

# THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST

AND

## General Intelligence.

WILLIAM HENRY BRIDGEMAN, EDITOR.

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### THEOLOGICAL.

#### There is a God.

When we examine the numerous evidences of God's existence, we are induced to consider those, who deny this fundamental truth, faulty, not in *head*, but in *heart*. If, therefore, there are professed Atheists, (which, alas! is too true) we must either suppose them professing what they really do not believe, and consequently not requiring argument; or that they do not investigate principles before they form conclusions. These, however, will not think for themselves, and are likely to remain unconvinced, unless those who feel an active interest for the eternal destiny of their fellow beings, should think for them, and upon fit opportunities explain the principles by which correct conclusions may be drawn. It is not needless, then, to inquire into the various evidences of God's existence, as by so doing we have at hand ready answers to meet Atheism and Scepticism. But this is not the only apology for occupying time in studying what appears quite plain even to the most illiterate, and reasonable to the most learned. Christians are sometimes in so dark a frame of mind, as to be reasoning with themselves, whether the creed of the Atheist may not be true. We do well, therefore, to have our understanding so properly convinced by moral and demonstrative reasoning, that such thro'ts can have no opportunity to obtrude themselves upon us. Under these considerations we shall endeavor to prove that God exists.

1st. There is a remarkable difference between the believer and the Atheist, in proving their respective propositions, that "There is," or that "There is not a God." The former professes to have evidence, which he is ready to produce in favor of his faith; while the latter proves his proposition by his own personal faith alone, without attempting any further evidence, unless it be by denying the necessity of a God. But allowing for the sake of the argument, that this is not a mere assumption, and that it cannot really be proved from the necessity of the case that God is, still his ground is untenable; for our not being able to prove the necessity for the existence of any thing, does not involve the conclusion, that it does not actually exist. It is not necessary that the Atheist should promulgate his sentiments; but this by no means proves that he is silent. The fact, therefore, that all the weight of evidence is professedly on the side of the believer, is a violent presumptive proof, that his position is the correct one. Let us illustrate this. One states his belief of a certain event, and is ready to offer evidence of the fact; another faintly denies it; but the only evidence he professes to have in his favor, is his personal belief. Is there not an irresistible presumption that the first is correct? It only remains, therefore, to show the evidences for the affirmative proposition, in order to

judge if they are sufficiently satisfactory to admit a positive conclusion.

2d. From the dependent state of bodies on one another, from the producing of day and night, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter alternately, from the general regularity of the heavenly bodies, and from effects produced by causes, we have evidence of design. We say also, beasts, birds and fish, vegetation and water, are designed for the benefit of man; and the very fact of their being appropriated to man's use is the evidence of the design, because man cannot possibly exist without them. We cannot suppose an object acted upon without an agent of that action: if, therefore, in the objects of sense we admit design, we must of necessity acknowledge the designer. Here, then, is strong evidence that God exists.

3d. Mere bodies are in themselves totally inactive; yet we find a stone falls to the ground; as a reason for which, we assign the force of gravitation. But whence has gravitation this force? The Atheist readily answers, "from some property in body." But if we admit this property in body, we at once destroy the doctrine of vis inertiae; for one body is considered as exerting itself on another, and, therefore, cannot be inactive. Allowing that the doctrine of vis inertiae is exploded, what, then, is this active property in bodies? Is it original or derivative? If original, it is evidently a first cause, to which may be traced every thing in existence; and there certainly can be no harm in denominating this universal property, God. But if derivative, there must necessarily be a root, so that again we return to a first cause, or, in other words, a God. But the question of the Atheist then is, Why worship this? As one thing in nature acts upon another to the production of an effect, so every effect in nature may be reduced to its primitive cause. And as man is discovered to possess intellect, there must be a fountain of intelligence whence it flows. As we trace every thing in nature to this property of matter or first cause or God, so we arrive at the origin of intelligence. Now, we cannot possibly conceive of an unintellectual, ignorantly operating being, existing in another reason, perception and thought. This property of matter or God must of necessity possess intelligence, in order to impart it. If, therefore, this which we denominate God, be an intelligent being separate from reason, we may expect, by design to that being, to secure favor.

4th. It has been the objection of the Atheist that God is incomprehensible. We admit it. To make this, however, an objection against the existence of God, is laying a basis upon which to deny our own, for we do not, nay, cannot comprehend ourselves. Let us, however, shew the fallacy of this objection, and at the same time demonstrate our proposition. Matter is either created, or not created. If crea-

ted, there must necessarily be a creator; if not created, it must have existed from eternity. Now, is eternity less incomprehensible when applied to matter, than when applied to mind or spirit? If we allow that matter is eternal, we must also admit the eternity of the mind, or else believe, that senseless matter grows into beings of intelligence, which would be highly absurd, and absolutely more incomprehensible than the existence of Deity. But if it be said, that mind in body is eternal, why may it not be eternal when abstractly considered? Further, mind is either essential to matter or it is not: if the first, then, to be consistent, we must believe that a tree or an apple has mind, and that a dead man may think as well as a living one, which no one of common sense would urge; but if it be not essential, and only exists in matter under particular circumstances and certain forms, then, it must be considered as something distinct from matter, and taking its place in a body, only when that body is prepared for its entrance. There must, then, have been a period when the mind subsisted in itself, or else it had a beginning when the body was prepared for it. If the former, then, mind considered abstractly, must be from eternity; and as we conceive God to be of the same principle as mind, so we can just as easily comprehend a God existing eternally. But if mind commences being at the time body is prepared for it, it must necessarily be created or communicated by some other; for as a thing cannot act before it is, so it cannot create itself. That which is not mind; viz. matter, being without intellect, cannot communicate intelligence; it, therefore, irresistibly follows, if mind has a beginning, there must necessarily be a being possessing similar properties to it, though of superior order, to communicate those properties.

Finally. That there is a God all nature cries aloud, for unto this truth "day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge;" "the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work." "Twas he who said, "Let there be light, and light was." View the astonishing works of nature! Behold the heavens hung with lamps, the earth clothed with a verdant carpet. See the lofty mountains raising their summits to the blue vault of heaven, from some of which issue the burning lava. Ascend the stupendous Pile, and bathe yourself in a cloud; follow the Amazon or St. Lawrence from a little spring, as it ripples over the rocks, and, widening into a river, foams down its awful cataracts, till it loses its grandeur in the sublimity of the ocean, and then believe in, wonder at, and admire the incomprehensible God of nature. Do we enjoy the benefit of day and night, the salutary influence of the seasons, a salubrious climate, the comforts of the animal, mineral and vegetable creation! Let us gratefully acknowledge the existence of God. Do we strike the spark from the flint, or are we dazzled by the lightning's flash! are we annoyed by the buzz of a mosquito, or are we stunned by the crashing thunder! let us bear in mind that God not only directs the smallest and the greatest matters, but that his power shall be awfully displayed upon those who deny him.

B.

The Editor of the New-York Baptist Repository, has suggested the propriety of bringing forward, at the approaching meeting of the Triennial Convention, a plan for the formation of a Baptist Publication Society, for the purpose, amongst other objects, of supplying our Sabbath Schools with suitable books.

## BELIEVERS MISCELLANY.

From the National Intelligencer.

### Chaplains to Congress.

Messrs. Editors: Perhaps this article may procure, for its humble author, the displeasure of the Clergy, whose errors, not to say sins, it is designed to point out, and to correct. That the first may be prevented, and the latter secured, I will at once say, that I am a friend to the Church. I love her doctrines and venerate her institutions. I entertain the most profound respect for her Clergy; I believe them to be the patrons and supporters of "whatsoever things are lovely, honest, pure, and of good report." In the principles of virtue, morality, and piety, which they so eloquently teach in their pulpits, and so powerfully exemplify in their lives, they form one of the brightest glories of our national character, and may justly be regarded as one of the pillars of that august temple of liberty and independence, which has been reared up in our beloved country, and stands clothed in her own simple and unadorned majesty, as the wonder and admiration of the world. They are the reprovers of vice, the guardians of morals, and the defenders of virtue. It is their office to bind up the broken hearted, to teach the sacred science of salvation, and to shed upon the dying couch the glorious light and heavenly consolations of religion. Here they stand on holy ground. Here they live in the purest affections of the pious, and command the respect and veneration of even the profane. But when they come down from this exalted sphere, and leave their holy employ, to mingle in the angry disputes of politicians, or to seek after posts of worldly honor and emolument, they strip themselves of that divine authority with which the great Head of the church has clothed them; they lose much of their weight of character in the world; they subject themselves to the sneers and jeers of the profane, and the lovers of Zion feel that the sacred cause of religion, now suffering and bleeding, has been wounded in the house of her friends.

These remarks, in connection with what may follow, will, perhaps, aid in the solution of the question so frequent in the mouths of ministers of the gospel and others, "Why are revivals of religion such rare things amongst us during Congress?" The cause is wounded in the beginning of the session, and months must elapse before Zion can recover from the blow. But to the point. We have been pained to see so many of our ministers, resident and non-resident, manifest so much anxiety, and electioneer with so much, and I may say unbecomingly, zeal and industry, for the chaplainship in Congress. There are now no less than ten or twelve applicants for that office. Why so anxious to obtain it? What is the motive? If one of them is now my reader, let me ask you, my brother, "Seekest thou some great thing? seek it not," said the prophet. Is it honor! "Be not ye called Rabbi. How can ye believe which receive honor one of another, and seek not the honor which cometh from God only!" Is it the emolument! "The love of money is the root of all evil!" Is it to do good! Ah, my brother, were there neither honor nor reward connected with the office, but poverty and disgrace, wouldst thou come here to do good? Could you not do more good, were this your object, by faithfully attending to your flocks at home, or by going out in search of "the lost sheep of the House of Israel!"

But you say that the office has been created by Congress, and that you might as well fill it as another. True, but do not run yourself to death, and harass the members for their votes. Let the office seek you rather than you it, and then you may, perhaps, secure the office, and retain ministerial and christian character also. Messrs. Editors, I feel that I have already trespassed. I did not intend to be so long when I commenced. If you will indulge me with one more thought, you shall have my thanks. I throw it out for the consideration of any who may feel an interest in the subject. As we must be pained year after year by our ministers running after the chaplainship, would it not be a good arrangement for Congress to abolish Sabbath preaching in the Capitol, and let the members and visitors worship in our churches? Here they could all be accommodated. The duties of the chaplain would then be confined to morning prayers in the Capitol, attending funerals, and visiting the sick, for which about one-half the compensation would be sufficient. The office could then be given alternately to the different resident ministers of the District, who could discharge all its duties without neglecting their own parishes.

AMICUS.

#### Temperance Delegation to G. Britain.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Society, holden in Boston, December 8th, 1834, it was

*Voted*, That the Rev. John Codman, D. D. of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and the Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. President of Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, be, and they hereby are appointed delegates to represent the American Temperance Society at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, to be holden in London, in May, 1835, and at all other meetings of Temperance Societies and Friends of Temperance which they may be permitted to attend, during their absence from the United States.

☞ The last Tuesday in February is the day recommended by the American Temperance Society, for holding *simultaneous* Temperance meetings throughout the United States.

#### Question for Thinking Men.

What is the design of Providence, in sending so many thousands of Catholics from Ireland, (where the man who reads the Bible to them in their cabins, is in danger of having his head broken with a cudgel, and where the Irishman who sits in his own cabin and hears it read is in equal danger,) to this country of religious freedom and gospel light? Is it, that we may fear and quake, and make great speeches, and publish long arguments, to keep them from overrunning us? Is it, that we may throw ourselves on the defensive, and hold our own as well as we can? Or is it, that we may make them acquainted with that gospel, from the knowledge of which they are so effectually excluded in their country?

The pilgrims, on Plymouth Rock, resolved to establish schools in which all children should be instructed, because they believed it to be a chief device of "the Pope and Satan" to keep people in ignorance, so that they may not be able to read the Bible and other good books. Now, we have no doubt, that both these dignitaries of the kingdom of darkness, will count themselves victorious, if, by engaging us

in "Catholic controversy," they can make us forget and neglect all direct efforts to enlighten those whom they lead "captive at their will." In these controversies, some very good things have been published, which we have been glad to see; especially the late very valuable articles in the New-York Observer, which we preserve for future use. But we must not confine ourselves to defensive operations. While we keep 100 Protestants from becoming Catholics, 100,000 Catholics are landed on our shores. They must be converted as they come, or they gain upon us. We must see a system of means for this purpose in operation. Will not somebody move!—*Boston Recorder*.

When you have prayed, do you not feel your heart lighter, and your spirit more contented?

Prayer makes affliction less sad, and joy more pure; with the one she mingles something strengthening and sweet, and with the other a celestial odour.

What do you upon the earth, and have you nothing to ask of Him who has plac'd you here!

You are a traveller seeking a country. Walk not with downcast look; it is fit you should lift your eyes to reconnoitre your way.

Your country is Heaven; and when you look upon heaven, is there nothing within you which stirs! do a no desire urge you! or, that desire, is it dumb!

They are those who say: Of what benefit is it to pray! God is too high above us, to hearken to such contemptible creatures.

Who, then made these contemptible creatures, who hath given them feeling, and thought, and language, if it be not God!

And if he hath been so good toward them, was it that he might afterward abandon them, and cast them far from him!

In truth I say unto you, whosoever sayeth in his heart, that God despiseth his works, blasphemeth God.

Again, there are others who say: of what benefit is it to pray! Doth not God know better than we what things we have need of!

God doth indeed know better than you, that of which you have need: and it is for that reason he wills that you should ask of him, for God is himself your chief need, and to pray unto God is to begin to possess God.

The father knoweth the wants of his child, but is that a cause why the child should never have a word of petition or of thanks for his father!

When the animals suffer, when they fear, or when they hunger, they send up their plaintive cries. These cries are the prayer which they address to God, and God heareth them. Should it be, then, that in all creation, man is the only being from whom no voice ever should rise to the ear of the Creator!

Sometimes there passeth over the country a wind which withers the plants, and then one may see their drooping stems bend toward the earth; but moistened by the dew they regain their freshness, and lift up their languishing heads.

There are always scorching winds which pass over the soul of man, and wither it. Prayer is the dew which revives it.—*Words of a Believer*.

#### Letter from the Rev. Daniel Baker.

The following extract of a letter, from the Rev. Mr. Baker, gives a notice of an interesting state of things in Frankfort, (Ky.) Under date of the 4th Decem-

ber, he writes in answer to the Editor of the Southern Religious Telegraph.—

"I am glad to learn, that there has been an interesting case of conversion in Richmond. May Heaven multiply such cases an hundred fold:—*a man of business* you state. Well, I must tell you, that amongst my other efforts to do good in this place, last Sabbath evening, according to appointment previously made, I addressed the "*Men of Business*" of Frankfort. We had a great many out, merchants, lawyers, auditors, judges, registers, clerks, &c. &c.—the Governor, too, if I mistake not. They, as requested, sat together, (you know something of my manners and customs;) the middle ranges of pews were crowded with men, and some had to occupy the side pews. So many men, it seems, were never seen in Church before. It really was an interesting sight,—a *great* sight. I believe that much good was done; there was wonderful attention—and, after the services were closed, I was called to see a very interesting young man, who had left the Church under powerful impressions.—When I went, I found him in great distress. As I entered the room, he rose up, rushed towards me, and throwing himself upon my shoulders, wept aloud! He is now rejoicing in hope.—That very night (although it was Sunday) he had it seems, an engagement to attend a dance—and for sometime was undetermined, whether to go to Church or have a frolic; but at last he concluded to go to Church. As I was that night particularly to address the men, he came, and will, I verily believe, bless God for it to all eternity. Some other cases of hopeful conversion have also recently taken place—and we are now hoping and praying for still better times. One of the recent converts was from a Unitarian family—a lady of some note, and the grand daughter, I am told, of a celebrated Unitarian in days gone by; bless the Lord, we are upon the right side, and through grace it will, it *must* triumph gloriously. I am more and more pleased with my situation. The prospects before me are truly encouraging." \* \*

#### How to be free from the Importunity of Soliciting Agents.

I have often heard professors of religion complaining on this subject, that there are so many calls for money—so many agents coming to us—so many appeals to Christian benevolence, it is hard work to get along. In a late conference with a brother on this subject, he proposed a specific remedy for all such distressing applications. He required, when you are praying do you not pray Lord let thy Kingdom come! Yes, with all my soul, I wish and pray that petition every day. Then, said he, never pray that petition again, and you will not be troubled with these craving agents dunning you so much for money. While you pray that petition, the Lord will send by the hand of some one or another, to prove the sincerity of your heart, and giving you an opportunity to help his kingdom on. If you don't want to help on the cause, to the extent of your ability, don't ask it to be done; for if the Lord hears, and answer the prayer, through human agency, (and you know that is the way the Lord works) if you shrink from doing your part, others will be burdened by having to do your share of the work, in addition to their own. Now, if you will never pray that petition again, either with your heart or tongue, you may rest assured it will not be long until you will be entirely freed from the dunning calls of agents.—*Cincinnati Journal.*

#### Circulation of Intelligence.

The Advocate and Journal contains an estimate, derived from statistics in the American Almanac, that there are 287,000 religious newspapers in the United States. Of these, there are: Presbyterian and Congregationalists, 87,000; Baptist, 45,000; Methodist, 44,000. The subscription list of the Advocate and Journal, is reduced from 30,000 to 26,070.

From this estimate it would appear, that allowing there are now 14,000,000 of inhabitants in these United States, only about one in fifty is supplied with a religious newspaper; and that taking the Presbyterians and congregationalists as one, the Baptists as another, and the Methodists as the third, as composing the most numerous sects, the Methodists fall far short in proportion to their population, in giving circulation to religious information. We number now 638,784; the Presbyterians about 350,000; the Congregationalists about 200,000; the Baptists nearly 600,000.—Reckoning the Presbyterians and Congregationalists as one, they number 500,000; and as they circulate 87,000 copies of religious papers weekly, they have at least one for every seven members; the Baptists, one for every twelve; while the Methodists have one for every fourteen, which is only one half the proportion of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists.—Why is this!—*Merald.*

#### A Remarkable Obituary.

With sorrow, yet not as those who have no hope, we transmit for record, the death of a venerable father in the Gospel, and soldier in the Revolutionary War, Elder ELIAS MITCHEL, of Union District, who died in a Preaching Stand, in the Brushy Fork vicinity, in Chester District, (S. C.) on the 30th ult., about 84 years of age.

The peculiar circumstances of his death were as follows. Having appointed to preach a funeral sermon on the day of his death, he attended, expressing in the morning better health than usual. (There being four or five candidates for Baptism, after sermon) he was asked in the morning if he felt able to administer the ordinance, the water being cold. He replied, he wished he had one hundred to baptise, if they were prepared. After ascending the stand, he gave out and raised his hymn, prayed, and while about to take his text, he paused, and observed he felt unwell; begged the indulgence of the congregation a few minutes, and while reclining back to take his seat, he sunk down, and soon expired in the arms of one of his brethren.—*Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.*

#### The Nature of Christ.

The following striking and eloquent passage is extracted from an admirable discourse by the Rev. Daniel Baker, of Georgia, entitled "Christ the Mediator."

But if the twofold nature of Christ be a mystery, I repeat it, it is a blessed mystery, full of sweetness, as well as full of wonder. For observe,

*How beautifully it falls in with the account given of our blessed Saviour while he tabernacled here on earth.* In this account, circumstances of humility, and circumstances of grandeur, are made strangely and sweetly to blend together, indicating at the same time, both his human and divine nature. See the blessed Saviour in Bethlehem! Born of a woman!—born in a stable—and laid in a manger. Here are circumstances of humility pointing out his human nature.

But mark the circumstances of grandeur denoting his divine nature. A star announced his birth, and angels sing his natal song! See him at the grave of Lazarus! He weeps like a man! and then says Lazarus come forth, like a God! Approaching the barren fig-tree, he hangs it, like a man! And then with a word, withers the fig-tree away, like a God! During a raging storm on the sea of Tiberis, he lay in the hinder part of the ship. With his head upon a pillow, he slept like a man! Being called upon, he arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea, like a God! Having wrought a stupendous miracle, he goes into a mountain, apart, to pray, like a man! And at the fourth watch of the night, he comes to his disciples, walking upon the water, like a God! O see the hope of Israel, on yonder bloody tree, nailed to the cross! he suffers, like a man! Then opens the gates of Paradise to the dying thief, like a God! In yonder sepulchre!—Alas! in yonder sepulchre, wrapped in his winding sheet, my blessed Jesus lies, pale, and cold in death, like a man! But on the morning of the third day, by his own immortal energies, he bursts the bands of death, and rose triumphant, like a God! And see him also, after his resurrection, meeting with his disciples; he takes a piece of broiled fish and of an honey comb, and did eat with them, like a man! And then he leads them to Bethany, and blesses them; and as he blesses them, he ascends in radiant majesty, far above all heavens—a God confessed! "God is gone up with a shout! The Lord, with the sound of a trumpet! Sing praises unto God; sing praises! Sing praises unto our King, sing praises!"

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,  
Let angels prostrate fall!  
Bring forth the royal diadem,  
And crown him Lord of all."

#### Baptist Education Society, FOR THE MIDDLE STATES.

On Wednesday the 3d inst, a convention of Ministers and delegates assembled at the Sanson-st meeting house, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a society for Ministerial Education for the Middle States.—About forty churches were represented by about seventy-five members, belonging in about equal proportions to New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Rev. G. S. Webb, was chosen Moderator.

Rev. Levi Tucker, Clerk.

The session continued till Friday noon and finally resulted in adopting a Constitution, and electing the officers of the Society as follows:

Hon. Joseph Taylor, President.

Rev. G. S. Webb,

" W. T. Brantly, } Vice-Presidents.

" H. G. Jones, }

" M. J. Rees, Rec. Sec'y.

W. B. Trevor, Treasurer.

and a board of 15 managers, residing in Philadelphia and New Jersey.

The intention of this society is to establish a Theological and Literary Institution, for the purpose of aiding persons approved of by the churches in preparing for the gospel ministry, and such others as the managers may admit to the benefits of the institution. This last idea it is hoped and expected will be only temporary, but while the Theological students will be few in number, and the expenses heavy, it is deemed expedient to tolerate the admission of other students.

Not a few of the delegates especially those from

New Jersey, declared their unwillingness to pledge the churches to any literary institution, because one of a high character is soon to go into operation at Plainfield, Essex Co.

The debates were long, nor was this to be wondered at, when it is considered that brethren met here, who though living in the same vicinity, have had for a long time opposing views of policy and interest. Yet it was pleasant to see on the occasion, a mild and christian principle pervading their deliberations. They all met for ONE OBJECT; the only trouble was, how shall it be done best! The organization is now effected, and though they may meet with some difficulties in the onset, if the spirit of mutual love and concession prevails, they will finally succeed. The doctrinal purity of the Professors of the Institution is secured by their being required to maintain inviolably, the doctrines of the Philadelphia Confession of Faith. This was done on the motion of Dr. Brantly by a unanimous vote.—*Baptist Repository.*

#### Something Worthy of Notice.

On the first day of August, 1774, the Delegates of the people of Va. assembled at Williamsburg, entered into a written association, as follows:

"Considering the article of tea, as the detestable instrument which laid the foundation of the present sufferings of our distressed friends of the town of Boston, we view it with horror,—and therefore

"Resolved, That we will not, from this day, either import tea of any kind whatever, nor will we use it, neither suffer such as may be on hand to be used in our families."

What Virginian does not feel emotions too great for utterance on reading the above! That resolution gave a nation birth—established a new empire, and commenced a new page in the history of the world.

But has ardent spirits done less than tea to disgrace and ruin, and enslave, and burden our country! Shall the descendants of the patriots of '74 bow down their necks to intemperance and its vices! Virginia has the honor of having preceded all the other States, in commencing the total disuse of ardent spirit. Thirty years ago, a total abstinence society was formed in Virginia, which has been in existence ever since, and now numbers 300 members. Will not Va. be the first to complete the great work, and stand out before the world, a bright example of benevolence and self government. The prize is within her reach, and she has power to grasp it. Will it be done!—*Tem. Star.*

#### The Warning.

Old TIME, the creditor of all mankind, with noiseless tread, and steady, stealthy pace, again knocked at the door of drowsy memory. I started at the hollow sound, and chilled; for conscience told me I was unprepared to meet his just demand. I promised him when last he came, that I would strive his bounty to improve. But mingling in the busy, bustling world—charmed with its baubles and its vanities, I had forgotten, quite, this sage instructor of the soul of man. His ancient, wrinkled brow, in gloomy disappointment bent, upon my thoughtless sense conviction struck, no language can express. But when his aged eye, whose leaden gaze had near six thousand years of folly borne, fell full upon mine own, it sent a glance of such severe reproof, which all my giddy faculties subdued, and conscious guilt suffused my soul with shame.—*Baptist Repository*

As it has been intimated to us by some, that the Terms of the Southern Baptist are too high, we recommend to our Patrons the perusal of the following article, from the editorial columns of the Cross and Baptist Journal.—

“The history of Baptist papers is substantially this: The Christian Watchman, Boston, is the oldest Baptist paper in the United States, having been established in May, 1819. It was at first a small half-sheet—has been several times enlarged to its present size—spent several thousand dollars before it paid its way, and though most favorably located, in the midst of a reading community, has succeeded only by the wisest management and the strictest economy. Four attempts to sustain religious newspapers in Rhode Island have failed. The Christian Secretary, Hartford, Conn., after much loss to the convention by which it was first published, as well as to individuals, occasioned \$2000 loss to a company, and has been sustained up to this time with difficulty. Zion's Advocate, Portland, Me., suffered the loss of no small sum, and was a feeble paper; it is now a good paper, but inadequately supported. The Vermont Telegraph labour-hard, as it has always done, and is likely to do. The N. H. Baptist Register is obliged to continue a small half sheet. The Lowell, Mass., Evangelist has stopped. These are the New England papers, besides two or three others which have utterly failed. The New York Baptist Register, Utica, N. Y., is published in the heart of a State numbering 70,000 Baptists, than whom none are readier to sustain a good enterprise; but the Register sunk a large amount in the getting up; and though now it prints 6 or 7000 copies, more than double the number of any other Baptist paper, it affords only \$300 profit annually to the convention to which it belongs. The Repository, at New York, has sunk thousands of dollars: utterly ruined four brethren, and now affords no profit. Of the two Baptist papers lately published in Philadelphia, one of them occasioned a dead loss of \$2000, and the other of \$3000, and the successor is struggling for existence. The Baptist Weekly Journal, and the Cross and Journal, have sunk between \$3 and \$4000 to those who have published them, and now it must have a larger circulation, and more prompt payment, for it will sustain itself. A wider circulation it deserves and means to have. This is a specimen of the history of Baptist papers.”

### MISSIONS.

#### Dr. William Carey.

Recent accounts from Calcutta have brought the melancholy intelligence of the departure of this eminently useful and laborious missionary, in June last, after a lingering illness of nine months.

At the time of his decease, Dr. Carey had been engaged in missionary labor, for the long period of 41 years, having embarked as a missionary to Hindostan, in company with Dr. John Thomas, in June, 1793. During this long period, he has been actively and unremittingly employed in extending the kingdom of the Redeemer; and we think that it is not going beyond the bounds of sober truth to say, that no man, since the days of the apostles, has been more instrumental in advancing the cause of religion on earth.

We do not refer to his preaching merely, for in that respect other missionaries have been more highly honored; but as the successful translator of the word

of God into several languages, so as to render them accessible to more than one hundred and seventy millions of the human race, he has been greatly blessed as an instrument in doing good. In this respect, Dr. C. has been pre-eminently honored above all other missionaries of modern times. He appears to have been singularly qualified for this highly important work; having been favored with a peculiar aptitude for the acquisition of languages. Prior to the year 1830, the bible had been translated by the Serampore missionaries into sixteen different languages and tongues.

Dr. C. was not favored with the advantages of early education. He was a self-taught man. Whilst he officiated as pastor of the Baptist Church at Moulton, at the same time laboring with his own hands at his occupation of shoe-maker to support his family, he contrived, by unwearied industry, to acquire considerable knowledge of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages. His studies and acquirements had all reference to the great work on which his soul appeared to be fixed from his first entrance on the work of the ministry. He had studied with deep attention the condition of the heathen world, its population, and various systems of idolatry; and has made himself well acquainted with the various efforts of Christian missionaries (in past and present ages) to evangelize the world. The fruits of his studies were embodied in a pamphlet, which was published in 1791 at the earnest request of a number of his ministering brethren. This treatise was entitled “An Enquiry into the obligations of Christians to use means for the conversion of the Heathen.” The profits of this work were generously given, by Dr. C., towards increasing the funds of the missionary society which was soon afterwards formed.

This publication, in conjunction with the efforts made by Mr. C. to impress the importance of the missionary cause, whenever he met on any occasion with his ministering brethren, was no doubt the primary cause which led to the formation of the English Baptist Missionary Society. In this great work he was however aided by congenial spirits, who were equally zealous and as deeply anxious to forward the object. Fuller, Sutcliffe, Pearce and Ryland, cordially co-operated with Carey, and shared with him the honor of giving the first impulse to those missionary efforts, now in operation in every region in the globe.

When the society was formed, the first questions presented were: in what part of the heathen world shall the work be commenced; and who will offer themselves as the first laborers in this untried and hazardous undertaking. The arrival of Mr. John Thomas from Hindostan, and the application by him to the Society for their assistance in proclaiming the gospel in that country, decided the first point; and Mr. Carey promptly volunteering to accompany Mr. Thomas, the Society was enabled to enter on the work of evangelizing the world within a very comparatively short period after its formation.

Mr. C. thus became the pioneer of modern missionary operations. For the long period of 41 years he has devoted all his energies to the accomplishment of this great object, to which his attention was so early directed. He has been spared to witness not only the beneficial influence of his own labors and those of his worthy coadjutors, but also the delightful privilege of seeing the Christian world entering heartily and with one accord upon this Christian enterprise—sending forth their missionaries to every quarter of

the globe. He has been permitted to see the word of God, which has occupied so much of his time and attention, translated into almost every language spoken by the children of men; and through the instrumentality of the Bible Society, dispersed abroad into every kindred and nation on earth. He has been permitted to realize, to a considerable extent, the first fruits of the prophetic declaration, that the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord; and that the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord, and of his Christ.—*Religious Herald.*

*From the Christian Watchman.*

#### Missionary Meeting.

The Boston Foreign Missionary Society held its annual meeting in Union-street Meeting-house, on Wednesday Evening, Dec. 17. After the services had been introduced by singing, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Cressy, of the South Church, the business of the meeting was introduced by the President, the Rev. Dr. Sharp, who gave a brief sketch of the Society from its origin; and from which we gathered the following facts:—The Society was formed in 1813, and was the first Baptist Foreign Missionary Society in the United States, if we except the Salem Translation and Foreign Missionary Society, which was formed in Salem in 1811. The Translation Society at Salem was suggested by an intercourse with the English Missionaries of the Baptist Mission at Serampore, which had already undertaken largely in the translation of the Scriptures into oriental languages.\* The Salem Translation and Foreign Missionary Society contributed its funds to the English Mission, until the American Baptist Foreign Mission was established in India, when its attention was directed to our own Mission. The Society at Salem was subsequently enlarged by numerous auxiliaries; so that it now embraces the whole Salem Association, and contributes annually between one and two thousand dollars to the Treasury of Foreign Missions.

The Boston Foreign Missionary Society owes its origin to letters received from Messrs. Judson and Rice, then in Calcutta, in which they cast themselves—having experienced a change in their religious views—upon the sympathies of the Baptist Churches in the United States, appealing to them for support, as missionaries among the heathen. In obedience to this call of Divine Providence, the Society was formed, and received the name of the "Baptist Society for propagating the Gospel in India and other Foreign Parts." And from this Society originated the Baptist Triennial Convention; but after the formation of the Convention, this Society received a new organization, and became auxiliary to the Convention.

The Secretary, the Rev. William Hague, then read the annual report, which as the Secretary remarked, was necessarily brief, from the fact that the Society does little more than act as a receptacle for the funds of the several primary societies, which it pays over to the treasury of the General Convention; and from the additional fact, that the Parent Society has its seat of operations in this city, and therefore acts upon the community in the capacity of a Society. Here the Rev. Dr. Bolles Corresponding Secretary, arose and made a statement of interesting facts per-

\* As early as 1809, a translation of the Scriptures was in the course of publication in ten different languages, viz. Sungskirt, Oriassa, Hindostanee, Talinga, Karnat, Guzerrate, Mahratta, Seek, Persian and Chinese languages.

taining to the operations of the Board of Foreign Missions. The circumstances under which we were assembled, he remarked, were auspicious and encouraging. When the Society was formed, it was thought almost beyond the ability of the whole denomination to support a single missionary family. It was with trembling solicitude, that we undertook to support brother Judson and his wife as Missionaries in Burmah.—But we have now in Burmah, fourteen American families, embracing thirty laborers, beside many native preachers and assistants; in Siam, two families; in Ginnay, one; in France, four; and among the natives of America, fourteen families, numbering more than fifty laborers. In India, we have three printing presses in successful operation; have already printed many books, and are now engaged in working off entire copies of the Holy Scriptures. With the last Missionaries sent out, there were shipped to this mission 2000 reams of paper. The number of Churches in Burmah is eight, and the number of converts more than six hundred. In Siam a church has been planted, whose members, except the mission families, are all native Christians. It is the intention of the Board, by means of this station, to penetrate into the interior of China. In France, although at present there is but one church, yet the prospect is, that there will soon be many. At the last accounts more than forty had submitted to the ordinance of baptism.—Among the Indians, from six to seven hundred have been hopefully converted.

The Report of the Secretary was accepted. The Treasurer, Dea. James Loring, who has acted in that capacity from the origin of the Society, it being 21 years, made his report, from which it appeared that the amount received exceeded \$3000. On moving the acceptance of the Treasurer's Report, Hon. Herman Lincoln, Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, asked leave to make a few remarks, in which he desired to urge upon our consideration, the importance of the work in which the Society was engaged; arising from the sublime and soul-ennobling satisfaction, which it yielded to those who were engaged in the missionary labor; which he did with happy effect. To a worldly man, there was little in this labor that could attract, but to a man like the departed Carey, or a Judson, the satisfaction found in pointing an inquiring sinner to the Lamb of God was unutterable, and especially so, if such an individual had made his way to the man of God, from the darkness and pollution of heathenism.

The Treasurer's Report having been accepted, Richard Fletcher, Esq. asked leave to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we deem it to be the duty of Christians, to urge onward those measures, which propose to give the Gospel to the inhabitants of the whole world."

In sustaining the resolution, Mr. F. remarked, that we were moved to the undertaking of this great work from what we know to be the established law of Divine Providence in the dissemination of the Christian religion; and from what we know of the condition of mankind as being ignorant of the glorious gospel. We live in a community abounding in the fruits of Christianity. They are seen in every relation of human society among us; whether civil, or social, or domestic. We know, too, that God has chosen his people as the instrument by which the gospel is to be disseminated. Let, then, the condition of benighted millions move our sympathies. If any doubt, whether Christianity

may become thus universal in its dominion, let them consider attentively the history of the Church. The work of evangelizing the world, was committed by our Divine Lord to his twelve apostles, who, in his name went forth in their weakness and single handedness; and when a little more than three centuries had passed away, the religion of Jesus had spread its mantle over the whole world. Christianity in these last days, has been revived to something like its primitive purity. Nor are the enemies with which she has to contend, more mighty than those which she met in the beginning—they are precisely the same. The religion of Christ is mighty, and must prevail; only let the church use the weapons of her warfare skillfully.

John A. Bolles, Esq. seconded the motion, and remarked to the following effect; that although it was undoubtedly the duty of all Christians to labor for this glorious result, yet many who bear the Christian name, it was well known, were opposed to this enterprise. He then stated, and replied to, the objections which are brought by such persons against the cause of missions.

After prayer, the Society adjourned for the choice of officers, and the transaction of other important business, to the second Wednesday evening in January, 1835.

Rev. S Harding, joint Agent of the A. B. H. M. Society, and the Indiana General Association, in a letter dated Oct. 9, after describing the laborious and we think successful manner in which he had performed his agency, adds:—

After this I attended the General Association, held in Franklin, Johnson, Co. Ia. on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of Oct. 1834. This session was every way pleasant and harmonious; all present seemed to be of one heart and of one mind. This body has supported the last year, more than twelve months labour of one man.—307 sermons have been preached, 22 baptized, 3 churches constituted, 8 protracted meetings sustained, two ministers ordained, and many feeble churches comforted, strengthened and revived. I have explored a large portion of the north, middle and western parts of the state, and find many whole counties almost entirely destitute of what may be called Baptist preaching, and many precious brethren there like sheep without a pastor, from which the Macedonian cry is continually heard. The friends of the A. B. H. M. Society and the General Association are daily increasing in exact proportion as the object of each is understood. Our brethren here must be informed, and then it is easy to bring them that are pious to assist in every good work. This requires much patient persevering labour.—*Baptist Repository.*

#### Another Missionary Deceased.

We recently gave notice of the declining health of the Rev. Mr. Reed, Missionary to India, under the direction of the Western Foreign Missionary Society. Mr. Reed, in company with his wife, by the advice of his physicians, sailed from Calcutta on the 23d of July, in the ship Edward, for this country. His affection was of a pulmonary kind. After leaving Calcutta, he sunk rapidly, and on the 20th day of August, he departed this life, in perfect peace, and his body was committed to the sea, about eight miles from the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal.—*Christian Index.*

### CORRESPONDENCE.

A correspondent writes as follows: "The great difficulty under which the Bethel Church has so long labored, and which appeared to be the subject of so much mortification at the meeting of the Bethel Association, has, through the goodness of Divine Providence, been amicably settled. Your brethren, Davis and Furman, appeared to be instrumental in bringing about a reconciliation among the contending parties, to whom I refer you for further particulars."

### POETRY.

From the American Baptist Magazine.

#### The Church of God.

Oh, can MORAL MUSE forget,  
That years are stealing life away;  
That those who list enraptured yet  
To the soft breathings of her lay,  
Are on the torrent of decay,  
Hurried unconsciously along;  
And ah! to-morrow where are they  
And where is she who raised the song?

Can she forget? Ah yes, she may!—  
How oft, when lulled in Fancy's bowers,  
Day dreams have held their airy sway,  
And robbed the changeful earth in flowers;  
Still blooming on, through suns and showers,  
Still shedding forth their perfumed breath,—  
E'en while around the tempest lowers,  
And roars the cataract of Death!

Enchanted earth! Enchanted earth!  
What is the magic of thy spell,  
That brings of immortal birth  
Should love thy very wreck so well?  
When conscious that the coming swell?  
Of Time's chill wave will sternly sweep  
O'er every form of life.—A knell!—  
Eternity its own will keep.

MUSE OF ETERNITY, awake:  
The wind of death is on the lyre!  
Oh, when thy dream of earth shall break,  
To heavenly heights shalt thou aspire:  
Shalt glance around an eye of fire,  
From shore to shore, from sea to sea,  
On all the objects of desire,  
Which were, or are, or are to be!—

Earth's panorama—they shall pass,  
As once before the Saviour's eye;  
All, all within Time's measured glass,  
Wealth, pleasure, fame, authority,—  
All that is doomed with Man to die,  
For one offence with him accurst,—  
Heirs, not of his eternity,  
But of his vanity and dust!

And oh, shall Man presume to rest,  
In this unstable, turbid state!  
On the wild wave to build his nest,  
The victim and the sport of fate—  
Is there no ark, whose steady weight  
May breast the ocean billow's shock,  
And safely bear its precious freight,  
To rest on Heaven's eternal Rock?

There is! To Faith's unclouded eye,  
See, holding on her course sublime,  
An ark, THE CHURCH OF GOD, arise,  
Triumphant o'er the wrecks of Time!  
Millions from every coast and clime,  
Charmed by her welcome, haste on board;  
Hark! how they swell in hallowed chime—  
GLORY TO CHRIST, OUR SAVIOUR LORD!

## CHARLESTON, S. C.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 10, 1835.

Among the various Benevolent Institutions supported at this time in our country, the American Baptist Home Mission Society yields to none in importance. Without intending to depreciate other Missionary operations, we warmly recommend to the regards of our readers this useful and interesting institution.—The want of such a Society was so deeply felt by the friends of Zion, that our philanthropic brethren of the North, with an enterprise worthy of their Christian character, have succeeded in establishing one on a foundation of mutual understanding between the different sections of the Union, which can scarcely fail of success. This Society was put into operation April 27, 1832, since which time its benevolent efforts have been so highly useful, notwithstanding its limited resources, that it is only sufficient to give information of the results of these efforts to convince our brethren of the South of the value of the institution, and the importance of contributing largely to its support.

It is well known that throughout the United States there are extensive regions of country entirely destitute of the Ministry; while there are still more extensive portions which though not altogether destitute, are nevertheless ill supplied, and what is worse, are oftentimes occupied by Roman Catholics and others whose doctrines we conceive to be subversive of the true Christian Faith. It is the duty of Christians to supply these waste places with the Gospel in its simple purity, and thus to be careful of the spiritual welfare of our country. To supply this moral wilderness, comprehending especially the Great Valley of the Mississippi, with an useful Ministry and Sunday Schools, is the primary object of the Baptist Home Mission Society. But a further design is to increase the benevolent spirit of Christians, and incite them to greater activity in Evangelising not our own country only, but all the world. Thus, so far from this Society's curtailing the funds of other Missionary Institutions, the design is to add to those funds. Hence our Domestic Missionaries are instructed to organize Tract, Bible, Missionary Societies, &c. &c. and to inculcate a general feeling of charity and benevolence. The immediate and remote objects of the Society invite the favorable attention of the whole Christian community. It commands itself both to those who take a deep interest in Foreign Missions, and to those who act upon the principle that "Charity begins at home."

We shall occasionally make extracts from the *Home Mission Record*, that our readers may be informed of the progress of the Society's operations, with the hope of awakening our Southern Brethren to a sense of the claims upon them of this highly important institution, for their prayers and contributions.

The weather during the past week has been exceedingly disagreeable. Our streets in the early part of the week were covered with ice, from the sleet which fell on Sunday last. A Youth amusing himself on a pair of Skates attracted a considerable crowd, who were highly entertained with a spectacle so novel in this city.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In England the Ministry of which Lord Melbourne was at the head, and which but recently succeeded Lord Grey's, has been displaced without any assignable cause, and the Duke of Wellington is again the leader of the Administration.

In France a new Ministry was recently formed, which existed but three days. This was headed by Bassano, and is now succeeded by one at the head of which is Marshal Mortier.

The library of the late Earl of Spencer alone, exclusive of his pictures, is estimated at £200,000. This may give a notion of the state of literature in England in private life.

Numerous bankruptcies have recently occurred in Petersburg, Hamburg, and Berlin. In the latter city two alone amounting to one million of dollars.

Marshal Soult absolutely refused to enter the French ministry on any terms.

*England and France.*—The accounts received by the previous arrival from England of the dissolution of the British Ministry are fully confirmed. The Duke of Wellington has been entrusted by the King with the formation of a new Cabinet; but with the exception of the appointment of Lord Lyndhurst to fill the office of Lord Chancellor in the place of Lord Brougham, had as yet made no progress in the performance of the task, in consequence of the absence of Sir Robert Peel, who was on a visit to Italy, and to whom he no doubt wishes to assign the post of leader in the House of Commons.

A new French Ministry is also formed, of which Marshall Mortier, Duke of Treviso, is head: the remaining members chiefly belong to the former ministry—we mean that which preceded the short-lived Bassano administration. They are all of the party of *Doctrinaires*. The private character of Marshal Mortier is highly respectable; but we do not recollect that he ever distinguished himself as a statesman; the principles therefore of his associates will probably govern the policy of the new Cabinet; these are no doubt in accordance with the views of the King; and if he is sincere in a wish to carry the treaty with this country into effect, it is probable the *Doctrinaires*, who at the last meeting of the Chamber showed they possessed a considerable majority on the question of the appointment of their president and voting the address, will be able to obtain the necessary appropriation from that body. This is of course putting out of view the effect of the President's message.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

Sir Robert Peel arrived in London on the afternoon of the 9th. The Premiership of England lies between him and the Duke of Wellington. All arrangements for the construction of the new ministers had been postponed to await his arrival. Sir Robert is 47 years of age.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

A correspondent, who for many years had been residing on his own estate in this country, writes thus: "I have just returned from a two months' tour in Ireland. To see real misery and wretchedness one must go to Ireland. I can only say that all the accounts which I have read, and even the reports which I had heard, fell far short of the shocking reality which I have there witnessed."

HAVRE, Nov. 30, 1834.

You will notice the activity in Cotton. Prices generally advancing, and many think they will be supported even after the new crop begins to arrive, as some rather considerable purchases have been made at present rates, deliverable in the course of the next three months.

The following report embraces the transactions from the 22d to the 29th inst. inclusive:

*Cotton.*—The demand, which had continued very limited since our last report, has been animated within the last three days, during which the sales have amounted to upwards of 3000 bales United States short staple, with an advance of 2 to 3 centimes on previous prices.

In these transactions are included 550 bales new Uplands, sold to arrive up to the end of February and March next, at 130f. for good fair quality.

DECEMBER 2.

**Rice.**—No public sale; by private demand limited at previous rates.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

**Cotton.**—Good business in the early part of the week, 4000 bales changed hands at 1-4d higher—since market inanimate.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.

The chief part of the business done in Cotton this week, occurred on Saturday and Monday, when speculators bought very free at an advance of full 1-4d per lb. on our last quotations; but since then the market has become exceedingly quiet, and there are sellers to be met with (though not many) at 1-4d to 1-2d decline on the highest point, and this without any alterations in the reasons which caused the late improvement in prices. Two vessels from Charleston, and one from New-Orleans, arrived to-day, but have not yet reported their cargo.

DECEMBER 6.

Only a moderate business has been done in Cotton to-day, the sales not exceeding 1000 bags at about the price of yesterday.

(From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 3d inst.)

The most important news by the arrival from Havre, is the victory gained by the French Ministers in the Chamber of Deputies, Dec. 6th, after an animated contest of two days. We consider this triumph as nearly decisive of the success of the bill providing for the execution of the \$5,000,000 treaty. We do not find that the bill has been actually presented, but the Chamber having given its adhesion to the policy of the government by a majority of 67, the way was fairly open for its presentation, and with the best prospect of a successful issue.

[From the National Intelligencer.]  
SPAIN.

It is difficult to obtain a correct understanding of the true state of affairs, in relation to the contending claimants to the Spanish Crown. The seat of war is principally, and almost exclusively, in the northern provinces, bordering on the Bay of Biscay. From these, the accounts, which are detached, with a confusion of dates, it becomes almost impossible to determine which party is triumphant; the more especially as it seems to be a sort of partizan warfare, carried on more in the spirit of those distressing conflicts which took place in our own country during the Revolutionary war—not between the regular armies, but between the tories, whigs, cowboys, and refugees.

PORTUGAL.

Advices are received from Lisbon to the 16th of November. No events of a startling character had taken place; but the pecuniary affairs of the Government were in a state of great disorder and embarrassment. This might very naturally be expected in a country that has been subjected for several years to a desolating intestine war, which must have exhausted to a frightful degree its sources of ordinary prosperity. Such however is the fruitful and genial soil of Portugal, that if left henceforth to the development of its natural resources, it will soon find relief from its incumbent pressure.

A Lisbon paper of the 16th November, presents indeed, the condition of the Government in an unfavorable aspect.

## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "an Act to provide for the Military Organization of this State," passed on the nineteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-three; and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: That from and after the passing of this Act, the right of Appeal from the decisions of Courts Martial shall be the same as established by law previous to the passing of the Act entitled "an Act to provide for the Military Organization of this State," ratified on the nineteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioned Officers of each Company, upon the application of any defaulter for Militia or Patriot duty, to render his excuse in writing, are hereby authorized and required to administer to such defaulter, the necessary oath, and the person making the affidavit shall sign the same, and the Officer administering the oath shall certify it, designating his rank in the Company; and for this service, he shall receive no compensation. And it shall be the duty of the Captain or Officer commanding the company, when he sends up the names of defaulters to Courts Martial, to send up also such affidavits of excuse as have been rendered according to the provisions of this section.

SEC. 3. That every Officer of the Militia, hereafter to be elected or appointed, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe, before some person authorized by law to administer oaths, the following oath, prescribed by the Constitution to wit: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful, and true allegiance bear to the State of South Carolina, so long as I may continue a citizen thereof, and that I am duly qualified according to the Constitution of this State to exercise the office to which I have been appointed; and that I will, to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties thereof, and preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of this State, and of the United States: So help me God;" which oath shall be endorsed and certified upon his commission, as is provided by the twelfth section of the act aforesaid. And, if any person, elected or appointed to any office in the Militia of this State, shall accept the same and shall neglect or refuse to take the oath aforesaid within sixty days after his election, or appointment, he shall, for such neglect or refusal, be subject to all the penalties provided by the act aforesaid, entitled, "an act to provide for the Military Organization of this State," for refusal or neglect to take the oath therein required.

SEC. 4. That the elections or appointments of all officers, made under the provisions of the act aforesaid, are hereby declared to be valid, except where from the refusal or neglect of an officer to comply with the requisitions of the law, a new election or appointment has been made to the same office: Provided, that every officer so elected or appointed who has not taken the oath of office and been commissioned, shall, within three months after the passing of this act, take the oath prescribed by the third section of this act.

SEC. 5. That every officer of the militia, (except such as are exempt by law) shall, within three months

after his election or appointment, uniform himself according to law; in case any officer shall appear on parade, or at any Court Martial (of which he may be a member) without such uniform after the time above specified, he shall be fined in a sum of not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars, to be imposed by Court Martial, authorized to try officers of his grade.

Sec. 6. That in addition to the Volunteer Companies now allowed by law, in the several Regiments, there may be raised in each Regiment, two Companies of Riflemen or Light Infantry, as is provided by the act aforesaid, entitled, "an act to provide for the Military Organization of this State." Provided, that not more than two Volunteer Companies of Riflemen or Light Infantry shall be raised in each Battalion.

Sec. 7. That the Governor is hereby authorized to require all the arms belonging to the State, not in possession of some regularly organized Company of Militia, to be collected; and such as are fit for use may be re-issued to any volunteer Company applying for the same, and those unfit for use shall be returned to the Arsenal either in Columbia or Charleston, and repaired or disposed of according to law.

Sec. 8. That the citizens of James' Island, of Wadmalaw and John's Island, conjointly, of Edisto Island—of Port Royal and Lady's Islands, conjointly, of St. Helena Island, of Hilton Head and Dafusky Islands, conjointly, are hereby authorized to form Battalion Companies within their respective limits, without regard to numerical force, and shall be attached to their respective Regiments, and shall conform to the laws in other particulars.

Sec. 9. That the Major General of the Fifth Division shall, within two months from the adjournment of the Legislature, cause the ninth Brigade of said Division to be divided into six Regiments, as nearly equal in members as may be, in the following manner, to wit:—The District of York shall be divided into two Regiments, and the District of Spartanburg and Union into four Regiments: and when the same Brigade shall be so divided, the regiments embracing a portion of the lower end of Spartanburg and the upper end of Union Districts, situate on the Enoree River, shall be attached to, and form a part of the tenth Brigade.

Sec. 10. That four of the Regiments composing said Brigade shall retain the rank now held by the four Regiments in said Brigade, to be determined by lot; the rank of the fifth Regiment of said Brigade, and the Regiment attached to the 10th Brigade, shall also be determined by lot—and they shall be denominated accordingly.

Sec. 11. That to effect the above organization, the Major-General shall have power to appoint five or more Commissioners in each District, (a majority of whom shall be a quorum to perform their duties) who shall proceed to divide said Brigade, according to the provisions of this act, and report the same to the Major General, within the time above specified, designating the boundaries and lines of each regiment; and if either of said Commissioners shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform the duty hereby assigned, he shall, upon indictment and conviction thereof, be fined a sum not less than one hundred dollars. Within fifteen days after the report of the Commissioners is revised, the M. G. shall issue an order, defining the boundaries and rank of each reg't. and shall furnish the Brig. General of each Brigade with a copy of such order, and also the Adjutant and Inspector General of

the State with a copy of the same, to be recorded in his office.

Sec. 12. Each Brigadier General, upon receiving the order of the Major General, defining the boundaries of the Regiments attached to his Brigade, shall forthwith cause each Regiment to be divided into two Battalions, and each Battalion into four Battalion Companies, as nearly equal as may be in respect to numbers and territory; to effect which, he shall appoint Commissioners, five or more in number, receive their report, issue his order defining the boundaries and lines of the Battalions and Companies, and cause the same to be recorded as is provided by the fourth and fifth sections of the act aforesaid entitled "an act to provide for the Military Organization of this State;" and each Commissioner appointed by the Brigadier General, shall for wilful neglect or refusal to perform the duty assigned him, be subject to the penalty provided for like offence by the act aforesaid; and the said Commissioners shall complete the duties herein assigned them within two months from the date of the order of the Brigadier General.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Regiment of Militia in the District of Sumter, known as the 20th Regiment of South-Carolina Militia, be and the same is hereby required to be so divided as to form two Regiments as equal in strength as practicable.

Sec. 14. The Brigadier General commanding the Brigade in which the said 20th Regiment is included, shall forthwith cause the said Regiment to be divided into two Regiments, each of the two Regiments into two Battalions, and each of the said Battalions into four Battalion Companies, as nearly equal as may be in respect to numbers and territory, to effect which he shall appoint Commissioners five or more in number, receive their report, issue his order defining the boundaries and lines of the said Regiments, Battalions and Companies, and cause the same to be recorded, as is provided by the fourth and fifth sections of the act aforesaid, "to provide for the military organization of this State." And each Commissioner appointed by the Brigadier General, shall for wilful neglect or refusal to perform the duty assigned him, be subject to the penalty provided for the like offence by the act aforesaid. And the said Commissioners shall complete the duties herein assigned them within two months from the date of the order of the Brigadier General.

Sec. 15. Each officer in commission, when the organization of the Brigade is completed as is provided by this act, in any Regiment, Battalion, or Company, shall retain his rank and command, except where two or more officers of the same rank shall reside within the limits of the same command, in which case an election shall be ordered by the proper authority for such officer or officers—and if either of the persons so in commission shall be elected to the same office held by him before, he shall retain his commission and take rank from the date thereof.

Sec. 16. If, by this organization, the offices of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Captain or other subaltern officers in any Regiment, Battalion or Company, shall be vacant, elections shall be forthwith ordered (as is now provided by law) to fill such vacancy or vacancies.

Sec. 17. The same number and description of volunteer companies permitted by law to be raised in the Regiments and Battalions of Infantry, may be

organized and attached to each of the said Regiments or Battalions.

Sec. 18. That the proviso contained in the thirty ninth section of the act aforesaid, entitled "an act to provide for the military organization of this State," limiting the fines to be imposed on non-commissioned officers or privates for non-attendance at a company muster to twenty dollars, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And in lieu of the fine heretofore imposed for non-attendance at company musters, the fine shall be two dollars and twenty per centum on the last general tax of the defaulter.

Sec. 19. That the recruiting limits of volunteer companies shall not hereafter be confined to the boundaries of the regiments to which they are attached respectively, but may extend to the boundaries of the bridges to which they belong, and not beyond those.

Sec. 20. That the buttons worn upon the uniform of all Federal, Staff and Field Officers, shall be convex, and those worn by officers of the line, shall be flat—having in all cases the Palmetto Crest—the emblem of the State. But nothing herein contained shall apply to the officers of uniform companies.

Sec. 21. That Courts Martial shall be hereafter held upon all defaulters at the several parades now authorized by law, to mount and relieve guard, and in case of alarm of fire, in the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "an act to provide for the military organization of this State," passed on the 19th December, 1833, with the right of appeal, as provided for in the first section of this act.

Sec. 22. That all acts and parts of acts, contrary to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

### Twenty Third Congress.—2d Session.

SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 1834.

#### SENATE.

Mr. Southard presented the memorial of a large number of the citizens of Washington, setting forth the pecuniary difficulties of the city, and praying relief from Congress: referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Robinson presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Illinois, instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives, to endeavor to procure the passage of a law establishing ports of entry at Ottawa on the Illinois, Lafayette on the Wabash, and at Galena in that State: referred to the Committee on Commerce.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*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 of the former of the advisory opinion of the King of the Netherlands in reference to the establishment and final settlement of the northeastern boundary of the United States, heretofore in controversy between the two governments; and, also, that he be requested to communicate any information he may possess, of the exercise of practical jurisdiction by the authorities of the British province of New Brunswick over the disputed ter-

ritory 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.

The Speaker presented to the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to a resolution of the House, asking him to communicate any correspondence not heretofore communicated, between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Bank of the United States: which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, by A. J. Donelson, his private Secretary, transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, together with other documents on the subject of our relations with France.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

The same was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1834.

#### SENATE.

Mr. Ewing presented a memorial from the Legislature of Ohio, praying the passage of a law by Congress to adjust and settle the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio: which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, relative to the Insolvent Debtors of the United States.

The Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the convention between the United States and Spain: which was read twice, and committed.

The following resolution, submitted on Wednesday last by Mr. Reynolds, was taken up:

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

Mr. Reynolds remarked, that the resolution was of some importance, and that he did not wish to force it on the consideration of the House at this time, but wished the action on it at some time; and that he perceived that there were many members absent from their seats; he therefore would move to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Tuesday week.

After some conversation between Messrs. Reynolds, Hubbard, Clay, McKennan, and Hardin, the motion to postpone was agreed to.

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

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to this House such information as may be necessary to explain the cause or causes of the suspension of the work at Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, and whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken by the Department, in relation to the difficulty from which said suspension has arisen.

Mr. Sevier offered the following resolution, which, under a rule of the House, lies one day:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested (if not deemed incompatible with the public interest) to negotiate with Spain for her right and title to the country lying between the Sabine and Red rivers, in Arkansas territory.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, the bill for establishing a Navy Yard in the city of Charleston, South-Carolina, was made the special order of the day for Wednesday week.

#### PAY OF THE NAVAL OFFICERS.

The orders of the day being announced, the bill to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy was taken up, and the amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole were considered. The first amendment, relating to senior captains, was first considered, and adopted.

The clause of the bill, and the amendment proposed to the same in relation to additional allowances for travelling, and extra services, gave rise to a debate of some length, in which Messrs. Hubbard, Fillmore, Watnough, McKinley, Vanderpool, Reed, Mann of New-York, Wayne, Mason of Virginia, Brown, and Harper of Pennsylvania, participated. Various propositions of amendment were suggested, but before any question was taken,

Mr. Boon said, the House was thin, and there was no likelihood that the bill would be disposed of at the present sitting. He therefore moved an adjournment, but withdrew the motion at the request of

Mr. Hubbard, who asked the consent of the House to offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the ladies be admitted to the privileged seats of the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday next.

Objection being made, Mr. Hubbard moved to suspend the rule; which was agreed to. Yeas, 109; nays, 18.

The resolution was then submitted, and agreed to. The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 1834.

#### SENATE.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, communicating the papers called for relative to the treaty with France.

Mr. Mangum moved a reference of the papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the printing of them.

Mr. Calhoun wished to include in the motion to print, the Report of the Debates in the French Chamber, and also a letter of the American Minister.

Mr. Mangum said, that if the question concerning the printing were suffered to lie over until to-morrow, there were some other letters of importance which it would be well to include. There was a letter of Cassimer Perier, and two or three others.

The motion to print was then, for the present, withdrawn, and the papers were referred.

The following resolution submitted by Mr. Hendricks, was considered and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate the report of a survey made under authority of a law of Congress, fixing, designating and marking the northern boundary of the State of Indiana.

The Senate passed some time in Executive business with closed doors.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Sevier, was taken up for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested (if not deemed incompatible with the public interest) to negotiate with Spain for her right and title to the country lying between the Sabine and Red rivers, in Arkansas territory.

After some debate, in which the resolution was opposed from all quarters as calculated to give offence to Mexico, Mr. Sevier withdrew his resolution, still protesting against the title of Mexico to the territory in question, and asserting it to be the property of Spain.

The following resolutions, offered the day before by Mr. Pinckney, were respectively considered and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to this House such information as may be necessary to explain the cause or causes of the suspension of the work at Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor; and whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken by the Department in relation to the difficulty from which such suspension has arisen.

The bill to regulate the pay of officers of the Navy was taken up, and the House was engaged in the consideration of various amendments until the adjournment.

No legislative business was transacted in Congress on the 31st ult., that day having been set apart for the delivery of the Eulogy on Lafayette, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

We are informed by a letter from a friend at Carrollton, Miss., says the *Augusta Courier*, that the election which ended on the 8th Dec., has resulted in the selection of Greenwood Leflore, late chief of the Choctaws, to represent Carroll County in the next Legislature of the State of Mississippi.—*Courier*.

The *Raleigh Register*, of Tuesday last, announces the final passage of the Convention Bill, to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina—the House of Commons having acceded to the amendments of the Senate. One of the principal objects of this bill, is to obtain an equal Representation of the People in the Legislature.—*Courier*.

*The Army*.—The returns accompanying the report of the Secretary of War, make the whole strength of the U. S. Army, including officers and privates, 6597. According to the organization for 1814, it should have comprised an aggregate of 7198. The whole number of men enlisted into the service from 1st of January to 30th September, 1834, is 2111.

The fortifications, &c. which have been undertaken since the termination of the last war, will, when completed, have more than quadrupled the defensive military of the country.—*Mercury*.

*Will there be War with France?* is the question which is now being discussed in all the political papers throughout the union. By many it is asserted, that should Congress act upon the suggestions in the President's Message, war must inevitably follow. What Congress will do, is of course left for conjecture. It will be recollected, that the President expressed the opinion, that reprisals upon French property would not eventuate in war, a system of reprisals being the proper course of redress, agreeably to the established law of nations.

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### On the Rot in Cotton,

And the introduction of the Petit Gulf Seed from New-Orleans as a remedy.

Edgefield District, (S. C.) near Mount Vintage P. O.  
December 14, 1834.

To the Editor of the Southern Agriculturist.

Sir—I shall endeavour to throw some light on the rot in cotton, and recommend the more general introduction of a better species, than our common green seed.

The last year I purchased in Augusta a bag, containing about six bushels of what is termed Petit Gulf Cotton Seed, and with it planted about ten acres of land; this cotton did not suffer from rot, whilst a fourth, at least, of a balance of my other cotton crop was lost by it. With the seed produced from these ten acres of cotton, I planted seventy acres the present year, and had enough left to replant a supply if occasion should have required it.

The general and fatal effects of the rot the present year, is so well known, that it is unnecessary to enter into a detailed account of it. My cotton was so much exempt from it, that I thought it unnecessary to make any calculation of loss from it, whilst that of my neighbours all around was destroyed in a ratio of from one-fourth to a third of their crops; and although the frost of the 20th October, was so severe as to destroy all vegetation, my cotton book will show five thousand weight of seed cotton picked in, to every effective hand, and in this section of impoverished country, may be considered a good crop, even if no accident had occurred; and this I ascribe to the Petit Gulf seed. I would, therefore, advise every planter of cotton, to procure this seed from New-Orleans, let it cost what it will, at least as much as will put him in seed for the next year; and to adopt the same plan every second or third year at farthest; for after that period it will become degenerated by mixture, and then more subject to the evil of which we complain. Perhaps by the general introduction of this seed the enemy may, by the change of food, be driven off entirely, as I am perfectly satisfied, that the rot originates from insects, and we know that every insect has a predilection for a certain kind of food, and this species of cotton is less palatable to them than the common green seed. I am the more convinced of this fact, from having tried a small experiment two years in succession, of some black seed from Peru, to acclimatize it, but found the seasons too short, to make it an object. This cotton was not affected by the rot, whilst other cotton near it was—and if I am not mistaken, the sea-island cotton is exempt from this kind of rot.

On a former occasion I have advanced this opinion in relation to insects, and every day's experience confirms me in it. These insects are like some of the human family, (a kind of thieving tribe) that seldom appear until the sun declines and evening shadows prevail, and then come from their concealments to commit their depredations, until he returns to throw his light upon the earth, when they retire to their covert beyond discovery.

The reason why the cotton bolls are more subject to the rot in rainy seasons, or when the atmosphere is humid, is owing to a promotion of growth in the plant, making them more tender and susceptible of perforation than in dry seasons, rendering the insect

more industrious in taking his food, and leaving the injury behind him. It is always observed after a shower of rain, that insects are more upon the alert in gathering food, and sipping from the breath of Flora, the refreshment produced by it, than in a time of drought.

In conclusion, I would further remark, the Petit Gulf cotton grows more luxuriantly, the quality is better, and one-third more can be picked out in the same time than the green seed; and the return is thirty pounds of nett cotton to one hundred of that in seed.

A PRACTICAL PLANTER.

### GENERAL MISCELLANY.

*Curiosity.*—Mr. Francis Kelsey, of Lockport, showed us yesterday afternoon what he calls a natural curiosity, but which we think the greatest artificial curiosity that we have seen for a long time. It is a glass tumbler full of honey, wrought up in a comb of the most curious construction, and at the same time leaving the glass perfectly transparent. He has, we understand, at No. 29 Mulberry street, a number of these most singular specimens of natural art, if we may be permitted to use the seeming solecism that really comes nearest a description of them. He has with him, eight swarms of bees in glass hives, each containing several apartments, in which the bees, by his experience and skill, were compelled to work. Mr. Kelsey has been engaged, for years, in the management of the Honey Bee, and has at length completely succeeded in controlling their operations as he pleases. His exhibition will convince any one, he says, that the opinions of naturalists as to the habits and customs of the Bee, have heretofore been erroneous. On the whole, it is a very great curiosity; and such a one as Virgil never dreamed of. He wishes to procure a suitable room for the purpose of exhibiting his hives more conveniently to the curious.—*New-York Courier & Enquirer.*

*Caution.*—A number of Counterfeit Bills of the denomination of one dollar, purporting to be Bills of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, and filled up with fictitious names, but somewhat resembling bills of the Bank of the State of South-Carolina, are in circulation. These bills have on their face at the top a representation of the City Hall, as on the bills of the Bank of the State of the same denomination, and at the foot the arms of the State.—*Patriot.*

The Rev. Jesse Hartwell, late Professor in the Furman Theological Institution, offers for sale the dwelling House and premises where he has been residing for the last two or three years. The House is new, large and commodious, and the necessary out buildings are all nearly new. There is on the place, an excellent Spring, conveniently situated, and the Tract containing about 180 acres, is well covered with wood and timber. The premises will be sold low and the terms of payment liberal.

*Another Steam Boat Burnt.*—It is only a few days since we announced the destruction, by fire, of the steam boat *Van Buren*, with a full cargo of Cotton, on her way down the Chatahoocchie river, from Columbus. We now learn that the new steam boat *Eloisa*, commanded and partly owned by Captain David G.

Britt, of Columbus, was burnt to the water's edge, at Brown's Landing, about 100 miles below Columbus, together with her cargo of 600 bales of Cotton. The steward of the boat was drowned. The *E.* was a new boat, built in superior style, in Pittsburg, and on her first trip to Apalachicola.—*Courier.*

SAVANNAH, JAN. 7.—*The Weather.*—The cold which visited us on Sunday has not left us, and icicles are still pendant from trees and roofs, added by the unusual appearance of Snow on the ground. On Monday morning one might have thought he was in Canada, not Georgia, as every thing wore one uniform white livery. At the time we are writing, snow is still lying in those places secluded from the sun.

To increase the "comforts of the season," every second person one meets, acknowledges the power of that vile sneezing, wheezing demon, the Influenza.

The Oration, on the life and character of General Lafayette, was pronounced yesterday, by Mr. Adams, agreeably to appointment, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, the President of the U. States, and all the principal officers of the Government, and an immense concourse of citizens and strangers, including some of the Representatives of foreign Governments, who attended in accordance with special invitation. It occupied in the delivery nearly three hours, and well it might, for wide was the ground it covered, being no narrower than the history of the last half century, and numerous and various were the topics which it embraced.

To say that the Oration was of great ability, it is enough to know who was the author. To attempt any analysis of it would be unjust, and supererogatory besides, for the Oration will doubtless be published under the direction of Congress, eagerly sought after, and universally and delightfully read.

The circumstances of this ceremony, were of a nature calculated to affect any mind of ordinary sensibility. There was a moral beauty in the whole scene seldom equalled in public exhibitions; and the influence of which, it may be hoped, a pure and elevated patriotic feeling pervaded the whole assembly. Who, indeed, could listen unmoved, to the eloquent accents of the accomplished Orator, pouring forth the gushings of a grateful heart, to the memory of the benefactor of his country, and of mankind! Who, that bore in mind the station which the Orator had filled, and the presence of illustrious men, in which this mark of respect was paid to the memory of Lafayette, but felt the inspiration of the occasion, rejoiced in it, and responded, from the inmost recesses of his heart, to the strains uttered in honor and gratitude of the deceased, as well as to the pious aspirations of the Orator, for the future welfare and prosperity of his beloved country! None, none; we hope not one.—*Nat. Intelligencer, Jan. 1.*

Two men were neighbours, and each of them had a wife and many small children, and they lived by their labour alone. And one of the two men disquieted himself, saying: If I die, or am taken sick, what shall befall my wife and children?

And this thought never left him, and it gnawed upon his heart, as the hidden worm feedeth on the heart of the fruit.

But when the same thought came alike to the other father, it perplexed him not; for, said he, God, who knoweth all his creatures, and who watcheth over them, will also watch over me, and my wife, and my children.

And this man lived in peace, while the first tasted not an instant of repose nor of inward joy.

One day as he laboured in the fields, sad and cast down, because of his fear, he saw some birds enter into a thicket, leave it, and then quickly return again.

And having approached nearer, he saw two nests placed side by side, and in each of them many young, newly hatched, and as yet unfledged.

And when he had returned to his work, from time to time he raised his eyes, and watched the birds who went and came, carrying nourishment to their little ones.

But, lo! just at the moment when one of the mothers returned with her bill full, a vulture seized her, bore her away, and the poor mother struggling vainly under his talons, raised piercing cries.

At this sight the man who was at work felt his soul more troubled than before; for, said he, the death of the mother is the death of the children. Mine have me and me only. What shall become of them if I fail them.

And all that day he was gloomy and sad, and at night he slept not.

On the morrow, upon his return to the field, he said: I will see that little one of this poor mother; without doubt most of them have already perished. And he turned his steps towards the thicket.

And looking in, he saw the young ones doing well; not one of them seemed to have suffered.

And being much astonished at this, he concealed himself to observe what would take place.

And after a short time, he heard a slight cry, and he saw the second mother bringing in haste the food which she had gathered, and she gave it to all the young ones without distinction, and there was enough for all; and the orphans were not deserted in their misery.

And the father who had distrusted Providence, related that evening to the other father that which he had seen.

And the other said unto him: Why art thou disquieted? God never abandoneth his own. His love hath secrets which we know not. Let us believe, let us hope, let us love, and pursue our journey in peace.

If I die before you, you shall be the father of my children; if you die before me I will be the father of yours.

And if both of us should die before they are old enough to provide for their own necessities, they shall have for a father, the Father who is in heaven.—*Words of a Believer.*

Rev. Charles D. Mallary has resigned the Pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in Augusta.

Rev. Jesse Hartwell, late Professor in the Furman Theological Institution, has accepted an invitation to the Pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in Darlington.

Louis Philippe is importing from Aberdeen a cargo of ice, for which he pays two guineas per ton. The creams of the Tuilleries will be made from the crystal brooks of Scotia's mountains.

CHARLESTON PRICE CURRENT, JANUARY 10, 1835.

ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.							
•	c.	•	•	c.	•	•	c.	•					
BAGGING, Hemp, 42 in. yd.	25	a	26	American Cotton, yd.	35	a	45	OIL, Tanner's, bbl.	11	a	13		
Tow and Flax.	20	a	24	FISH, Herrings, bbl.	3	75	a	4	OSNABURGS, yd.	8	a	9	
BALE ROPE, lb.	64	a	9	Mackerel, No. 1.	7	a	725	PORK, Mess, bbl.	13	50	a	14 50	
BAWON, Hams.	104	a	11	No. 2.	6	a	625	Prime.	10	a	10 50		
Shoulders and Sides.	81	a	91	No. 3.	5	a	525	Cargo.					
BEEF, New-York, bbl.				Dry Cod, cwt.	2	75	a	3	Mess, Boston.				
Prime.	61	a	64	FLOUR, Bal. H.S. sup. bbl.	5	371	a	5 50	No. 1. do.				
Cargo.	4	a	47	Philad-elphia and Virginia.					PEPPER, black, lb.			8	
Mess, Boston.	10	a	101	New-Orleans.					PIMENTO.	9	a	91	
No. 1.	8	a	81	GRAIN, Corn, bush.	60	a	621		RAISINS, Malaga, bun. box.	2	50	a	
No. 2.	71	a	8	Oats.	374	a	00		Muscadel.	2	25	a	3
BREAD, Navy, cwt.			31	Pesa.	60	a	65		Bloom.	2	a	2 121	
Pilot.	4	a	41	GLASS, Window, 1000.	41	a	9		RICE, 100lbs.	3	191	a	3 311
Crackers.	7	a	74	GUNPOWDER, keg.	5	a	6		SUGAR, Muscovado, lb.	8	a	94	
BUTTER, Gushen, prime, lb.	20	a	20	HAY, Prime Northern, 100lb.	75	a	00		Porto Rico and St. Croix.	81	a	11	
Inferior.	124	a	15	IRON, Pig.					Havana white.	10	a	11	
CANDLES, Spermaceti.	31	a	32	Swedes, assorted.	4	a	41		Do. brown.	71	a	81	
Charleston made.	13	a	131	Russia, bar.	4	a	4		New-Orleans.	64	a	74	
Northern.	11	a	111	Hoop, lb.	64	a	61		Loaf.	14	a	174	
CHEESE, Northern.	8	a	81	Sheet.	8	a	81		Lump.				
COFFEE, inf. to fair.	94	a	11	Nail Rods.	7	a	74		SALT, Liv. coa. sack, 4 bu.	1	371	a	140
Good fair to prime.	12	a	13	LARD.	8	a	81		In bulk, bush.	25	a	30	
Choice.	131	a	131	LEAD, Pig and Bar, 100lb.			62		Turks Island.	40	a	45	
Porto Rico.	13	a	131	Sheet.	61	a	7		SOAP, Am. yellow, lb.	5	a	6	
COTTON, Uplands, inf.	141	a	154	LIME, Stone, bbl.	1	50	a		SHOT, all sizes.	71	a	8	
Ordinary to fair.	15	a	16	LUMBER, Pitch Pine, rfta, Mfr.					SEWERS, Spanish, M.	14	a	16	
Good fair to good.	161	a	164	Shingles, M.	3	a	5		American.	1	85	a	1871
Prime to choice.	17	a	00	Staves, Red Oak.	14	a	15		TALLOW, American, lb.	9	a	91	
Santed and Maine.	24	a	35	MOLASSES, Cuba, gal.	84	a	25		TOBACCO, Georgia.	31	a	4	
Sea Island, fine.	38	a	44	New-Orleans.	00	a	00		Kentucky.	5	a	6	
CORDAGE, Turned.	9	a	10	Sugar House Trunks.					Manufactured.	8	a	13	
Do. Manila, cwt.	11	a	12	NAILS, Cut, 4d. to 30d. lb.	54	a			Cavendish.	24	a	32	
DOMESTIC GOODS.				NAVY STORES.					TEAS, Bohem.	18	a	20	
Shirtings, brown, yd.	61	a	81	Tar, Wilmington, bbl.	1	621	a		Souchong.	30	a	40	
Bleached.	8	a	15	Turpentine, soft.	2	50	a		Gunpowder.	75	a	80	
Shirtings, brown.	8	a	101	Do. Georgetown.	1	a	125		Hyson.	50	a	80	
Bleached.	104	a	17	Pitch.	1	75	a		Young Hyson.	65	a	75	
Calicoes.	9	a	15	Rosin.	1	371	a	1 50	TWINE, Seine.	26	a	30	
Stripes, indigo blue.	81	a	11	Spirite Turpentine, gal.	45	a	50		Sewing.	28	a	30	
Checks.	7	a	16	Varnish.			25		WINES, Madeira, gal.	3	a	3	
Flaids.	81	a	11	OILS, Sp. winter strained.	1	5	a	1 10	Tenoriffe, L. P.	1	a	135	
Fustians.	12	a	16	Fall strained.			90		Malaga.	45	a	50	
Bed Tick.	13	a	20	Summer strained.					Claret Bordeaux, cask.	29	a	30	
DUCK, Russian, bolt.	15	a	21	Lined.	1	a	1 05		Champagne, doz.	8	a	15	

BANK SHARES, STOCKS, &c.

NAMES.	Original Cost.	Present Price.	Dividend.
United States Bank Shares.	100	110	2.50
South-Carolina do.	45	60	1.50
State do.	100	105	3.00
Union do.	50	63	1.50
Planters & Mechanics do.	25	34	.87
Union Insurance do.	60	87	3.00
Fire and Marine do.	66	none.	5.00
Rail-Road do.	100	100	3.00
Savannah Canal do.	870	00	90.00
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	105 ask	
U. S. 5 per cent do.	100	none.	

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England, 6 a 5 per cent. prem.  
 France. 5f. 35 a 45 per dollar.  
 New-York. } 60 days, } per cent. discount and int.  
 Boston and } 30 days, } per cent. discount and int.  
 Philadelphia, } 15 days, } per cent. discount and int.  
 Branch Bank rates of Exchange—Bills on New-Orleans, and  
 Mobile, 4 and int.; Western Offices 1 per cent. and int.; North  
 1 per ct. and int.; Savannah 1 per ct. and int.; Checks on the  
 North, par. do. South and West, 1/2 prem.  
 Savannah and Augusta Bank Bills, 1 per cent. discount.  
 All other Georgia Bank Bills, 1 per cent. discount.  
 North-Carolina Money, 1/2 per discount.  
 Spanish Doubloons, 154.  
 Mexican and Colombian do. 154.  
 Heavy Guineas, 85, and Sovereigns, 84 a 4 7-8.

Charleston Market.

**Cotton.**—The sales up to Wednesday last amounted to from 12 to 15,000 Bales: notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. We have now to announce that since that period the transactions have been very trifling, and that the total sales since our last weekly report amount only to 1,955 bales of which only about 350 bales have been disposed of since Wednesday. The continuation of bad weather has been the cause of the limited sales in the latter part of the week. Purchasers have obtained an advantage on the finer qualities, since Wednesday—but holders of common descriptions have remained firm, and therefore, there have been few sales of these qualities, within the last few days.

**Rice.**—Has been in good demand during the week, when the weather would permit of transaction. The sales amounted to about 2,800 bbls., 400 of which came within the range of inferior to good fair, 1200 of good, and nearly 800 bbls. of prime quality. See quotations.

**Flour.**—This article is looking up, and holders have become more firm. The receipts of the week amount to about 1700 bbls. The sales from wharves and stores, amount to upwards of 1000 bbls.; they were principally made below our present quotations.

—Courier.

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