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TALIAFERRO & DAWSON,

For Terms, &c., see last page.

Old Way-side Flowers; or Sketches of the Apostles and Prophets.

ST. PAUL. It is generally observed, that persons who have been suddenly converted, in the midst of great wickedness, or great

est conception of the truth. The excellency of Christ, in the saving ministrations of the gospel; and the righteousness he so earnestly sought in "doing good service," had been higher than the sublimest of his ratiocinations. Verily he esteemed himself chief among the good-but when the deep depravity denunciations of God's law, which in keeping he had defiled, with the glorious efficacy of the sinless one on calvary, broke fully on his mind-ah, indeed, was this not a change-a change to be remembered-a change to be described in strong bold terms? Did earthquake and fire, and thunder, and lightning usher in the law upon Sinai-and were these emblematical of its grandeur and its terribleness? Paul was to be the law to the Gentiles-he was to press it upon their hearts, their consciences and lives. Like a flaming brand, among kindly handed me your paper of 22nd the shocks of corn, he was to be a con suming blast unto the wicked-a sweet and soothing melody to "the contrite ones." How consistent then, with the tive committee, and have been pretty ceremony of his initiation into the or. from the beginning, I take the liberty der of Evangelists! Terrible indeed of sending you a reply. This, I presume, were the trials that awaited him-proper and most fitting the strong sustain- the fraternal feeling between us. ing evidences of his acceptance. No common man would do. The ordeal principle involved, we "rescind our reswas great, the confidence and strength given, sufficient. Are there those of us fully labored." You remember, my feeble ones, that want the experience of dear brother, that the last Southern Paul -let us consider ! shall we have Convention decided that, according to his trials-his work? Nay-but then, we cannot have his "grace." As some one, perhaps John Flavel, has said, "God never wastes his grace"-never gives in profusion, yet always in suffi- this was no new policy; but had been ciency. But though the Apostle could not doubt his conversion; yet he evidently did fear, afterwards, that he might fall short of salvation-yet how that ours is a separation from them, onis this? how is it that conversion is a ly in that far. We are not opposed to "seal of promise;" and yet a fear returns? Dear anxious child of God! That very fear is ordained of Heaven banking companies and forwarding to thy salvation. Ah!-what buffets us and purifies and chastens us and keeps us from sin, but fear? "Let him, that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest be fall," Paul saw and felt the deep and loathesome defilement of his na-God's Righteous Law. Even Paul was overwhelmned with the dark rolling waves of these considerations. Ah !there above the tempests and clouds, of Righteousness shines faithful still ; and now the hero cries, in assurance re-

newed, "nor hights, nor depths, nor

upon the receding landscape of your life; and bright ones !- are there now? Oh then, consider Paul; and let "the white winged bird of peace, fold her alpine wing upon thy breast. All is not gold that glitters-neither is everything ebony that is discolored .-Doubts, fears, perplexities, sorrowsthese are thy sanctifying allotments here, and their prevalence by no means proves thee ebony.

" EARNEST." Claiborne, March, 1869.

Rehoboth Association.

The following letter from Rev. B. F error, are positive in their relations of Tharp we publish with real pleasure .experience-presenting in their descrip- Bro. T. states his position with clearness tions of gracious changes and affections and in an excellent spirit. At a future a strong picture, boldly drawn and high- day we may be able to notice his objecly colored ; while others, who present tions in detail ; in the meantime, we as truthful evidences of life of the Grace have to say in explanation, first, we in the soul, having been gradually edu- wrote upon the supposition that it was cated, or nurtured as it were, in the simply a practical question in that As Church and thus by degrees brought to a sociation; had we known that it was a knowledge of the truth, have but slight matter of conscience with them we transitions and emotions to speak of. should not have appealed to them : we This is all perfectly natural, for the think we guarded this point by saying, mind becomes prepared for the grand "if no principle is involved." Second reception of the great truth of the Bro. T. knows more of his Association atonement, before it contemplates it, in than we do, but on this subject we hapall its majestic fulness; and hence the pen to be much better posted than he emotional vibrations at the heart are seems to be; he knows "but one" who less in tone than they would be were is opposed, we can show him several these mighty conceptions cast upon it times one; and quite a minority who instantly and without warning. Is prefer the old plan. Third, what we a great sorrow, or a great joy said of the usefulness of the Associabreak, either, gradually to the affected, tion, and the general result of her exif you would avoid wild and energetic ample, was based upon the legitimate demonstrations. Thus was it with the result of division; and not on any pargreat Apostle to the Gentiles. En- ticular fact. We submit to bro, T.'s gulphed in veriest night of error candor, whether, allowing all that he and breathing forth slaughter for claims, the divided aspect of our denomthe lambs of Christ, he was suddenly ination and the inevitable reproach shone about with a great light; from such a state of things does not and heard a voice saying. "Saul! overbalance these advantages an hun-Saul, why persecutest thou me?" So dred fold; besides this, we do know unexpected-so vivid and so thorough that some of our most liberal brethren in its effect, was this overwhelmning have been much hindered by this fitfulvisitation, that it must needs be remem- ness and instability. Men who would bered a life-time. Others might doubt give legacies are deterred because they -others might wish a brighter manifes- know not what changes may be made tation; but Paul could not. Whatever in a year, or how much their beneficence might befal him afterwards, he must of may be wasted in bootless experiments. necessity, remember the scene, circum. We are truly sorry that the "principles stances and facts of his conversion .- involved" must cut off our suggestion, Not a moment before, had he the faint- and that there is so little hope for our reunion; but, brethren, candor compels us to say, that if your principles or conscience is the difficulty, you ought not to return; no man can make such a sacrifice with impunity. Did we think as you do, nothing could induce us to meet, as a member, another Convention. We are truly glad, bro. T., to hear of of his heart and life, under the terrible your prosperity and the advance of the missionary spirit in your midst. May the good Lord prosper you and the dear brethren of the Rehoboth in your efforts to give the Gospel to the destitute.

> In our allusions to certain notions of church polity, we excepted the Rehoboth, and simply noticed the co-incidence, that almost to a man, the anti-Convention men are advocates of the new theory. Is this not so, bro. T.?

PERRY, March 29, '60. DEAR BRO. DAWSON: A friend has inst, in which I find an article addressed to the Rehoboth Association, of this State. As I am one of its members, have the honor to be one of its execu purposes of Heaven, was the imposing familiar with its missionary operations you will allow, both because in my estimation it is demanded, and because of

> You recommend that, if there be no olutions, and unite again with our brethren, with whom we so long and successthe "Constition and fundamental laws," the Boards were authorized to do for associations and churches, the very work they now do for us. And it was maintained, by certain brethren, that done before. I call your attention to this fact, to show that the Southern Convention contemplated such action on the part of churches and Associations: and Boards, only in so far as we consider them useless. But we are of opinion that one great good in them is to act as agencies, for the denomination.

Many of us, however, think that there is a principle involved. We believe that individuals, churches, or an Association, who select, approve, and become responsible for their own missionaries, are fully competent to decide ture. Paul saw the dazzling purity of upon their qualifications. We do not believe that any Board has a right, in such case, to reverse their decision. In most cases of this description we think the parties sending would be better qual-He was mortal, -and tempests shall ified to judge than any Board, who would rise upon all mortal things-but look! probably be at a distance, and strangers to the applicant. A person in good standing at home, in this church ; prop serenely effulgent as before the deep erly set apart to the work of the Gospel toned thunder invited the gaze to the ministry; who felt called of God to a gathering mists-there the blessed Sun particular field; having those willing to assume his support, should be sent. It is a useless waste of time and money, to send a man half across a conti nent, perhaps, to be examined by a principalities, nor powers, nor things Board who make no pretensions to ompresent, nor things to come, nor any oth- niscience, and have all the partialities er creature shall be able to separate us and prejudices of other men. Right or from the love of Christ, Ah my brother! are these mutations yours? wrong, the Reheboth Association believes she can Scripturally decide upon er! are these mutations yours? can the qualifications of any missionary you indeed look back and see dark spots whom she is willing to support; and

does not need the intervention of any | Clement : "If any bishop or presbyter | Board to aid in deciding that question. This is our conviction from an experience of ten years. Still, we think Boards, like trustees of a college, may

You say we are "divided upon this subject among ourselves." My dear sir, you have been so long absent from us that you do not know. There is but one brother, of whom I know anything, opposed to our course. A few prefer the old plan, but up to this time cheerfully go with us. There was a very unanimous decision at our last Association, after it had been considered and dis cussed, publicly and privately, for a

Again, you say "it impairs our use fulness at home, and injures the cause generally." Here again, I think, in all kindness, that your information is at are in far better condition than ever before. We are working finely, harmoniouly; have had an amicable settlement with one of the Boards, and at length are prepared for a settlement with the other, finding them a little in our debt : have our mission among the Indians, where we are expending about as much as formerly in both our missions, in successful operation; are looking out for new fields of labor; and are satisfied there is a decided increase of the missionary spirit in our churches and members. -This we confidently believe will be the case where an Association or churches have their own missions.

cause generally, it will not, can not if there be no principle involved in it .-The Baptists will do right. I have no fears on that point; and, I thank God, every man of us can determine for him

self as to what is right. We do rejoice that so much has been done by Carey, Judson, and their compeers. We emulate their spirit; we want to work in the same field; but my dear sir, you have not forgotten that there has been among the Baptists optime past. This results from a belief in the great Baptist family that the best of men do err, and should not be trusted with too much power. Reference to the past is a two-edged sword, and cuts

You ask, whence this discord? whence its necessity? I answer, not from us. We attack no one; are trying to injure to our own business. Your reference proper application to this Association. suppose, if these questions were thrust upon us, there would be a diversity of opinion; but as these are quesour missionary work, they are questions about which every one thinks and speaks for himself. The position of some of the best thinkers in our Association was

Your reference to the venerable moderator of our body is both touching and characteristic. He is as pure a man and true a missionary as was ever given to the churches; and I am glad there be a baptismal font of proper size to say, never more so than now

We trust that the missionary spirit is largely on the increase among Baptists, and that it will soon be impracticable for any one set of men to manage all the finances and direct all the movements of all the missionaries supported by all the Baptists of the Southern States .-Commerce also opens up so many different channels of communication with distant parts of the earth that the necessity of Boards is constantly dimin- same term (immersio) is employed. ishing. These channels belong to Christ -for he is head of all things to the church, and any of his servants should

Thus, I trust, my brother, you will see and appreciate our position. We attack no one; try to attend to our own business; use Boards as far as necessary and agreeable to them -as honest men are willing to pay for all they may do for us, and have paid for all they have done for us; and are trying to recognize our own responsibility to God by sending the Gospel to perishing sinners. We think an Association of churches affords ample facilities for sending the Gospel far or near, since it brings the missionary and churches in close contact, and thus tends to increase VII, was thus baptized. An old MS the spirit of missions in both churches and individuals. It also prevents the heavy expense of salaried officers. and of well-paid, but, frequently, halfworking agents. If, in this way, we can be more successful in doing good, I am sure every true missionary will rejoice in it; and, in that number, I must include my brother Dawson.

The Early Mode of Baptism in Britain.

The venerable Bede describes Paulinus as baptizing in the Glen, Swale, and Trent. That this must have been performed by immersion is evident from the teristic of the preaching, as well as the practice of the Romish Church at the time, and from the subsequent practice of the Anglo Saxons. Gregory, the very Pope who sent Paulinus, thus speaks of ual good for your soul; you cannot ask the ordinance: "But we, since we immerse (mergimus) three times, point you cannot ask more than Christ's power out the sacrament of the three days, can effect."

Bede, although in his works he seldom refers to the mode of baptism, gives sufficient evidence of the practice of his church at the time he lived. In his commentary on John he finds a striking resemblance between the account of the pool of Bethesda and the rite of baptism. Works, v. 581. So also when treating of John xiii, 1, 11, he speaks of a man as the reign of Christ over a subdued being altogether washed in baptism. word. Perish all gain, all power, all Work v, 710. Furthermore he runs a science, all art, all honor, in compariparallel between baptism and Naaman's son. washing in Jordan. Works viii, 388. "Look out for the deepest, fathomless Forty-six years after Bede's death, the part of the ocean, for a place whereinto

shall baptize by any other than trine immersion (immersionem,) let him be deposed." Some few years afterwards be valuable for some purposes, but not pope Zacharias, speaking of baptism, refers to an English synod in which it was strongly commanded that whoever should be immerse (mersus,) without the invocation of the Trinity should not be regarded as having enjoyed the sacrament of regeneration. Zach., Papa in Syn. de Conc., dis, 4.

The writings of Alcuin, born at York A. D. 735, and educated there by bishop Egbert, abound in reference to the mode of baptism. In his sixty-ninth epistle he says. "Trine immersion (demersio) resembles the three days' burial." His Expositio de Baptisterio, Ep. 70, contains fault. Where is proof that it impairs the following language: "And so in our usefulness at home? We think we the name of the holy Trinity he is baptized by trine immersion (submersione.) In his work, "De Divinis Officiis," he is still more explicit, "Then the priest baptizes him by trine immersion (mersione) only," Indeed, in his epistle to Odwin, he relates the whole process of immer sion and its attendant rites.

At the commencement of the ninth century, A. D. 816, a canon was passed at the Synod of Celichyth to the follow ing effect : "Let also priests know that when they administer holy baptism they pour not holy water on the heads of in As to its doing a serious injury to the fants, but always immerse them in font." With these notices the Saxon writers themselves agree, for though in the laws of Alured and Ina, the Council between Alured and Godrum and very many other Saxon documents, the word used for baptism refers rather to its supposed effects than to the mode, yet in two Anglo Saxon manuscripts of the Gospels, the word dypan (our English dip) is, ac cording to Lye, used four times for bapposition to certain acts of Boards in all tism. Well does Lingard, in his work on the Anglo Saxon church, say: "The regular manner of administering it (bap tism) was by immersion.

During the Norman rule, the same mode of observing the ordinance in question obtained. A council held in London, A. D. 1200 passed the following no one, but are simply trying to attend regulations : "If a boy is baptized by a layman, the rites preceding and folto certain persons and polity, has no lowing immersion (immersionem) must be performed by a priest " A similar article was adopted in 1217 by the diocese of Sarum. In 1322 a council of Oxtions which have no connection with ford ordered that the rites following immersion (immersionem,) not preceding should be performed by a priest. The Provincial Constitutions of the archbishwhat it now is, years ago; and not at op of Canterbury, passed 1236, contain the same reference to immersion as the mode of baptism. In the constitutions of the bishop of Wigorn, 1240, we find written: "We order that in every church and depth (profunditatis) and that true immersion (immersio) be always practiced." So also in the Constitutions of Archbishop Peckham, 1297, the same language is used. The Synodus Exoniensis, 1257, calls baptism, submersio Woodlake, bishop of Winton, 1308, and in a provincial Scotch council, held in the reign of Alexander II., precisely the

Lynwood, who lived in the sixteenth century, in his Provincial Constitutions, ed. 1679, p. 252, composed by order of the archbishop of Canterbury, explains a canon of Archbishop Edmund, in the reign of Henry III., as requiring baptisteries that would admit of dipping the candidate (sic quod batizandus possit in eo mergi). A drawing still exists in the Cotton MSS, of the British Museum, describing the baptism of the Earl of Warwick in the reign of Richard II, 1381, in which the mode is evident-

ly by immersion. Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry description of the ceremony says, "Incontinent after the prince was put into the font." So also was Mayant afterwards queen of Scotland, "as soon as she was put into the font," says the account of an eye witness. The Princess Elizabeth and Edward VI, were also

Earnest Thoughts of an Earnest

From the volume of the "Sacramenta Discourses" of Dr. James W. Alexan der, published since his death by Ran dolph, we take a few passages characwritings of this soul-loving, Christ-exalting minister.

"You cannot ask too much of spiritmore than Christ's death has merited ;-

"Be in haste to include in your peti tions all whom you would look around for; if the next moment should bring the crash of the universe. Can you ascend to heaven without these souls ?-Can you clasp to your bosoms one whom you may yet see at Christ's left hand ?"

"No object conceivable by man can stand comparison for an instant with

following canon was passed by pope to cast for ever that burdensome millstone

about your neck-I mean self. Show it | to the word soul, implying tender affec-

ereignty, we are brought to rest in the centre."

The Soul and the Spirit.

From "The Stars and Angels"—An Original Work just

When Paul prayed for the Thessalonians, that the very God of peace would sanctify them wholly, and that their whole spirit and soul, and body should be the Lord Jesus Christ, (1 Thess. v. 23) he evidently intimated that the soul and ject of salvation: the spirit were not the same, because he distinguishes the one from the other. Nor is this the only passage in which they are spoken of as distinct substances in the haman person; for the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews, (iv. 12,) speaking of the Word of God, says, that He "is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing assunder of the soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart."

The popular notion regarding the soul is, that it is that immaterial part of man that lives after death-that goes to heaven or hell, according as the person did or did not believe in Christ-and that will, at the resurrections may be continued as regards the tion, be again united to the body, to spend an eternity of happiness or woe. present form no conception, although, If the question be asked, And what becomes of the spirit after death? the answer would probably be, "The soul is

the spirit, and the spirit is the soul."

But the soul is not the spirit, and the spirit is not the sonl; nor have we any warrant in the Word of God for supposing that they are the same. The soul is never spoken of in the same manner as the spirit, and the spirit is never spoken of in the same manner as ble as water,"blown about by every wind the soul. So true is this that, although we may suppose that there is no difference, we should be startled were we to example, how strange would it appear if we were to speak of a man loosing his spirit, (Matt. xvi. 26,) or to say that there were added to the Church three thousand spirits? (Acts ii. 41.) Still more startling would it be to use the word soul for spirit, saying. He saw the soul of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him, (Matt. iii. 16;) They were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they had seen a soul, (Luke xxiv. 37;) Ye know not what soul ye are of, (Luke ix. 55;) In the hand nor the left, true to himself, his name of our Lord Jesus Christ, when ye race, and his God! He stands a pillar are gathered together, and my soul, with the power of the Lord Jesus Christ (1 Cor, v. 4;) When the unclean soul had torn him, (Mark i. 26.) When we examine the passages in

which the words soul and spirit occur, we at once discover that in Scripture they are altogether different in their meaning, and cannot be used the one for the other. But the distinction is still more marked in the original Greek, because the word psyche is frequently translated in our English New Testament, not soul, but life; so that it is by a combination of the two ideas that we must obtain the true meaning of the word. It must be observed, however, that there are two Greek words which are translated life in the English New Testament; these are zoe and psyche, which have very different meanings, although it is not very easy to define them. When Scripture speaks of life as zoe, it does not refer to the vitality of the body, but to life as a glorious and immortal principle. Thus, when John says, "In him was life," the word zoe is used: "In him was zoe." If the word psyche had been used, the meaning would have been altogether different. It would merely have asserted that he was alive, or that there was a soul with him .--Again, when it is said, "He gave his life a ransom for many," the word used is necessarily psyche, because it was an allusion in Amos. He had aroused the wrath His bodily life that He surrendered .--Had the word zoe been used, it would have meant that He gave up His immortality, or spiritual life, which He had as God. God has the zoe life, but not the psyche life -- because the psyche life is

He that findeth his psyche shall lose it. (Matt. x. 39.) The good shepard giveth his psyche for the sheep. (John

In good suspard given may 1.1.)
Is not the psyche more than meat? (Luke xii. 23.)
Take not thought for your psyche. (Matt. vi. 25.)
Is it lawful to save the psyche, or to kill? (Mark iii. 4.) In all these and similar passages, the Greek word psyche is translated life, and is the same word that is translated soul elsewhere. We, therefore, conclude that the true meaning of the word must be found in a combination of the two ideas. It is not life as a state, but life as a substance; not merely life, but the anima or soul which causes it, and which leave the body at death. Such passages as those which follow, prove that the soul is more than the mere state of life, and something distinct also from

A secondary sense has been given font.

no mercy. For Christ-for his cross- tion or earnest longing, inasmuch as for his crown-for his people, count all life requires to be nourished, and if deprived of necessary food would die .-"Christ Jesus !- there is no higher The soul is, therefore, said to long for name, there is no more regal glory .- certain things, as if they were its food; When we arrive in our ascent at Christ and being thus represented as that Jesus, we reach the acme, of divine sov- which hungers or loathes, it came by a natural transition to signify the seat of all our desires and feelings :

He filleth the hungry soul with goodness-To satisfy the soul when hungry. (Prov. vi. 39,) My soul longeth for the Lord. (Ps. lxxxiv. 2.)

There is yet another idea conveyed sometimes when the word is used by the sacred writers. As the soul bears the same relation to the life that the spirit does to the mind, they occasionpreserved blameless unto the coming of ally employ the word to express the well-being of the person, and the sub-

Draw near unto my soul, and redeem it. (Ps. lxix. 18.) God will redeem my soul from the power of the grave. Ps. xlix. 15.)

Upon the whole, then, we are to understand that the sonl and spirit form, as it were, a quality in the immaterial part of our nature, and together constitute the personality which inhabits the body. If we were to say, that the soul is to the spirit what the body is to both, we should say what is probably something like truth without being exactly true. If the soul, in connection with the body and spirit, provides for the nourishment and energy of both as we shall endeavor to show, it seems not unlikely that when it accompanies the spirit alone after death, its funcspirit, in a manner of which we can at perhaps, when we know it, it will ap pear simple enough.

Cheerful Views of the Future.

"Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever." However sad the vicissitudes of his life, or frowning the future, there is one direction in which the Christian may turn and behold no change. His fellow-men may be"unstaof doctrine, betraying his confidence as often as it is reposed in them, and causing him to feel that human nature is a use the one instead of the other. For cheat and a lie. But the Master whom he serves is the same throughout every age. His word is sure as law, his promises certain as destiny, his character changeless as his throne: "the same yesterday, to-day, and forever !"

How satisfactory to contemplate the

unwavering career of even a mortal

man! one who is never moved from right by the wiles and treacheries, the allurements and threats of a wicked world; who pursues the even tenor of his way, turning neither to the right of strength amid the shifting, changing crowds of humaninty around him. He inspires confidence and hope in des ponding breasts, and clusters thousands of hopeful hearts around himself. And then how sadly disappointed when relentless death strikes him to the dust ! Yet that fatal blow may fall at any moment, and this pillar of society be toppled down. Think, then, of him who is the same "yesterday, to-day and forever." Come joy or sorrow, health or sickness, life or death, he is the same ever-present, ever-living, ever-faithful Friend and Ruler. Love once bestowed upon him is never disappointed by a blow from the destroyer. Faith once reposed in him is never cheated by fitful purposes. This is abundant cause for looking cheerfully into the future. God is our Refuge ; -therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and the mountains be cast into the midst of the sea:

Sycamore Figs.

Amos vii. 14. The figs are small, and of a greenish-yellow color. At Gaza and Askelon, I saw them of a purple tinge, and much larger than they are in this part of the country. They were carried to market in large quantities, and appeared to be more valued there than with us. Still, they are at best very insipid, and none but the poorer classes eat them. This agrees with and explains of Jeroboam by the severity of his rebukes; and, being advised to flee for his life, excuses himself by a statement which implies that he belonged to the humblest class of the communi ty: "I was no prophet, neither was I a proph et's son; but I was an herdman, and a gatherer of sycamore fruit." (Amos vii. 14.) None but the very poor consent to be herdmen, and only such, at this day, gather sycamore fruit,

Mosheim's Testimony.

This learned Pedobaptist author of a Mistory of the Christian Church in the first century, says :

"Then (first century) baptism was administered to none but such as had previously been instructed in the principal points of Christianity, and had also given satisfactory proofs of pious dis positions and upright intentions."

But he also tells us what was then the baptismal act. Dr. Mosheim says:

"VIII. The sacrament of baptism was administered in this (first) century without the public assemblies, in places Thou wilt not leave my psyche in hell.

Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the psyche; but rather fear him which is able to destroy both psyche and body in hell. (Matt. x. 28.)

Piercing even to the dividing as under of the psyche and spirit. (Heb. iv. 12.)

without the public assemblies, in places appointed and prepared for that purpose, and was performed by an immersion. sion of the whole body in the baptismal

The same learned author, in describing the "rites and ceremonies" of the church in the second century, gives the following exceedingly important

"The persons that were to be baptized, after they had repeated the creed, confessed and renounced their sins, and particularly the devil and his pompous allurements, were immersed under water, and received into Christ's kingdom by a solemn invocation of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, according to the express command of our blessed Lord,"

The Rev. T. L. Harris, who has been

Renunciation of Spiritualism.

somewhat noted for his advocacy of spiritualism, has renounced the heresy, and pronounces it as the work of devils. In his renunciation, published in an English paper, he describes the mental and physical effects of this "diabolical system as he calls it, "as depriving its victims of sleep-breaking down the physical energies-giving a fearful rigidity to the limbs, a ghastly expression to the countenance, and in the end bringing on strange and irremedial diseases -as tending to promote the grossest sensualism and immorality in all the relations of life-as making its victims discard and resume the marriage relation at pleasure-as elevating incontinence and lust, to a mysterious "spirititual affinity"-as making them deniers of divine revelation and in every re-

spect the merest materialists." From what we have learned of the effect of spiritualism upon its devotees, we think the Rev. Mr. Harris is right in his descriptions, for if one half of the reports concerning it are true, many of its believers are possessed of as many devils as was Mary Magdelene. -Christian Secretary.

A Thought.

The illustration in the following is taken from a lecture of J. B. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer:

"There is, as it were, a great inclined plane reaching from high Heaven's Gate even down to the brink of hell .-On it are sinners of all classes and degrees. There is the poor wretch, who has not been blessed with pious parents no Gospel privileges for him; no kind ones to teach him the way to heaven and eternal life; he is destitute of these and there he is at the brink of hell .-And there, away up at heaven's gate, is a man "raised to heaven in point of privilege," and yet unsaved; he has pious parents who have taught him God's will; he has been nursed in the lap of piety, and its blessed influence thrown around him all his life, and yet he has no religion; loved ones have persuaded him to be reconciled to God, and he has rejected all the calls of mercy, and lived on. Now, sinner, when destruction comes upon this mighty plane, and God sweeps it with His wrath, which falls deepest into hell, the poor wretch at its brink, or he at heaven's gate

swept before the mighty blast? Young man, young woman, stop and think; you ought to be saved; you are in great danger; your soul may be lost. "God is angry with the wicked every day." Prepare to meet thy God.

WOMAN IN THE EAST .- A letter from Marash, Turkey, communicated to the Observer by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, alludes to a work of much interest which has been prosecuted among the Turkish women. The writer says : - "Before Protestanism came to Marash, not two Christian women in the city could read. Now two hundred are receiving daily instruction, one half of whom began the Primer this past summer. The teachers are little boys and girls, who go morning and evening to the houses, receiving for each lesson the tenth of a cent. Under the good influence many Armenian and Roman Catholic women are also beginning to learn. What a vast amount of good is the gospel doing for the women of the East."

. Tom Paine.

Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of Boston, in a recent lecture before the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, said of Paine's "Age of Reason," and

This book contained some passages showing an intimate knowledge of the Bible, and others indicating gross ignorance. This leads to the belief that he got his knowledge from reading Voltaire, whose writings this work resembles in many features. But there was nothing artistic about it, and Paine declared his belief in one God, and no more. His style was irrever-ent and offensive, but clear and forcible. His analysis was not instructive or entertaining .-His principal objections to the Bible were: 1st. The inherent improbability in facts and in the theory of Christianity; 2d. The discrepancies of the Scripture; 3d. The connection between the Testaments, making Christianity respon ble for what was objectionable in the Old Testa ment. These objections the lecturer reviewed

and replied to.

Paine's life and character added no force to his arguments, but were the best comment upon them, and they need no other answer. His character might not be so black as he has been represented, but it was black enough. He was vain, arrogant, drunken and avaricions. When he at length returned to America from France he wanted to be clerk to Congress, but he was so drunken and filthy that he could not be tolerated; and he went to New Rochelle, where he lived ten unhappy years, and died in 1809. In his dying moments he said he had no wish for a belief in Christ. He was followed to the grave by seven persons, and ten years after his remains were taken up and conveyed to England by William Cobbett, and it is not known what

TUSKEGEE, ALA.: Thursday, April 12, 1860.

Remember our Proposition. All who are indebted to us, if they pay by the first o May will only be charged at the rates of two dollars per annum; if payment is not made by that time, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged, invariably.

TUSKEGEE RAIL ROAD. -The Rail Road from Chehaw to Tuskegee will be built at an early day. The undertaker has upwards of two hundred hands on the ground, and all will soon be engaged in the work. This number of hands will soon complete it, as the road is only about five miles long.

Prof. A. J. Battle.

This brother, so familiarly known in our community, has just paid a visit to his relatives and friends in Tuskegee : and on last Lord's day preached twice in the Baptist Church, to large and interested congregations. His morning sermon, on the "Glory of the Messiah's Kingdom," was one of the ablest we have heard for some time. He introduced a topic worthy of being expanded into a volume—the bearing of History vpon the Kingdom of Christ. The sermon abounded in "seed thoughts." Bro. B. is filling the professorship of Greek Literature in our State University with distinguished ability. We only wish that he was in a position in which he could more immediately serve the Master's cause. Such ministers ought not to be immured in College walls.

Mr. Graves' new theory of Church Polity.

The above named gentleman proposes to publish a'Revised Edition of the great Iron Wheel," and publishes in his paper a part of the "matter prepared for" it. This new matter we propose to ex-

In 5 sections he gives a summary of the "powers of a church," and then adds 4 explanatory notes.

The general principles are, therefore, to be construed by the notes; these, however, are so incoherent and contradictory that it is difficult to ascertain their true meaning. The following are the 5 sections : The following is from the matter prepared for the Revised Edition of the Great Iron Wheel, soon

ARTICLE II. Sec. 1. - Powers of a Church. - The members of each particular Church are invested with full power to receive those whom they judge worthy into their fellowship, administer the discipline of the body, try, censure, and expel the unworthy, by a vote of the assembled body, in accordance with the teachings of the New Testament.

SEC. 2. It is the right and duty of the members of each Church to select and elect their own teachers, pastors, and officers, and dismiss them when they judge best for the interest of that particular Church; such officers being accountable to the Church for ma ance in office or unchristian conduct, as are the private members.

SEC. 3. Each particular Church, being an independent, executive democracy is the highest earthly source of authority. and from its decisions there can be no appeal, save to the law of Christ and the judgment of sister churches; it, however, can reconsider its own decisions, whenever the majority is in favor

of a reconsideration SEC. 4. It is the right and duty of each Church, as such, to decide and declare what it considers the teachings of Christ respecting Church order, Church ordinances, laws, terms of communion, Christian doctrine and duties, and to govern its members accordingly.

SEC. 5. These powers, rights, and duties, cannot be delegated, or conceded or alienated with impunity.

He says in the 3rd section, that an appeal may be taken from the decision of a church, first, "to the law of Christ:" second, "to the judgment of sister churches," The expression "to the law of Christ" is very ambiguous, and would be without meaning but for the 4th section. An appeal to the "law of Christ," pre-supposes some one authorized to construe and pronounce the decision of the law.

The 4th section claims this high prerogative exclusively for the church; and adds, "and govern its members, accordingly." In his first note he says, "Each church is independent save of the law of Christ, to act as she sees fit." Now. since, "it is the right and duty of each church, as such, to decide and declare what it considers the teachings of Christ," it follows that to appeal to the "law of Christ" is nothing more than to ask a new trial of the church having original jurisdiction. This is good doctrine although, as we shall see, it never entered Mr. Grave's head.

The second court of appeal is, "the judgment of sister churches." This language seems plain enough, and the tribunal is clearly enough defined ; "sister churches," but for the notes, we should feel that we had something to stand upon, but the author says, "since some have misrepresented the above brief statement of the powers of a church, the following explanatory notes are added." The explanatory notes then must interpret the author's meaning.

Refering to note 1st, we find the following avowal: "Each church is independent save of the laws of Christ, to act as she sees fit. Nor is she amenable, Ecclesiastically, to any other church, association or convention of churches."

You see here, that Mr. G, drops "sister churches," as courts of appeal, and makes the "laws of Christ" the only appellate tribunal. He not only drops them, but denies them any jurisdiction. We have already demonstrated that an appeal to the "laws of Christ" is but equivalent to asking for a new trial and, to this point we are brought by the explanatory note. The whole idea of appeals is thus demolished. This

"The morning light is breaking, The darkness disappears."

But alas, reader, the next step plunges | "which, when they had read, (the decisus again into the labyrinth of contradic- ion) they rejoiced for the consolation." tion and confusion. In note 3 Mr. Graves We venture another suggestion .ment upon, what she may think, "a misconstruction or mal-administration of and is bound promptly to correct the error. In note 4, the process of appeal, the method of trial &c., are described ;

we insert the whole of this note : Note 4 .- Church Comity. - Should a brother, claiming to have been unjustly excluded from his church, apply to another church for membership, the church applied to should hear his statement. and if convinced that possibly the applicant has been unjustly treated, she should apply to the excluding church for a copy of the records, etc. If, after an examination of these, she is convinced that the brother has been wronged, it would be courteous in her to request the excluding church to re-examine the case with the advice of several sister churches. If the church refuses to do this, or should do it, and still refuse to redress the wrong done the brother, the church applied to may receive said member into her fellowship.

Here the doctrine is broadly asserted, first, that any person excluded from a church may appeal to any other church; if you please, to respect the action of secondly, that a church so appealed to sister churches, it is not because has a right to demand the records of of the action of the church, but the excluding church; and, thirdly, that because of the authority of Christ. Our having examined the records it is her opponents will not state this question, prerogative to affirm or reverse the de- or meet it fairly. The question is not cision, so far as the appellant is con- whether any action of any church binds cerned. If Mr. Graves will tell us all other churches, no sane man enterwhich of these notes we are to believe tains such an opinion; the question is (we cannot believe both) we shall feel this, what is the duty (as indicated by some relief, but if we ply him with No. the scriptures and Baptist usages) of 1, he may refer us to 3 and 4, and if one regular Baptist church towards siswe pinch him up with 3 and 4 he may ter churches in mutually maintaining fall back on No. 1. To investigate the discipline; in this is involved the whole merits of both would be to discuss both merit of the issue, as it relates to us. sides of the same question.

The authorities which Mr. G., offers, to commune every Lord's day, to institute prove not one of these theories but both, feet washing, to tax every member 10 are the 18th of Math. Hiscox, Dagg, Way. per cent. on his income to support the land, Crowell, and Coleman, excellent church, would this action bind all other witnesses certainly, but if they should churches? Again, suppose A and B all swear that white and black are the to be church members, A in the church same, we know of but one man who of M, B in the church of P. Both A and would be likely to believe them, and we B are engaged in the same transaction, doubt very much if he would even, with and both are arraigned before their rethe testimony of Mr. Graves added.

squirming? Can any honest man fail fore bound to exclude B? The thing is to see in it the melancholly fact, that too ridiculous to mention. But let us his necessity is the parent of his new suppose that the church of M. excludes

all? Was its theory of church govern- tude, can the church of P. according to ment false when published? if not, why the scriptures, and Baptist usage restore change it for one which it proves to be A without regard to the judgment or false? It is a principle in philosophy wishes of the church of M? we say no, that if two equal, opposite forces attract and yet it is not the action of the church a body at the same time it can obey of M. that binds the church of P., but neither, but must stand still. Now the law of Christ and the practice of with Mr. G.'s old theory hauling at one the churches. The churches are equals rim, and his new theory pulling at the in every respect, Christ grants the other, we fancy the GREAT IRON WHEEL same prerogatives to each, and lays upwill have a glorious stand still; or if on each the same restrictions. They it move it must crush to death the old or are not the restrictions which one church

The case stands thus, when Mr. Graves puts upon all. was making his furious war upon Methodists, he either ignorantly or intenpects of Baptist church polity as he now defines them, in order to prejudice Methodist courts of judicature. But when Mr. G.'s own ecclesiastical status needs defence, he, as the wheel-wright say, upsets the old wheel and works in such new materials as his pressing necessities demand. What will Parson Brownlow say to all this? he has the game in his own hand, and all he has to do is to wait until the two wheels come in collision and amuse himself over the wreck.

In our next we will notice the chapter on "personal rights."

Preserve this paper !!

Dr. N. M. Crawford on Church

The Dr. is out again in the Banner & Baptist. His article is principally com- history of the Convention which is to posed of historical facts, selected from fix its impress upon every limb and ligseveral authors of note, and is written ature of the body for generations to in a style in character with his position. come. The friends of the Convention He does not intimate the use he intends | never were more determined to sustain to make of these "facts of History," it; and we predict, that this crisis is and of course any special notice of to be the starting point of greatly in them would be premature. We shall creased effort; and of a vastly enlarge therefore wait the promised "second ed influence. To hold with the Conven-

part of the subject." says, "And the decision of the contro- antecedents. There is just now a press verted question was binding." We sup- ing necessity for an agency to supply pose he means on the Church at Anti- the destitution of our own country with och. The obscurity relates to the au. Bibles and good books, and to circuthority to bind, his language implies late the Scriptures in foreign lands .that it was inherent in the Church "the For the home field we must have a wise decision was binding." Now the decis- ly arranged system of colportage on an ion was made by the "apostles and el. extended scale. Our State societies, ders and the whole church." The record although well designed and capable of says, "It seemed good to the Holy Ghost doing much good, (a work which we and us" (the whole assembly). It seems would encourage) can not meet the neto us that the Holy Ghost gave it its cessity; they do not supply their own binding authority. All such decisions destitution, while many States have no must ever be binding, not because a such agency, and much territory no local church makes them, but because means of supply. The Southern Conthe Holy Ghost commands them. By vention can not shrink from this responreference to the 30th and 31st vr's., it sibility, and the Bible Board is her only will be seen that the brethren of Anti- available agency. Such a system is,

says, "members, who may chance to be The great disorders and irregularities deprived of membership by a miscon- disclosed in history, can never, with struction or mal-administration of the propriety, be denominated the "usages" laws of Christ, in the estimation of any of gospel churches. The history of other church, (italics ours,) may and Counsels, Bishops, &c., may be plead by should be promptly restored to member. Papists as precedents, but never by ship in said church." In note 1, we are Protestants. A historian may record told that "each church is independent facts which are in accordance with the save of the laws of Christ to do as she scriptures. Such evidence is legitimate sees fit," that she is not amenable to to prove a certain condition of things "any other church, association or convention at the time as, for instance, the indeof churches." In note 3, it is declared, pendence of the churches; but it does not that, "any other church" may sit in judg- follow that every absurdity, such as "prayer for the dead and the worship of saints," is to be recognized as gospel the laws of Christ" in a sister church ; church "usages;" and one quoting such authority to prove the existence of the former, is not bound to embrace as scriptural the latter, although proven by the same authority.

Dr. Crawford seems infatuated by the idea that some person or persons are trying "to establish the dogma that one church can bind all others." We never knew any one who either entertained or advanced such a dogma, and we hardly suppose there is one in Georgia or Alabama; he, however, may know some. It seems to us that the Dr. confounds

two ideas, does not discriminate between the legitimate prerogatives of a church, as guaranteed by Christ and illustrated by his apostles; and the true relation of one church to another .-Christ invests every church with the same prerogatives, but the legitimate use of these binds no other church. If charches are restrained or are bound. Suppose the church at M decides to

spective churches. The church at M, But, reader, why this twisting and excludes A, is the church at P. there-A on a charge which, she considers Why amend the "old Iron Wheel" at well sustained and of sufficient magnibinds upon another, but which Christ

Our doctrine on this subject is derived from the 18th Math., the practice of tionally concealed the Episcopal as. the apostles, and upon the spirit and precepts of the gospel; and not upon Papal assumptions.

The Work of the Bible Board.

We are happy to see that the Index meets our appeal for the B. Board with so much good feeling. The friendship of that paper is not to be lightly estimated. The editor, however, does not, in our judgment, take the correct view of this subject; at least, his policy is a little too restricted. We concede that the Board has not succeeded-no Board could have succeeded under the circum-

But the friends of the Southern Convention have reached a crisis which cannot be concealed, and which must be met promptly and firmly, if they are true to themselves. It is an era in the tion and run with its enemies is a boot We are glad to see that he corrects less enterprize, and he who attempts it the egregious error of some good breth. will find himself "sold." We can only ren as to the 15th of Acts furnishing a appeal to our friends; our opposers precedent for Associations. His opin- have barred us by making it a question ion will, no doubt, be influential with of conscience. It occurs to us that, those brethren. We would, however, whatever may have been the difficulrespectfully suggest to the Dr., that ties of the Board, or the diversity of there is some obscurity in what he says opinion, we should now look at it as an of this memorable transaction. He original question, unencumbered by any och, and Syria, and Celicia, concurred in our judgment, the demand of the heartily in the decision. It is said, times, and other denominations are

right man to marshal our strength and move off the machine.

The Production of the Con. J. L. M. Curry.

The Board is the property of the Convention, not of the Nashvillle church ; it organized it and committed its management to the brethren : not to sustain them is a cruelty of which the friends of the Convention will not long be guilty. We are informed that the Board will hold its next annual meeting (by request of the church) in the city of Montgomery, immediately after the session of the Georgia Con-

This is designed to be a meeting for consultation, the very thing we want. Several brethren of experience will be present; we have reason to hope Alabama will be well represented, not by formally elected delegates, but by a voluntary brethren come? We would not be invidious, it is not invidious to say, that but few men in any country have a larger experience, or have met with greater success, than Bros. Jos. WALKER and is connected with every movement of Bible; and, although be is now a Georgian, no living man has a firmer hold people; the former has won immortal fame by his labor for the Domestic

Will you not come, brethren? the object is a good one, the occasion is imwoe, must be great. We propound this were treated as this Board has been, how long would they live?

We do not speak it boastfully, but eign and Domestic Boards than the South Western Baptist. We have stood eye more to immediate effects; -but the yo vided our substance with them even Mr. Curry, of Alabama. beyond our ability. These feelings have not, THEY SHALL NOT ABATE .--In this circle we place the Bible Board, and contemplate the three as one, a and give alike to each.

Editorial Correspondence.

COLUMBUS, GA., April 3d, 1860. Brg. Dawson: For several days I have been in this prosperous city, but little over a quarter of a century old. The cities rapidly. Southern cities and towns seldom retrograde. Their progress is slow but sure; and as the South learns to rely upon her own resources, and goes into every variety of machin- chief Senator of that ancient time. The disciery and manufacture, her cities and towns will rapidly grow. If the South will embark in manufacturing interests there will spring up many a Lowell where there are now insignificant vil-

Columbus has many advantages, which will, ere long, make her a large city. She is at the head of steamboat navigation on the Chattahoochee river, a good river for small boats. Then the "Falls" give her any amount of the best "water power" in the world, Every variety of machinery can be propelled by water at these Falls. Several factories are now in operation, and others will be built. There are many machine shops of various kinds in the city, all run by steam. The Muscogee Iron Works, corner of Oglethorpe and Franklin streets, is doing a large business .-Steam engines are built here, boilers, and every variety of castings for machinery, &c. STANFORD & GOLDEN have an establishment, where, among other things, they make "Massey's Cotton Screws." Others might be mentioned, if space allowed. In addition to the cotton trade of Columbus, her manufacturing interests will make her one of the leading cities of the South.

There is a feature in this city which has ever pleased me. Though quite a city in size and appearance, it has never put on city airs and cant. Extravagance, fashion, and folly have less hold upon this city than any I have ever seen. The plainest countryman will feel at home here. This augurs much for the good, practical sense of the place. Every thing in the city bears the marks of neatness and cleanliness, which makes it one of the healthiest places in the South.

It is well represented by good houses of worship. The Methodists have two churches, besides a mission chapel at the Factories, and a house for the copalians have each a church. The Baptists have a very large, neat, and well arranged house of worship in course of erection. They hope to get into the basement story next Sabbath. They have also a Factory chapel, an African church, and a suburban meetinghouse. All these, the noble hearted and liberal minded Baptists of Columbus have done within a very few years. A better trained church-more devoted to Baptist principles and polity -cannot be found. Their love and devotion to nearly completed; for the Indian mission is in commendation of their present good pastor, Rev. J. H. DEVOTIE, whose praise \$20. is in all our churches

Rev. J. M. Warr lives here, and

Rev. THOMAS B. SLADE is still engaged Board has resolved to enter upon in teaching his Female School. Broththis work, and is now anxiously con- er Slade is an experienced and able sulting with brethren throughout the teacher, and has sent out from his South as to the best system, and the School some of the best educated women H. E. T.

We extract the following notice of Mr. Cur-RY's late speech in Congress from the New York Examiner, that our readers may see the estimate placed upon his abilities as a statesman by those who differ so widely with him upon the subject he discusses. We believe the late speech of Mr. C. has placed him at once in the front rank of Congressional talent :

The Rising Man of the South.

During the period of bad feeling and stormy debates which preceded the organization of the present Congress, there was one member of the House who could command the attention always due to good breeding, political philosophy and statesmanship. His views might not, could not, secure the acquiescence of more than a limited minority of the members, but the dignity, the sincerity, the intelligence, and the candor with which they were uttered, demanded at tention, and made them food for thought. He has recently spoken again, on kindred subject coming together. Will not our Georgia in a manner equally calm and statesman-like, and no reader of his speech will be surprised that, when he had consumed his hour, he was permitted to proceed by unanimous consent .-Since John C. Calhoun passed from the halls of Congress, no Southern member has been able to bring that side of our national questions to the thoughtful consideration of reflecting men J. H. DEVOTIE. The name of the latter with equal effect. Not a word falls from his lips which is below the dignity of a gentleman. He assumes his principles squarely, and without the Baptists of Alabama to distribute the reserve, and marches, with no indirections steadily to their results. Decorous towards opposing parties, he brings the conduct of his own to a judicial criticism, and estimates its value on the confidence and affections of our not by the patronage which it can bestow, but by the legitimate and worthy ends which it can accomplish. His speeches, full of the seeds of things, are not speeches for the hour. His style of delivery is said to be "bold, energetic and rapid-fluent in the use of words well-selected. chaste and expressive;"-his voice, "strong, shrill and well-cultivated." With these quali portant, the results, either for weal or ties as a speaker, he may well be supposed to interest an audience by speeches such as his .-solemn question to the friends of the lence out of Congress. They are compositions But such speeches will have their larger aud-Convention. Suppose our other Boards to be read in thoughtful hours. Their principles, working like leaven, will move masses of men to action. Recorded in the debates of the country, they will become authority in after times: Differing widely from Mr. Seward on questions of national politics, he is like him in the ability yet we say that no Baptist paper at to lift such questions into the serener air of sothe South has done more for the For. cial science and statesmanship. Mr. Seward has more brilliant generalizations and a grander rhetoric; he is, too, more a politican, and has an by them under all circumstances; we Southerner has a more compact logic, and is the have plead for them with good effect; we have defended them against even the strations. Not a few will acknowledge that slanders of their enemies; we have di- they have never felt the force of the extreme outhern side, as when reading the speeches of

We have thought that a few personal notices of such a man might be of interest to our readers. The Hon. J. L. M. Curry, a son of Col. illiam Curry, now of Alabama, was born in ncoln Co., Georgia, in June, 1825, and is Lincoln Co., trinity of Boards; and labor and pray now, therefore, in the 35th year of his age.—
Rigidly correct in his personal habits, and an industrious student, he graduated at the University of Georgia in 1843, a scholar of high promise. His law studies were pursued at Harvard University, Massachusetts, where he re-ceived his diploma in 1845. In 1847 he was elected to the Legislature of Alabama, where he at once acquired distinction in the double spheres of debater and worker. He was reelected in 1853 and in 1855. In 1856 he was growth of Southern cities is generally 1859, he was elected to Congress without oppo-Presidential elector; and in 1857, and again in slow; it takes the West to build up sition. His career, therefore, has been from the first a series of brilliant successes, with few parallels in our political history. His great master in politics, Mr. Calhoun, we remember hearing Granger, of Providence, describe as an old Roman, characterized by nothing, in his intellectual processes, distinguishing him from a ple is above his master in this instance, for he s at the same time a disciple of Christ, We have met some of Mr. Curry's writings on religious subjects, in a Southern religious journal, and in the Circular Letter of a Baptist Asso ciation, of which he is a member, and have found them marked by the same earnestness of spirit, and the same constant recurrence to ultimate principles, by which his Congressional speeche; have been distinguished.

Differing widely, as we do, from Mr. Curry in regard to that great moral question which underlies our present political issues, we cannot but congratulate the country when a young Christian man takes such strides towards the high places of American statesmanship. It was certainly refreshing, amid the turbulent scenes of an unorganized House, when violent party men, even Northern men, were accusing the lominant party of the North of complicity with John Brown, to find this manly Southerner rising in his place, and declaring his convic tion that that charge of complicity was unfounded. He felt, indeed, that the South was crowded and injured, but in his view it was rather by the great drifts and tendencies of a diverse civilization, than by particular and intended wrongs. He felt that we were trembling on the verge of disunion, and he was ready for that issue, but it was because diverse civilizations made us two peoples. We cannot accept his conclusions. We can see in disunion no cure of the threatening ills. But we are bound to respect the man who, amid scenes where abuse was bandied from side to side could stand up and do justice to those from whom he differed. May he know us better !-Certain we are, that in the Union, not out of t, embracing us as brothers, and not alienating us as strangers, he will yet see that this terrible question of questions is to have its Providential and beneficent solution.

For the South Western Baptist. To the Friends of the Cause of Missions.

"The Society for Missionary Enquiry" connected with the Southern Baptist Theologi-CAL SEMINARY, is very desirous of collecting a Mission Library, and a cabinet of missionary curiosities, believing that much additional in terest would thus be added to their already interesting organization. They have thought that there might be many friends of the cause of missions who would be glad to aid them in their efforts, by donations of books, back-numbers of missionary periodicals, missionary curiosities, or monies to procure the same. We would be glad also to receive information as to where we can purchase such books or curiosities. Donations sent to either member of the negroes. The Presbyterians and Epis. committee will be most thankfully received.

R. H. MARSH, WM. L. CURRY, Com'tee. WM. J. SHIPMAN. So. Bap. Theo. Sem., Greenville, S. C., March 23, 1860 For the South Western Baptist.

A Proposition.

In response to the appeal of brother Holman in behalf of the translation of the New Testament and Hymn Book into the Creek language by bro. Buckner, we have received a kind let ter from a sister in Montgomery, Ala., an extract of which we copy below:

"I do rejoice to hear that these works are so you as their old pastor, in this world of very dear to my heart. You suppose that the coldness and indifference, is truly grat- \$2,000. Do you not think that the Sisters of ifying and refreshing. I need not speak our churches will contribute that amount for so noble a purpose? I propose to be one of one hundred to raise that fund. Please find enclosed "Yours in Christ,

Will the sisters accomplish this work? Are there one hundred that will contribute each preaches to the Baptist church in Gi- \$20? If so, the amount can be secured. We rard, and also to the African church in wait for a reply. We think there will be no difficulty Let it be done immediately.

Contributions to the object should be sent to | WM. HORNBUCKLE, Treas'r, Marion, Ala. M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec. MARION, ALA., March 20th, 1860.

for the South Western Baptist,

Fault-Finding Subscribers.

I have noticed that regular paying subscribers to newspapers are seldom complainers .-They pay promptly and enjoy well the contents of the columns. But the croakers are generally those who are delinquent. When I hear persons raising loud complaints against the editors, and hear them abusing the matter contained in the columns, I more than half suspect they have not paid promptly. I suggest, therefore, as a remedy for the practice of croaking against good papers, prompt payments and candid pe-

Reader, if you are not satisfied with the papers you get, will you try my remedy?

> For the South Western Bantist. An Appeal.

GRIFFIN, GA., March 23, 1860. BRERHREN EDITORS: I enclose a letter to you from Rev. D. P. J. MURPHY. This letter tells its own tale of misfortune and distress. It is unnecessary therefore that I should make a single

I know the writer intimately, and I may say a few things in regard to him and this letter. 1st. Then, Bro. Murphy is all that this letter represents him. He is a Baptist minister in good standing, and a good preacher, as he is also a Mason, and an active and efficient member of that ancient fraternity, or at least was a few

2d. Bro. M. is a poor man, and a large and to a great extent, a helpless family. He was est and upright dealers. poor before this sad calamity befel him, and now he is in debt, and is left utterly destitute of. even the necessaries of life,

3. Bro. M. can do anything, and has been County. Read his advertisement. accustomed to do anything to support his de pendent family, This being true it will explain his reference to "carpenter's tools' silver-smith's tools, watches and jewelry." He had tools of all paired watches and all kinds of jewelry, and his loss in this regard must be considerable.

4th. Bro, M. had no idea that this letter would be published; but I think that his case should be known to the two brotherhoods to which he is so intimately allied, and the best way to make it known is to publish his own

And now, brethren editors, I do hope that the Baptists and Masons of your State will than ten per cent. sympathize with and assist this brother in disress. We have many such eases in our own State to assist; but notwithstanding this, some of us have felt constrained to aid this brother. themselves, who either misdirect or do not write Brethren-Baptists and Masons-help If this brother were an enemy, the Bible and our principles would bind us to assist him. How much more when he is a friend and a brother

Yours, in Christ. A. VAN HOOSE. HELICON, LOWNDES Co., ALA.,) March 12, 1860.

DEAR BROTHER: I write to inform you of an effecting dispensation of Providence that has befallen me, and I feel that I shall have your sympathy and prayers that I may be enabled to say, "thy will be done." Last Saturday my ise caught fire and every thing was consumed. We have nothing left but the clothes we had on. Clothes, Bedding, Meat, Groceries, Carness, all burned and we are destitute. I will the lawfulness of slavery, but they are pe write the particulars when I am more com-

I had bought a piece of land here and was preparing to make a crop. I am preaching one Sabbath in Troy, and two Sabbaths at Philadelphia above this, and expect to preach one Sabbath here. If Baptists and Masons do not help now we are bound to suffer. Pray Yours, in Christ. D. P. J. MURPHY.

What one Woman did.

The Philadelphia Christian Instructor relates a most interesting incident, showing what one woman constrained by the love, of Christ, did for a village in the mountains of Pennsylvania. Who can estimate the home missionary power of this same faith and love and the hearts of even a hundreth part of the professed Christians of our country. The Instructor says:

Ten years since there was a little town in the mountainous regions of this State, which had about six hundred inhabitants, but not a single church or house of worship, nor, so far as known, a single individual in it who made any pretences to personal religion. About that time a lady who resided there, was called to visit some friends in the West, and during her absence was thrown under religious influences, which resulted in her conversion, as she believed. Immediately her heart became interested in the spiritual state of the place of her residence. and she returned to it determined, by the grace of God enabling her, to undertake something on its behalf.

Accordingly she spoke to several, but received no encouragement, but was rather repulsed. At length she resolved upon commencing a Sabbath School. While walking to her place the first morning, she met the gentleman who now made this statement, and told him her purpose, but he to discouraged her. She however went on, had too scholars that day, the next Sabbath six, and before the summer was closed one hundred and sixty. Shortly after the school was well started, the public began to be interested, many became personal inquirers after Christ, a minister and regular preacher were sought, and now as the population has steadily increased, and religious duties have been persisted in, there are five organized churches in that place, three Sabbath Schools with about six hundred children in them, and six young men have gone from that place, and from this effort, into the Christian ministry.

Grants for the Press Abroad.

The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, at a meeting held, New York, March 22, the Rev. Dr. De Witt in the chair, made the following appropriations, to be remitted to foreign and pagan lands, chiefly in aid of missions connected with our several foreign mission boards: namely, For China, Siam, and Burmah,

For Northern and Southern India and West Africa, . . For the Northern and Southern mis-

sions to the Armenians, etc., in Turkey and for Syria, For Italy, Belgium and France, . . For Germany, Sweden and Russia, . For the Sandwich Islands,

Total \$12,000 * *The Macedonian says 500 communicants,

50 pasters, and 20 home missionaries were present at the last annual meeting of the Karen Association, in Bassein, Burman. The contributions of the churches the past year to the various benevolent objects, had been more abundant than in former years. The temporal condition of the Karen people is rapidly improving, and a corresponding benevolence appears to keep pace with their advance.

Baptist Convention of the State of Georgia-

This body will hold its Thirty-Eighth Anniversary with the Baptist Church at Macon, on Friday before the fourth Lord's day in April, 1860, which will be the 20th day of the month. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. N. M. Crawford, or Rev. William

The sermon on Education will be preached

MONTGOMERY DAILY POST.-We have received the second number of this paper published by W. P. SMITH & Co., and edited by WAR-REN LARKINS, Esq. "It is an independent iournal and newspaper, and a portion of its columns will be devoted to General Literature The price of the Daily is \$5 per annum; the Tri-Weekly \$3, and the Weekly \$2.

Book Notices.

LETTERS FROM SWITZERLAND, By Samuel Ira naeus Prime. Sheldon & Co., N. Y. pp. 264. This is quite an entertaining volume, especially for the young, abounding in side allusions and illustrations of many of most stirring events in the history of modern Europe. Its descriptions of the physical geography of that remarkable country are quite impressive and readable. The land of William Tell and Zuing le will always possess a deep interest amour patriots and christians. The volume is worth of a general circulation.

HESTER AND I: or Beware of Worldliness. By Mrs. Manners. Sheldon & Co., N. Y. pp. 237. A good story, well told, with an excellent moral, A most capital Sunday School

PEMBERTON & CARTER have a card in this issue, which see. Persons wishing to purchase drugs, and other things in their line, will do well to give them a call. We assure our readers that they are much of gentlemen. Estes & Brother have a card in this

week's paper, to which we invite attention. They

sell cheap, from the fact that they import directly from Sweden, France and England, which gives them a great advantage in that trade. Be sure and give them a call and you will find them hon-

LAND FOR SALE IN PIKE CO .- J. W. WAYNE offers a valuable tract of land for sale in Pike W. W. MATTISON has advertised his valua-

ble lands for sale. We have often seen his premises, and can endorse what is said in the kinds, and frequently did silver-smith work-re- advertisement, which see. While it is well adapted to cotton, yet those who wish a grain farm we suggest to them to give it an examina-

Items of News.

After chartering several new banks, and re-newing some old ones, the Legislature of Tea-nessee has passed a law allowing money to be loaned at ten per cent., which is expressed note, and forbidding notes to be shaved a WRITE DISTINCTLY .- The Postmaster General

WRITE DISTINCTLY.—Inc Posturace. states that the cause of the failure of a large majority of the letters which do not reach the destination, is owing to the fault of the writer a legible hand.

A New DIME .- A new dime has been issue from the U.S. Mint:

It differs from the old coinage in some respects The Goddess of Liberty is in a sitting position, as on the old coin, but instead of the stars, there are the words "United States of America." The words "One Dime," on the other side of the coin, are in a wreath of cereals, instead of the old fashioned wreath of leaves.

One of the editors of the "Presbyterian Witness" says, that "in 1849 we crossed the Atlantio on the same vessel with Dr. Raphel, then on his way to this country. It was proposed one day by an Englishman, that we ask him to give his opinion, as a Rabbi, in regard to the lawfulness of slavery, as determined by the old Testamentor penter's tools, Silver-smith's tools, Watches and Jewelry, Carriage and Buggy and Har-added: There are those who do not believe in law of Moses. We were struck with his reply, He

who have not been religiously educated. FRENCH SENSITIVENESS.—Near the close of the last century, the French minister complained in a formal letter to the President of the United States, that an almanac had been printed in this country, in which the order of foreign rank placed England and Spain before France. He manded a correction of the injustice, or a disavowal of it by the national authorities. Timothy Pickering, the Secretary of State. officially replied that the Americans printed almanacs as they pleased; but consoled the French Minister by informing him there was an Almanac prin in Boston in which France was ranked first. The

reply was perfectly satisfactory. In the State of Ohio there is a law that if an intoxicated man shall commit any vio person who sold him the liquor shall be held lis-ble for damages; and under it, recently, a poor woman recovered five thousand dollars from the vender of whiskey, which had frenzied her miserable husband, who, in his madness, cut off one of her feet. This was a righteous verdict, and few more examples of the kind might have a salutary effect. Should duellists be required to support the families which they have made fatherless, and deprived of their natural stay, and should dealers in intoxicating liquors be made answerable for the conduct of the unhappy peo ple they deprive of reason, who could say that the law in such cases was unjust and se vere? There would be more caution in handling

edged tools if they were thus made to cut two U. S. TROOPS FOR TEXAS .- The New York Courier and Enquirer, of thh 23d ult., says: A detachment of the U.S. troops left here yes

terday afternoon, in the steamship Granada, Indinola, Texas, via New Orleans. The detachment numbered 550 men all told, and were comman ed by Captain Innes N. Palmer, of the 2d Caval-Detachments will be detailed to the differ ent companies on their arrival at Indianola. The troops were inspected by the commanding officer, on the island, before leaving, to see that they were fully equipped for service in the field. They were a fine looking set of men, all apparently in the full bloom of life

THE INDIANS .- All our Texas exchanges come to us with columns of massacres, robberies, and outrages committed by the Indians. The whole frontier settlements are invaded and inscourt-The Galveston News, of the 17th ult., says:

The counties of San Saba, Llano, Mason, Coryell, Burnet, Palo Pinto, Camanche and others, to the number of about twenty, are overrun with hostile Indians; fathers are murdered before the eyes of their children-daughters are torn from their mothers' arms and violated-whole fami lies are slaughtered and neighborhoods dispersed. of the border counties, sisting chiefly in horses and cattle, is daily diminishing-confidence in future safety is unsettled, and the growth of the frontier has been retarded for years.

FEMALE HEROISM .- The Starkville (Miss.) Advertiser gives the following remarkable instance of female heroism:

A little girl, daughter of Mr. E. D. Reese, of this county, fell into a cistern 16 feet deep to the water, on the 27th ult. Her eldest sister, Ann, being at a short distance and seeing the accident, immediately ran to the spot, and wrapping the rope tightly around her waist, descended, caught child in her arms, and was safely drawn to the surface by a negro woman whom she call before she went down; neither was injured. This is one of the most heroic instances of female 1,100 presence of mind on record. Young gents, look 1,000 out for that girl, she's worth having

VIGOROUS OLD AGE,-The New York papers announce the arrival home of Zadock Pratt, the pioneer tanner of that State, from a visit to California. The Express says :

He performed the journey from San Francisco to St. Louis without stopping at any one time for more than half an hour, the whole occupy ing 19 days, with 150 relays of four, five and six rses or mules to the team, about half being mules. This is a wonderful feat for a man near ly seventy years of age. There was a conductor and a driver, both armed to the teeth. In some places they carried water 16 miles and then drove 40 miles without water.

LAND OFFICE OPENED. The land office for lands on the east side of the Alabama and Florida Railroad will be opened on the 7th of May next, and the land within the six mile limits will sold on the 18th of June next .- Greenville Messenger.

THE IRON PURCHASED .- We learn that the Pres ident of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Rail Road has made a trade for iron to clothe road to Gadsden, subject to ratification of the Board of Directors. This trade if confirmer by Rev. H. A. Tupper, or Rev. A. T. Holmes: will secure a speedy connection with Georg and North Alabama. Our road will also soon

There is now residing in Elmira, an old lady named Mrs. Hannah Webber, who reached her twenty-fifth birth-day, on the last Wednesday of February, and yet is one hundred years old. This remarkable circumstance is attributable to the fact that she was born on February 29th, 1760; as that was leap year, there have been but twenty five recurrences of that day from the time of her birth to the present time. fact that she was born on February 29th, 1760;

The people of Montgomery, Ala., have voted, by a large majority, to tax the city \$390,000 for that amount of stock in the South and North Alabama Railroad. Books have been opened at Mobile. Montgomery, etc., for subscriptions to the captal stock of the beak of Alabama, one of the conditions of which subscription is that the the captal stock of the beak of Alabama, one of the conditions of which subscription is that the stockholders shall take an equal amount of stock in the above-named railroad. This is a new feature of hanking and railroad subscriptions, and ture of hanking and railroad subscriptions, and much diversity of opinion is expressed as to the prospects of procuring the necessary bank capital on those terms.—Columbus Enquirer.

The Supreme Court of Georgia, now in session at Atlanta, has decided in the case of Askew vs. Dupree and Wife, from Pike county, that "marriage is a civil countract, and it is not necessary to its validity that the ceremony of marriage should be performed by a judge, justice, or minimum.

N. B.—This is the legal view of the case in questions affecting marital rights and remedies; but in a moral point of view, it is much better to send for the preacher and then to send a nice slice of the wedding cake to the printer.—Ibid.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, .- The territory is immense, stretching across the north of Europe, across the north of Asia, and across Bhering's Straits into America; in population already double that of France—48,000,000 serfs, 12,000,-000 commoners, 1,000,000 nobles-these 48,000, 000 serfs, all of them, to be free men within fifteen years from the present time. In agricultural, commercial, and mineral resources, boundless; think of six hundred Russian ships filled with wheat going to England for a market during one twelvemonth! The people, the cities, the customs, both oriental and occidental—oriental in appearance, occidental in life, energy, and development. A country new in appearance, like America, and with an American manifest destiny-America pushing westward and southwestward to the Pacific, to confront the Russia that is to be; Russia pushing eastward and south-eastward to the Pacific, to confront the America to be; and such is America and Russia, the mechanical arts and intelligence spreading among the masses with unexampled rapidity. Col. T. H. Watts.

The name of this generous, talented, wholesouled gentleman is never heard by any citizen of Montgomnry, without a feeling of pride. He Is one of those who merits the love and respect of his fellow-men while living, and whose generous deeds will cause his name never to be forgotten. We have been led to these reflections by reading the following, taken from the Mail of this morning: - Montgomery Daily Post, 7th. | CORRECTIVE CHURCH DISCIPLINE. By Rev. P. H.

A FEMALE COLLEGE IN GREENVILLE .-- At a meeting in the Baptist Church at Greenville, on the 5th inst., Thos. H. Watts, Esq., of this city, delivered an extemporaneous address and sub-scribed \$10,000 in behalf of a Female College, to be located in that flourishing town. The additional sum of \$15,000 was subscribed by other gentlemen, at this meeting, making a total of \$25,000 for the College.

"Greenville presents admirable advantages as a site for colleges. The water is excellent; the

health of the town and surrounding country un-surpassed, and society unexceptionable." CALIFORNIA is said to be rich in silver as well

as gold. The Washoe silver mines in Carson Valley, are now the objects of excitement. Hundreds are rushing there from all quarters. It is calculated that twenty-five thousand miners from California will go to Washoe during this spring, and the indications, so far, give plausibility to the estimate. Bills have been introduced in the Legislature to provide for the organization of Washoe Valley as a part of California.

Tribute of Respect.

At a called Communication of Ridge Grove Lodge, No. 128, of Free and Accepted Masons. beld at their Hall, (Ridge Grove, Macon county, Ala.,) on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1860-A. L. 5860—the Lodge adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas it has pleased the All-wise architect of the Universe, in his inscrutible providence, to remove from our midst by the relentless hand of death, our highly esteemed brother, M. BEDELL, W. M. of this Lodge, who died on the 3d April, A. D. 1860-A.L. 5860-aged sixty-five years, one month, and twenty-nine days: Therefore be it Resolved, That in the death of our brother, M. Bedell, this Lodge has lost one of its most useful and influential members and patrons, the Frateraity one of its warmest friends and supporters, our ancient, time-honored institution, one of its most constent and unvarying advocates, the community a kind neighbor. and the Baptist Church one of its most devoted members.

Resolved. That we condole with his afflicted and bereaved family; sympathise with them in ir safferings and loss, and we would commend them to the strong and consoling support of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

Resolved, That while we, as a Lodge, would bow most submissively to the will of Almighty God, yet as a token of our respect and esteem for mory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That these resolutions be spread up-

on the minutes, and that the Secretary furnish the family with a copy of the same; and that a copy be sent to the Chronicle and Sentinel, of gusta, Ga., and to the South Western Baptist, Tuskegee, Ala., for publication. J. HUGULEY. L. W. COTTON.

W. L. CARLTON.

MARRIAGE.

Married, at Salem, on the 29th ult, by Rev. W. B. Jones. Mr. C. T. Froyd to Miss Julia L. Dorsey, daughter of Isham Dorsey, Esq., all

Business Department.

Receipt List.

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perusal?"—Christian C ronicle.

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"Like everything from the pen of the gifted author, it is full of rich thought expressed in a most fascinating style, and breathing throughout the spirit of the Master. Every colporteur should supply himself with this work, and every Christian who desires to grow in grace, should read it carefully and prayerfully. The publications of the society are gotten up in excellent style."—S. W. Baptist.

Market Publication Society,

Southern Baptist Publication Society, Charleston, S. C. April 12,1860. 4t Popular Amusements, A New Stereotyped Edition.

HOW FAR MAY A CHRISTIAN INDULGE IN POP-ULAR AMUSEMENTS. By Rev. Franklin Wilson. Southern Baptist Publication Society,

New Books Just Issued.

THE MOUNTAIN VIOLET; or, "The charms of Early Piety, as displayed in the Memoir of Margaret Rust Bayne." By Rev. F. M. Barker, Va. 18mo, cloth, 54 pp., 20 cents. The "Charms of Early Piety" are strikingly brought to view in this little treasure. It cannot fail to interest the CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE; or, The Duty of giving

for Religious Purposes. By Rev. J. A. Collins, Ala.—
12mo, paper, single copies, 8 cents; 100 copies. \$5 nett.
This is a timely tract upon an important subject, and ought to find its way into every Christian family in the land. Southern Baptist Publication Society.

April 12, 1860. Ready in a Few Days. The Southern Baptist Publication Society, Charleston, S. C,

Have now in press, and will soon issue, the following new and important works: THE SYMBOLIC RITE OF BAPTISM; Its Beauty and Fitness, Its Significances, and Its Obligation upon the Believer. By William C. Duncan, D.D. LUCY HALL; or, Responsibility Realized. By Mrs. Sallie E. Hughes, Richmond, Va., author of "The Good Shepherd."

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These are all eminently adapted to Sunday Schools, and will be largely illustrated. A copy of our new Catalogue will be sent free of postage to any person who will apply for it. BENJ. GRIFFITH, Sec'y.
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April 12, 1860. CHILDREN TEETHING

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We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

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THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRUING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome connot speedily reme We believe it the REMEIVINTHE WORLD.

FOR CHILDREN died, end in death. BEST AND SUMEST IN ALL CASES IN A going complaints—Do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffer-PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suiting child, and the relief that will be SURK—yes, Alsolute-LY SURE,—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.— None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggist throughout the world.

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COLUMBUS, GA., April 12, 1860.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH. &C., No. 113 Broad Street, Columbus, Ga,

LAND FOR SALE. THE undersigned offers for sale 200
Acres of good Branch Pine Land, thickly interspersed with Oak and Hickory—about 63 Acres cleared and under fence, 1st, 2nd and 3rd years' land; Double-Log Dwelling and other necessary Buildings;
New Gin house and Screw; location healthy and pleasant; lying in the South-west corner of Pike County, Ala., one mile and a half South of Mt. Ida Post-office, near Scain's Old Store. Churches, Schools and Milla, all convenient— Old Store. Churches, Schools and Mills, all convenient.— For further information address me at Mr. Ida, Pikk Co, Ala P. S. There can be any quantity of land bought adjoin-ing the above Tract of Land. J. W. WAYNE

Valuable Land for Sale. THE subscriber offers his Valuable tract of Land for Sale, lying on Chocolocko Creek, in Talladega County, containing 900 Acres. There are about 250 Acres of fine creek bottom; the balance of the Tract is good Up Land. There are about 260 Acres in a fine state of cultivation, with good fencing. Dwelling house. Negro-houses. Gin house. Stafencing, Dwelling house, Negro-houses, Gin-house, Sta-bles, fine Apple and Feach Orchards. It is in the midst of good Society, Churches and Schools; situated 15 miles from Talladega, and six miles from Oxford, and through a part of which the Raitroad is graded, and the cars will be running soon. It is a good Cotton, Corn and Wheat farm; a most healthy and desirable location. Terms will be liberal, and will be made known upon application. W. W. MATTISON. on application. April 12, 1860.

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LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dall Pain or Swimming in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choaking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sadden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Laugor, Despondency, or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Biotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever).

Over a Million of Bottles Have been sold during the last six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness and debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you?

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking this Cordial in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and un strung organization is restored to its pristine health and vigor.

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Or others concious of inability, from whatever cause, wilf find McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough regenera-tor of the system; and all who may have injured them-selves by improper indulgence, will find in this Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

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IN BAPTIST CONGREGATIONS AND CHOIRS. COLLATED BY B. F. EDMANDS.

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1. The collection of Hymns is unrivalled in devotiona reetness and beauty. Numerous and impartial critics have pronounced it "the best selection of Sacred Lyrics in the English language." If long toil, patient resear and scrupulous revision can secure perfection, the PSALM-IST is entitled to this high praise. Ten clergymen of established reputation for good taste and literary culture, in addition to the Editors, Doctors Stow and Smith, and the Editors of the Supplement, Doctors Fuller and Jeter, were associated in its preparation, and as many more gave it the benefit of their critical judgment and large ex-

2. The Music is better adapted for congregational sing ing than any other Manual. It is composed largely of the good old tunes, revered and loved by every Christian heart. in which all feel constrained to unite by a sort of instinct New tunes are also given, for the convenience of choirs. but in every case old and familiar ones are found on the opposite page. If the experiment of congregational singing is to prove a successful one, preference must be given to the melodies which are already familiar to old and

3. It is a Baptist Hymn Book, prepared by Baptists. published by Baptists, and designed for Baptist churches Other denominations have their own books, adapted to their people, and they would never consent to borrow the PSALMIST, good as it is, with emendations. It is mortifying to an honest self-respect to read on the title page of Hymn books used in our churches, "Baptist Edition," and to confess that we are indebted to others for works which needed mutilation or extension to adapt them for our own use. 4. The Psalmist has already gained a warm place in the

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nerit. Many families in every church can ill afford to purchase an expensive book. This Manualis, intrinsica ly, the cheapest of all the larger Manuals. For Baptist churches, where the Psalmist is already in use, it is in omparably the cheapest. The old copies may be retained and one or two copies of the new edition for every pew will probably, in most cases supply all who wish to use the notes in singing. An expense of bundreds of dollars may thus be saved to large congregrations. 6. The size of this Manual is also more convenient than

any other for general use. It is neither bulky nor heavy, but may be readily handled by ladies and children. This important advantage has been secured by the use of a medium sized type, of clear and distinct face. The type may seem small, at the first glance, but the clear and beautiful impression will soon win universal favor. This edition is confined to one size type, and a 12me page, (the other editions, without music, furnishing a suffi-

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So For further information apply to the Principal. January 26, 1860. THE FACULTY is made up of experienced and able 1860 THE THE FACULTY is made up of experienced and able teachers.

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hension of serious illness, the parent win be immediately informed.

The outfit 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.

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It is hoped, also, that plain clothing will be provided Pupils will not be allowed, while in the Institution, to wear expensive dreasing or uscless ornaments.

waganee in dress, patrons are earnestly requested to oid the making of bills here, by supplying the necessation that the product of the making of bills here, by supplying the necessation that the product of the making of bills here, by supplying the necessation that the product of the making of bills here, by supplying the necessation that the product of 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 at stadents of all ages, exces, and capacities really learn more practically in one session of five, or see form of the morths, than by the eld method of requiring sendents to learn welchestenents will be corroborated if required by numbers of responsible citizens in Macon and Tallaparolic products.

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THE FIRST TREE Will begin on Wednesday the 21st September, and close on the 21st December following.
THE SECOND TREE WILL begin on Wednesday the 4th of January, and close on the 3d of April.
THE THEO TEEM 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.



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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.

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through Cotton Factors or Commission Merchants, will do us a favor (and themselves a service we believe) by in-structing them to buy of us. No reasonable factor or agent can or will object. February 2, 1860. PINCKARD, STEELE & CO.

The term for 1860 commences the 3rd Monday in Jan's For further information address the principal totasulga, Ala.

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January 19, 1860.

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Morbus,
and all ever after keep it as a household remedy. Unlike all other remedies it does not constipate the bowels, but tends to restore them ments of the to their natural action. A similar of the remedy the most severe Cramps in 46 minutes. Full directions and one or two doses will cure the most severe Cramps in 46 minutes. Full directions and over 100 Certificates accompany each bottle. verywhere each bottle. Prepared by TRALL & STOW, No. 43 Howker, New YORK, and sold by Druggists generally throughout the

Buy the Dollar Size of Helmstreet's Inimi-table Hair Restorative. "If you wish to have the real color, instead of the dull ough look which hair dye imparts, use Heimsteed's Resorative, which invigorates the roots of the hair and makes t young again, no matter how much it may be faded."—
Boston Traveler.

ountry. In Tuskegee by C. FOWLER, and J. S. THOMAS.

April 5, 1860.

W. L. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. We are authorized to appounce as a candidate for re-election for County Superintendent of the Free Public Schools of Macon County, election first Monday in May.

We are authorized to anno H. H. PREEMAN as a candidate for re election to the office of Tax Assessor of Macon County, at the election in August next.

Hew Orleans Adberns

WM. S. HANSELL & SONS.

SEWING MACHINES Are guaranteed by us to give better

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

Cheapest PROOF ROOFING

and most DURABLE PATENTED BY R GIEN : 48 ROOFING REFERENCES IN USE.
Sent to any Can be seen, and information by part of the etter or in person obtained on country with application to the office. Directions for NO. 67 8F. CHARLES ST., N. O. APPLICATION.

Wholesale Grocers. AND DEALERS IN

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

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 access to the business portions of the city.

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, Proprietor.

Verandah Hotel,

Corner of Camp-street and Lafayette Square, New Orleans

L. D. C. WOOD. JAMES H. LOW. J. H. LUDWIGSEN Cotton Factors, and Commission Merchants, NO. 35 NATCHEZ STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

JOSEPH STINSON, Proprietor.

N. B.—Personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, and purchasing of Merchanta' and Planters' supplies. February 2, 1860. 1y Machinery, Machinery. Stationary & Portable Steam Engines, (Manufactured by J. N. Bradford & Co, at Handabe

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
SHINGME MACHINES,
INDIA RUBBER BELT,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
COTTON SEED HULLERS,
CORN MILLS,
STEAM GUAGES STEAM GUAGES, IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES, POWER AND HAND PUMPS, At the Machine Depot of RICH'D F. HARRISON, Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles-street, New Orleans. February 2, 1860.

Arkansas Lands. WE OFFER FOR SALE 1733 acres of Land in one V body, lying in Drew county, Arkarsas, on Hodgin's Creek, within two miles of ateamboat navigation on the Saline River, about twelve miles northwest from Monticel-lo, and about five miles from the Railroad from Camden to the Mississippi river, now in course of construction; a select location long since made, being the west half of section 29, south half and notheast quarter of section 31, whole of section 32 and south half of section 33, all is township eleven, range eight, west. PERKINS & CO.

St. Charles st. corner Perdido.

New Orleans, February 2, 1860. 6m EXCELSIOR YOUNG AMERICA

CORN AND COB MILL! THE Planters, Stock-feeders, and Citizens of Macon County are informed that I have purchased the exclusive RIGHT to sell the above Mill in the limits of this County, and will furnish them to all who may desire

them, at \$60, the Factory price. All who purchase these Mills, will save at least one-third; which is no small item now that Corn is so scarce. POINTS OF EXCELLENCE. POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

The great point of excellence, and its incomparable advantages over all other Mills, consists in the MOYABLE RINGS, or Grinding Plates, which are cast separate from the main body of the Mill, of superior hard metal, (thereby attaining great durability.) and are placed in the Mill and removed when worn out, upon the same principle that new points are put to plows. Two sets of Grinding Plates accompany each Mill sold, making it more than equal to two Mills of any other kind. It is a well known fact, that the fine teeth that do the grinding, are the only parts of this kind of a Mill that ever wear out. Other sets of Grinding Plates can be had for the small price of three dollars per set; thus, for a trifling cos., making a PERPETUAL MILL.

Many Certificates could be given; but we referently to

Many Certificates could be given; but we referently to Hon. W. P. Chilton, J. W. Cunningham, and B. W. Starke. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address J. R. HAND, N. B. All persons who trespass upon the above right will be held subject to Law, as in such cases provided. April 5, 1860.

PREMIUM COTTON GINS,

Reversing Breast.

Manufactured at Cotton Valley, Ala.

By J. W. WEBB & CO. OUR Reversing Breast Gin having given general satisfaction, and being theroughly tested for two years, we presume to say it is superior to any now manufactured. It will last 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 shop; or, more probably, the expense of a new Gin. Many Gina are worked 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 bepicked clean with a worn-out Breast. Purchase one of our Reversing threast Gins, and save thereby your time, trouble and money. Having received liberal patronage, and given general satisfaction, we call the attention of the planting community to our improved Gins, of all siges, which we will keep constantly on hand, made of the best material and by experienced workmen.

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

Thankful for past patronage, we solicit an interest in Thankful for past patronage, we solicit an interest in our enterprize.

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

March 15, 1860. The State of Alabama, Macon County. PROBATE COURT-SPECIAL TERM-29TH DAY OF MARCH, 1860.

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TREM—20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1860.

THIS DAY came John Henderson, administrator of the estate of Stephen R. M. Parker, deceased, and filed his account current and vouchers, evidences of and statement for a final settlement of the same ! It is ordered, that the 2d Monday in May, 1850, be appointed a day for making said settlement; at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same, if they think proper, LEWIS ALEXAMDER,

FOR SALE. A PINE LOT OF ORGANDIE ROBES, readered this day, and for sale cheap, at April 5, 1860. KEESEE & SAWYER'S, Joy and sorrow, my dear friend, Along life's pathway ever blend, Checking with shadow the sweet light That made life's early morn so bright.

Chilling winds do often roar On Time's bleak and barren shore; Blighting much of life's sweet bloom, Glouding the heart in deepest gloom. Bitter the withering blast, but oh!

Tis right, for God bath willed it so; Ever above, though dark it seem, Through the clouds a rift doth gleam Life, too, is full of carnest hope,

And we should not in sorrow grope; There is much of good to do; Much, my friend, for me and you. Life is one great battle-field; Truth or error one, must yield; Every stroke that's struck for right, Makes the Christian armor bright.

Shields, perhaps, some victim's head— Heals a wound that freely bled— Opes the gates of Heaven's love, And points some erring one above

While the sweet consciousness of right, Gems with stars the darkest night; And Peace doth fold her downy wings, And Contented, sweetly sings.

MARY HARRIS.

The Family Circle.

THE BLOOM OF AGE .- It has been beautifully remarked that a good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is cheerful as when the spring of life first opened in her view. When we look upon a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet; it never will fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. Who does not respect and love the woman that has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy? We repeat, such a woman can never grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirit, and active in humble deeds of benevolence.

A True Gentleman.

The following description of a gentleman extracted from an interesting work published in London some time previous to the American Revolution : gentleman is Com Tod's servant,

ns business, his study his eation; contentedness his rest, and happiness his reward; God is his father, and the church his mother; the saints his brethren; all that need him his friends; and heaven his inheritance; religion his mistress; loyalty and justice his two maids of honor; devotion is his chaplain : chastity his chamberlain; sobriety his butler; temperance his cook; hospitality his housekeeper; Providence his steward; charity his treasurer; piety his mistress of the house, and discretion his porter, to let in and out as is most fit. Thus is the whole family made of virtues, and he is the true master of the family. He is necessitated to take the world in his way to heaven, but he walks through it as fast as he can; but all his business, by the way, is to make himself and others happy. Take him all in two words, he is a Christian."

"THE OLD MAN."-"George, you used to attend the Bible class; where are you now? Why don't you come?" "Dont like to," answered George : "I only came then because the old man

There was something wrong in this young man's answer, not only in his dislike to the Bible class, but in the disrespectful and unfeeling manner in which he spoke of an excellent father. "The old man," and all similar terms which boys sometimes use in speaking of their father, show a coarse, unafec-

tionate sense of a father's worth. In fact, it is a bad symptom; for a boy who does not honor his father and speak of him with respect, will be likely to break away from parental restraint, and run a course of disobedience and folly.

Can't Cook.

It is a sad defect when young ladies are incapable of directing their own servants, -shoes without soles or wristbands without a shirt are not more useless than one of these. One day, shortly after his marriage, a young merchant went home, and seeing no dinner ready, and his wife appearing anxious and confused, asked:

"What's the matter?"

"Nancy went off at ten o'clock this morning," replied his wife, "and the chambermaid knows no more about cooking a dinner than the man in the

"Couldn't she have done it under your direction ?" inquired the husband, very coolly.

"Under my direction? I should like to see a dinner cooked under my direc-

"Wby so?" asked the husband in surprise, "you certainly do not mean that you cannot cook a dinner."

"I certainly do, then," replied the wife, "how should I know anything about cooking."

The husband was silent, but his look of astonishment perplexed and worried his wife. "You look very much sur-

prised," she said, after a moment or two had elapsed. "And so I am," he answered, "as much surprised as I should be at finding the captain of one of my ships unacquainted with navigation. You don't know how to cook, and the mis-

tress of a family! Jane, if there is a cooking-school any where in the city, go to it, and complete your education, for it is deficient in a very important particular.

PRIDE .- Secker, in "The None-Such Professor," quaintly says: "It is the night owl of ignorance which broods and hatches the peacock of pride."

Jessie at the Spring. A TRUE TALE.

It was the pleasaut time of summer the week was closing, and the next day would be the holy day. The sun was about to set behind the hills, and the wind blew softly and sweetly over the

At such a time a minister went out for a walk in the evening. He was many miles away from home, and had come to a village to preach two charity sermons. He passed along the green lanes. They were just such quiet, shady spots as he loved. And as he walked slowly he thought of the texts from which he was to preach on the morrow.

After walking for some time he came to the end of one of the lanes, where a spring gave out a clear supply of water. A little cottage girl was standing by it, with a large pitcher in her hand, which she was about to fill. She wore a neat straw hat, and a clean pinafore.

It was not often that a visitor came to that place, and when one did, the eyes of the people of the village were sure to be fixed upon him. We must not, therefore, be surprised that this little maiden stood and looked at the

The minister kindly spoke to the child and asked her if she would give him a drink of water from her pitcher, as he was thirsty. She stared again at him with a look of wonder, and then with willing hand and heart raised the pitcher for him to drink.

He tasted the cold, sweet water, and thanked her; and thinking it was a time when he might speak a few words to do the little girl good, he said to her, "Did you, my child, ever hear about 'the living water' of which if we drink we shall never thirst again?"

and replied, "No, sir." "Can you read?" "No," was her

short answer. "Do you not go to school?"

"No; mother can't spare me."
"Nor yet to church where they pray to God, and sing his praise, and hear of his great love to sinners, through

Jesus Christ our Savior? The girl gave another strange look, and shook her head.

The minister now sat down on the side of the lane, that he might talk with the little girl. He asked her many questions, and found that she was dull and untaught, but she seemed glad to hear all that he told her. As she still gave attention to his words. he tried to show her what was meant by "living water," and where an account of it is to be found.

"Water is the gift of God," said he, "and is one of the most useful of all his blessings: without it there would be neither fruit nor flowers, and all creatures would die. But our souls must be refreshed, as well as our bodies. When Jesus was on earth, he met a woman at the side of a well, and asked her to give him a drink; and then he said that those who drank of that water would thirst again, but he could give 'living water,' of which if a man drink he shall never thirst. Jesus gives us his Holy Spirit, to make us holy and happy; and then we do not desire the vain delights of this world. It is by his grace that our evil hearts are made right and clean. He makes us feel our sinful state, and leads us to seek for pardon thought faith in his name. He teaches us that he came into the world to save sinners: and that to save them | to define it, in a recent speech, which he died on the cross."

way, he asked what her name was, she gress to maintain the principle there said it was Jessie. Then he inquired in the eyes of the nation. He said: if she would come to God's house on the next day, and hear him preach. As he had spoken so kindly, she felt that she must say "Yes;" so she said ple of freedom, Mr. Chairman. It she would ask her mother to let her gives you, Mr. Chairman, the right to

else," said he.

"What is it, sir?" she asked, as if she wished to hear what it was before and Congress has no right to intershe promised.

every night before you go to bed: "O you can have your coffee as you like Lord, give me the Holy Spirit, to teach me about Jesus Christ?""

she might not forget the prayer she repeated the words over a great many times, until she knew them quite well.

It was now time for little Jessie and the minister to part; but before he left her he gave her a little book and a new sixpence.

"You cannot read the book now." he said; "you must keep it, that when it. 2. Examine its adhesiveness; wet you look at it, you may think of the and knead a little of it between your true words I have spoken to you, and of the promise you have made to me. Perhaps you will have learned to read it by this time next summer when I

hope to come to this place again." Months passed away, and at length summer came again with its green fields and flowers. And the minister went into the same part of the country; but not to preach this time. He was not well enough for that; but it was to benefit his health by a change of When he came to the village, he did not forget little Jessie whom he had met at the spring, and after some ly-the quality of the staff of life. inquiry he found out the cottage where

she lived. "Does Jessie live here?" he asked of a woman who came to the door. "Yes," said the woman, "but she is last much longer.

"Can I see her?" "Oh yes, if you please, sir."

The minister went up stairs into the front room, where he found the little girl very ill from a fever. Her lips were quite dry, and her cheeks were full of color, but it was not the color of health. In a minute or two she heard his footsteps, and looked up. Oh, how full of joy she was as she once more saw her kind friend!

"I was afraid," she said, that I should not see you again, I did want so to see you before I die." "Why, my dear child?"

"I wanted to thank you for teaching me that little prayer. I never forgot it, I said it, though I did not for some time quite know what I meant; but I know now. God has I think, taught me by his Holy Spirit. He has heard my prayers. I do now love my Savior. and I shall soon go to him.'

What was then said by the minister to Jessie there is not room to tell; this only we can say, that in about a week after this time litte Jessie died happy and full of peace.

Young reader, will you pray to God to give you a new heart, and to lead you to believe in the Savior of sinners? Happy will you be if you seek and find the Savior as little Jessie did-happy for this life, and happy forever.

But if you should not seek him, what will become of your souls? If you should die without having tasted of the "living water," how sad will be your state in the world to come! Let the prayer of little Jessie be your prayer. He will give the Holy Spirit to those who ask him. "Ask and it shall be given unto you; seek, and ye shall find : knock, and it shall be opened unto. For every one that asketh The girl opened her eyes widely, and to him that knocketh it shall be

opened." Lord, teach a little child to pray, Thy grace betimes impart, And grant the Holy Spirit may Renew my infort beart.

A sinful creature I was born, And from my birth have stray'd: I must be wretched and forlorn Without thy mercy's aid. But Christ can all my sins forgive, And wash away their stain; And fit my soul with him to live,

And in his kingdom reign.

Geography of Consumption. Consumption originates in latitudes from the equator, where the mean temperature is eighty degrees, with slight variations, to the higher portion of the temperate zone, where the mean temperature is forty degrees, with sudden and violent changes. The opinion long entertained, that it is peculiar to cold and humid climates, is founded on error. Far from this being the case, the tables of mortality warrant the conclusion, that consumption is more prevalent in tropical than in temperate countries. Consumption is rare in the Arctic regions, in Siberia, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, the Orkneys, Shetlands, and Hebrides. And in confirmation of the opinion that it de creases with the decrease of temperature, it is shown, from extensive data, that in Northern Europe it is most prevalent at the level of the sea, and that it decreases with increase of elevation to a certain point. It is uniformly more fatal in cities than in the coun-

Popular Sovereignty Explained. The doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" being largely misunderstood, a Western Democratic orator undertook he did so clearly and ably that the peo-After he had spoken to her in this ple determined to send him to Con-

"Mr. Chairman, what is Popular Sovereignty? I know what it is, and I will tell you what it is, fellow citizens, Popular Sovereignty is the great princiregulate your own domestic matters in "But I want you to do something your own domestic way, according to your domestic institution. You can have your chickens fried, Mr. Chairman or you can have them broiled, fere. You can have beef-steak for "Will you say this short prayer breakfast, Mr. Chairman, if you wish; it, according to your own domestic institution, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and Congress "Yes, I will" she said; and that cannot interfere with your domestic institutions. That is Popular Sovereignty, Mr. Chairman and fellow-citi-

zens!"-(Tremendous applause.)

How to Select Flour .- 1. Look at the color if it is white, with a slight. ly yellowish or straw-colored tint, buy it. If it is very white, with a blush cast, or with black specks in it, refuse fingers; if it works soft and sticky it is poor. Flour from spring wheat is likely to be sticky. 3. Throw a little lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth perpendicular surface; if it falls like powder, it is bad. 4. Squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that too is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests is safe to buy. These modes are given by old flour dealers, and we make no apology for printing them, as they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody; name-

LACK OF VIRTUE. - A man that bath no virtue in himself ever envieth virtue in others; for men's minds will either feed upon their own good, or upon other's evil; and who wanteth the very ill indeed; and I fear she won't one will prey upon the other.-Lord

DR. H. F. PEERY'S VERMIFUGE,

"DEAD SHOT," FROM THE PROMPTITUDE OF ITS AC-TION, OF CLEARING THE SYS-TEM IN A FEW HOURS

OF EVERY WORM. THIS Preparation has the peculiar advantage of not only destroying every Worm, but also of producing a healthy a tion of the stomach and other organs of digestion, thereby relieving many complaints arising from a derangement of the digestive organs. Although prompt and certain in its operations, and not unpleasant to the taste, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age.

The following certificate was addressed to Messrs. A. B. & D. SANIS, General Agents at New York:

New York, May 5, 1846.

I feel it to be both a duty and a pleasure to make known the great medicinal value of Dr. PEERY'S VERMIFUGE, the proved by its effects on two of my children, both of whom were much afflicted, and their health quite impairing to using the DEAD SHOT VERMIFUGE, we had resorted to various Worm Medicinces, which produced but partial relief; their sleep was broken, with great fretfulness and pains in the stomach, ttching of the nose and other parts, and we were unable to rest at night, being obliged to wait upon and relieve them all we could. I administered to each of them a dose of the Dead Shot, which brought away large masses of Worms in a decomposed state, and greatly relieved them. A second dose effectually removed all remains of the Worms, and their health since, which is now over three months, has been entirely restored. I make this statement, that all having children suffering from a similar cause, may resort to the same means for recause, may resort to the same means for a RICHARD HALLORAN, 3 Crosby-street.

Price 25 cents per vial. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York,

Sold also by CHAUNCEY FOWLER, March 29, 1860. Tuskegee, Ala. YES YOU MAY

USE OR RECOMMEND Heimstreet's Inimitable HAIR COLORING!

AND FIND IT TO BE A PERFECT HAIR RESTORATIVE, promoting the strength and growth of the Hair, and giving it all the beauty of youth. Do you doubt it? Read! Read! Read!

Read! Read! Read!

SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX CO., N. Y.,

February 6, 1858.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.,—Dear Sir:

Having used your Hair Coloring or Restorative, and being much pleased with it. I take pleasure in making the following statement: From the effects of a very severe fit of sickness, when about 18 years of age, my hair commenced turning grey, and so continued to grow until it became perfectly while, being very harsh and coarse. Last summer I had reached my fitty-third year, when I was induced by a friend to purchase two bottles of Heimstreet's Hair Restorative prepared by you. I commenced using it according to directions, and in a few days was surprised to find that my hair from the roots outward was turning back to its original color. It so continued to grow until it was as truly brown and glossy as it was in my youthful days, and is now fully restored to its original color.

Essex Co., ss.—Myla Seaman came before me and was Essex Co., ss.-Myla Seaman came before me and was

duly sworn, and says that the above statement is true—this 6th day of February, 1858.

JOEL F. POTTER, Justice of the Peace.

PITESPORD, Vr., Aug. 1, 1857.

I hereby certify, that my hair having become quite grey, I used Heimstreet's Hair Restorative, (prepared by W. E. Hagan, of Troy, N. Y.) for four weeks, and my hair was in that time restored to its original color. I can fully restored to the all it claims.

WM. KINGSLEY, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pittsford, Vt.

MRCHANICSVILLE, N. Y., March 17, 1858.

Mr. W. E. HAGAN: I have used Heimstreet's Hair Restorative for three years, and have found it to be be a most excellent article. It not only restored the color of my hair, giving it new life and strength, but it cured myself and wife of a must obstinate sruption upon the scalp, which nothing cles *eemed to benefit. I full believe it be the best article in use.

Yours Respectfully.

KNOWLTON, HOW LAND

The above are but a few of the many letters of recommendation which have been tendered to the proprietors of Heimstreet's Hair Coloring or Restorative been used by thousands of people, and it never fails to restore the color and growth of the hair. This singular effect is not produced as when dyes are used for it acts upon the natural secretions of coloring matter at the roots, and thus effects the change. The color produced is not a counterfeit, but the natural shade of youth. It does not color the skin.

Price 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle, Sold everywhere. W. Price 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle, Sold everywhere. W.

E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists in the Southern States.

JOHN WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents, who will supply dealers at Proprietors' prices.

Dissolution of Copartnership. HAVING purchased the entire interest in of WM. S. HENEREY & CO., I am now STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY of all descriptions,

to order; also, improved Horse Powers, 18 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, Gudgeons, Pedestals and Boxes, Sugar Mill Rollers and Boilers, Rail Road and Truck Wheels, Frogs, Chairs, and Car Work, and a variety of Plough Patterns, Gin Wheels, Segments, &c.—Castings of the same can be furnished at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM S. HENEREY,
318 Meeting. near Line St.

CHAUNCEY FOWLER. DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY. (SIGN of the LARGE GOLDEN MORTAR,) Tuskegee, Ala. ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS; PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES GLASS, PUTTY, DYE-STUFFS: PERFUMERY; PATENT MEDICINES: PURE WINES AND LIQUORS; FANCY ARTICLES, CANDIES, TEAS, SPICES. SNUFF, TOBACCO, CIGARS:

GARDEN SEEDS, &c. &c. A FULL and well selected stock constantly on hand, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited,—feeling confident that I can offer pure, fresh, genuine articles on as reasonable terms as they can be had elsewhere. Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to me for the last fourteen years, I would most respectfully solicit the continuance of the same; which I hope my endeavors to give satisfaction will continue to merit. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered.

CARRIAGE EMPORIUM.



JOHN C. SMITH,

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 execute 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 REPAIRING in all its branches executed with neatne

MACON HOUSE SELMA, ALIA., (Heretofore known as Stone's Hotel.)

THE PROPRIETOR of this justly popular and well known Hotel takes great pleasure in inviting the attention of the traveling public to the same. He has newly fitted and furnished it, and feels well assured that those who favor him with the patronage, will find all the comforts and convenienc usually met with at first-class Hotels. J. E. J. MACON,

TO PLANTERS & GARDENERS. THE subscribers offer for sale 60,000 barrels of pou-farette, made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, in lots to suit purchasers. This article is in the twentieth year of its introduction into this country, and has outliv-ed fertilizers of every other description, for the following

y make a bad article.

d. For corn and vegetables it is the cheapest, neatest handres to nature in the world, it can be placed in ditionizat with the seed, forces and ripens vegetation a weeks carlier, prevents the cut worm, doubtes the crop, is without disagreable odor. Three dollars worth, or a ball sufficient to manure an acre of corn in ball.

the hill.

PRICE—I bbl. \$2,—2 bbls. \$3,50,—5 bbls. \$8, and over 6 bbls. \$1,50 per barrel, delivered free of cartage to vessel or railroad in New York City.

A pamphlet containing every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it from two to seventeen years, will be sent free to any one applying for the same.

GRIFFING BROTHERS & CO.

60 Courtland Street, New York.

March 8, 1860.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Kerosene Lamps.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, Compounded entirely from GUMS, To one of the Best Purgative and Liver Medical Cines now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, then accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Laver is one of the: principal regulators of the

The Laver is one of the human body; and when it the powers of the system human bedy; and when it the powers of the system stomach is almost entirely action of the Liver for the functions; when the stom are at fault, and the whole quence of one organ—the do its duty. For the distinct the proprietors has made of more than twenty years, with to counteract the which it is liable.

To prove that this reme person troubled with Live of its forms, has but to try of its forms, has but to try certain.

of its forms, masses.

These Gums remove all the system, supplying in of bile, invigorating the dienet well. purifying

of bile, invigorating the digest well, purifying and health to the whole cause of the disease—of-Billious attacks are better, prevented by Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is stomach and prevent the food from rising and sour-ing. Only one dose taken be fore retiring, prevents

Only one dose taken at Couly one dose taken at gently, and cures Cosone dose taken after pepsia. epsla.

**One dose of two teaeve Sick Headache.

spoonsful will always re

Bar One dose of two teachieve Sick Headache.
One bottle taken for fethe cause of the disease, Only one dose immediate.
One dose often repeated Morbus, and a prevenue as only one bottle is system the effects of medical one dose taken a short vigor to the appetite, and One dose often repeated rhoea in its worst forms, Bowel complaints yield One or two doses cures in Children; there is no suedy in the world, as it and the state of th

absorbents.

We take pleasure in reas a preventive for Fever ver, and all Fevers of a rates with certainty, and testify to its wonderful

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the invigorator, and swallow both together. THE LIVER INVIGORATOR IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Discount of the complaint.

eased Liver. PRIME, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New-York, Agent for Tuskegee, C. FOWLER; LE GRAND, JONES &

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

COMPOUND remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be de. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla,

complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find it impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when.

is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even
where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better
health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the
blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of
life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or
later something must go wrong, and the great machinery
of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of
accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the
drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it,
but more because many preparations, pretending to be
concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue
of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large
bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dellar. Most of these have been frauds upon
the sick, for they not only constain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence,
bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of
the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we
call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply
such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of
obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have
ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible
by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.
In order to secure their complete eradication from the
system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according:
to directions on the bottle.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. . Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entire variety of us to recount the evidence of its virtue.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Slain Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Sall Rheum, Worms, Goul, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1,00

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMEMICAN ALMANO in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by Chaunch Fowler.

Tuskegee; and by all Druggists and dealers in Medicing All our Remedies are for sale of Tuskegee; and by all Druggists and dealers in Medicir March 1, 1860.

CRANE'S CASKET BURIAL CASES!

THE CASKET BURIAL CASE, represented by the above engraving, is beautifully finished in imitation of polished Rosewood, and is the most tasteful and appropriate Metalic Case now used. It permits a view of the entire body after it is enclosed, the top being composed of thick plate glass, protected by elaborately ornamented caps, one of which may be seen in its place in the engraving. All sizes, from 27½ to 75 inches in length, constantly on land.

A FINE HEARSE in readiness at all times.

R. A. & S. B. JOHNSTON.
Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 8, 1859. Southern Mechanism Triumphant!

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES BUILT HERE AT HOME! TORBETS CELEBRATED EXCELSIOR STEAM ENGINES, Manufactured solely by the Muscogee Iron Works!

COLUMBUS, GA. THESE ENGINES are giving perfect satisfaction to our Planters, and are now offered as UNRIVALED for Plantation, Milling, and other purposes.

We respectfully invite parties desiring to purchase to call and examine these Machines, and judge for themselves.

E. S. ROBERTS, Sec'y and Treasurer
Muscogee Iron Works.

Orders respectfully solicited for Steam Engines
Boilers, Grist, Vertical and Circular Saw Mills, Cauldrons
Shafting, Pullies, Gin Gearing, &c. Machine Work to order Mill Irons, Sugar and Bark Mills, Iron Fronts, Iron Col-mus, Brackets, Verandahs, Balcony Railings, &c. for Suildings, Castings, of all kinds, to order.

March S, 1869.

43.6m CLERKS' BLANKS

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Business Cards.

NEW LAW FIRM.

CHILTON & YANCEY.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, and the sur rounding Counties; in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court, at Mont

GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG,

Chancery,

WALTON G. JORDAN,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity

GLENNVILEE, BARBOUR COUNTY, ALA.

WILL continue in endeavoring to attend to any pro-fessional business that may be entrusted to his

management.

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

**Glennville*, October 13, 1859.

J. B. KENDALL, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

AVING 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.

C. L. SIMMONS, D. D. S.

DENTAL SURGEON

ountry.

Fig. 1 have a superior article of **Powders** for beauti-ying and preserving the Teeth.

July 14, 1859.

DRS. JOHNSTON & RICE,

Teeth extracted by the Galvanic Process.

Charges regulated by the amount of labor and atomic expended. **Bar All work warranted to stand.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Tuskegee and surrounding

W. GUNN. L. STRANGE.

Taskegee, Macon County, Alaban

W. P. CHILTON & SONS W. L. YANCEY & SON, HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of the Law under the firm name of

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. P. Chilton, W. L. Yancky and Thomas G. Chillon; the other at Tuskegee, at which W. P. Chilton, jr., and Brajamin C. Yancky may be consulted

**Bar Special attention will be given to collections, and to business in the Prohate Courts of Macon and Montgomery. Special attention will be given to conection special stimulation will be given to conection special special stimulation will be given to conection special speci GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERGROMBIE.

Gentlemen:—It is now nearly twelve months since inceived the first bottle of your valuable medicine is he care of the Adama. I was determined to give it a thoroghtial, and to convince myself that it was through its end that I was being so much benefitted, before I write yas I am now satisfied that my relief from one of the meaning and most unrelenting disconders that ever afflicted a human being, is to be attributed wholly to this remedy. For thirteen years I suffered with the Asthma, and during that time there were but for months in which I did not suffer with a paroxysw that a tirely prostrated me for tweer the days, and succines longer. It grew upon me in severity, usul a succine longer. It grew upon me in severity, usul a succine longer. It grew upon me in severity, usul a succine longer. But it is useless for me to describe the tortures of the spasmodic asthma. Those for whom the tortures of the spasmodic asthma. Those for whom the is intended know full well what it is, and I will merely say, that from the time I took the first dose of your "Remedy" to the present hour, I have not had a bad at tack, and now my system is so free from it that the mas active exercise and exposure seldom has any other see than to slightly restrict the lungs. Your medicine see dispels that sensation, and I can safely claim a general lease from the tormentor.

ASTULMA NEWBURYPORT, Feo. 25, 1856

H AVING associated themselves in the practice of Med-icine and its collateral branches, respectfully offer their professional services to the Citizens of Tuskegee and Office first door above Starke's Hotel. Dr. E. B. Johnston is pleased to inform his friends and patrons that he is prepared to take charge of chronic and surgical cases, where they will be treated under the espe-cial care of the firm.

KEESEE & SAWYER, AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION MERCHANTS

April 21, 1859.

TUSKEGEE, ALA. life subscribers, having associated the for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business, will attend promptly and faithfully to all business en-Particular attention given to estates and other sales. Consignments and a share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.

uily solicited.

Regular sales every Saturday night.

They will, for the present, occupy the store formerly coupled by B. P. Clark, on the north side of the Public Square.

Refer to the business men and citizens generally of
Tuskegee.

Dec. 22, 1859.

CHRIS. T. KEESEE.
WILSON SAWYER.

THE CONTRACT INSUBANCE COMP'Y YORK THIS COMPANY continues to Insure Building, Merchandise, Ships in Port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid Officers, CHARLES J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President, J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary. CHAUNCEY FOWLER, Agent, Tuskegee, Ala

DRUGS & MEDICINES. DR. J. S. THOMAS. CHOICE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Fancy Articles PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES.

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, Nothing will be offered for sale without previous and careful inspection to establish its chemical purity; hence I warrant the quality, and prices will be found wholly unonjectionable.

Tuskegee, Aug. 18, 1859.

NEW DRUG STORE. DR. S. M. BARTLETT

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS; LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE. FRENCH BRANDY, and VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISKEY,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FRESH STOCK OF

He has varieties of Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery. POMADES, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES, and the usual as ment of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Store; a f which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Feb. 9, 1860.

FURNITURE STORE.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens of Tuskege and the surrounding country, that he has opene SPLENDID FURNITURE STORE; consisting of every variety of merchandise in that he found in the best stores in cities and towns. He is constantly receiving supplies to his already large stock and will soon be able to accommodate every taste, and al and will soon be able to accommodate every taste, and all purchasers. The articles he has on hand, and will soon receive, are too numerous to mention. Come and see before you purchase in other markets, as he is determined to sell on as good terms as any other Store of the kind; besides you get your goods at home, save expense of transportation, and patronize your own trade.

**Call and examine the stock, and prices, &c.

August 25, 1859

**R. A. JOHNSTON.

August 25, 1859. FINE WATCHES.

Silver, Plated Ware, &c. THANKFUL for the liberal patronage extended to since commencing business in Tuskegee, and hoping by strict attention, and an earnest desire to please, to nerit your future patronage, I would again call your atention to my

JEWELRY,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. of the best English and Geneva manufacture; FINE JEWELRY of all kinds; beautiful CORAL NECKLACES

and SETIS; DIAMOND RINGS, PINS, &c. (all warranted.) I would call especial attention to my fine assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting, in part, of Magic Castors, Revolving Butter Coolers, Egg Stands with gold lined Basket "&c. Cups and Spoons, Egg Boilers with time glass attached, Toast Racks with Egg Cups, Syrup Cups with Salver

Parlor and Chamber Candle-sticks Salt Cellars, Salt, Mustard, Tea, Dessert, and Table Spoons and Forks, Cake Baskets, Butter Knives, &c. Silver Caps, and Children's Setts of Knives and Forks, (varranted pure coin.)

A fine assortment of CLOCKS, in all the different kinds of frames. PISTOLS, SHOOTING APPARATUS, and other things too numerous to mention. You are respectfully solicited to call and examine

E. W. AVERELL, TUSKEGER Formerly with I. Owen & Co., Montgomery, Ala.

November 17th, 1859. CHEAP LIGHT!! JUST RECKIVED, an assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Portable, Table and Suspension varieties, which have the most recently improved Burners. Pure Kerosene Oli may constantly be procured with ASTHMA.

Jonas Whitoomb's Remedy.—Frepared from a crecipe obtained by the late Jonas Whitoomb, in Em It is well known to have alleviated this disorder case, when all other appliances of medical skill in abandoned by him in despair. In no case of pure matic character has it failed to give immediate remait character has it failed to give immediate with the seffected many permanent cures. Within the two years this remedy has been used in thousands of with astonishing and uniform success. It contains the second of the second poisonous or injurious properties whatever; as is a poisonous or injurious properties whatever; as is a later than the second poisonous or injurious properties whatever; as is a later than the second poisonous or injurious properties whatever; as is a later than the second poison on the second poison of the s The following certificates furnish conclusive power of this remedy:

The following certificates furnish conclusive evidence of a power of this remedy:

WARDEBORO', VT., May 12, 1857.

Mr. Burnett.—I take pleasure in stating the wondering effects of "Whitcomb's Remedy for the Asthma," on any describe, with the spasmodic form of that terrible disease. As often as ten or twelve times in a year she was brooked to the very gates of death, requiring two or three which cers sometimes, for several days and nights in successful and the several days and nights in mid winter, and to resort to every expedient that the in mid winter, and to resort to every expedient that the so far gone that her physician could not count he pole tion could devise to keep her alive. At one time she was as far gone that her physician could not count he pole tion could devise to keep her alive. At one time she was tioned here. It enabled her to aleep quietly in a few tioned here. I shall be happy to answer my house respecting her case, and you are at liber y to make a you are for the forgoing facts that will benefit in a shifted.

A SCILLAN A.

ASTHMA.

ASTHMA.

[Extract of a Letter veritten by a distinguished Lauger in Maine.]

Centlemen:—I have purposely delayed writing to you until I had thoroughly tested the medicine, (Whiteomey, Remedy for the Asthma,) at different seasons of the year for I had often obtained relief, for a short time, from it rious kinds of medicine, leaving no permanent good if feets. Thus have I tried more than thirty different secifies for the Asthma, until I had become worn down by disease, and almost discouraged. When I commerced taking your medicine, I had been afflicted with the disease about twenty years. It is of the spasmodic kind; and in a bad attack I have frequently sat up axiteen night is succession. Soon after taking your medicine, I found in unaccustomed relief. My health and atrength began in improve. I have pained about twenty pounds in weight, and have, comparatively, no asthma. When I feel the symptoms returning, a few tea-spounsful of the medicin is sufficient to remove.

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I have pained about twenty pounds in weight, and have, comparatively, no asthma. When I feel the symptoms returning, a few tea-spounsful of the medicine is sufficient to remove the remove the relief little and the relief littl

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and CATO ENZA, IRRUTATION, SORENESS, or any al-fection of the Throat, CURED, the Hara-

WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRE RELIEVED by BROWN'S BROWCHA TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York. "Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."
Rev. S. Skigpriko, Morristown, Ohio. "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from OLD." Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis.

Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box. Also, Brown's Laxative Troches, or Cathartic Local

for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Billin Affections, Nov. 24, 1850. CASH CAPITAL - \$1,000,000.

SURPLUS, OVER - \$300,000.

This company continues to Insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in Port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against Loss

in the woods. The Dwelling has Eight Rooms—a Dressig Room, Pantry, and Nine Closets, with Two Halls. There are Two Double Negro Houses, a Smoke-house, Carrier House and Stables. Also, an inexhaustible supply a Good Water in the yard.

Mobile Adbertisements FORD & HAWTHORN, Reciving, Forwarding and General

No. 64 COMMERCE STREET, MOBILE, ALA. Railroad, with single drayage, unless goods are ordered to held.

NO. 15 DAUPHIN STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT, MOBILE, ALA. REEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTED OF

I. T. PERRYMAN. M. D. PERRYMAN. E. S. PERRYES PERRYMAN & SONS

JAS. G. ROBERTSON, Mobile, Ala. ROBERTSON, BROWN & CO.,

MERCHANTS' HOTEL THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of Bond or Travelers, being located in the business parter it will be the compared of the compared of

A Fixed Fact! The Best Sewing Machine

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

able to work either one of those Machines, after a fer hours' instruction by a competent person, inasmoch of those are the simplest Machines

ney are free from complication, substantially antirely perfect in their construction.

We certainly can sell cheaper than any other house In Mobile

purchasing an old style stereotype Machine, call all SOUTHERN SEWING MACHINE DEPOT and see for for

door below BARNES'S TEMPLE OF ART. If one is Presidential Election

Book and Job Printing

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING.

uch as Carda, croulars, Bill Heads, Hand Bills, Possil Law Blanks, Clerks' and Magistrates' Blanks, Checks Receipts, Headings, Pamphlets, &c. &c.

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Will. practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Chambers and Tallapoosa Counties: in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them.

Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860.

ASTHMA.

ING COUGH IN CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITE POCHES

"Effectual in removing Horseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, a they prevent Hourseness From their past effect, I then they will be of permanent advantage to me."

Rev. E. ROWLET, A. M.

President Athens College, Tenn.

November 17, 1859.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

H. GETS, WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTURES,

Orders from City or Country Merchants will receive January 19, 1860.

GROCERS, NOS. 19 COMMERCE AND 20 FRONT ST MOBILE.

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

blic for the future.
P. S.—Meals 50 cents.
Jan. 26, 1869.
H. GRIFFING, Proprietor.
32 Conti st., Mobile, Ala.

having at our command any amount of Capital, and seeing trammelled by any particular Northern manufacturer, and are free to purchase independently to the advantage and the most perfect Machines.

The Next

Fair Daughters of the South Shout, Excelsior! Excelsior!

WE are prepared to execute, at this of neatness and despatch, every variety of

these Lamps, at S. M. BARTLETT'S.

Tuskegee, Pebruary 9, 1869.