured by J. N. Bradford & Co, at Handsh Mississippi,)

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
SHINGLE MACHINES,
INDIA RUBBER BELT,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
CUTTON SEED HULLERS,
CORN MILLS,
STEAM GUAGES,
IRON GAS AND WATER PHPES,
POWER AND HAND FUMPS,

Arkansas Lands.

MOBILE, ALA.

REFER TO

H. GETS, 15

Candy Manufacturer, NO. 15 ADAUPHIN STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT,

Orders from City or Country Merchants will receive

GROCERS. NOS. 19 COMMERCE AND 20 FRONT STS.

JAS. G. ROBERTSON, Mobile, Ala.

P. S.—Meals 50 cents. H. GRIFFING, Proprietor, Jan. 26, 1860. 32 Conti st., Mobile, Ala

They are free from complication, substantially made and entirely perfect in their construction.

We certainly can sell cheaper than any other house

Before purchasing an old style stereotype Machine coul at SOUTHERN SEWING MACHINE DEPOT and see to yo self-that these things are so.

Fair Daughters of the South Shout, Excelsior! Excelsior!!

\$55, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$100, \$105, \$115, \$125

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

I would call especial attention to my fine assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting, in part, of

sgent can or will object.
February 2, 1860.

PINCKARD, STEELE & CO.
12m

Corner of Camp-street and Lafayette Square, New Orleans.

JOSEPH STINSON, Proprietor. February 2, 1860,

N. B.—Personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, and purchasing of Merchanis' and Planters' supplies.

February 2, 1866. by

At the Machine Depot of RICH'D F. HARRISON, Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, New Orleans, February 2, 1860.

WE OFFER FOR SALE 1733 acres of Land in one body, lving in Drew county, Arkansas, on Hodgin's Creek, within two miles of steamboat asvigation on the Saline River, about twelve miles northwest from Monteclo, and about five miles from the Railread from Camden to the Mississippi river, now in course of construction; a select location long rince maile, being the west helf of section 29, south half and notherst quarter of section 31, where of section 32 and south half of section 33, all in township ledven, range cipts, west, PERKINS & (6.

New Orleans, February 2, Man.

Cheapest PROOF ROOFING DURABLE PATENTED BY E 6113 : . ROOFING REFERENCES

PINCKARD, STEELE CO., Wholesale Grocers,

Silver, Plated Ware, &c.

Verandah Hotel,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

poses.

The whole cost for board and tuition per session of five months, \$50, payable in advance—per term of ten months, \$100—half payable in advance, the remainder at the close of the term. The branches taught are those usually required for fitting students for the duties of life, or preparation for college. Students taken at any time during the assigner control.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

When Christianity was planted in the earth, the same affinity one for another was manifested in its subjects, Hence churches were formed, groups of renewed and sanctified persons appeared to enlighten and sanctify the world, forming so many parts of a sanctified and happy community. Under the old Testament dispensation, David expressed the sentiment of Christian companionship thus, "I am a companion of all them that fear thee and of them that keep thy precepts." The utterance of such language proclaims the character, for da de feather flock together." and a man is known by the company

world.

he keeps. In these few brief remarks we wish to point out some of the benefits and blessings arising from Christian companionship. Almost as soon as reason dawns, and

when the faculties are developing, the child seeks companionship. And when farther advanced in years and somewhat matured, acquaintances are made, associates selected, and friendships formed; and frequently without caution or reflection although the destiny of most is materially governed by companionship. It is scarce necessary to enquire who are the proper associates for Christians? But if such an interrogation were made, we should reply, only those who fear God and keep his precepts. It must be obvious to every reflecting mind that great benefits are attendant on such an association. The mind of man cannot bear long its own griefs, neither can it endure protracted joy. It must give vent to these passions, and the communication of the former to a kindred Spirit materially lessens them, while the communication of the latter makes even joy more joyous. There is therefore philosophy in Christian companionship as well as

It seems natural that this fellowship should be cultivated, because each Christian is separated from the world. "They are not of the world" said the Saviour "even as I am not of the world." A Christian when sanctified cannot find a home with the unsanctified; he has come out from among them, and is separate; the maxims, eastom, pleasures, and vanities all become distasteful, and therefore he must find different society to those who love the world. Among God's children, who all speak the language of Canaan, he finds delight, and instinctively exclaims: "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; the Lord do so, and more also if aught but death part thee and me."

Moreover, such fellowship will have the effect of developing the Christian graces. Christians are all inspired with the same hopes, experience some thing of the same doubts and fears, engaged in the same conflicts, employed in the same work, and expecting the same glorious reward. We have intimated that the human character in its formation and confirmation is very much governed by the character of its associates. The vicious and the impious have their vices and impiety confirmed by association with kindred spirits. And it is equally true that the virtuous and religious have their virtues strengthene land their character confirmed by mingling with the good. "A faithful and true friend," says a writer, "is a living treasure, inestimable in possession, and deeply to be lamented when gone." It is searcely possible to over-estimate the value of such companionship.

Besides, Christian intercourse will enable Christians to proclaim God's dealings with them, and also to speak good of His name. Of old, "they that feared the Lord speak often one to another; and the Lord hearkened and heard it; and a book of remembrance was written before Him for them that fe. red the Lord and that thought upon His name." The very first throb of a renewed heart is to make known its joy in having found Him whom Moses

in the law and the prophets did write of, even Jesus, and its song is, "Come

Beware whom you make your associates. The companians you mingle with will materially, though insensibly, tell upon your character, either for good or evil. You cannot possibly avoid such a result. They will influence your thoughts, words, manners and conduct. If good, they will influence for good; if evil, for evil. Hence the wisdom of the apostolic aphorism: "Evil communications corrupt good manners,' and the value of the inspired admonition: "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." If possible associate only with those who are your superiors in piety, knowledge, wisdom and experience. Aim to rise to their level, rather than be dragged down to the level of an inferior mind. Better have no companions than improper ones. In forming that companionship which is to continue as long as life listen to the counsel of God's word: "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers, for what fellowship hath righteousnes with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light hath he that believeth with an infidel?" We can only add that the blessings derived from intercourse with a well chosen friend are incalculable, and far above all prince.

All nature with its beauty is adorning And flows from Heaven, calm and still, And bathes the tender grass on Zion's hill, And to the young and withering herb resigns. The precious drops for which it pines."-

Anecdote of John Newton. Two or three years before the death Scripture for the day was read to him. ment and economical upbuilding of the In it occurred the verse, "By the grace South, the hum of the spindle would of God I am what I am." It was the soon be heard at every available point pious man's custom on these occasions throughout that already prosperous to make a short familiar exposition on part of our country. Possessing, from the passage read. After the reading the natural fertility of their soil and of this text he paused for some minutes, the peculiar quality of their climate, a and then uttered this affecting solilo. monopoly in the production of a great quy :- "I am not what I ought to beah, how imperfect and deficient! I am not what I wish to be-I abhor the people of the South might greatly what is evil, and I would cleave to enhance their resources of wealth by that which is good! I am not what diversifying the labor now prevalent I hope to be-soon, soon, shall I put among them, This, we observe, they off mortality, and with mortality all are doing in many quarters, and we sin and imperfection. Yet-though I are glad to discern in these marks of am not what I ought to be, nor what industrial enterprise not only the I wish to be, nor what I hope to be. I prestage of enlarged prosperity, but can truly say I am not what I once was also the presence of a sounder public -a slave to sin and Satan; and I can economy. heartily join with the apostles and ac-

THE DIFFERENCE VISIBLE.—The Petersburg Express publishes the following by way of contrast, being two letters received at that office the other day, from persons residing in the same town, in this State, both of whom were one year in arrears for subscription. The first was as follows:

knowledge, "By the grace of God I am what I am."

"SIRS:"-Yours received. I enclose public road. you four dollars, (\$4.) If you write me any more duning letters, I will stop a good growth of forest trees to break your paper.

The second reads as follows: "DEAR SIRS :- I thank you for reminding me of my delinquency, and enclose you the amount due for the readily and cheaply excavated. past year's Express, and trust you will forgive me for not attending to your pure water so situated that it may be bill at an earlier date. Also, find entively small expense. closed the amount of subscription for II, in addition to these desiderata, the

and "how not to do." It is strange into a high state of cultivating; affecthat there should be such a difference sound mind in a sound body, are all between men. Some are gentlemen that are required to constitue a home by instinct, and will not act as such; that should be pleasant to look upon, whilst others, though born in a palace, and endearing from the associations are bears, whom no culture can civil. that, in the course of a few years, will

is quite as unpleasant to dun as to be every shrub that puts forth its green dunned, and if this fact, in all departments of business, was more generally conscious charm to the new homestead, considered, there would be a wonderful increase of tolerance in human na-

may shine with greater luster than of his own hands, or of that of his

Woman and Pictures. If, indeed, woman were mere outand hear all ye that fear God, and I side form and face only, and if mind will tell you what he hath done for my made up no part of her composition, it soul." How much has he to tell of would follow that a ball-room was the goodness of God. The Psalmist de- quite as an appropriate place for choosclared: "They shall abundantly utter ing a wife, as an exhibition-room for the memory of thy great goodness, and choosing a picture. But, inasmuch as sing aloud of thy righteousness." If women are not mere portraits, their there is a character regarded by any value not being determinable by a one as the ideal of perfection, he can- glance of the eye, it follows that a not help speaking of it to some one in different mode of appreciating their terms of admiration. The soldiers of value, and different place for viewing Cæsar were so charmed with their them, antecedent to their being indichief that they were continually talk- vidually selected, is desirable. The ing of him to each other, and his very two cases differ also in this, that if a name was the watchword of victory. man select a picture for himsely from When Napoleon returned from Elba, among all its exhibited competitors, and his soldiers once more looked up- and bring it to his own house, the on their beloved though fallen Emper- picture being passive, he is able to fix or, their feelings were re-kindled and it there; while the wife, picked up at his name ran through the ranks like a public place and accustomed to inan electric shock. Such, we conceive, cessant display, will not, it is probable, is the name of the Great Captain of when brought home, stick so quietly salvation to all His faithful followers. to the spot where he fixes her, but Many arguments might be mentioned escape to the exhibition room again, to show the value of Christian compan- and continue to display at every subionship, but our limited space forbids. sequent exhibition, just as if she were In bringing these remarks to a close not become private property, and had we would say to our young friends: never been definitely disposed of .-Hannah More.

ELLIE .- "I wish I was beautiful;" and sad, longing eyes looked at a little, pale face reflected in the mirror. No beauty was there, save in the earnest eye, and the smile which sometimes played over the childish features.

But look into life's mirror. There beside the couch of suffering in the homes of the poor, knelt a form so beautiful. That countenance, full of love and goodness, was a sunbeam to more than one weary heart. In the circle at home it formed the purest, brightest

Little did Elie every dream that the wish once so earnestly breathed was fulfilled; but others saw and felt it, for it shope forth with a loving light which gained the hearts of all.

Thou who would'st be beautiful and happy, do good. Let thy whole life be a living example of the golden rule-"Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

Two Eyes .- A lad in an alphabet with darkness? and what concord class, at Leeds, was asked by his teachhath Christ with Belial? or what part er, if he knew why God had given us two eyes, and two ears, but only one tongue? After a pause, the lad replied, "That we might see and hear twice as much as we speak."

Constant success shows us but one "E'en as the dew, that, at the break of morn- with flatterers who will tell us only side of the world : for it surrounds us our merits, and silences our enemies, from whom alone we might learn our defects.

Southern Manufactures. We are pleased to observe, in many of the Southern States, (says the National Intelligencer) the indications of of that eminent servant of Christ, John an increased interest in the establish-Newton, of London, formerly of Olney, ment of manufacturing centres within when his sight become so dim that he their limits. If a tithe of the zeal that was no longer able to read, an aged is wasted in the discussion of political friend and brother in the ministry questions relating to the Federal called on him to breakfast. Family Government were expended in works prayer followed, and the portion of of practical utility toward the developagricultural staple which enters so largely into the commerce of the world,

Building Site. We may safely put on record the following rules as worthy of being observed by that class of persons who desire to build, and who are not compelled to restrict their selection of an appropriate site within certain limits which they cannot ever pass. For such, the primary conditions of a desirable homestead, are:

1. An undoubtedly healthy situation, and one that is easy of access from the

2. A Southern exposure, backed by off the force of the winter winds. 3. A cheerful landscape view, especi-

ally to the South and West. 4. Perfect drainage on all sides. 5. A dry subsoil, and one that is

And, lastly, an abundant supply of introduced into the house at a compara-

the ensning year. Yours truly, etc." land is naturally of a good quality, The above shows both "how to do," and, therefore, capable of being brought cluster around it. Every vine that is The Fredericsburg Herald says: "It planted; every new flower that blooms; leaves in the spring, will add an unwhile they will tend to strengthen that sentiment of local attachment, which springs alike from the pride of possession, and from the consciousness that The stars of beauty are like light the comfortable habitation and its surfloating over a heaven of stars, bedim- roundings are the product of the ownming them for a moment that they er's taste, and in part the work, either

immediate family .- Rural Register.

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BOARDING AND SCHOOL.

MRS. GEO. LANIER having taken Gen'l Gunu's commodious fiwelling house, will be pleased to receive BOATCLOPS for the COLLEGES.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS;

LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE, FRENCH BRANDY, and VIRGINIA OLD HYE WHISKEY,

Nothing will be offered for sale

TERMS-\$12 50 per month.

PERFUMERY,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Dye-Stuffs.

&c. &c. &c.

CHRIS. T. KEESEE. WILSON SAWYER.

Office East of Brewer's Hotel.

Tuskegee, Ala., March 24, 1859.

W. GUNN. L. STRANGE.

They will punctually attend to all business confided to them in the Supreme Court of the State, and District Court of the United States at Montgomery; and will practice in the Counties of Montgomery, Lowndes, Butler, Autauga, Coosa, Macon, Russell, Tallapoosa, Chambers and Barbour. They will keep two offices—one at Montgomery, Ala., where will be found W. I. YANCEY and THOMAS G. CHILTON; the other at Tuskegee, at which W. P. CHILTON, Sr. and jr., and BENJAMIN C. YANCEY may be consulted

*** Special attention will be given to collections, and to business in the Probate Courts of Macon and Montgomery, January 26, 1860. Before taking er known.

AT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Curing disease by natural laws. When taken, it but influence is felt coursing through every vein of the bourifying and accelerating the circulation of the bourifying and accelerating the circulation of the bour it neutralizes any billious matter in the stomack strengthens the whole organization. GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama,
Will practice in the Courts of Macon, and the surrounding Counties; in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court, at Mont-McLean's Strengthening Cording

Will; Effectually Cure Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, C. ic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the neys, and all diseases arising from a ed Liver or Stomach,

McLEAN'S

Strengthening Cordial and Blood

PURIFIER.

The Greatest Remedy in the World! This Cordial is distilled from a ber-ry known only to my self, and Chemically

Cherry Bark, Yellow Dock, Dandelion

Dock, Bandelion, Sar-saparilla, Elder Flow-ers, with others, pro-ducing the most infalli-ble remedy for the re-storation of health ev. After an

Such as Dispepsia; Indigestion; Rules
Blood to the Head; Sourness or Sicked
the Stomach; Heartburn; Disgust of Pa Fluttering of the Heart; Swimming or Pr in the Head, Choking or Suffocating Seations on lying down; Dimness of Vision Night Sweats; Fevers; Dryness of the Sh Yellowness of the Skin or in the Eyes; Pa ples or Blotches on the Face or Skin; Internation of the Blood; Metancholy or Desion of Spirits; Diarrhoea; Dysentery, Karling, Constipation of the Bowels; International Constitution of the Bowels; Piles; Diseases arising from the use of Macury; Pain in the Bones; Jaundice; Courlings; Debility; Nervousness; Gravel; in; pure Blood; Loss of Memory; Billious Choin Gout; Liver Complaint, and Fever and Age, or Chills and Fever. It will also cure to eases of the Bladder and Womb, such a Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Uring Stranguary, Inflammation or Weakness the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. This Cordial will never fail to core any of the above ases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in the lan, English and French.

management.

All Office a few paces eastwardly of the Hotel, having recently removed from that formerly occupied by my late brother in law, John M. White, Esq.

Glenneille, October 13, 1859. OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES have been sold during the last six months, and in ne stance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. stance has it lailed in giving entire satisfaction. It then, will suffer from weakness and debility where Lean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you?

TO THE LADIES.

Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then goates and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthe at invigorate your whole system. causing a healthy ad pacticulation of blood to flow through every vein native rich rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheeks apa. HAVING located, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Tuskegee and vicinity. Office at Dr. C. Fowler's Drug Store.

N. B. Dr. Kendall takes pleasure in informing the afficted that he is prepared to treat all forms of Chronic disease according to the most approved principles of a sanative medication.

June 8, 1859. EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED FOR CHILDREN.

EVERY COUNTRY MERCHART

A lege of Pental Surgery, would respect fully inform the citizens of Taskegee and vicinity, that he has fitted up rooms in Wm. Hora's building, where he is prepared to execute Pentistry in all its various branches, in the latest and most approved styles.

Dr. B. would earnestly solicit the presence of those requiring Pental operations at his office, as its conveniences will enable him to perform the operations required in much less time, and will add much to the comfort of his patients. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction, and no charge made, where there is the least dissatisfaction. [March 18, 1858.] E. S. BILLUPS, D. D. S. should not leave the city until he had procured and of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells readen to McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells readen to the sell always cures. A liberal discount will be a those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may to palm upon you some Bitters or Sarsaparilla had which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as god-Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Goda, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will a rify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning, fasting, its certain preventative for Cholera, Chills and Fever, fellw Fever, or any prevailing disease.

ertain preventative for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow ever, or any prevailing disease.

Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Sole proprietor of the Cordial.

Also, McLean's Volcanie Oil Liniment.

By Principal depot on the corner of Third and Finstreets, St. Louis, Missouri.

McLean's Volcanie OH Liniment. THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD FOR MAN OR BEAST. ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE, ed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Dr. E. B. Johnston is pleased to inform his friends and patrons that he is prepared to: surgical cases, where they will cial care of the firm.

April 21, 1850. AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

wonderful liniment.

For Horses and Cattle it is an infailton centre to chare, gails, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, spain sweeny, splint, fistula, bruises, swellings, wounds, nais snake bites, and various other diseases which animals is liable to from injuries or accidents.

Every Country Merchant should obtain a supply of it Lean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. Sells rapidly, because THE subscribers, having associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business,

A liberal discount will be made to Merchants whele to sell again.

A: For sale by J. H. McLEAN, proprietor, comme
Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

March 10, 1859. A Southern Remedy

DR. A. W. ALLEN'S LINIMENT! FOR MAN AND HORSE!

INSUBANCE COMP'Y, CERTAIN CURE for Strains, Sprains, Rheumais Pains, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Tooth ache, Bedache, Scalds, Burns, Fresh Cuts, Cramps, Risings, See ness of the Limbs, Ground Itch, Neuralgia.

Also, for all Flesh Wounds, Swinney, Spavin, Pole Edi, Fistula, Big Shoulder, Ring Hoof or Run rounds, Mags on Dogs, Bites of Snakes, &c., &c. CASH CAPITAL - \$1,000,000. SURPLUS, OVER - \$300,000.

THIS COMPANY continues to Insure Buildings, Merch andise, Ships in Port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms. ALSO, DR. A. W. ALLEN'S Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, Ring Worm, &c.
Prepared by Dr. A. W. ALLEN, Columbus, Ga.

*** None genuine without the signature and seal of h.

*** ALLEN, Columbus, Ga. CHAUNCEY FOWLER, Agent, Tuskegee, Ala.

For sale by Dr. J. S. THOMAS, Tuskegee. October 6, 1859. WILLIAM EDMONDS,



O'UR Reversing Breast Gin having given general satisfaction, and being thoroughly tested for two years, we presume to say, it is superior to any now manufactured. It will tast longer than two of any other construction; because, the Breast being worn at one end, it can be reversed in a few minutes, performing as a new one; saving the time, expense and trouble of repairing at a shep; or, more ed on for dull saws, and finally thrown away, when it is the fault of the Ribs being worn. This is the experience of Planters and Gin makers, who know the seed cannot be picked clean with a worn-out Breast. Furchase one of our Reversing Breast Gins, and save thereby your time, and given general satisfaction, we call the attention of the planting community to our improved Gins, of all sizes, which we will keep constantly on hand, made of the best material and by experienced workmen.

Give us your orders, try our Gins, and we feel assured you will soon say to your friends, J. W. WERE & Co.'s Reversing Breast Cotton Gin is far the best now in use.

Thankful for past patronage, we solicit an interest in our enterprize. MAKER & REPAIRER OF ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES & BUGGIES H AS at all times a full supply of materials and a least two remains and a little branches of the least least Assert Respect to the least least and warrant Respect to the supply of the much eiters Metallic Octagon Coffins, so universally used now less freed from the objectionable shapes of others formed made.

our enterprize.

REFERRNCS: Homer Blackmon, P. H. Youngblood, Union Springs; Maj. Menefee Tatum, Warrior Stand; Dr. T. P. Gary, W. M. Johnston, Tuskegee; Col. J. F. White. Auburn. Col. H. Hobdy, Pike co.; Dr. James Boyd, E. Crawford, Cotton Valley; Col. S. T. Austin, Columbus, Ga.; Col. E. Harrison, Montgomery, Ala.; W. S. Jackson, Chamber county. ande.

Thankful for the kind and liberal patronse of ended to him heretofore, would respectfully solicits of Tuskegee, Ala., March 4, 1858. Book and Job Printing. WE are prepared to execute, at this Office, we neatness and despatch, every variety of

DRUGS & MEDICINES. PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING 9
such as Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Hand-Bills, Posters
Law Blanks, Clerks' and Magistratest Blanks, Checks,
Receipts, Headings, Pamphlets, &c. &c. CHOICE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Fancy Articles #3 Orders from the country promptly attended to

The South Western Baptist TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid within three months PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, it payment by de-layed to the end of the year. Any person sending the names of FIVE subscribers and TEN DOLLARS, shall be entitled to a year's subscription

TEN DOLLARS, shall be entitled to a year gratis.

Any person sending the names of TEN new subscribers and TWENTY DOLLARS, shall be entitled to three entitled to three entitled to accommission of ten perest.

Agents will be entitled to a commission of ten perest. 50 PIECES NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMER and JEANS—all colors and grades—just received direct from the on remittances.

Orders for change or direction, must give the Post of its to be sent.

Rates of Advertising.

The second of the premises for little girls and boys, to commence the first Monday in Feb.

Tuskegee. January 12th. 1860.

NEW DRUG STORE.

No. of Squares. | Time. | 3 Ts. | 1 M'th. | 3 M/s | 6 M/s | 11cm | 1 Color | 1 Color | 1 Color | 2 Color | 2 Color | 3 Color | INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FRESH STOCK OF

All Advartisements on which the number of inserties is not masked, will be published THL FORBID, and charged accordingly. No Advertisements from a distance will be inserted anless accompanied by a remittance, or by satisfactory

The Proprietors still continue the Job Printing ba siness, and are prepared to execute every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING committed to their care, in a good style, and on as reasonable terms as any other easily itshment in the State.

For Medicinal Purposes.

He has varieties of Flavoring Extracts, Perfusire HIS PONDIES OF PLAYORING EXTRACTS, PERFUMERY, HAIR PONDIES, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHERS, and the usual assortment of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Store; all of which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Feb. 9, 1860. All Job Work is considered due when finished. LETTERS containing remittances, or on business, sheek oe addressed to the SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST. Twicoth

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rece tions ber or fe