

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST

AND

General Intelligence.

WILLIAM HENRY WRIGHT, EDITOR.

Vol. 1.] CHARLESTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1834. [No. 1.

RESOLUTIONS.

MINUTES, &c.

OF THE

Savannah River Baptist Association,

At their thirty-third Anniversary, held at the Pipe Creek Church, Nov. 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th, 1834.

SATURDAY, Nov. 22d 1834.

1. The Association session was preached by brother W. A. Lawton, from 1 Peter, xi. 7. "Unto you therefore which believe he is precious."

2. The Association being convened, for business, after prayer by brother Peoples, the minutes of the last session were read, and the letters from the Churches and Societies, and the usual records made.

3. Re-elected brother Peoples Moderator, and brother Brisbane Clerk.

4. Received into union the following newly constituted Churches, viz. Sandy Run, Gents Branch, and Beaver Dam.

5. The Moderator appointed the following Committee:

Committee for arranging the Preaching—Brethren J. J. Lawton, W. Fuller, J. B. Sealy, and R. Willis, in conjunction with the Pipe Creek Church.

For Examining Letters, Minutes, &c.—Brethren W. A. Lawton, C. B. Jones, R. Fuller, and W. G. Whiting.

For nominating Members of the General Committee—Brethren H. D. Duncan, J. Brooker, J. Broome, R. Bradford, and J. F. Peyton.

6. Appointed brother Jones to write the Corresponding Letter.

7. Committee for arranging preaching reported the appointment of the following brethren to preach on Lord's Day, in the order of their names, viz. Brethren Brooks, Fuller, J. T. Robert, and Jones.

8. Brother J. J. Lawton prayed, and the Association adjourned to meet on Monday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Lord's Day—The Brethren appointed preachers in the order of their names, a large and attentive congregation. After the Church Sermon, by Brother Fuller, a collection was taken up amounting to \$144, a Watch Seal, and two plain gold Rings.

MONDAY, Nov. 24th 1834.

9. The Association met, and after prayer by J. Brooker, proceeded to business.

10. Invited Ministers and Brethren present to part in our deliberations.

11. Received Communications and Letters from Corresponding Associations, from the Edgefield, letter and minutes by their Messengers, John Polhill and A. S. Moore, from the Samburg, Ga. Messengers, brethren Campbell and Smith. From the Boston, Minutes, from the General Convention Minutes. From the Savannah, Ga. Corresponding Association, Minutes.

List of Messengers to Corresponding Associations.

Associations	Messengers	Place and Time of Meeting
Clarke	E. E. Gilmer, J. T. Robert, J. B. Seaman	Saturday before the 1st Sunday in Nov. at Meriah Church, Sumter District, about 15 miles S. E. of Sumterville.
Georgia	J. L. Brooks, R. Bradford, New Walker,	Friday before 2d Sunday in October, at Augusta, Geo.
Edgefield	J. L. Brooks, J. Brooker, J. Broome, W. Brooker,	Saturday before 3d Sunday in October, at Mount Pleasant Church, in the lower part of Edgefield District.
Hephzibah	J. Brooker, J. Nix, H. D. Duncan, E. Bradford, E. Ester, J. L. Brooks, J. Nix,	Saturday before 3d Sunday in October, at Rocky Creek, Burke Co. Geo. 5 miles W. of Waynesboro.
Samburg	Jas. B. Sealy, W. Brooker, H. Archer, F. R. Eweat, W. A. Lawton,	Friday before 2d Sunday in Nov. at Darlea, Geo.
Beitel	J. T. Robert, J. O'Banion, A. Gilmer,	Saturday before 1st Sunday in October, at Calvary Church, Sumter District.

12. Resolved, That the following brethren be appointed a Committee of three, to represent this body in the next Convention, whereupon the Moderator named the following brethren to compose said Committee, viz. Brethren W. A. Lawton and S. R. Fuller, and the said brethren were appointed Messengers to the next Convention.

13. The Committee for examining Letters &c. made the following Report, viz. Your Committee has to report that the Letters sent by the several Associations which they examined, were all in conformity with the Rules of the Association.

14. Resolved, That the following brethren be appointed a Committee of three, to represent this body in the next Convention, whereupon the Moderator named the following brethren to compose said Committee, viz. Brethren W. A. Lawton and S. R. Fuller, and the said brethren were appointed Messengers to the next Convention.

fellowship, and if not, are they not amenable to the Church to which they originally belonged before connecting themselves to the dissolved Church, for neglecting to hand in their letters to some Church within their reach?"

As regards this query, your Committee exceedingly regret that any cause should exist with members once in Baptist Churches, to call for such inquiry. But they conceive that Churches which have once dismissed members to unite with others, have no farther control over them after they have been incorporated with said Churches, although these become dissolved.—Your Committee are of the opinion, that it is entirely at the discretion of any Church with whom such members may desire to partake of the Lord's Supper, whether to permit them or not, according as they might be regarded, in order or disorder.

Your Committee also find the following Query from the Friendship Church:—"Is it agreeable to Gospel order to invite those Preachers that make use of ardent spirits into our pulpits?" To this your Committee recommend the following answer.

The use of ardent spirits by a Minister of the Gospel, is an example calculated to exert so baneful an influence, that any Church would be perfectly justifiable in refusing to allow such Ministers their Pulpit. If your Committee could deem it proper, they would request your body to adopt a resolution advising all the Churches associated with us, to pursue a very decided course in this matter. They however, prefer simply making the above report, thinking it best to refer the case to the judgment of the several Churches.

The following Query is from the Pleasant Prospect Church. "How should we conduct to a Minister of the Gospel who is in the habit of circulating false reports?" In view of the precepts, "Lie not one to another," and "Bear not false witness against thy neighbour," your Committee deem such conduct highly immoral and injurious, and would unhesitatingly deny church fellowship to such an offender.

The following is another Query from the Pleasant Prospect Church. "How often should a member acknowledge his fault to a Church that has excommunicated him? and would another Church be at liberty to receive him, without his being restored to the Church from which he was excommunicated?"

Your Committee feel much delicacy in reporting any answer to this question—a delicacy which arises from the dangers to which any general rule would expose the members of your body. Suppose your body to recommend that no Church should receive in any case the excommunicant from another Church, unless he shall have been first restored to that Church which excluded him—it is obvious that such a regulation may expose an individual to great hardship, nay, injustice. For example, if such excommunicated member have removed to a distant country, and while there becomes penitent, shall he be required to return to the excommunicating Church, or also be forever shut out from the fellowship of the Churches of Christ? This would be an intolerable hardship, but cases of great injustice may be the consequence of the adoption of such a rule. A member may be excluded from a Church by a prejudiced majority, who may, from improper motives, determine to keep him out. We conceive, under these circumstances, if any Churches could not, with any equity, refuse the person thus excommunicated. It would be, to make themselves accessory to a system of the most shocking persecution.

If, in order to avoid these dangers, a general principle should be adopted of the opposite character, it may involve results equally to be deprecated—results which would disturb the peace and harmony of our Churches, and introduce discord and disunion.

Your Committee, therefore, advise, that this Body decline recommending any rule to be applied universally; but that it be left to the several Churches to pursue such a course as the circumstances of each case may demand.

Your Committee deem it proper, however, to say, that excommunication dissolves entirely all connection between the Church and the individual excommunicated. He is "as a heathen man and a publican." The Church has no claim whatever upon him, nor is there any relation subsisting between him and that—more than any other Church. The usage generally established among us, of refusing an excommunicant from another Church, until he has been reconciled to such Church, has arisen wholly from courtesy—and while your Committee hope that no necessity may ever require a departure from that usage, and while they would deeply deplore the least interruption of that peace and unanimity which have, so long prevailed among the members of this Body—yet, equity is more than harmony—"the wisdom that is from above, is first pure and then peaceable"—and no fear of discord—no custom, no courtesy can ever justify us in denying to the humblest individual, those rights and those privileges to which by the gospel he is entitled. Among these rights and privileges, none are more sacred than to bear a name and a place in God's house—to share the Fellowship of Christ's Disciples, and to partake in the ordinances of the Sanctuary.

In examining the letters from the Churches, your Committee find reason to recommend to your Body, the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the sake of despatch in our business, it be respectfully requested of the several Churches composing this Body, that in their future letters to the Association, brevity be consulted, unless they may have something of special importance to communicate.

Your Committee also recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Association have learned with great pleasure, that our brother W. H. Brisbane, has undertaken to establish in the city of Charleston, a paper to be called the "Southern Baptist and General Intelligencer," to be devoted to the interests of the Redeemer, and designed especially to advocate those truths which, as Baptists, we feel ourselves called upon to maintain and propagate.—The success of this effort we deem of vast importance, not only to our denomination, but to the diffusion of Gospel light in its purity and simplicity: We, therefore, unanimously express our high sense of the Christian enterprise which has been manifested by our Reverend Brother, and we strongly and earnestly recommend to the Churches composing our Body, to unite their regards, attention and contributions towards this important object. Our denomination are, beyond all doubt, able to support a Periodical. For years have the intelligent and pious among us desired to see such an engine brought to bear upon the errors and corruption around us; and now that one of our number, into whose hands we have confidently committed the undertaking, has pledged himself to the work, it becomes a duty too plain to require argument, and too urgent to be evaded, to bring promptly and efficiently to the aid of the Editor, our liberal co-operation.—And we are happy to learn, that those highly respectable bodies the Bethel,

Edgefield and Charleston Associations are with us in recommending this Journal.

16. The Committee appointed to nominate Delegates to the Baptist State Convention of South-Carolina, reported the following Brethren as a fit representation, viz:—D. Peoples, C. B. Jones, J. T. Robert, W. H. Brisbane, J. L. Brooks, J. B. Gome, R. Fuller, W. A. Lawton, H. D. Duncan, W. Frupp, B. McBride, E. Estes, A. J. Lawton, and S. R. Gillison,—which report was concurred in by the Association.

17. Resolved, That the next Association be held with the Columbia Church, on Saturday before the fourth Sunday in November next, at 12 o'clock—Brother Estes to preach the Association Sermon, and in case of failure, Brother J. T. Robert, (to be given then to be given that a Collection will be taken up the next day)—Brother Greene to preach the Charity Sermon—his alternate Brother J. L. Brooks.

18. Committee of Nomination recommended the following Brethren to compose the General Committee, viz:—A. J. Lawton, W. A. Lawton, W. H. Brisbane, J. J. Beck, J. T. Robert, Hugh Archer, W. J. Green, C. B. Jones, S. R. Gillison, and I. B. T. D. Lawton—which Brethren were accordingly appointed.

19. Resolved, That the Minutes of this Association be published in the Southern Baptist, the Periodical about to be edited by Brother Brisbane.

20. On motion of Brother Gillison, seconded by Brother R. Fuller, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it is a source of deep regret, that no measures have been heretofore adopted by our denomination in this section of our State, to secure to the widows and orphans of indigent ministers, the support which a regard for our own character as Christians, and gratitude to those who have preached to us the glad tidings of salvation, require at our hands; and whereas we are induced to hope, that this neglect has arisen more from want of reflection, than the absence of benevolent feeling, we now propose to ourselves to engage in this charitable duty, with the encouraging belief, that the Churches of this Association will afford us their hearty co-operation. Therefore,

Resolved, That we most earnestly and affectionately solicit the Churches of this Association, and the Friends of Zion, and the charitable of every class, to contribute with liberality towards the raising of funds for the support of the widows and orphans of ministers within the bounds of this Association, whose indigence entitles them to the sympathies and charity of a Christian people.

Resolved, That the Ministers of this Association, be requested to preach, at least one sermon in the course of the year on this interesting subject, and that a collection be taken up on the occasion.

Resolved, That whatever moneys may be contributed towards this object, and paid to the Treasurer of the General Committee of this Association, shall be faithfully applied as the contributors may direct, either to form a Permanent Fund, the interest only of which shall be used, or to a Floating Fund, both the principal and interest of which may be appropriated to the purposes for which the contributions are made.

21. Brother Fuller prayed, and the Association adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Nov. 25th, 1834.

22. The Association met. Prayer by Brother Green.

23. The Report of the General Committee was called for, read and approved, the Committee reporting by reading their entire Minutes.

24. Brethren Saly and Davant, were appointed a

Committee to distribute the Minutes and Tracts sent up to this Association.

25. Resolved, That Brethren W. A. Lawton, S. R. Gillison, Wm Frupp, B. McBride, H. Archer and R. Fuller, be a Committee to correspond directly with the Churches in this Association, for the purpose of raising funds and employing Missionaries, whose time and labor shall be devoted exclusively to our colored population; and that said Committee, as soon as possible, engage such laborers and assign them their duties and stations, proportioning to every station an amount of time and labor, according to the funds each may have contributed.

26. The following was presented by Brother Duncan, and adopted:

Feeling a deep interest for the spiritual improvement of our colored population, who have hitherto been much neglected, we recommend to the Ministers of this Association, to devote a certain part of their ministerial labors exclusively to that part of our community.

27. On motion of Brother W. H. Robert,

Resolved, That the Churches with whom our Association may be held, be requested, if it meet their convenience, to erect temporary buildings on the ground, so as to allow preaching at night, and to prevent the congregation from being separated at the close of the day.

28. The corresponding Letter was called for, read and approved.

29. Resolved, That Brethren R. Fuller and J. T. Robert, be requested to address a letter each to the children in Beaufort and Robertville, who have sent up contributions to this Association, thanking them for their liberality.

30. Resolved, That the first Sunday in February, be set apart as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his abundant mercies, temporal and spiritual.

31. The death of the humblest Saint, we are assured, is an event which engages the attention of God himself—precious in his sight is the death of his Saints." The death, therefore, of a faithful Christian Minister, however unnoticed by the world, ought to be to Christians a subject of deep and solemn interest—a source of many painful, many pleasing, many useful reflections. Such emotions and such reflections, we trust, have been awakened throughout our whole Body, by the decease since our last session, of two of our members, who for years had laboured among us, as humble and devoted servants of the Redeemer.

During the last meeting of this Body, our Brother the Rev. Thomas Walsh, then Pastor of the Coosawhatchie Church, was with us, and his voice was heard proclaiming the love and righteousness of the Saviour. He is now with that Saviour, and his voice, we believe, is sounding among the multitudes around the throne. But a few days after our adjournment, he was summoned to his account, leaving a destitute family, a bereaved Church, and a large circle of friends to mourn over him. How many losses united! How many lessons taught each of us here!—In no way could the Master have more loudly proclaimed to us all the solemn warning, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

A few months after his departure, our Brother the Rev. Martin Swift, then Pastor of the Black Swamp Church, was gathered by the Saviour to himself. His sickness was painful and protracted, but it served only to exhibit more brightly those graces which adorned his character. That meekness and humility and faith which we have all seen him manifest while in this world, shone with additional lustre as he de-

parted out of it. His death-bed was a triumph. To him life had been a struggle, a holy warfare, and death was a release, a season of light, and glory and peace and thanksgiving. We have never known a man of whom it might more truly be said, that death separated him from nothing, because faith had already separated him from every thing."

Resolved, That we do highly appreciate the character of our deceased Brethren, and feel deeply penetrated by the bereavement which their deaths have occasioned to their Churches, their relatives, their friends, and especially to our Body. May God, in mercy, sanctify these solemn visitations to all who have thereby suffered—and may we, (especially those who have survived them in the Ministry,) be stirred up to increased zeal, watchfulness and devotion, knowing that our Brethren have only preceded us by a few days, and that we too must soon follow them, and stand in the presence of our King, and render an account of our stewardship.

32. **Resolved,** That our thanks are due to the Pipe Creek Church, and the citizens of the vicinity, for their friendly attention and hospitality to the Association.

33. **Appoint** Union Meetings as follows, viz:

On Friday before the fifth Sunday in March, at Beaufort, Beach Branch, Little Saltcatcher and Rosemary.

On Friday before the fifth Sunday in May, at May River, Mount Pleasant, Pleasant Prospect and Steel Creek.

On Friday before the fifth Sunday in August, at Steep Bottom, Great Saltcatcher, Gent's Branch and Union.

On Friday before the fifth Sunday in November, at Sardin, Prince Williams, Willow Swamp and Beach Island.

34. **Standing Resolutions.**

Resolved, That when a Minister or other member of this Body shall, in the course of Providence, be present at the meeting of a sister Association with which we correspond, by presenting a copy of our last Minutes containing his name, he shall be our messenger to that Association.

Resolved, To recommend that our Churches be opened for religious worship on the fourth day of July next.

Resolved, That the Churches in this Association be requested to aid the Missionary Fund, by public collections in each Church at least once in each year, and by such other means as may be within their control.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the Churches composing this body, the formation of Bible, Tract, Sunday School, Education and Temperance Societies.

Resolved, That the Clerk be requested to send a copy of our Minutes to each of the Editors of the Christian Index, the Baptist Tract Magazine, and the American Baptist Magazine; and that we recommend freely the said publications to the Christian public.

35. The Clerk was directed to prepare a certificate of their appointment for the Delegates to the State Convention.

36. The Association adjourned after prayer by Bro. Jones.

DARLING PEEPLES, Moderator.

WM. HENRY BRIDGEMAN, Clerk.

Corresponding Letter.

The Savannah River Baptist Association, to the Associations with which she corresponds.

BELOVED BRETHREN:

Another annual session of our Body, introduces again the delightful task of corresponding with you, by which our minds are refreshed with the recollec-

tion of those intimate and valuable relations that we sustain with each other, while our hearts are made to realize the dear and indissoluble trust that bind us together by silken cords of love. As our dependencies and hopes, interests and aims are mutual, so are our joys and sympathies irresistibly excited by the prosperity or adversity, local or general, of our common cause. The reports of many of our Churches have filled all hearts with admiring gratitude, and a flame of love divine has been kindled up in our souls, to Him who loved, and died, and ever liveth, to make intercession for us. The foolishness of preaching, accompanied by the energies of the Holy Ghost, has been made the wisdom and power of God to the salvation of hundreds within our associational bounds; and in view of such distinguishing grace and unmerited favors, we invite you, dear brethren, to magnify the Lord with us, and extol the name of Jesse's rod. The benevolent societies connected with this body, are in full and active operation, and in their respective spheres of action, exerting a blessed influence; may their combined energies, bearing to one centre, the glory of God, and good of man, diminish rapidly the evils of vice, and augment the benefit of redemption. But while with glowing hearts we expatiate over all this scene of love and mercy, do not suppose that some of us are, without cause, to take up the lamentation of the Prophet, exclaiming, "Who hath believed our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed," hundreds still remain, to whom we may appropriate the exhortation of old, "We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced; we have mourned unto you, and ye have not lamented." We desire to unite with you, beloved brethren, in ardent supplications to Almighty God, not only to preserve us, from Laodæan apathy, but to impress more and more upon us the value of these fleeting moments in securing those sparkling crowns of righteousness, the unalterable recompense of living the lives we live here by faith upon the Son of God. Time is too short, and earth too narrow, for the full expansion of our spiritual faculties. Such being our wonderful natures and lofty destinies, "shall we in sinful sloth recline when doomed by faith as stars to shine!" God forbid: let us arise, dear brethren, to newness of life; let us gaze earnestly upon the blood-stained cross; let us revive in our souls the expression of dying love; let us meditate on God in Christ, on Heaven, and bliss supernal, until we catch seraphic fire, that with untiring zeal we may press onward to faith consummated in fruition; that with the enraptured blood-washed throng, we may join the universal choir, singing, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing. To this end, grace, mercy and peace be multiplied to you. Amen.

Treasurer's Report of the state of the Funds.

MINUTES.	
In hand November 1883,	\$ 69 41½
Received at this Session,	68 88
	\$ 132 74½
Postage on Manuscript Minutes to Charleston,	\$ 1 87½
Paid to Wm. Riley, for printing 2000 copies Minutes,	68 04½
	69 41½
Balance in hand,	\$ 63 33

GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

ASSOCIATION FUND.	
In hand November 1833,	\$ 32 87½
Received this Session,	17 75
	\$ 50 62½
Paid for Gen. Com. Seal,	\$10 00
Paid for Stationary,	50
	10 50
Balance in hand,	\$ 40 12½

BURMAN MISSION.	
In hand November 1833,	\$ 564 70
Received this Session,	287 72½
	\$ 852 42½
Transmitted to Treasurer of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions,	564 70
Balance in hand,	\$ 287 72½

DOMESTIC MISSION FUND.	
Nov. 26th, 1833—Received of former Treasurer, W. A. Lawton, in part,	\$ 354 07½
Dec. 23d, 1833—Received of do. in cash,	\$126 31

Do.—Received of do. Willingham's Note for	100 00
Do.—Received of do. his own Note for	85 00
	311 34
March 6th, 1834—Received interest from R. T. Lawton, on the loan of \$50, from January 20th, 1834, to this date,	433
March 26th, 1834—Received on J. Bellinger's Note for \$34, from January 1st, 1834, interest to this date,	1 25
March 26th, 1834—Received interest on Barker & McMillan's Note for \$259 50, from June 16th, 1833, to this date,	3 52
May 28th, 1834—Received interest on W. H. Brisbane's Note for \$70, from April 19th to this date,	51
July 17th, 1834—Received interest on the Note of Wm. McMillan, for \$32 52, from March 27th to this date,	68½
Nov. 22d, 1834—Received interest from T. Willingham, on his note for \$100, to this date,	7 00
Received during this Session,	343 27
	\$1022 09

April 18th, 1834—Paid Wm. Brooker one quarter's Salary, ending March 31st,	\$ 60 00
June 16th, 1834—Paid John Broome two quarter's Salary, as per order,	150 00
July 17th, 1834—Paid Wm. Brooker his second quarter's Salary for Missionary services,	60 00
Nov. 25th—Paid John Broome for Missionary services to January,	150 00
	420 00
Balance in hand,	\$ 602 09

CONVENTION FUND.	
Nov. 26th, 1833—In hand,	\$ 45 64
Interest on Permanent Fund,	44 00
Received this Session,	3 00

Dec.—Paid John B. Miller, Treasurer of Convention,	\$92 04
	45 04
Balance in hand,	\$47 00

TRACT FUND.	
Nov. 1833—In hand,	\$ 15 66
Received this Session,	00 00
	\$ 15 66
Paid for 23,490 pages of Tracts,	15 66
Balance in hand,	00 00

SIAM MISSION.	
Nov. 1833—In hand,	\$ 21 00
Received this Session,	10 00
	\$ 31 00
Forwarded to Baptist Board Foreign Missions,	21 00
Balance in hand,	\$ 10 00

PERMANENT EDUCATION FUND.	
Nov. 26th, 1833—Received of W. A. Lawton, former Treasurer, in part,	\$ 169 68
Do —Received from Subscribers,	42 00
Do.—Received from Mr. Riley of Willow Swamp, his amount subscription in full,	2 00
Do —Received from Col Jesse Rice,	3 00
Dec. 4th—Received from J. Richardson,	3 00
Do.—Received from S. H. Butler,	3 00
Dec. 23d—Received from W. A. Lawton, former Treasurer, in full,	399 25
Dec. 24th—Received from J. J. Beck, his subscription in full,	20 00
Dec. 31st — Received from S. Wooten, fourth instalment subscription,	2 00
February 19th, 1834—Received from Hugh Archer,	7 00
Do.—Received from R. J. Davant, fourth and fifth instalments in full of his subscription,	10 00
Do.—Received S. T. Tillinghast's subscription in full,	3 00
Do —Received M. J. Buckner's subscription in full,	5 00
July 13th—Received the subscription of F. N. Sweat,	5 00
Nov. 22d—Received interest on the above to this date,	44 00
Nov. 25th—Received of James B. Sealy, his subscription in full,	5 00
Received at this session,	393 75
	\$1100 68

Deduct the interest to forward to Convention,	41 00
Balance in hand,	\$1064 68

RECAPITULATION.	
In hand for Minutes,	\$ 63 33
Association Fund,	40 12½
Domestic Missions,	602 09
Burman Missions,	287 72½
Convention Fund,	47 00
Siam Mission,	10 00
Education Fund,	1064 68
	\$2114 94½

In addition to the above, one Gold Seal and two Rings for Education.

All which is respectfully submitted,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE, *Treas'r.*

We, the Committee, appointed to audit the Treasurer's Account, have performed that duty, and find it properly vouched and the calculations correct.

Certified the 25th November, 1834.

ALEXANDER J. LAWTON.
JOSEPH T. ROBERT.

* To this amount should be added \$20, received after adjournment, from the Burman Female Society of Barnwell, by the new Treasurer.

TABULAR VIEW

OF MONEYS CONTRIBUTED BY CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, &c.

	Total	Ministry	Associa- tion Fund.	Domestic Missions.	Con- solation Fund.	Edu- cation Fund.	Burman Missions.	Siam Mission.
Ebah Church.....	16 62	3 00		7 62			7 00	
Grahamville Rep. Female Missionary So....	15 00			15 00				
Mrs. Boyd, of Grahamville.....	\$45.62	1 00	1 00					
Ebah Female Working Society of Gillis- onville.....	13 00			6 50			6 50	
Beach Branch Church.....	6 53	2 00		3 18			1 34	
Hewling Springs Church.....	5 00	2 00		2 00			1 00	
Pipe Creek Church.....	14 00	1 00	2 00	10 00	1 00			
Pipe Creek Female Education and Missionary Working Society.....	\$64.00	50 00				25 00	25 00	
Treadway Church.....	15 00	1 00		3 00		3 00	8 00	
Columbia Church.....	5 00	2 00		3 00				
Blackwamp Church.....	80 02	2 00		22 02		14 00	50 00	
Blackwamp Domestic Missionary Society, Blackwamp Female Burman Mis. Society, Blackwamp Juvenile Burman Missionary Society.....	\$177.45	61 00		14 25			61 00	
Great Saltcatcher Church.....	8 18	2 50	2 00	2 00				8 18
Barnwell Church.....	6 50	2 50	2 00	17 72				
Springtown Church.....	20 22	2 50		6 25				
Beaufort Church.....	9 25	3 00	3 25				50 00	
Beaufort Baptist Female Working Society, Beaufort Sabbath School Children, Beaufort Female Education Society.....	\$23.81	56 25				80 00	6 06	
Rosemary Church.....	41 50			3 00		41 50	1 25	
Willow Swamp Church.....	6 45	2 20		1 72			2 50	
Union Church.....	3 72	1 50		2 50		2 25		
Little Saltcatcher Church.....	8 75	1 50						
St. Helena Church.....	1 50	1 50						
May River Church.....	20 00	1 00	2 00	17 00			15 00	
A Sister at May River.....	\$37.50	32 50	2 50	15 00			5 00	
Prince Williams.....	5 00							
Deep Bottom Church.....	14 18	4 00	1 00	9 18				
Cypress Creek Church.....	1 00	1 00						
Double Funds Church.....	1 12	1 12						
Philadelphia Church.....	1 50	1 50		10 00				
Kirkland Church.....	11 00	1 00		22 62	2 00	4 00		
Black Creek Church.....	31 62	2 00	1 00					
Mount Pleasant Church.....	2 00	2 00						
Three Mile Creek Church.....	1 00	1 00						
Matlock Church.....	8 42	1 50		6 93				
Bethesda Church.....	4 22	1 82		2 50				
Steel Creek Church.....	16 68	1 00		15 08			3 00	
Joice Branch Church.....	8 00	1 50	60	3 00			85	
Cosawhatchie Church.....	7 91	1 00		6 06			7 50	
Cosawhatchie Female Working Society at Gillsonville.....	\$29.50	16 50	1 50	7 50				
Beach Island Church.....	13 00			13 00			12 00	
Beach Island Baptist Female Working So....	\$160.50	16 50	1 50	3 00		144 00		
Friendship Church.....	144 00	1 18	1 18					
Hilson Head Church.....	21 00	1 00	5 00	5 00			10 00	10 00
Swedia Church.....	8 25	50		7 75				
Pleasant Prospect Church.....	1 00	1 00						
Beaver Dam Church.....	2 12	1 00		1 12				
Gaults Branch Church.....	3 68	1 00		2 68				
Sandy Run Church.....	4 50	1 00		3 50				
Public Collection Sabbath.....	144 00			79 00		72 00		
Total	\$1,110 81	863 23	19 75	343 27	3 00	385 75	287 78	10 00

*To Burman and Karen children's education.

A. J. LAWTON,

Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

STATE OF THE CHURCHES, &c.
As-Ordained Ministers in Churches, Licensed in India.

CHURCHES	Cont'd. and	Baptized	Rec'd by Letter	Restored	Dismissed	Excommunicated	Dead	Total	Days of Preaching	By whom Suptd	Pop. Supp.	DIMENSION
1 Fallow,	1743	6	0	0	0	0	0	666	4	Jones.	Conamandula	J J Beck, T Jiling, A J Usher.
2 Beach Branch,	1739	4	0	0	0	0	0	134	4	Green.	Beach Branch.	W G Greese, A Smart, H. Smart.
3 Healing Springs,	1772	13	22	2	0	0	0	371	1	Ephe.	Chino.	W J Peck, W F Walker, A Hart.
4 Pipe Creek,	1773	15	22	1	0	0	0	321	3	Ephe.	Lansenville.	W H Brisson, H T D Lawson, G Rhodes.
5 Creelway,	1773	12	7	0	0	0	0	199	0	Ephe.	Silverhill.	J S Broome, J Cochran, J Cherry.
6 Columbia,	1780	49	7	0	0	0	0	568	1	Ephe.	Roberville.	H D Peters, J P Peyton, B Owen.
7 Black Swamp,	1786	8	1	3	0	0	0	1241	1	Ephe.	Roberville.	See T Robert, J Robert, A J Lawson.
8 Great Saltwater,	1803	12	2	0	0	0	0	149	2	Ephe.	Roberville.	J Rogers, J Kinard, W. Washby.
9 Darwell,	1803	12	2	0	0	0	0	118	1	Ephe.	Barnwell.	D Peters, E. Ferra, J D Moody.
10 Spring Town,	1803	8	1	1	0	0	0	26	0	Ephe.	Dumessville.	J D Odum, J W Mathew, A Odum.
11 Rowton,	1804	162	4	8	0	0	0	248	1	Ephe.	Rowton.	R. Fellers, W. Fuller, A. Cochran.
12 Rowton,	1804	162	4	8	0	0	0	248	1	Ephe.	Rowton.	R. Fellers, J. Bond.
13 Willow Swamp,	1805	37	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	Ephe.	Orangeburg.	J Graves, R. Soper, J. Holman.
14 Union,	1805	10	0	0	0	0	0	227	0	Ephe.	A Mile Branch.	J J Boyd, M. Dunbar, H Z Ard.
15 Little Saltwater,	1807	22	1	8	0	0	0	186	2	Walker.	Walden.	N W Walker, P Carter, J Carter.
16 St. Helen,	1809	22	1	8	0	0	0	111	3	Walker.	Rowton.	William Frigg, J Hanzel.
17 My River,	1811	122	1	10	0	0	0	781	0	Walker.	Sherraton.	W A Lawton, P Handle, P R Sweet.
18 Beach,	1811	31	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	J G Bowers, B McBride, P Terry.
19 Peace Willama,	1814	31	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	Walker.	Roberville.	John Nix, J P Griner, H Goetz.
20 Deep Bottom,	1814	4	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	Walker.	Roberville.	J Brooker, A. Fenn.
21 Cypress Creek,	1825	4	4	7	0	0	0	113	0	Walker.	Roberville.	D M-Chester, S. Decker, J. Saff.
22 Double Point,	1827	46	0	1	0	0	0	113	0	Walker.	Roberville.	G H Kenes, C H Kent, W C Kirkland.
23 Philadelphia,	1827	36	0	1	0	0	0	113	0	Walker.	Roberville.	J J Lavros, W H. Robert, C H. Coling.
24 Kirkland,	1827	36	0	1	0	0	0	113	0	Walker.	Roberville.	J Smith, R. Youmans, A H. Hadette.
25 North Pleasant,	1828	3	5	0	0	0	0	297	1	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	William Ome, D Miller.
26 Black Creek,	1828	4	7	0	0	0	0	28	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	G Kennel, G A. Knard, J. Lopez.
27 3 Mile Creek,	1830	10	6	0	0	0	0	32	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	M. Myers, J. Foreman.
28 Malock,	1830	11	6	0	0	0	0	32	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	W N Chitt, J. Hooper, P. Reut.
29 Redwood,	1830	6	2	0	0	0	0	46	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	J Wood, J. Danderson, W. Lawrence.
30 Steel Creek,	1831	1	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	J Brooker, J W Drummond, B Ovens.
31 Jones Branch,	1831	1	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	
32 Ebenezer,	1832	25	0	0	0	0	0	276	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	
33 Conamandula,	1832	25	0	0	0	0	0	276	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	C B Jones, S R Gillson, H Archer.
34 Beach Island,	1832	25	0	0	0	0	0	276	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	I L Rogers, J M Miller, R Brogden.
35 Friendship,	1832	25	0	0	0	0	0	276	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	B M Gave, H L Sander, C Skill.
36 Ellice Head,	1832	25	0	0	0	0	0	276	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	J B Spey, A E Davis, H J Taylor.
37 Seaside,	1833	6	2	1	0	0	0	84	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	R S Lane, J Johnson, W. M. Johnson.
38 Pleasant Prospect,	1833	6	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	J Meach, W Ferguson, J N Dodd.
39 Sandy Run,	1834	7	13	0	0	0	0	28	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	J Mills, W. Linn, W. M. Linn.
40 Gate Branch,	1834	7	13	0	0	0	0	28	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	J. Tolson, W. Baxter.
41 Beaver Dam,	1834	11	31	0	0	0	0	42	0	Walker.	Hickory Hill.	J. Tolson, J. Beverly, P W Davis.

In the last year's Minutes an error occurred in relation to the returns from this Church, instead of 4 Deas, it should have been 4 Excommunications.

Minutes of the General Committee.

WILLOW SWAMP, S. C. Nov. 25th, 1833.
The General Committee, appointed by the Association met, there being present, W. A. Lawton, B. T. D. Lawton, W. H. Brisbane, J. J. Beck, W. J. Greene, and J. T. Robert. Rev. W. A. Lawton was called to the chair.
1. Upon proceeding to the election of officers for the ensuing year, Brother A. J. Lawton was elected Chairman, J. S. Robert, Secretary, and W. H. Brisbane, Treasurer.
2. Brethren B. T. D. Lawton, and W. J. Greene, were appointed with the officers, to constitute the Executive Committee.
3. It was Resolved, That the Ex-Treasurer's bond be given up, as soon as he delivers to the present Treasurer, the monies and specialties which he may have in his possession.
4. Resolved, That the bond of the present Treasurer be for the sum of 3,000 dollars; and that J. J. Beck, H. Archer, and J. T. Robert, be a Committee to attend to this being duly executed, and delivered to the Secretary.
5. Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to transmit to their proper destination, the funds in our possession for the Burman Mission.
6. Resolved, That the Treasurer be requested to lend on interest, the unappropriated monies belonging to the Domestic Missionary fund; provided, security approved by the Executive Committee be obtained, and whenever required, the money, with the lawful interest, be refunded.
7. Upon motion the Committee adjourned, to meet at Grahamville on the 23d of December next.
JOSEPH T. ROBERT, Secretary.

5. Resolved, That the bond of the present Treasurer be for the sum of 3,000 dollars; and that J. J. Beck, H. Archer, and J. T. Robert, be a Committee to attend to this being duly executed, and delivered to the Secretary.
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8. Upon motion the Committee adjourned, to meet at Grahamville on the 23d of December next.
JOSEPH T. ROBERT, Secretary.

GRAHAMVILLE, S. C. Dec. 23d, 1833.

The Committee met. Present, W. A. Lawton, W. J. Greene, B. T. D. Lawton, W. H. Brisbane, H. Archer, J. J. Beck and J. T. Robert. Prayer was made by Bro. Brisbane.

2. In the absence of the Chairman, Brother B. T. Lawton was called to the chair.

3. Being deprived by death, of the valuable services of one of its members, Rev. Thomas Walsh, the Committee proceeded to the election of another, whereupon Rev. E. Bates was elected.

4. Brother Beck, on behalf of the Committee appointed to attend to the Treasurer's bond, reported that the bond had been duly executed, and delivered to the Secretary.

5. On motion by Brother Robert, it was Resolved, That the Agents of our Association, be requested hereafter, to make annual reports relative to their agency.

6. Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to purchase a seal for the General Committee, out of the Association fund.

7. The Secretary was requested to procure the required stationery, for the use of this Committee, and the Clerk of the Association.

8. On motion by Brother Brisbane, Resolved, That at our next annual meeting, we take into consideration the propriety of amending the 2d and 4th Articles of our Constitution, as to leave the General Committee at liberty to apply to the general purposes of ministerial education, the monies raised for endowing a Professorship in the Furman Theological Institution.

9. Resolved, That we engage Brother Broome as our Domestic Missionary for the ensuing six months, at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month; and also, Brother Wm. Brooker for the same length of time, at twenty dollars per month.

10. The Committee adjourned, to meet at Pipe Creek on Saturday, before the fourth Lord's day, in November next.

JOE. T. ROBERT, Secretary.

STEEL BOTTOM CHURCH, June 14th, 1834.

The Executive Committee, at the call of the Chairman, met at this place, there being present, A. J. Lawton, B. T. Lawton, W. H. Brisbane, W. J. Greene, and J. T. Robert. Prayer was offered by Brother Greene.

1. Brother Brooker reported, that, early in January, he entered the Missionary field, since which time he has rode 1410 miles, preached 135 sermons, besides frequent evening lectures; baptised one individual, and assisted in the ordination of three ministers and eight deacons, and in the constitution of one Church. He visited most of the Churches in the Association, and found them generally cold, though the indications lately have been more cheering. He appropriated a portion of his time to pastoral duties, and settled some violent disputes; but reports there is still great and lamentable disorder in some of the Churches.

2. On motion, Brother Broome was continued as Missionary for the succeeding six months, at the same rate as formerly.

3. The following resolution, offered by Bro. Brisbane, was adopted:

Resolved, That Brother Broome be directed to supply with Sunday preaching, and attend the discipline days of the Betheds, the Sandy Run, and the Sardin Churches; that he be also directed to supply with Sunday preaching, the Congregation at Fraser's Mill, attending the preceding Saturday, at Mount Pleasant Church, for the purpose of assisting in her discipline; and that the remainder of his time be appropriated as he shall judge most beneficial to the churches generally.

4. Adjourned to meet at Pipe Creek on the Thursday before the third-Sunday in July.

ALEX'R. J. LAWTON, Chairman.

JOSEPH T. ROBERT, Secretary.

PIPE CREEK, July 17th, 1834.

The Executive Committee met; all the members were present: Brother Brooker prayed.

1. Brother Wm. Brooker reported, That in the missionary service of the Committee during the last six months, he had rode about 1818 miles, preached 102 sermons to congregations, sometimes large and attentive, and baptised thirteen persons. He considered the prospect as flattering in some neighborhoods, which have hitherto been but little favored with Baptist preaching.

2. Brother Brooker was continued in the service for the ensuing six months, at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month.

3. The Committee adjourned sine die.

ALEX'R. J. LAWTON, Chairman.

JOSEPH T. ROBERT, Secretary.

PIPE CREEK, S. C. Nov. 22d, 1834.

The General Committee met, according to appointment. Present, A. J. Lawton, W. A. Lawton, W. H. Brisbane, W. J. Greene, E. Eates, J. J. Beck, Benj. T. D. Lawton, H. Archer, J. T. Robert, and S. R. Gillison.

1. The proceedings of the General and Executive Committees were read, and our Missionaries handed in their reports. Brother Brooker reports, that in the upper Churches which he was requested to visit, the prospects of religion were flattering. Brother Broome's services, during the last five months, have been more of a pastoral than missionary character. He met the Churches in great confusion, and measurably succeeded in restoring them to order.

2. Brother Brisbane, in relation to his agency, made the following report, which was accepted:

Your agent begs leave to report, that, during the past year, he has not had it in his power to engage in the duties of agent. The subscription on his book yet uncollected, amounts to \$223. The whole amount he has collected, since he had the honor of acting for the General Committee, is 285 dollars, as herewith exhibited. We also did something in Barnwell District, which was transferred to the book of Brother Eates, who agreed to take that District as his field of operation. The subscribers who have paid up to this date, may be seen in the following list:

Wm. M. Duncan, Barnwell C. House,	-	\$5.00
C. A. Dowd, \$1--B. H. Brown, \$5	-	6.00
John Rickenbaker,	-	2.00
H. H. Butler,	-	5.00
Shadrach Wooster, Beach Branch,	-	4.00
Joseph E. Cole, Beaufort,	-	1.00
William Fripp,	-	20.00
John C. Mayer,	-	2.00
Catharine Lawton, Black Swamp,	-	5.00
Samuel Maner,	-	2.00
Joseph T. Robert,	-	15.00
Martin Swift,	-	74.00
L. M. Ayes, Buford's Bridge,	-	5.00
R. Barnwell Smith, Charleston,	-	10.00
R. J. Davant, Gillisonville,	-	25.00
J. S. Boyd, Grahamville,	-	2.00
James B. Sealy, Hilton Head,	-	5.00
Hugh Archer, Coonawatchie,	-	17.00
J. J. Beck, \$20--M. J. Beckner, \$3	-	25.00
W. F. Colcock,	-	5.00
B. T. Tillinghast,	-	5.00
T. Tillinghast,	-	3.00
Wm. Youmans, jun.	-	1.00
F. N. Sweet, May River,	-	5.00
Wm. Henry Brisbane, Pipe Creek,	-	20.00
Anna Brisbane,	-	0.00
B. T. D. Lawton,	-	5.00
Pipe Creek Church,	-	4.00
Jesse Rice, Springtown,	-	5.00

\$279.00

4. Brethren A. J. Lawton, J. T. Robert, and J. J. Beck, were appointed a committee, to audit the Treasurer's account, and to collect the monies sent up to the Association.

5. Brother Brisbane's resolution, proposed last year, was adopted, amending the second, and annulling the fourth article of the constitution.

6. The Treasurer's report was handed in and accepted.

7. The General Committee then adjourned, *sine die*.

ALEX'R. J. LAWTON, Chairman.
JOSEPH T. ROBERT, Secretary.

PIPE CREEK, S. C. Nov. 25th, 1834.

The General Committee met. Present, A. J. Lawton, W. A. Lawton, W. J. Greene, W. H. Brisbane, B. T. Lawton, H. Archer, and J. T. Robert. Absent, C. B. Jones, J. J. Beck, and S. R. Gillson.

1. Upon proceeding to the election of officers, for the ensuing year, Brother W. A. Lawton was elected Chairman, Brother A. J. Lawton Treasurer, and J. T. Robert Secretary. Brethren Greene and B. T. Lawton, were appointed with the officers to form the Executive Committee.

2. Brother W. J. Greene was appointed Agent in the place of Brother Brisbane, who gave in his resignation.

3. Brethren B. T. Lawton, J. T. Robert, and H. Archer, were appointed a Committee, to have the Treasurer's bond duly executed, and delivered to the Secretary.

4. The Treasurer was requested to send to their proper destinations the money in our possession.

5. The Committee thankfully accept the services of Brother Bradford, which he offers gratuitously, as our domestic Missionary.

6. Brother Broome was engaged to devote half his time during the next year, to our missionary service, attending one Sabbath in each month, to both the Sardis and Santly Run Churches. His compensation for said portion of his time is to be ten dollars per month.

7. The Treasurer was authorized to purchase for the Clerk of the Association a large Desk, and retain for his own use, the desk now belonging to the Association.

8. The Committee now adjourned, to meet on the Saturday before the fourth Lord's Day in November next, at the Columbia Church in Barwell.

ALEX'R. J. LAWTON, Chairman.

JOSEPH T. ROBERT, Secretary.

MISSIONS.

The January number of the American Baptist Magazine, contains a brief annual survey of the missions of the A. B. Board, by which it appears, that "the number of stations under the care of the Board is 21; the number of Missionaries and Assistants, 109; the number of Mission Churches, 16; and the number added the past year, by Christian Baptism, not far from 200. The number of Converts, baptized at all the stations, since the organization of the Board in 1814, is about 1600. *What hath God wrought!*"

Mr. and Mrs. Cutter joined Mr. Kincaid, in Ava, on the 1st of January, 1834. In reviewing their journey, Mr. Cutter writes as follows: "Since we left Rangoon, we have passed 445 cities, towns, and villages, containing 26,000 houses, which lie scattered along the banks of the river, and have distributed among the inhabitants 7,185 tracts, which I doubt not will hereafter be the means of bringing forth much fruit, to the praise and glory of Divine grace. The Gospel has also been preached, and the people exhorted, whenever opportunity presented. There are many places, which I should judge would be good missionary stations, and where, I doubt not, a missionary would be cordially received. I trust the time is not

far distant, when heralds of the cross will be stationed at these destitute places, and the bread of life broken to the perishing thousands."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Kincaid, to Mr. Bolles.

AVA, FEB. 15, 1834.

Rev. and very dear Sir,

From journals and letters which I have forwarded to you, during the eight months now past, the Board will learn the state of things in Ava, as well as I am able to describe them. It has been an object with me to avoid unnecessary publicity in the discharge of my duties; while, on the other hand, I have not disguised the object of my residence in Ava; but have, whenever questioned by the ministers of Government, frankly told them that I was sent here by the good people in America, to teach the knowledge of the living God; and that no worldly object whatever, influenced us to this work. Save some prohibitions from an indirect source, I have been permitted to prosecute my labors, both in the distribution of tracts and preaching the Gospel.

I think the time is not distant, when the question will be finally settled, "Shall we be permitted to make vigorous efforts in the heart of Burmah?" We must expect occasional abuses, and perhaps some open hostility. The history of the Church in all past ages warrants us to expect this. I do hope our dear christian friends in America, will not despair of accomplishing all that for Burmah which their hearts desire. The door is now open, and it is never to be closed, till the last vestige of idolatry is swept from the land.

In a preceding letter, I informed you of the safe arrival of brother and sister Cutter. They have both been down with the fever and bowel complaint, but they are now enjoying tolerable health, and are getting along well in the language. Bro. Cutter has just got the press in operation, and it is known by the whole Government. A few days ago, the Government made objections to our work altogether, preaching, printing, and giving of tracts; but, after a while, being either afraid or ashamed of driving us out of the country, they relinquished all demands except one; that was, that we should give no more of the "Investigator" to the people. I consider therefore, that we occupy higher ground than we did before. The Government has indirectly given us liberty to preach, print, and give all our books, except the Investigator.

Mr. Judson and Mrs. Boardman, were married by Mr. Mason at Tavoy, on the 10th April last.

The eminently devoted Missionary of the Cross, Dr. Wm. Carey, of Calcutta, died June 9th, 1834, aged 73. He was a man whose character should be held in everlasting remembrance.

French Mission.—From intelligence from Paris, recently received by a brother in Utica, it was expected that Dr. Willmarth and his associate would be able to enter upon their work in earnest, in the metropolis of France, on the first of October last. The health of Bro. Willmarth, and some embarrassments on the part of Mr. Porchat, precluded their making the desirable arrangements before. They have now procured a chapel and apartments for their families, and earnestly desire that their christian friends in America, would remember this mission in their prayers.—*Beth Register.*

CHARLESTON, S. C.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 3, 1835.

To our Patrons.

It is with much diffidence that the Editor of this Paper enters upon his labors. The responsibility of such a station is extremely critical, since the prejudices of mankind on the one hand, and the importance of an impartial representation of truth on the other, require from him a respect for the feelings of individuals, and, at the same time, the highest moral courage, to meet the censures of those whom truth offends. This difficulty is presented in a more glaring light, when it is recollected that no two have the same views in every particular; and hence in endeavoring to solicit on the public mind, even with the greatest prudence, he must be remarkably fortunate if he secures the continued respect of all his patrons. We, however, hope that, in reference to politics, we have marked out such a course for ourselves, as to steer clear both of Scylla and Charibdis. We shall not strike against the rock of prejudice on the one side, because it is our purpose not to be recognized as a Partisan; and, on the other, we shall avoid the whirlpool of error, by presenting to the public not our own sentiments, but real authenticated facts. And, for this purpose, we receive an equal number of the best Gametes of each party, by collating and comparing which, we expect to arrive at truth. But, we fear we shall not be so fortunate in religion, for here the Editor candidly avows his intention to present truth according to his own views of orthodoxy. We shall endeavor to support the Bible as it is translated into our own language, because we are satisfied of its general correctness; and, in doing this, we may offend those who endeavor to wrest that sacred book to their own prejudice; we shall support that denomination of which we are a member, in whom we recognize it as the *Gay of Church*; and here we may offend those who think themselves infallible;—we shall support a strict Church discipline, correct morals, temperance, revival efforts, missionary exertions, and every object that may be best calculated to advance the Redeemer's cause; and, in doing this, we oppose ourselves to Latitudinarians; but notwithstanding these difficulties, we go forward with the confident hope, that there are enough in this enlightened community of intelligent, candid enquirers after truth, of liberal minded Christians, and of warm-hearted Philanthropists, to give adequate support to a Paper having for its object the advancement of Zion's interest. But whilst we express this hope, candor obliges us to inform our Patrons, that the Editor is a young man, diffident of his own abilities, and quite inexperienced in the duties of this responsible station. We almost consider it presumption in ourselves to undertake so great a work; our apology is, that the Paper is needed by our denomination in this State, and no one of better talents is, at this time, prepared to edit it. We have, therefore, willingly sacrificed an easier life for the responsibilities and trials of our present employment, with the hope, however, that ere long some more talented Editor will come forward to relieve us of the burthen. In the mean time, we look to a generous community to sustain us, and to members of Baptist Churches in particular.

The opinion of several Brethren whose judgment we highly esteem, and the unanimous vote of a highly respectable Association, have induced us to use our columns for the publication of Association's Minutes. Their publication in the paper will give them a more ready and extensive circulation, and we are inclined to think, that the matter will be as interesting to the most of our readers, as any thing we could publish.

Professors HARTWELL and FURMAN of the Furman Theological Institution having resigned, Prof. HOOPER of the N. C. College has been invited by the Board of the Baptist State Convention of S. C. to a Professorship in that Institution. It is however doubtful whether the appointment will be accepted.

The New-Year.

"A happy New Year," is at this season the greeting of friendship. But how few appropriate reflections occupy the mind on such an occasion? The gay and giddy exclaim, "A happy new year," but it is the voice of merriment. The more grave accompany their "happy new year" with a bow, but it is the mere compliment of the season, and even the religious professor adopts the sentiment in mere conformity to fashion. But should we not rather embrace the occasion for sober reflection and profitable thought? Ought we not to be admonished by misimproved time, to be instructed by experience, to be disciplined by past disappointments, and to be sufficiently humbled under a deep sense of our delinquencies, and mortified at the frailties of others, to feel that the welcome of "a happy new year," to our friends, ought to be more than an unmeaning compliment? To some, the past year has been a season of sorrow and affliction, to others, a season of enjoyment; to the one, the hope of a happy new year is peculiarly grateful, upon the other, no impression is probably made by the language of regard, but he who utters it, ought in either case to feel that there is a prayer upon his lips, a prayer fraught with the most interesting consequences to him in whose behalf it is made. If that prayer be answered, doubtless the result may be more than an unmeaning compliment? To some, whatever the worldling may think, there is nought more certain than that without piety there is no true happiness. Men of the world may fancy to themselves happiness in another form, but their happiness is prospective, and the prospect delusive. The true, much of civility, much of gaiety, much that the world calls pleasure, may be experienced by sensualists and fashionists, but alas! shall all these be dignified with the name of happiness? Go ask the votary of pleasure, and whose pleasure is the gratification of sense, if he is happy, and let him pause ere he replies, then let him speak in candor, and he will not wound his conscience by answering 'I am happy.' Nay, he cannot say he is happy even at the moment of his highest enjoyment; there is still "an aching void the world can never fill." Then address the poor prisoner in your gloomy dungeon, he lies in fetters and awaits the day of martyrdom, yes, accompany him to the pile of faggots and the stake, and when the executioner is kindling the wood, ask that follower of Jesus, if he is happy—his answer beams in his countenance, and his praises to God declare, more forcibly than other language can express, that he "glories in tribulation." Yea, whilst the worldling in his highest enjoyments is infinitely removed from true happiness, the happiness of the pious, even in the hour of deepest affliction, is immeasurable and inconceivable. When, therefore, we desire the happiness of our friends, and address them with "A happy new year," let us remember that this is a prayer that God would make them pious Christians. And whilst we are mindful of the happiness of others, let us not forget that our own souls are to be taken care of—and if, dear Reader, years past never to be restored, have still left you without hope and without God in the world, let it now be your resolution to seek happiness where you never sought it before, even at the foot of the blood streaming cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. And ye flow-Christians, let us, repenting of past misimprovement, determine in the strength of the Most High, to live nearer to God, to be offensive on our knees, and to be more engaged in co-operation with the Lord of Grace to make others happy in the conversion of their souls, and to save a fall-

ca world. Oh! let us work harder, give more and be yet more highly instrumental in advancing our Redeemer's cause, and then most assuredly this new year will prove a happy one to us.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

In order to preserve a connected account of Congressional and Executive proceedings, we present to our readers a summary of the most important transactions of Government, from the opening of the present session of the Twenty-third Congress, up to the last Reports from Washington.

On the second day of the session, the President's Annual Message to both Houses of Congress, was presented through his private Secretary, and read. The following is a brief notice of the topics in their order.

Providential blessings of health and general prosperity are acknowledged.

Our foreign relations are generally favorable, with the exception of the refusal on the part of the French to pay \$5,000,000, agreed upon as indemnity for aggression upon our commerce between 1800 and 1807. The Message recommends reprisals upon French property, in case of a continued refusal to satisfy the claim.

The Treasury Department estimates the revenue of the present year at \$20,624,717. Balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1834, \$11,702,905.

Total,	\$32,327,622
Expenditure,	25,591,390

Balance January 1, 1835, \$ 6,736,232

\$1,150,000 of which balance has been heretofore reported ineffective. On the 1st January, 1835, after discharging the last item of the Public Debt, there remains an effective balance of \$440,000.

The Message recommends the present as a favorable time for settling the principles of our Government on a firm basis. It also recommends simplicity and economy in the administration of the Government.

The U. S. Bank is strongly reprehended "for the open seizure of the dividends on the public stocks, under pretence of paying damages, costs and interests upon the protested French Bill."

The regulation of the deposits in the State Banks is recommended to Congress.

The coinage of Gold is in progress.

The Army is favorably spoken of.

The removal of the Indians to the west of the Mississippi, is in progress.

The Pension System needs amendment, that frauds may be properly guarded against, which have heretofore been very extensive.

The increase of the Navy is recommended.

The Message presumes, that the Post Office Department will be disenthralled by the close of the year 1835, by means of its own resources. Restrictions on the franking privilege are recommended.

Modification of the Judiciary System, so as to place all the States on an equal footing, is proposed. Also, a change in the mode of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, so as to "secure in all contingencies, that important right of sovereignty to the direct control of the people."

"The Act to improve the navigation of the Wash-bash River," is disapproved, and reasons for the disapproval are given at large. Notice is given of a

fixed determination on the part of the President, not to sign any bills for internal improvements, of a purely local character; and he prescribes for himself a limitation for the government of his conduct in reference to those bills which have for their object the improvement of our harbors and navigable rivers, "by which expenditures of this character are confined to places below the ports of entry or delivery, established by law."

December 4th.—A Message was received from the President, with a communication from Mr. George Washington Lafayette, accompanying a copy of the Declaration of Independence engraved on copper, which his illustrious father bequeathed to Congress.

December 8th.—The Committees for the House, were announced by the Speaker.

December 9th.—On motion of Mr. Grayson, of S. Carolina, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for erecting Light Houses and placing Buoys at the entrance of the inlets of St. Helena and Port Royal on the coast of South-Carolina.

Mr. Connor offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the political relations of the United States with other nations, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The foregoing resolution having been read, Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, offered an amendment, the purport of which was, to declare that it was inexpedient to go to war with regard to claims, the payment of which, there was every reason to suppose, had been postponed, rather from the difficulties attending the adjustment of those claims, than from any desire on the part of the French Government to evade their payment. It farther proposed the prolongation of the time suggested in the message for the action of Congress; and that the subject should be sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report to the foregoing effect.

A warm debate ensued. Mr. Clayton defended his proposition at considerable length; which was also warmly sustained by Mr. Claiborne, of Va.

It was opposed by Mr. Wayne of Georgia, Mr. Archer, and R. M. Johnson.

Mr. Clayton ultimately consented to withdraw his resolution for the present.

The Committee then rose and reported the resolutions to the House; which was then read, and agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

December 10th.—Mr. Preston, of South-Carolina, appeared, and took his seat in the Senate.

In the House, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Pinckney, of South-Carolina.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of constructing a breakwater at Sullivan's Island, South-Carolina, with a view to the preservation of the fort and the property thereon.

And also

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of erecting two small additional light-houses at the bar of Charleston, South-Carolina.

Elected the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Washington, Chaplain to the House for the present session.

December 11th.—The Senate went into the election of Committee.

The House assembled at the usual hour.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the building in the city of Charleston, recently occupied as a banking house by the Bank of South-Carolina, to be used as a Federal Court House, and that they also enquire into the expediency of increasing the compensation of the United States Attorney for the District of South-Carolina.

December 16th.—Mr. Tipton renewed a resolution in favor of improvements in the River Wabash; and to meet the constitutional scruples of the President, he proposed to establish a port of entry at Lafayette on that River. His resolution being merely one of enquiry as to the expediency of the measure, it was adopted without a division.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Chaplain, —Mr. Hatch, an Episcopal Minister, was elected.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Clayton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the purpose of remitting the duties on Locomotive Engines, railroad car-wheels with rolled iron tires, axles, springs, &c. already imported, or which may hereafter be imported within two years.

A discussion occurred on this resolution, whether to refer the subject to the Committee of Ways and Means, or of Manufactures. Messrs. Clayton, Speight and Polk were in favor of the former, and Messrs. Denny, Parker and Everett, of the latter. The debate was arrested by the expiration of the allotted hour.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on "the Bill to equalize the pay of the Officers of the Navy of the United States;" and, after considerable debate, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

December 17th.—On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Order of the Day, being upon "A Bill to provide for the satisfaction of claims due to certain American citizens for spoliations committed on their commerce (by the French) prior to the 30th September, 1800." This, Mr. Webster contended, was strictly a debt due from our Government, according to Treaty with France, by which the claim upon that Government was given up, and upon principles of justice, we ought to satisfy these claims of our citizens. Some further discussion took place, in which Mr. Tyler and Mr. Benton opposed the Bill, which was defended by Mr. Preston and Mr. Shepley.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Clayton's resolution to remit the duties upon Locomotive Engines, &c., was again discussed; also, the Bill to equalize the pay of Naval Officers.

December 18th.—The Report of the Committee of Finance on the subject of the Bank of the U. States, was read. Mr. Benton then spoke at large in opposition to the Report and to the Bank, and in defence of the Administration. Mr. Tyler vindicated the Report. It was ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives, the debates on Mr. Clayton's Resolution, and on the Bill to equalize the pay of Naval Officers, were resumed.

December 19th.—In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Hamer, it was

Resolved, That the Select Committee to whom was

referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide for the election of President and Vice-President, by a direct vote of the People in Districts; the number of districts in each State to be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State may be entitled in Congress, and each district having one vote. The election of said officers in no event to devolve upon Congress. No person who has been elected President, to be again eligible to that office. And that no Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed to any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the authority of the United States, whilst holding a seat in Congress.

The resolution offered by Mr. Clayton, to remit the duties on Locomotive Engines, &c., was again discussed, and was finally laid on the table by a vote of 123 to 85.

December 22d.—In the Senate, the Bill providing indemnity to American citizens who suffered by spoliation on their commerce, committed by the French prior to 1800, was taken up as the unfinished business, and Mr. Shepley addressed the Senate in favor of the bill, until near 3 o'clock, when

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the further consideration of the subject was postponed, and the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business.

The House of Representatives resumed, in the Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, (Mr. Barton in the Chair,) the consideration of the bill to regulate and equalize the pay of the officers of the Navy.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Wise to amend the amendment of the Committee, concerning captains.

After some discussion, on motion of Mr. Wardwell, the Committee rose. Ayes 50, nays 47.

December 23d.—Mr. Poindexter, in pursuance of notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill for the relief of Elihu Hall Bay, and others; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing indemnity to certain American citizens, who suffered by spoliations on their commerce, committed by the French prior to 1800.

Mr. Hill then occupied the floor nearly two hours, in opposition to the bill, concluding a few minutes before 3 o'clock.

Mr. Shepley then corrected a misconstruction of his remarks, made by the Senator from New-Hampshire.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hubbard, from the Select Joint Committee appointed to consider and report what measures were necessary to give effect to the resolutions, adopted at the last session, for paying suitable honors to the memory of General Lafayette, reported certain joint resolutions, (assigning Wednesday, the 31st instant, as the time for the delivery of the Oration by John Q. Adams, on the life and character of General Lafayette, and making suitable arrangements for the occasion,) which were twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Graham, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, be instructed to inquire into the ex-

pediency of establishing a mail route from Ashville, in North-Carolina, by Ednyesville and Mill's Gap, to Spartanburg Court House in South-Carolina.

The House resumed, in the Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, (Mr. Briggs in the Chair,) the consideration of the bill to regulate and equalize the pay of the officers of the Navy.

The bill having been gone through with, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

On motion of Mr. Watmough, the bill as amended, was ordered to be printed.

December 24th.—In the Senate, a Resolution offered by Mr. Clay, calling on the President for the instructions and correspondence on the French Treaty, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Tipton,

The resolution submitted by him, directing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at Lafayette, on the Wabash River, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. T. addressed the Senate at some length in favor of the resolution.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Poindexter gave notice, that he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill more effectually to provide against frauds and unlawful combinations committed in the sales of the public lands.

The bill authorizing the Registers and Receivers of the United States Land Offices to administer oaths in cases connected with their duties, was read the second time and considered as in the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the relief of Col. John Eugene Litensdorfer, was also read the second time as in Committee of the Whole.

[Col. Litensdorfer was one of the officers under Gen. Eaton, when he marched from Egypt with the forces of the Exiled Bashaw, Hamet Caramalli, to co-operate with the naval expedition under Commodore Preble, against Tripoli, in 1804; and who distinguished himself at the attack of Derne, in Tripoli, when that place was captured by the American General. The bill provides, in consideration of the sufferings and services of Col. Litensdorfer, in that arduous campaign, to grant him, in addition to the allowance heretofore made him by Congress, a warrant for 320 acres of land, and the pay of a Colonel of Cavalry for the time he served, instead of the pay of a Captain of Infantry, as heretofore allowed him.]

The bill, after having been supported by Mr. Benton, who expatiated at length on the merits and services of Col. Litensdorfer, and opposed by Mr. Poindexter, solely on the ground that no allowance of land had yet been made to Gen. Eaton, the Commanding General, or to his heirs, was amended, on motion of Mr. Preston, by striking out the 3d section, which places the name of the petitioner on the pension roll.

After a few remarks from Mr. Webster,

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading: **Yeas 19, Nays 15.**

On motion of Mr. Webster,

Ordered, that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Saturday next.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker presented a memorial from the Legislative Council of Michigan Territory, praying for the establishment of a Territorial Government west of Michigan; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Reynolds offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day.

Resolved, That hereafter, in all elections made by the House of Representatives for officers, the votes shall be given *viva voce*, each member in his place naming aloud the person for whom he votes.

On motion of Mr. Ward, it was

Ordered, That when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Saturday.

The joint resolution, yesterday reported by Mr. Hubbard, from the Joint Committee on the subject of the measures to be taken in honor of the memory of Lafayette, was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The following resolution, submitted some days ago by Mr. Foster, was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House (if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest) any communications or correspondence which may have taken place between our minister at Paris and the French Government, or between the minister from France and this Government and the Secretary of State, on the subject of the refusal of the French Government to make provision for the execution of the treaty concluded between the United States and France on the 4th of July, 1831.

The following resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Lincoln, was taken up for consideration.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House, (if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest,) any communications which may have been had between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, since the rejection by the former of the advisory opinion of the King of the Netherlands, in reference to the establishment and final settlement of the North-eastern boundary of the United States, heretofore in controversy between the two Governments.

And that he also be requested to communicate any information which he may possess of the exercise of practical jurisdiction, by the authorities of the British Province of New-Brunswick, over the disputed territory, within the limits of the State of Maine, according to the true line of boundary, as claimed by the United States, and especially upon that part of the territory which has been incorporated by the government of Maine into the town of Madawaska, together with such representations and correspondence (if any) as have been had by the Executive of that State with the Government of the United States on the subject.

Mr. Parks inquired of the mover, what were the objects of the resolution, particularly the two last clauses of it.

Mr. Lincoln entered, at length, into an exposition of the state of the question to which the resolution refers, and an explanation of his object in calling for the information.

Mr. Parks followed in opposition to the resolution, and in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The debate was continued till 3 o'clock, by Messrs. Evans, Smith, Lincoln, Parks, and Foster, (the House several times refusing to take up the orders of the day) when, without taking the question on the adoption of the resolution,

The House adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following is an extract from the Farewell Address of the late Editor of the Southern Agriculturist. Mr. Legare, in retiring from the Editorial Department, which for seven years he has occupied with much credit to himself, leaves this useful journal under the superintendence of our enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. A. E. Miller, and we take pleasure in recommending to those who have an interest in agricultural pursuits to patronize this work.—*Editor of S. B.*

The subject of Rotation of Crops and Manures—should command your serious attention. Without referring to the mooted point of what is the cause, or entering in the least into the discussion, it is sufficient for us to know, that any vegetable grown long on the same soil deteriorates, even when the ground is annually manured, unless the manure used, possesses the peculiar nutriment fitted for it, and so true is this admitted to be, that it is acted on even by the market gardeners near London, where rents are enormous, and manures made free use of. It is stated, moreover, on high authority, that it is a practice with them to lay down a part of their grounds in grasses, finding that the rotation of garden vegetables is not sufficient, and that by pursuing this course, their profits are greatly increased.

If then it be so necessary, where manures are used to such an extent, as would astonish us in this country, how much more necessary must it be where so little is used, and where the supply is so limited.—Rotation of crops is in some measure a substitute for manuring, and it is well known, that after plants of a certain class have exhausted the soil of all nutriment which will support them, other plants will grow most luxuriantly on it, and be for some time very productive. These, in turn, exhaust the soil of their peculiar food, and have to yield their places to others.—And such is the course pointed out by nature throughout the vegetable world, whether it be in the forest or in prairie, the cultivated or uncultivated land.

But a rotation of crops can seldom, if ever, be substituted for manuring, and should never be considered in that light; for although each plant may have a certain specific food, without which it cannot thrive, and which it may obtain by a change of soil, and which is not necessary for the healthy growth of other plants, which are to succeed, yet there are certain elementary constituents necessary for all plants, and which are required by all and consumed by all, and which can only be supplied by the annual decay of the vegetables which grow on the soil, or by manures. Where the operation is left to nature, the first takes place, but when man interferes, the second must be resorted to. The object, however, of manuring, should not be merely to keep the soil at its pristine fertility, but to improve and make it more productive. To effect this, care should be taken that a greater quantity is added to a field than is taken from it. Nor should it be a matter of indifference what manure is carried into particular fields, for while some manures would be exceedingly beneficial in one field, they might be inoperative or the very reverse in another. Nor is it always necessary that the manure should contain either vegetable or animal substances. To a stiff clay soil, the addition of pure sand very often proves highly beneficial, and clayey is the proper corrective of a light soil. Wood ashes, lime and marl, are most excellent manures when properly applied. But of all

manures, that which is obtained from the stable and farm-yard, is the most beneficial, and consequently most to be prized. The greatest attention, therefore, should be paid to the collecting and augmenting of it. We need not here enter more fully into this branch of our subject.

Another point to which we would call your attention, is the *want of system* on most of our plantations. It is but too common for all the operations of the plantation to be performed, as it were, on the spur of the moment, and not with that order and regularity which should always govern. Were our plantations under a more systematic arrangement, the labourers divided and properly apportioned to the various works suited to their strength or ability—the crops properly equalized as to quantity, so that neither may predominate to the injury of the rest—a strict accountability enforced, both from the overseer or manager, and from each driver or head of a gang—our planters would have far less trouble, and their profits be much increased. In order to facilitate these operations, as well as for reference, regular books should be kept, in which all the transactions of the plantation should be entered.

And we would here suggest to our planters, (especially the young,) the propriety of annually appropriating some small portion of their time to making agricultural excursions, and of extending them into distant districts, so as to observe the practices of those who dwell far from them. In all these excursions much would be gained. The various plans pursued by each, in the culture of the same crops—the different modes of collecting and applying manures—the management of negroes—the division of labour among them—the various domestic improvements, together with the discussions which would arise from these topics, would impart new views, and afford a fund of information, highly useful to the tourist in particular, and if communicated to the publication, would add much useful information to that which has already been collected.

Florida Coffee.

Mr. Editor—I have brought under cultivation a species of Coffee which grows wild in Cuba, and has found its way to the City of St. Augustine, supposed to have been brought there many years since, by the Spanish people. It is completely naturalized to our climate, and will grow in any of the cotton-growing States. I recommend the cultivation of it particularly to the planters of another staple of our country, of immense value, which will realize more than any other staple of our country now under cultivation, even if we obtain not more than half the price of West India Coffee. It is made use of in the interior of Cuba, by the inhabitants as Coffee. It also grows wild on the banks of the Mississippi, around New-Orleans, where it is collected by the French People, and made use of as Coffee.

I have made use of it in my family for three months, and find it superior to the green Cuba Coffee. It improves from age, being equal to the best of Coffee in three months after it is collected. Those who are peculiarly fond of the taste of the green Cuba Coffee, can obtain it, by mixing at the rate of one pound of the green Cuba Coffee, with four pounds of Florida Coffee.

It is an annual plant, and must be cultivated in the same manner as cotton, leaving the plants at a great

er distance, as it grows most luxuriantly from ten to twelve feet high, on good land. It will grow on the poorest land, which has been exhausted from cultivation, and will produce a good crop. Plant it at the same time that cotton is planted, on beds five feet apart. On good land plant your seeds five feet apart, dropping ten or twelve seeds; cover it lightly; when the plants are sufficiently grown, thin them out, leaving a single plant at the distance of five feet. Poor lands may be planted nearer: two pounds of seeds will plant an acre of land; one acre will produce from fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds of Coffee; it blooms from early in July, until late in October, ripens from early in August until frost, or early in November; the seed are about the size of a grain of wheat, of an olive colour, each pod containing from forty to sixty grains of coffee; the pods must be collected as fast as they ripen, and when threshed, which is performed with a common stick from the woods, it must be done in a close room, with a tight floor, and after it is winnowed it is then fit for use. Neither horses, cattle, or hogs will eat of the plant; it is not disturbed by caterpillars or any insects; it returns more foliage to the land than any highland cultivation; it is also a great acquisition to the rearing of Bees, as pure honey rises on the stem of each stalk of the leaves, which is sought after by the bees and ants.

The Editor of the Southern Agriculturist, and all Editors in the cotton-growing States, will please insert the above for the public benefit.

I am yours respectfully, &c.

ABRAHAM DUPONT.

Maitland, (East Florida) Nov. 25th, 1834.

Seeds may be obtained, by applying to Messrs. J. & C. Lawton, Charleston, (S. C.); and of Col. Francis Gue, of St. Augustine, (E. F.)—*Florida Herald*.

The manufacture of sugar from beets, which Napoleon endeavoured to introduce generally into France, has grown lately into great importance. Millions of pounds of sugar are thus made. The principle cause of the extension of this manufacture is the discovery of the great benefits to agriculturists connected with it. After the sugar has been extracted, there remains so nutritious a pulp, that in two months, without the employment of any other food, a great number of cattle may be fed upon it. The French Colonists, it is said are becoming alarmed at the progress of this new branch of industry.—*Bull. Amer.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

I am aware that the wealth and intelligence of the northern and middle States, are opposed to any direct and unconstitutional interference with our domestic institutions, and our rights of property; but I am also aware that there exists a fanatical spirit of blind and heartless philanthropy, embodied in the form of abolition societies, which looks with cold indifference upon the starving white pauper in the next street, and at the same time sheds tears of commiseration, over the hard fate and imaginary sufferings of the distant black man of separate and independent communities. This fatal and ferocious spirit, the same which covered St. Domingo with blood, and more recently coerced the British ministry to depopulate their West India Islands, combined with the kindred spirit of agrarianism, which is now making the most alarming

progress in those States, will soon obtain an influence over public opinion, which neither wealth, nor intelligence, nor authority, can control. When these two combined elements of anarchy and mischief shall be embodied by needy and desperate politicians, into an organised political party, no human institution will be regarded as a guaranty of any human right, and the property holders of the North, so far from being able to do any thing to secure our property from these fanatics and plunderers, will tremble for the security of their own. It is my deliberate opinion, that the unbalanced democracy of the middle and some of the northern States, will pass, by a rapid transition, through anarchy to despotism, and I am thoroughly convinced, that the institution of domestic slavery, paradoxical as it may seem, is an indispensable element in an unimpaired representative republic.

How sacred, then, is our obligation, to provide our posterity all the necessary means of defending and preserving an institution, as essential to their existence and their liberty, as it is obnoxious to the prejudices of those who have the greatest possible facilities for assailing it. Under these solemn convictions, I should be a faithless and treacherous sentinel upon the watch tower of the State, if I were to lull my fellow-citizens into a false and fatal security, by saying "all's well," when the incendiary, brandishing his torch, is in the very act of passing the barriers of the fortress, with the purpose of putting fire to the temple.

It is in vain that we labor to transmit to our children a barren inheritance of wealth, if unaccompanied by an adequate guaranty, that they will enjoy it as freemen. And I do awfully apprehend, that if we do not now provide such a guaranty, after all the admonitory lessons we have had from experience, and all the portentous signs we have seen in the heavens, the next generation will not pass away, before the cries of our posterity, amidst the smouldering and bloody ruins of the State, will rise up in judgment against us.—*Gov. M'Duffie's Inaugural Address.*

At the late sitting of the Honorable Board of Trustees of the South-Carolina College, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Dr. Coomes; and that of Doctor of Divinity, on Professor Huxley. A resolution was also adopted, of thanks to the latter, for the ability and zeal with which he had governed the Institution, while at its head during the past year.—*Patriot.*

The Jury, in the case of the Convent Rioters, sitting at Cambridge-port, near Boston, have rendered a verdict of *not guilty*, against Sergeant Blaisdell and Wm. Mason; but could not agree as to the guilt of Marvin Marcy. They were again sent out, and returned without agreeing, whereupon they were immediately discharged.

The Legislature of Vermont have passed a law exempting females from a liability to imprisonment for debt.—*Courier.*

A Pretender.—A. M. De Richemont has been convicted in Paris, after a trial of six days, of plotting the overthrow of the French Government, and for publishing seditious libels. He pretended that he was the son of Louis the Sixteenth, and called himself Louis the Seventeenth. The sentence passed upon him was, twelve years imprisonment.—*Herald.*

CHARLESTON PRICE CURRENT, JANUARY 3, 1885.

ARTICLES				ARTICLES				ARTICLES				
	c.	s.	c.		c.	s.	c.		c.	s.	c.	
BAYONNE, Hemp, 48 in. yd.	25	a	36	American Cotton, yd.	35	a	45	OIL, Tanner's, bbl.	11	a	13	
Raw and Steep	20	a	24	FISH, Herrings, bbl.	3	75	a	OSNABURGS, yd.	8	a	9	
BALE ROPE, lb.	64	a	9	Mackerel, No. 1.	7	a	7 25	PORK, Mess, bbl.	13	50	a	14 50
BACON, Hams	102	a	111	No. 2.	6	a	6 25	Prime,	10	a	10 60	
Shoulders and Sides	81	a	9	No. 3.	5	a	5 25	Cargo,		a		
BEEF, New-York, bbl.				Dry Cod, cwt.	9	75	a	Mess, Boston,		a		
Prime	64	a	61	FLOUR, Bal. H.S. sup. bbl.	5	25	a	No. 1 Jo.		a		
Cargo	4	a	49	Philadelphia and Virginia,				PEPPER, black, lb.	9	a	9	
Mess, Boston,	10	a	101	New-Orleans,				PIPERITS,		a	91	
No. 1.	8	a	84	GRAIN, Corn, bush.	60	a	69 1/2	MAISINS, Malaga, bun. box	2	50	a	
No. 2.	7 1/2	a	71	Oats,	34	a	35	Muscadel,	2	25	a	
BEARD, Navy, cwt.	4	a	31	Peas,	60	a	65	Bloum,	3	a	2 1/2	
Fish,	4	a	41	GLASS, Window, 100lb.	41	a	9	RICE, 100lb.	5	12 1/2	a	3 37 1/2
Croakers,	7	a	71	GUNPOWDER, keg.	5	a	6	SUGAR, Muscovado, lb.	5	a	9 1/2	
BUTTER, Goshen, prime, lb.	20	a	20	HAY, Prime Northern, 100lb.	75	a	00	Porto Rico and St. Croix,	84	a	9 1/2	
Infirias,	184	a	15	IRON, Pig,				Havana white,	10	a	11	
CANDLES, Spermaced,	31	a	33	Swedes, assorted,	4	a	41	Do. brown,	71	a	84	
Charleston made,	13	a	13	Sheet, bar,	4	a	4	New-Orleans,	84	a	71	
Northern,	11	a	11	Hoop, lb.	64	a	61	Leaf,	14	a	17 1/2	
CHEESE, Northern,	8	a	81	Sheet,	8	a	81	Lump,		a		
COFFEE, inf. to fair	94	a	11	Nail Rods,	7	a	71	SALT, Liv. con. sack, 4 bu. 1	97 1/2	a	1 45	
Good fair to prime	114	a	121	LEAD, Pig and Bar, 100lb.	8	a	81	In bulk, bush.	35	a	30	
Choice,	12	a	121	Sheet,	64	a	7	Turk Island,	40	a	45	
Porto Rico,	12	a	12	LIME, Stone, bbl.	1	50	a	SOAP, Am. yellow, lb.	3	a	3	
COTTON, Uplands, inf.	141	a	151	LUMBER, Pitch Pine, rts, Mn.	3	a	5	SHOT, all sizes,	7	a	8	
Ordinary to fair	15	a	16	Shingles, M.	3	a	5	SEEDS, Spanish, M.	14	a	16	
Good fair to good	154	a	164	Staves, Red Oak	14	a	15	AMERICAN,	1	25	a	1 87 1/2
Prime to choice	17	a	20	MOLASSES, Cuba, gal.	24	a	25	TALLOW, American, lb.	9	a	9 1/2	
Summe and Maine,	21	a	25	New-Orleans,	00	a	00	TOBACCO, Georgia,	34	a	4	
Sea Island, fine,	28	a	44	Sugar House Trade				Kentucky,	5	a	6	
CORDAGE, Tarrad,	9	a	10	NAILS, Cut, 4d. to 20d. lb.	54	a	54	Manufactured,	8	a	13	
Do. Manila, cwt.	11	a	12	NAVY STORES				Cavendish,	24	a	27	
DOMESTIC GOODS				Tar, Wilmington, bbl.	1	62 1/2	a	TEAS, Boken,	18	a	20	
Shirting, brown, yd.	64	a	81	Turpentine, soft,	50	a	50	Bouchong,	20	a	20	
Shirtings,	8	a	81	Do. Georgetown,	1	a	1 25	Gunpowder,	75	a	80	
Shirting, brown,	8	a	101	Do. Savannah,	1	75	a	Hyson,	50	a	50	
Shirtings,	104	a	17	Pitch,	1	75	a	Young Hyson,	25	a	25	
Calicoes,	9	a	15	Rosin,	1	37 1/2	a	1 80	TWINE, Seine,	25	a	25
Stripes, indigo blue,	84	a	11	Spirits Turpentine, gal.	45	a	50	Sewing,	25	a	20	
Checks,	7	a	16	Varnish,	25	a	25	WINES, Madeira, gal.	3	a	3	
Flannels,	84	a	11	OILS, Sp. winter strained,	1	5	a	1 10	Terracini, L. P.	45	a	1 87 1/2
Fustians,	12	a	16	Fall strained,	90	a	90	Malaga,	45	a	50	
Red Tick,	13	a	20	Summer strained,				Chateau d'Orleans, cask	20	a	20	
DUCK, Russian, bolt	15	a	21	Linseed,	1	a	1 05	Chateau d'Orleans, doz.	2	a	15	

BANK SHARES, STOCKS, &c.

NAMES.	Original Cost.	Present Price.	Disc. & Int.
United States Bank Shares,	100	103	3 50
South-Carolina do.	45	70	1 50
State do.	100	103 1/2	3 00
Union do.	80	65	1 50
Planters' & Mechanics' do.	25	31 1/2	87
Union Insurance do.	60	87 1/2	3 80
Pine and Marine do.	66	none.	5 00
Rail Road do.	100	100	2 00
Savannah Canal do.	870	60	20 00
State 6 per cent. Stock,	100	103	
State 5 per cent. do.	100	102	
City 6 per cent. do.	100	102	
City 5 per cent. do.	100	102	
U. S. 5 per cent. do.	100	102	ask
	240	none.	

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England, 41 a 5 per cent. prem.
 France, 40 a 45 per dollar.
 New-York, 30 days, 1 per cent. discount and int.
 Boston and Philadelphia, 30 days, 1 per cent. discount and int.
 10 days, 1 per cent. discount and int.
 Branch Bank rates of Exchange—Bills on New-Orleans, and Mobile, 1 and int.; Western Office 1 per cent. and int.; North 1 per cent. and int.; Savannah 1 per cent. and int.; Checks on the North, pat. do. South and West, 6 prem.
 Savannah and Augusta Bank Bills, 1 per cent. discount.
 All other Georgia Bank Bills, 1 per cent. discount.
 North-Carolina Money, 1 per cent. discount.
 Spanish Double 10, 151.
 Mexican and Colombian do. 151.
 Heavy Guinea, 25, and Sovereigns, 844 a 4 7-8.

Charleston Market.

Cotton.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather at the commencement of the week, the previous sales were offered in Uplands at the full prices of the previous week. On Wednesday the demand was less brisk. On Thursday Liverpool accounts to Nov. 24th, were received, showing large transactions in Short Staple, at a considerable advance on all qualities. As large as this business was, it would have been greatly increased, had it not been checked by the unexpected change in the Administration (a new Ministry having in part been formed in England, with Lord Wellington at its head.) A permanent reaction from this political event was however prevented, by counteracting statements from America, having reference to the short crops of Cotton in this country. Since the receipt of these advices Cotton has advanced in this Market fully 1 a cent; but holders are little disposed to sell even at that rate.
 Rice.—The enquiry for good and prime qualities has been quite fair throughout the week. Inferias of very dull sale.

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